

# NCAA Concerned About Olympic Structure

Long concerned over U.S. Olympic Committee structure, the NCAA Council, at its October meeting, adopted a current position statement on the USOC for the edification of the NCAA membership.

The NCAA receives regular reports on Olympic matters from its members on the USOC Board of Directors. The reports often have been disappointing to the Association, reflecting the fact that USOC decisions far too frequently are based upon political motivations.

The NCAA has strenuously opposed the USOC representation structure, feeling in many instances the USOC does not provide fair and just representation to the primary contributors of a particular sport—especially on certain games committees.

## Council Statement

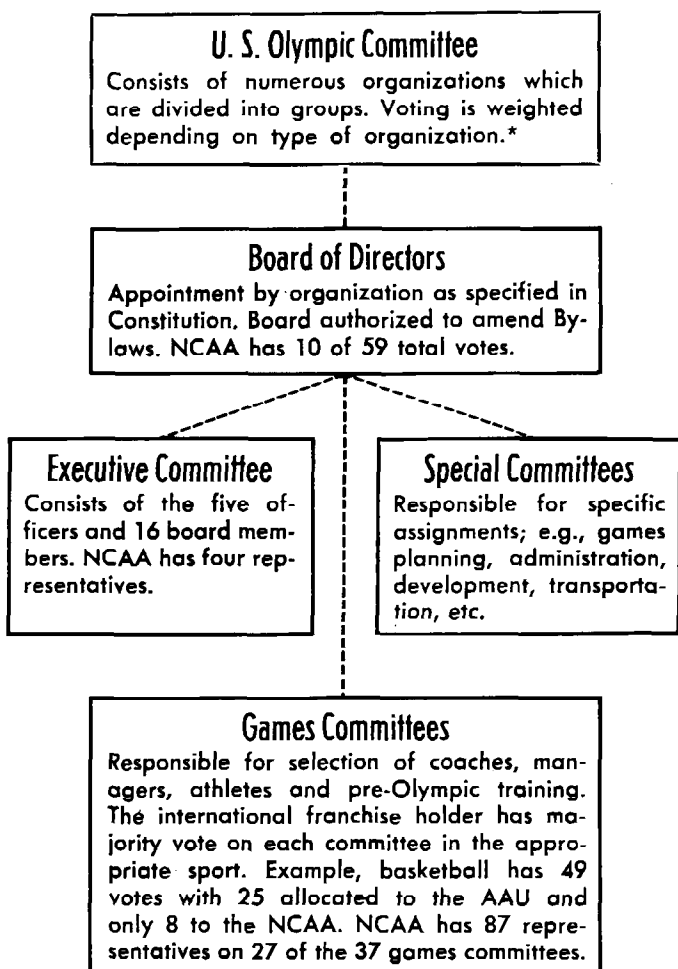
The complete Council statement reads:

"The NCAA is a member and active participant in the affairs of the United States Olympic Committee and is firmly committed, in the national interest, to utilizing the resources of its members to train and instruct athletes and coaches in order to provide the United States with the strongest possible representation in the Olympic Games.

"The school-college system of athletics, and especially the programs of NCAA institutions, continues to be a basic reason for this country's Olympic successes and the Association is hopeful that its members will continue to make a meaningful contribution in the future.

"The NCAA believes the USOC can be improved as an administrative organization and is concerned about the inequity in representation, especially on those games committees in sports where NCAA colleges conduct quality programs. The Association is hopeful that this situation can be corrected because it believes that the USOC will be strengthened through increased representation by respected individuals of recognized ability who are devoted to and actively participating in the development of amateur athletics."

## U.S. Olympic Committee Organization



\*The structure gives Group A members—organizations which are members of international sports federations—the majority of the total votes (2,857). Members of this group include the Amateur Athletic Union, the Amateur Fencers League and the U.S. Ski Association, among others.

The NCAA is a member of Group B and has 560 votes. This group includes national organizations which make a substantial contribution in terms of competitors to the USOC.

Group C includes district or regional organizations which sponsor competition in Olympic sports, such as athletic conferences and AAU district associations, and are entitled to three votes.

Groups D and E, entitled to one vote, include national organizations which do not sponsor championship competition, such as the various coaches associations. Groups F through I include primarily those who have contributed to the Olympic movement. Almost any organization interested in the Olympic program can be accommodated in the USOC.

## NCAA Assists Marshall Fund After Team Perishes in Crash

The Marshall Fund has been created to assist Marshall University's athletic program in the aftermath of the plane crash November 14 in which the University lost 35 football players and its administrative and coaching staffs.

The NCAA has contributed \$5,-

000 to assist the Fund. The same amount was donated by the Association to the Wichita Fund after the airplane disaster involving the Wichita State football team October 2.

Soon after its crash, Marshall University was invited by Wichita

State to share in the proceeds from a nationally televised benefit which originated from the Wichita State fieldhouse Saturday, November 28.

The ABC Television Network has contributed by televising promotional messages for both the Wichita and Marshall Funds on many of its sports programs.

At last count, the Wichita Fund had reached \$75,000. The Marshall Fund now totals \$12,000, including the NCAA contribution.

These totals do not include funds raised by the TV benefit.

Donations to the Marshall Fund may be sent to:

**Marshall Fund  
Marshall University Foundation  
Huntington, West Virginia 25715.**  
They are tax deductible.

### No Survivors

The crash of the twin-engine Southern Airways DC-9 carrying the Marshall University team killed all 75 persons on board: 35 football players; all but two members of the football coaching staff (Red Dawson and Carl Kokor survived); Charles E. Kautz, the athletic director; Gene Morehouse, the sports information director; the director of admissions; several Marshall boosters; and the plane's crew of five.

Three prominent Huntington physicians and their wives were on board, as were a newly elected state legislator, a Huntington city councilman, two past presidents of the Marshall Athletic Boosters Club, an industrialist and the sports director of a Huntington television station.

The plane crashed in a ball of fire midway up a hillside near Kenova, West Va., 10 miles from the Marshall campus in Huntington. The jet was making an approach to the Tri-State airport when it went down in a light drizzle and fog.

### Investigation Conducted

The Marshall accident is being investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board.

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Last season's College Division All-America quarterback Terry Bradshaw (12) completed 20 of 39 passes for 299 yards in last year's Grantland Rice Bowl Game. However, Bradshaw and his Louisiana Tech teammates went down to a 34-14 defeat at the hands of the East Tennessee Buccaneers in Baton Rouge, La. This year's Grantland Rice Game, as well as three other College Division regional championship games, will be held December 12. (See page 4 for details.)

## Part II: Financial Aid Report

[Editor's Note: Following is the second part of the report of the Special NCAA Committee on Financial Aid. The report contains four principal sections: (1) Philosophy, (2) Financial Aid for all Athletes Based on "Need", (3) Limitation of Number of Financial Aid Awards in Football and Basketball, (4) Common Date for Candidate's Acceptance. The first part of the report (printed in the November 1, 1970, issue of the NEWS) outlined the Committee's philosophy and the limitations under consideration by the Committee for financial aid awards in football and basketball. The second part of the report below deals primarily with the Financial Need and Candidate's Acceptance. The report remains in tentative form, subject to adoption by the Committee this month. It then will be printed in pamphlet form and distributed to all members for discussion at the general Round Table meeting of the NCAA Convention, January 11, 1971. Legislative proposals related to the Committee's recommendations will NOT be considered by the Convention in January.]

The Special Committee on Financial Aid believes that its recommendations represent a sound and beneficial program for intercollegiate athletics and the institutions which finance those programs, the students who compete in them and for the future welfare of these important college activities. In summary, the proposals evolved from these major considerations:

1. The nationwide concern expressed by many chief executive officers and other administrators of member institutions about the constantly and rapidly rising costs of intercollegiate athletics.
2. Whereas there is considerable sentiment that the academically-qualified student-athlete deserves special consideration in determining financial aid because of his contribution to a meaningful institutional program, it seems eminently logical from an economical and educational standpoint that financial aid to such students should take into consideration the amount the recipient and his parents can logically con-

tribute to the student's educational costs.

3. The unnecessary stockpiling of athletic talent by the more affluent major institutions should be corrected in the interest of fairer intercollegiate competition for the colleges sponsoring the competition and fairer athletic opportunities for the students desiring to compete.
4. Selective recruiting is in the best interests of the institution and the student; importantly, it reduces the number of students whose educational plans are interrupted because of academic inadequacy and athletic discouragement.
5. The recruiting and financial aid procedures affecting student-athletes should be as nearly similar as possible to those applying to the student body generally; nurturing scholarship funds through allocations and a need formula, and facilitating administration through pre-enrollment or common acceptance procedures are widely used educational practices. Importantly, they extend institu-

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# The Editor's View

## Time to Think of Baseball

Many who read this page will be able, as they do so, to glance out the window at winter—gray skies, rain, even snow and ice.

While the weather may not be conducive to the sport, this is a good time—with football over for all but bowl participants and basketball just under way—to think of baseball.

It is obvious the collegiate diamond game is experiencing some buffeting. First came the Council amendment—later withdrawn—to limit the season to 40 games. Next, increasing problems are arising due to changing academic calendars. In some areas, commencement now follows the first good weather by days rather than weeks.

A partial answer in some areas has been a fall schedule. This has become particularly popular in the New York area.

**Might not the real answer, however, be a summer intercollegiate schedule, a schedule followed by a National Collegiate Championship, the College World Series, in late August or early September?**

Rather than sanction play by town teams in summer leagues, the colleges and universities could field college teams in their usual college conferences.

The preferable arrangement probably would be for players to attend summer school, so they would be regularly-enrolled at the time of competition. An alternative would be to require them to have been enrolled the preceding term, but to permit them to be working part-time at summer jobs instead of attending the summer session while competing.

### Two Advantages

The good weather is an advantage for two reasons. Not only will fewer games be played under poor conditions—or rained out completely—but the warmer temperatures will permit night games to be scheduled. Combining night contests with Saturday and Sunday afternoon play might enable college teams to attract good crowds and to more nearly meet the heavy expenses of the sport than now is possible on weekday afternoons.

**It should be made clear that this proposal is founded—at least in the writer's mind—on a desire to assist college baseball. It is not advanced because it might help professional baseball, for two reasons.**

First, it is not the role or purpose of college athletics to prepare student-athletes for professional careers.

If a young man can use his college experience as an athlete to gain success later as a professional, wonderful—just as it is hoped the college experience of a prospective teacher, doctor, engineer or writer will assist him in his chosen career. But only a very few college participants even attempt to become professional athletes in any sport, and fewer still make it. The purpose of college athletics is to provide a learning experience for all those who wish to compete.

Secondly, professional baseball has never considered college baseball a training ground. In its statements to young athletes, it claims college baseball will slow their development and that colleges do not play enough games. Ironically, professional baseball's continued signing of active college players has the same effect.

Nonetheless, college athletic administrators should consider carefully means of aiding college baseball. Summer play seems to offer advantages over the present restricted seasons which merit such consideration.

Thomas C. Hansen

## Letter to the Editor

# NSYSP: A Much Needed Program

(Following is a letter written to NCAA Executive Director Walter Byers concerning the National Summer Youth Sports Program held at Fordham University in New York City during the summer. The author is Mrs. Regina S. Fritz, a member of the Fordham community, the area served by the Program.)

Dear Mr. Byers:

I am sure that you will be pleased to know that the Summer Youth Sports Program, conducted at Fordham University, July 16th through August 14 this year, has been very well received by the participants and their parents. I made a number of visits to the University and observed great

activity and enthusiasm. The athletic staff at Fordham did an excellent job in co-ordinating the program. Athletic Director, Mr. Peter Carlesimo, and Program Director, Mr. James Lansing, are to be congratulated.

The President's Council on Physical Fitness and the National Collegiate Athletic Association, both sponsors of this project, are providing a much needed program for our young people. Not only does the participant develop physical agility, but he learns the value of teamwork, good sportsmanship and the satisfaction of knowing he did his best in fair competition. Over and above this, he develops self confidence and

appreciation of a sound body. I am convinced that this program is at least part of the answer in channeling the energy and values of young Americans in constructive paths. It is my hope that Physical Fitness Programs will be continued and even enlarged.

The Summer Sports Program at Fordham University is not to be confused with the usual Sports Activity Program. This program was handled by skilled instructors, with necessary discipline and professional instruction.

Please know of the thanks of the many parents and children who participated.

Regina S. Fritz  
Fordham Community

# NCAA Donates \$5,000 to Marshall Fund After Team Perishes in Crash

Continued from page 1

which was in the midst of an investigation of the Wichita State crash when the second tragedy occurred. No violations of FAA regulations have been uncovered as yet.

NTSB Chairman John Reed said the Tri-State airport had no radar system to warn a pilot when a plane drops below the minimum descent angle. He added it is not unusual for an airport of Tri-State's size to be without such radar equipment. Federal Aviation Administration officials at the airport said there was no radio contact with the plane indicating it had any problem.

At this time, the NTSB has not completed either of its investigations into the causes of the accidents involving the teams. The first report issued by the Board after hearing testimony on the WSU accident is on page 5.

The Marshall team was returning from Greenville, North Caro-

lina, where it had suffered a 17-14 loss to East Carolina the afternoon of the accident.

The crash of the 4.5-million-dollar craft, according to a Southern Airways spokesman, was the first in the firm's 21-year history.

### Athletes In Four Crashes

It was the fourth crash involving a plane carrying collegiate athletes. Ten years ago, California Poly San Luis Obispo lost 16 members of its football team in a crash at Toledo, Ohio, after playing Bowling Green.

In the spring of 1968, the coach and five members of the Lamar Tech (Beaumont, Texas) track team perished in a crash while returning from the Drake Relays in Des Moines, Iowa.

Then, on October 2, 14 members of the Wichita State football team where killed when their chartered airplane went down 55 miles west of Denver.

### Covered by Insurance

All members of the Marshall

University football team and those staff members who regularly traveled with the team were enrolled in the NCAA Intercollegiate Travel Accident Insurance program, NCAA Controller Arthur J. Bergstrom said.

The program, underwritten by the Aetna Life and Casualty Company, provides death, dismemberment and permanent disability coverage, Bergstrom added. The death benefit for each Marshall player and staff member covered was \$15,000.

The program is in its 12th year of operation. This marks the third claim against the policy, Wichita State and Marshall during the 1970 football season and Lamar Tech earlier. Cal Poly SLO was not covered.

# East-West Game Set for Dayton

The annual National Association of Basketball Coaches East-West Collegiate All-Star Game will be held at Dayton University April 3, 1971.

Dayton will also host the tourney in 1972, while Hughes Sports Network will televise the contest for the next four seasons.

Vadal Peterson of Utah has been selected to coach the West, while Kansas' Dutch Lonborg will head the East. Both are past presidents of the NABC.

## NCAA FILMS

An extensive library of 16 mm films of NCAA Championship events is available for use by member institutions, high schools, civic clubs and other groups. Many of the more recent films are in color and include sound.

Complete information on the events library, and on other special instructional films, is available from:

Association Films, Inc.  
561 Hillgrove Ave.  
LaGrange, Ill. 60525  
Telephone: 312-352-3377

The Film Service headquarters is in Washington, D.C. For film service information or inquiries on matters other than obtaining copies of films, please contact:

NCAA Official Film Service  
Suite 501, 5401 Westbard Ave.  
Washington, D.C. 20016  
Telephone: 202-652-1885

## Columnary Craft

# Miracle of Joe Bell

By Frank Cooney  
San Francisco Examiner

*"If it weren't for football, I probably would have spent a lot of time in jail, just like one of my best friends."*

—O. J. Simpson, 1968

That friend O. J. Simpson so often speaks of is Joe Bell, who is in the Bay Area as a halfback on the University of Washington football team.

Few people in Washington are aware that Bell ever was anything but strong, dedicated and kind. He lives in a Seattle apartment with his wife, Noreen, and their daughter, Dione.



Joe Bell  
UW Halfback

"He's a fantastic person," said offensive backfield coach John Goodwin, who is quoted in UW's football press guide describing Bell as "an excellent student of the game, always spending time in the film room. He makes the fewest mistakes of any back on the team."

There are other less personal and certainly less favorable descriptions of Bell in the files of the San Francisco Police Department. They say "Josiah Bell—scar on right elbow, burn on left elbow and seven-inch scar on upper left leg."

They also reveal the life style of the Joe Bell that Simpson spoke of. Those files show arrests for offenses ranging from assault with a deadly

weapon to sale of marijuana. They also show that he spent two years at the Deuel Vocational Youth Guidance Center in Tracy.

### Read About O. J.

At Tracy, Bell read about the progress of his close friend, O. J. Simpson, who was earning All-America mentions at City College of San Francisco. Bell began to lift weights. He also earned his high school diploma. All this was to influence him after he got out in 1967.

But it wasn't until after more arrests—for auto theft in May and June of 1967 and for scalping tickets at Kezar that Bell really changed. That scalping incident, on Sept. 9, 1967, is the last entry in Bell's police file.

A couple of Saturdays after that arrest an incredible thing happened.

"I was walking down Fillmore," said Bell, "when I felt something great come over me. I tried to shake it off but it felt like something was shaking my heart, trying to squeeze the life out of me. Right there in the middle of the sidewalk I got down on my knees and said, 'Oh God, if I die now, I'm nothing but a sinner.' And as I prayed that feeling left me."

"I got up from the ground and saw all these people looking at me. I thought 'they think, wow, a mad man. They think you've shot up some dope and are on a trip.'"

"I started to rationalize. I didn't care what my friends would think, I was never going back to being the same old Joe."

Bell already had joined CCSF's football team at the urging of Simpson. Bell not only became the league's leading rusher but also the school's two-time heavyweight champion. He won all his fights by knockouts. After graduating from City, Bell had offers from 15 of the nation's top schools.

He led the team with a 5.3-yard-per-carry average last year but sees most his action as a pass blocker this season in Washington's wide-open attack. At 6-2, 205, Bell is suited to pass blocking.

"I'd rather do some running," he said, "but still I'm doing a lot better than many people thought I would."

## NCAA NEWS

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# The Federation Movement

When the International Gymnastics Federation (FIG) recently named the United States Gymnastics Federation (USGF) as this country's international representative in that sport, replacing the AAU, it marked the most significant breakthrough for the growing Federation Movement in the United States.

To date, there are five federations in this country—the United States Baseball Federation, the Basketball Federation of the United States, the USGF, the United States Track and Field Federation and the United States Wrestling Federation.

The primary reason for the formation of each of the federations was to create a single-purpose sports organization to help develop and promote that sport, in which decisions concerning each sport could be made by those actually involved and where each member organization would have a voice and vote commensurate with its contribution to the particular sport.

## Baseball Federation

The U.S. Baseball Federation has been this country's international representative since its official recognition by the international baseball federation in 1965.

"Most of our activities to date have encompassed international competition," Lee Eilbracht, USBF executive secretary, said.

Although baseball is not an official Olympic sport at present, the Federation is working toward Olympic recognition. The Federation has had teams play exhibition series in connection with the 1964 Olympics in Tokyo and the 1968 Olympics in Mexico City.

"We really felt the exhibitions in Japan in 1964 would get baseball into the Olympics because they were so successful. However, the International Olympic Committee is reluctant to include more team sports in the Olympics because of the high costs involved," Eilbracht stated.

"The USBF has made official application to have baseball become an Olympic sport, but the international body just changed its rules making it necessary now for 40 countries to participate in a sport before it can be considered. The limit used to be 25.

"We still have high hopes that baseball will one day become an Olympic sport. Almost 40 countries play it now and international interest is growing rapidly," he added.

### Unopposed from Outset

The USBF was organized after the Pan-American Games in Mexico City in 1955. The organizing committee for the Games had notified Tug Wilson there was no official representative for the United States in baseball, so he took out the franchise in the name of the United States Olympic Committee and later the Olympic Committee's Board of Directors suggested groups interested in the sport organize to assume the franchise.

"Former NCAA President Everett D. (Eppy) Barnes helped organize the USBF and was very instrumental in giving it direction," Eilbracht said.

"Today within the United States, the Federation's activities are concerned with developing the sport, standardizing rules of amateur play and organizing teams and coaches to represent the United States in Pan-American competition and world amateur competition. Additionally, we sanction international competition.

"We are unique among the federations in that we don't have a problem with the AAU, which has never branched into the area of baseball. Because we have no internal warring, we are able to get along better and, therefore, make progress," Eilbracht added.

## Basketball Federation

BFUSA was the first of the federations. The impetus to its formation was a resolution passed by the National Association of Basketball Coaches at its annual Convention in San Francisco in 1960.

These coaches, mostly from NCAA

member institutions, felt a need for a change in the international representation of basketball for the United States. They were disappointed with the AAU's "mismanagement" of the sport.

"In general, AAU control of any particular sport has resulted in poor management, a lack of programs and resources, inadequate leadership, decisions being made by individuals who are not affected and, sometimes, a lack of knowledge," NCAA Assistant Executive Director Charles M. Neinas, the Association's federation liaison, commented.

grams and competition in the United States.

The strategy worked. At the Olympic Games in October, 1968, the FIBA Congress voted to investigate the situation in the United States by sending a five-man panel to review it. The investigation took place in January of 1969.

### IBB Created

The result: The FIBA panel recommended an International Basketball Board be created to be made up of 10 BFUSA delegates and 10 AAU delegates. Ben Carnevale, NYU athletic director (former chairman of the USOC Basketball Games Committee), was appointed chairman and given authority to cast the tie-breaking vote.

"Today the IBB (International Basketball Board) is the defacto representative of the United States internationally for basketball," Neinas said.

The AAU no longer can prevent BFUSA from discharging responsibilities to its membership for international competition. However, the AAU still remains the franchise holder in basketball controlling United States representation in the World Congress and, as such, controls the Olympic Games Basketball Committees.

This interim arrangement soon is to be re-examined. The IBB is to recommend a solution to the United States problem to FIBA no later than August of 1972.

"We are most hopeful that if objectivity prevails rather than emotions the Basketball Federation will be recognized as the governing body for the sport in the United States. The AAU no longer has the basketball programs it had 20 years ago," BFUSA president Steitz, said.

"The overwhelming majority of contri-

The AAU proclaimed no "open" meet could be held without its sanction, even if entries were limited to USTFF athletes only. But progress has been made rapidly.

The USTFF this past year sanctioned all major track competition in the United States, including the AAU's own indoor and outdoor championships, and sponsored three international tours to Latin America and the Caribbean without AAU sanction being applied.

For the past two years, the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) has accepted dual sanctioning in the United States. (Neither the NCAA nor the NJCAA will allow its athletes to compete in meets not sanctioned by the USTFF.)

Attempts during the 1960s to find a solution to the problem involved then U.S. Attorney General Robert Kennedy, the retired General Douglas MacArthur and the Senate Commerce Committee.

Although problems still exist, the USTFF has grown in stature through the years. Its primary objective at the present time is to develop and to improve the sport of track and field domestically, and to be of service to its membership, according to USTFF Executive Director Carl Cooper.

"Since I've taken office," he said, "we've been pushing to develop our own programs in the United States before going international."

The USTFF, in attempting to provide more and better services to track and field, sponsors coaches clinics, sponsors indoor meets, issues several publications and, for the first time, is promoting decathlon by organizing, recognizing and assisting the athletes in that sport.



**Lee Eilbracht**  
Executive Secretary, Baseball Federation



**Myron Roderick**  
Executive Director, Wrestling Federation



**Frank Bare**  
Executive Director, Gymnastics Federation



**Ed Steitz**  
President, Basketball Federation



**Carl Cooper**  
Executive Director, Track and Field Federation

The resolution of the basketball coaches was brought to the attention of the NCAA Executive Committee and other organizations which might be interested in participating in a federation. Ed Steitz, the Federation's current president, represented BFUSA, although it was not yet formally organized, at the International Basketball Federation (FIBA) Congress in Rome in 1960 to explain the problems which existed in the United States. The international organization took no action at that time.

The Federation was formally organized in the summer of 1961. Its first president was Cliff Fagan, the executive secretary of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations.

### Granted Limited Authority

In 1963, at the Central Bureau meeting of FIBA, the basketball federation received some recognition when it was granted independent sanctioning authority for a period of three years, beginning in 1964, for international competition involving its members. Approval terminated at the end of 1966.

During the three-year period, because of BFUSA, more international competition was scheduled involving United States' teams and players than during the entire preceding history of basketball in this country.

At the FIBA Central Bureau meeting in 1967, the AAU indicated the international body should not extend sanctioning privileges to BFUSA in America because, it argued, the AAU represented the majority of basketball organizations in this country.

As a result, FIBA did not extend its authority to BFUSA again.

Resultantly, the BFUSA Executive Committee recommended to its constituents that they refrain from international basketball competition until a change was effected in the organization's international status.

The NCAA Council, in October of 1967, adopted the recommendation, which then was supported by the NCAA membership in January of 1968. The purpose of this action was to indicate to the rest of the world that BFUSA, not the AAU, provided the majority of amateur basketball pro-

ductions to the sport of basketball in the United States rests in the hands of the school-college system," he added.

"We feel the Federation should have the voice and vote in the international body because most of the talent and knowledge concerning the sport is in BFUSA. We know more about basketball than individuals in other countries and would be capable of contributing the most to the sport internationally," he continued.

"Presently, BFUSA is concerned with enhancing the game of basketball internationally. We are working in this country toward creating a completely unobstructed flow of international competition," Steitz added.

"We try to promote the scheduling of competition, provide coaches' clinics and printed educational materials, and have experts available for consultations."

## Track and Field Federation

The United States Track and Field Federation was formally organized in the summer of 1961 as a direct result of actions taken by the United States Track Coaches' Association in protest against the AAU. According to Neinas, "the feeling was that the growth and development of the sport

### Need Single-Purpose Organization

"The problem in the United States is that we don't have a single-purpose organization holding the franchise, and we are the only country in which this is the case," Cooper said.

"The original concept of the USTFF was to have all the track and field organizations, including the AAU, join in one group, each organization having equal representation.

"At present," Cooper added, "the USTFF has no voice in either the Pan-American Games or the Olympics. As the United States representative to the IAAF, the AAU controls both of these groups as far as this country is concerned.

"I'm sure all the federations received a boost when the USGF was chosen over the AAU as the United States international gymnastics representative. However, I don't feel this will affect our chances of gaining the track and field franchise," Cooper stated.

"The AAU will fight to the last ditch for track and field. This is its one big program. It didn't have that much at stake concerning gymnastics. It cares about basketball, but its program there is virtually extinct because of the pros taking players away from the industrial program," Cooper added.

*"The primary reason for each federation...to create a single-purpose sports organization..."*

were being stymied, retarded, under AAU stewardship, that those involved should be making the decisions affecting the sport.

"The AAU attempted to hinder the development of the USTFF primarily through suspensions and threatened suspensions of athletes, which would have made world-caliber athletes ineligible for Olympic competition," Neinas added.

It wanted to restrict USTFF members to only fully enrolled high school and college students, and was opposed to any summer activities of the Federation.

## Wrestling Federation

Formally organized in 1968, the Wrestling Federation has made great progress in a short time. Oklahoma State coach Myron Roderick was employed as the executive director in the spring of 1969.

From the outset, the Federation has striven to promote international competition and to gain international recognition.

The reason for the birth of the USWF was the general feeling among individuals

*Continued on page 7*



# Four CD I Bowls: Camellia, Pecan,

Eight of this season's best College Division I teams—four of them undefeated—will meet to decide the nation's four regional College Division championships December 12.

The teams were selected by the NCAA College Football Committee, and are the top two teams in each region, based on their regular-season records.

In Sacramento, North Dakota State (9-0) will attempt to gain its second straight win over Montana (10-0) in the Camellia Bowl, the championship of the West.

In the Midwest, Arkansas State (10-0) seeks its second consecutive title in the Pecan Bowl, in Arlington, Tex., meeting Central Missouri (9-1). Meanwhile, the Mideast's Grantland Rice Bowl will feature Tennessee State (10-0) and Southwestern Louisiana (9-2) in Baton Rouge, La.

In the East, Delaware (8-2) clashes with Morgan State (8-1) in the Boardwalk Bowl in Atlantic City, N.J.

A bowl-by-bowl preview:

## West: Camellia

The last time Montana's Jack Swarthout coached under Texas' Darrell Royal was in 1958, but the Grizzly mentor still employs a certain Royal flavor in his attack which has led the Montanans to their second straight undefeated regular season.

Royal did not use the "Texas Y" from 1956-58, when Swarthout was his assistant at Washington and Texas.

But both presently use the offense successfully, after Swarthout borrowed it a year ago. And he will use it as his main weapon when the Grizzlies meet North Dakota State in the Camellia Bowl.

"We copied Texas' offense right down the line," Swarthout said. "I know that coaches don't usually do that, but we run it exactly like Texas."

### Top Backs

Swarthout's running backs aren't Jim Bertelsen, Steve Worster and Billy Dale. But Arnie Blancas, Les Kent and Steve Caputo, along with a strong backup cast, have been good enough for 334.4 yards a game against a good College Division schedule (Texas is currently averaging 361.9).

Football success wasn't always so on the Missoula campus. Before Swarthout arrived, Montana never had won more than seven games in 73 years of fielding football teams. In the '60's, the Montana record read 5-5, 2-6, 5-5, 1-9, 3-6, 4-6 and 1-8.

But one of the first things that Robert T. Pantzer did when he was appointed president of Montana, December 16, 1966, was to revitalize the Montana athletic program. He appointed Swarthout as football coach and athletic director only a few weeks after assuming duties as president.

Swarthout revitalized the Grizzlies, who had a 1-8 record in 1966, to a 7-3 mark the following season, and in 1969 took them to the Camellia Bowl, where they lost to North Dakota State 30-3. That came after a perfect 10-game season.

"We're happy to get another shot at them this year," Swarthout said recently from his Missoula office.

If the Grizzlies are to beat the always strong Bison, they must do it on their strong suit—running out of the "Y."

Four Montana running backs have gained over 400 yards this season: Blancas has rushed for 855 yards and a 5.6 average; Caputo 643 for a 5.4 mark; Kent 582 and 5.4; and reserve Wally Gaskins a 5.3 average on 477 yards gained. They and the rest of the Grizzly runners have averaged 334.4 yards a game, second in national College Division statistics.

"We run first and pass next," Swarthout commented. "We only pass if the defense comes up to stop the run."

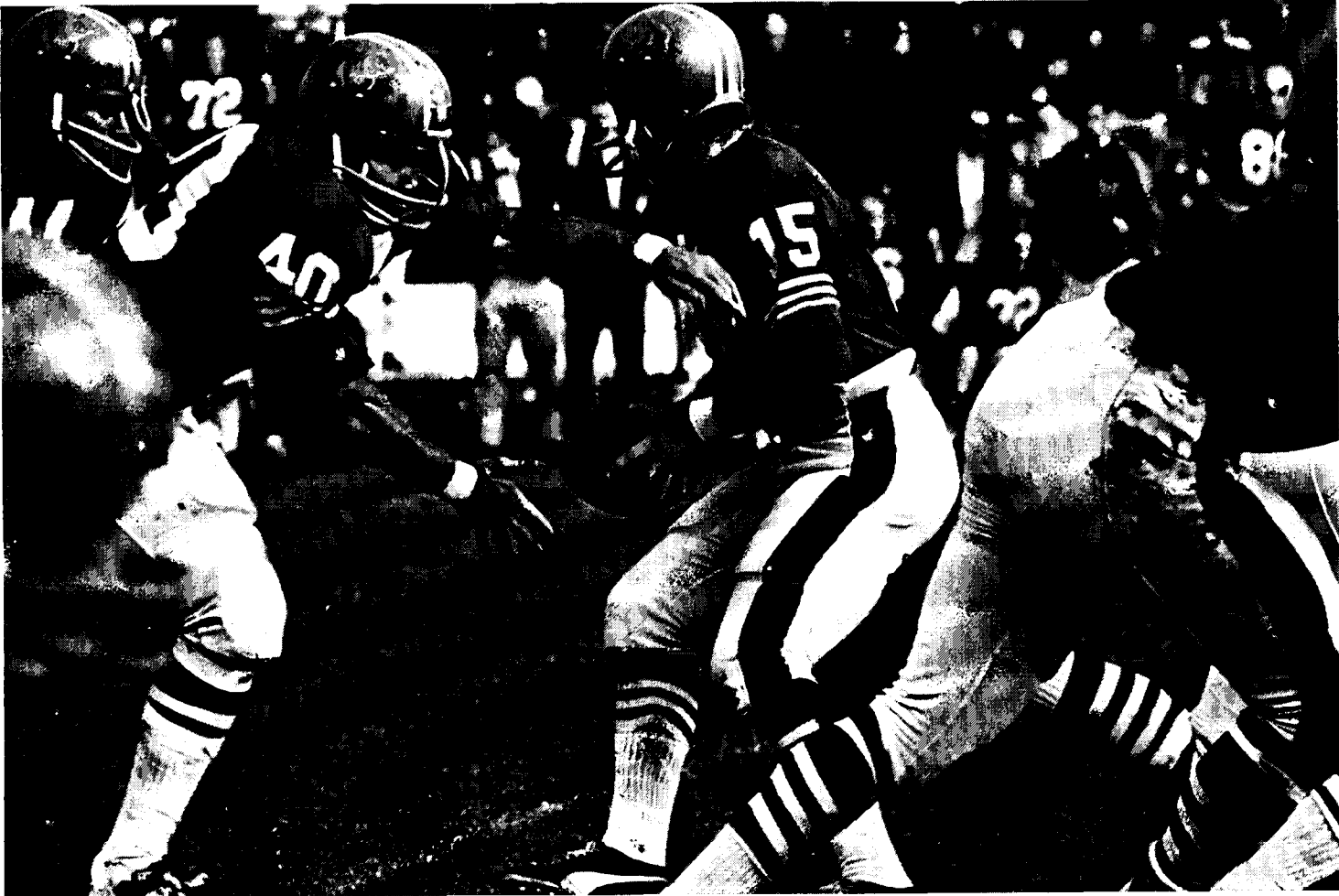
### North Dakota State

Ron Erhardt has done just as much to rejuvenate a sagging program at North Dakota State.

In 1963, the Bison were winless in 10 starts. In 1964, Erhardt came to Fargo as an assistant, and the Bison climbed to 10-1 the following season. Erhardt took over the reigns in 1966, and since that time has compiled a most impressive record—45-3-1.

Meanwhile, his Bison have:

- currently compiled the longest College Division unbeaten streak in the nation of 29 games, finishing their last three seasons unbeaten. The only blemish to their record



Montana will use Texas Y Offense with quarterback Gary Berding (15), fullback Les Kent (40), and halfback Steve Caputo (11) against North Dakota State in Camellia Bowl in Sacramento.

was a 14-14 tie with Eastern Michigan in this year's season opener;

- compiled their fourth straight regular season unbeaten;
- finished their seventh season as North Central Conference champions;
- received their fourth consecutive NCAA bowl bid;
- received their sixth bowl bid out of the last seven years.

A running team in the past, Erhardt has put the Bison in the air this year 50 per cent of the time.

### Bentson Directs

Junior Mike Bentson has directed the attack, completing 74 of 165 for 1,284 yards. He passed for 14 touchdowns and ran for nine more, and was the Bison's second leading ground gainer.

Leading rusher for the still strong rushing attack of North Dakota State is Dennis Preboski, who rushed for 773 yards this season and a 4.9 mark.

### Camellia Statistical Tale

#### Scores Against Common Opponents

Montana	Opponent	North Dakota State
35-0	Montana State	30-8
35-7	South Dakota	24-21
28-7	North Dakota	20-3
24-0	South Dakota State	35-0

#### Team Statistics

(Average per game)

429.5	Total Offense	429.6
334.4	Rushing	266.6
95.1	Passing	162.7
231.6	Total Defense	224.3
69.9	Rushing Defense	114.6
161.7	Passing Defense	109.8
31.0	Scoring	36.2
13.4	Scoring by Opponents	10.1

## Midwest: Pecan

The "Resident Bull Moose" at Arkansas State is ready to lead the Indians to another Pecan Bowl victory.

Last year, Calvin Harrell rushed for 160 yards and along with quarterback Bubba Crocker led the Indians to their first Pecan win 29-21 over Drake. Harrell and his teammates were ranked No. 5 in the final United Press International College Division poll.

This season Harrell has rushed for 1,131 yards, more than half of the Arkansas State team total, and he and the Indians are ranked No. 1 in the nation prior to their Pecan Bowl battle with Central Missouri State College December 12 in Arlington.

### Tremendous Highlight

"He's the tremendous highlight of our team," Sports Information Director Andy Morris says of Harrell. "He doesn't believe in compromising."

At 6-1, 213 and only a junior, Harrell has guided Coach Bennie Ellender's forces to a perfect season this year against one of the toughest College Division schedules in the nation.

The Indians defeated two majors—Wichita State 53-14 in their opening game of the season, and the Citadel, 24-7. In one of the top games in the country October 24, the Indians beat the nation's premier passer Jim Lindsey and Abilene Christian 28-23, which gave them the Southland Conference Championship and the Pecan Bowl berth.

With quarterback James Hamilton, Harrell, second leading rusher Marshall Walls, tight end Steve Lockhart and offensive guards Bill Phillips (6-3, 245) and Wayne Dorton (6-2, 245) returning, the offense was set for the season. But Ellender had seven defensive starters missing this season, including All-Americans Clovis Swinney and Dan Buckley.

"Our defensive line was real young," Ellender said. "We lost seven starters. But they were well-tutored this season by Coach Hagaman (Marvin) and they have played very well for us."

Central Missouri will take the underdog roll into the Pecan Bowl, winning its berth by winning the Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association championship with a 9-1 mark.

### Reasons For Success

Chief reasons for success have been running back Ira Clemmons, quarterback Steve Eckinger, split end Eddie Coates and offensive linemen Ernie Harris and Tony Frusco.

Harris (6-2, 260) is a former Oklahoma State high school heavyweight champion. He and Frusco (6-2, 220) have been instrumental in opening holes for the rushes of Clemmons and providing pass protection for Eckinger.

"If there is one individual who has made the difference to our success it has to be Tony," Head Coach Howard Mahanes commented. "He always makes the block that counts and his leadership has been invaluable."

"The coaches grade our players every week," Sports Information Director Dean Vogelaar said, "and Tony has made the championship bracket—63 per cent—every week. He has scored as high as 93."

### Top Passer

Eckinger has passed for 5,039 career yards and 38 touchdowns at Central Missouri. He's the only quarterback in the school's history to guide the Mules to seven or more wins twice in a career, and Mahanes is the only coach to achieve the same feat.

Eckinger's chief receiver is Coates, who has caught 92 passes in three years, in-

cluding 38 this season.

Meanwhile, Clemmons, only a sophomore, has provided the rushing attack. He carried the ball 211 times this season for 1,002 yards, scoring nine touchdowns.

### Pecan Bowl Statistical Tale

Arkansas State		Central Missouri
407.4	Total Offense	359.2
224.9	Rushing	188.1
182.5	Passing	171.1
270.0	Total Defense	302.6
117.5	Rushing Defense	101.2
152.5	Passing Defense	201.4
32.2	Scoring	27.0
11.3	Scoring by Opponents	12.9

## Mideast: Grantland Rice

The strong Gulf States Conference again sends a candidate to the Grantland Rice Bowl in Baton Rouge, La.

Last season it was Terry Bradshaw who led Louisiana Tech to the championship and a bowl berth.

This season it will be Southwestern Louisiana, which currently holds an 8-2 mark—losing only to powerhouse Tampa 50-38 (the lead changed hands six times) and Southern Mississippi 16-14 (a University Division team which later defeated Archie Manning and Mississippi).

### Top Conference

"I've coached on the West Coast, in Nebraska and in Iowa, and the Gulf States Conference is as good as any College Division conference in the nation," head coach Russell Faulkinberry commented. "Our league is very close—all colleges are in one state, and any team can usually beat the other on any given Saturday. So we feel very fortunate to win our conference."

In 15 conference games played in the Gulf States this year, 11 points was the widest victory gap, the margin that Southwestern had in a 17-6 win over Southeastern Louisiana.

### Two Quarterbacks

Quarterbacking the successful Southwestern team have been Robby Juul, an outstanding rollout option quarterback who completed 42 of 80 passes on the season, and George Coussan, 78 for 160, who does most of the Cajun throwing.

Juul sat out the Cajuns' last four games this year, but is expected back for Granny Rice.

In a season where only 11 points is the biggest win that the conference champion can muster, defense usually plays an important role.

"Our secondary picked off 28 passes," said Sports Information Director Bob Henderson. "Mike McDonald, a junior, was second in the conference with nine inter-

# Grantland Rice, Boardwalk Safety Board Investigates WSU Crash

ceptions, while Bob St. Amanat was fourth with five."

In the past, the Cajuns' opponent in the Bowl, Tennessee State, has produced outstanding ball players such as Jim Marsalis, Willie Mitchell, Alvin Coleman, Eldridge Dickey and Nolan Smith. Coach John Merritt has had an extreme amount of success because of them.

This year, Merritt says he doesn't have the one or two outstanding athletes, but instead relies on an all-around team which has handed him a 10-0 season, his third undefeated season since coming to Nashville in 1963.

Leading the attack is quarterback Joe Gilliam, who receives some tutoring from his father, Merritt's "Director of Defense," Joe Gilliam, Sr.

He was a quarterback himself in his college days at West Virginia State," Merritt said, "and has been with me for 13 years."

Other offensive threats include Jake Mayes, who has rushed for 1,311 yards and a 4.3 average, and pass receiver David Davis, who has grabbed 34 acrials for 755 yards and eight touchdowns.

## Ranked Eighth

Defensively, the Tigers rank eighth in the nation in College Division rushing defense, led by linebacker Roger Sims. And Freddie Herring anchors the defensive secondary.

## Grantland Rice Bowl Statistical Tale

Tennessee State		Southwestern La.
376.2	Total Offense	334.0
157.0	Rushing	147.6
218.6	Passing	186.4
166.6	Total Defense	288.5
66.4	Rushing Defense	150.4
100.7	Passing Defense	138.1
36.8	Scoring	22.8
10.9	Scoring by Opponents	13.6

## East: Boardwalk

"The five Delaware backs are bigger, stronger and faster than the four horsemen of Notre Dame."

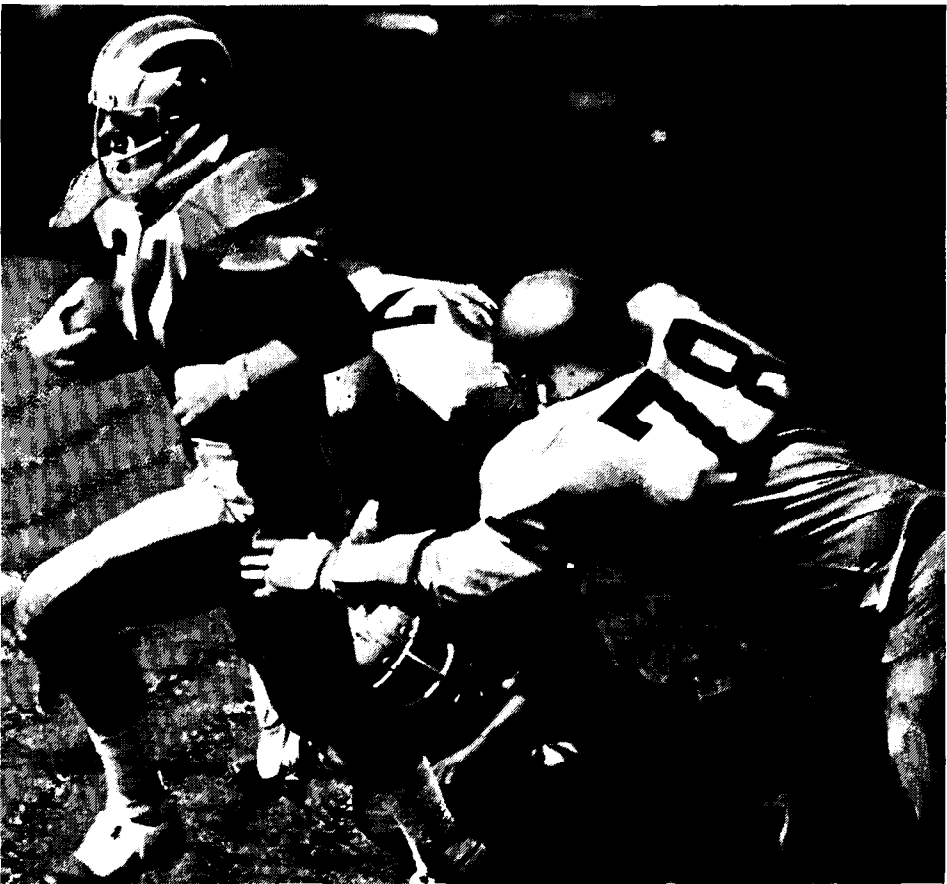
The speaker was Wayne Hardin, whose Temple Owls had the pleasure of meeting Delaware's awesome rushing attack October 31, losing in one of the best games played in the East this season, 15-13.

That game earned the Blue Hens a third attempt at the Boardwalk Bowl, after winning the first two Atlantic City games, 31-24 over Indiana (Pa.) and 31-13 over North Carolina Central.

This season Delaware has won eight of 10 games, losing one of those contests against a University Division opponent, Villanova, while defeating another UD team, Rutgers.

## Tremendous Attack

More impressively, the Blue Hens have put on the greatest ground gaining show in the nation this season, averaging 385.9 yards a game on the ground, 24 more than the University Division leader—Texas.



All-time leading Delaware rusher Chuck Hall (32) will lead Blue Hens into Boardwalk Bowl in Atlantic City.

Most of the yardage has come off the carries of the "Five Horsemen," three halfbacks, a fullback and a quarterback.

The fullback is Chuck Hall, who finished his college career as the leading career ground gainer in Delaware history, gaining 3,015 yards. This season he has scored 15 touchdowns, averaging 5.4 yards a carry and gaining 942 yards.

## Kelly Second

Halfback Dick Kelly is the second leading rusher in Delaware history, gaining 1,942 yards in his career, including 477 this season and 4.4 yards a carry.

Gardy Kahoe is one of the three junior members of the Blue Hen's top five, and has gained 750 yards and holds a 7.2 average, along with eight touchdowns.

Halfback Bill Armstrong has gained 806 yards and has earned a 6.7 average, scoring four touchdowns.

Leading the show is quarterback Jim Colbert, who is averaging 5.6 yards a carry and has gained 510 yards and scored eight touchdowns. Since Delaware averages only 62 yards a game passing, he seldom throws. The Hens always are on the run.

"We have a fine line that works together," says head Coach Tubby Raymond. "Our front five are big and strong. And in

addition we have five backs who run real hard."

The Hens' opponent, Morgan State, features an outstanding running back in John Sykes, who wears No. 44—the same as Leroy Kelly did for the Bears seven years ago.

Sykes has rushed for 799 yards this season while missing two games, averaging 4.2 yards a carry.

"He's a power runner with fine moves," said Coach Earl Banks.

The Bears sport another runner who Banks calls one of the greatest little men ever to play the game — running back Craig Gee (5-9, 170).

"I've always thought Buddy Young was the best," Banks said, "not forgetting Mike Garrett of course. Craig is small, but he's an ever dangerous speedster."

## Big Roommate

Gee's roommate in O'Connell Dormitory on the Morgan State campus is nicknamed "Tiny"—but he is nine inches and 100 pounds bigger.

He is John Andrews, who along with James Garrett (5-9, 200), holds down the defensive side of the line. In the secondary, Willie Germany, Donald Mitchell and William Rhoden have done a good job of stopping enemy acrials.

## Boardwalk Bowl Statistical Tale

Delaware		Morgan State
447.9	Total Offense	401.8
385.9	Rushing	247.7
62.0	Passing	154.1
353.4	Total Defense	196.2
129.4	Rushing Defense	74.7
194.0	Passing Defense	121.4
36.8	Scoring	27.3
18.4	Scoring by Opponents	10.8



Roger Sims

Top Tennessee State defenseman in Grantland Rice Bowl



Coach Ron Erhardt and quarterback Mike Bentson will lead the North Dakota State Bison against Montana in Camellia Bowl in Sacramento.

## Safety Board Investigates WSU Crash

A statement indicating the fatal accident October 2 involving a Martin 404 aircraft carrying part of the Wichita State University football team was operational in nature and that there were no mechanical failures or malfunctions affecting the performance of the aircraft has been issued by the National Transportation Safety Board.

The statement was issued following the Board's recent public hearing in Wichita, Kansas, held as part of its investigation seeking to determine the probable cause of the accident.

Further analysis of this testimony and other related evidence is required before conclusions can be drawn, the Board said.

## Examining Aircraft

The Board is now examining in detail the evidence relating to the performance capabilities of the aircraft, the flight planning by the pilots, particularly at departure from Denver, and the control, or lack thereof, exercised by various organizations pertaining to safety of the operations.

The Board stated it is aware of the use of large aircraft in passenger-carrying operations by individuals, corporations, and educational institutions which have leased aircraft on an individual trip basis in order to satisfy a requirement for infrequent, short duration air transportation. In certain instances, it would appear that the contractual relationships are designed to make the lessee the operator of the aircraft, it claimed.

If the lessee does not possess the necessary knowledge of the Federal Aviation Regulations, he may, through these contractual arrangements, unknowingly, become the operator of the aircraft, and thereby be obliged to assume responsibilities beyond his capability, the Board asserted.

## More Stringent Regulations

In view of the foregoing, the Safety Board has concluded that the regulations and procedures governing passenger operations of large aircraft should be thoroughly examined with a view in mind of making them more stringent and their applicability more understandable.

The FAA already has taken action by publishing a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking which would expand the definition of a commercial operator, and which would make Part 123 of the Federal Aviation Regulations applicable to an educational institution engaged in the carriage by airplane of students or other persons affiliated with it.

A thorough investigation of all aircraft charter operations has been ordered by the Secretary of Transportation, John A. Volpe, which will not include those carriers regulated by the Civil Aeronautics Board.

## Lacking Knowledge

The Board expressed concern that many other potential users of large aircraft do not have knowledge of the existing Federal Aviation Regulations or that they may not have ready access to competent advice concerning proper methods of securing charter services, aircraft rental, or leasing of aircraft. Accordingly, the Safety Board recommends that all potential users of large aircraft on a short-term charter basis question providers of such services as to the type of operations for which they have been certificated by the FFA.

If at all in doubt as to proper certification, such users should consult the nearest FFA office for advice, the statement indicated. In so doing, they will be informed of the proper procedures to insure that the proposed flight can be accomplished with maximum safety, the NTSB asserted.

The Safety Board said it would expedite the issuance of its final report on this tragic accident which would include a formal determination of probable cause.

# NCAA Committee Issues Report

Continued from page 1

tional financial aid to more students.

6. Under modern national recruitment procedures, it is abundantly clear that restraints in the allocation of funds (number of awards) and the administration of scholarships and grants-in-aid on the basis of "need" can only be administered fairly and successfully if nationally applied. (It is anticipated that much of the administration of the national legislation would be handled by the executive officers of allied conferences for their members and by the NCAA office for independents.)

## I. Financial Aid for All Athletes to Be Based on Need

The terms "financial aid" or "aid" or "grant-in-aid" as used in this discussion refer (unless otherwise explicitly stated) to the kind governed by Article 3, Section 4 of the NCAA Constitution and Article 4, Section 6-(b) of the Bylaws, aid in which the recipient's athletic ability was considered in some degree in determining the award.

Financial assistance received from anyone upon whom the student-athlete is naturally or legally dependent, or which is awarded on bases having no relationship whatsoever to athletic ability shall be so identified in these proposals.

Most institutions' undergraduate scholarships or other similar help unrelated to athletic ability are based upon a showing of financial need. The term "need" as used here means that in determining the amount of aid to be granted, account is taken of the financial resources of the recipient and his parents.

There are SOME undergraduate prizes or scholarships unrelated to need, and awards to GRADUATE students frequently are made without consideration of need, but apart from these exceptional situations the applicant's need for financial assistance is normally considered, EXCEPT all too frequently when aid to athletes is involved. In some institutions, of course, aid to athletes also is based on need. The point here is that the Committee, in suggesting that financial aid to athletes be based on need, is not proposing something foreign to the mainstream of existing practice in American colleges.

For example, 978 colleges and universities participate in programs and services of the College Scholarship Service that emphasize the distribution of financial assistance to students on the basis of need.

Institutions are required to use a need basis in order to qualify for Federal funds distributed annually to colleges for student support. Twenty-two states now have scholarship programs and will use "need" in making their awards. The National Merit Program also operates on a "need" basis.

In the absence of national legislation it is unlikely that any broad program limiting aid on the need basis is likely to be inaugurated voluntarily. One might assume that if an institution is in such a financial situation that it would help to limit its grants to athletes on a need basis, that institution would voluntarily adopt such a program.

The facts of life, however, make it doubtful that institutions will do so. The competition is too intense. As long as the grants of



**John F. Bateman**  
Rutgers



**William J. Flynn**  
Chairman, Boston College



**Jack Friel**  
Big Sky Conference



**Seaver Peters**  
Dartmouth



**William R. Reed**  
Big Ten Conference

Members of NCAA Financial Aid Committee

one's rival are not limited by a firm and enforceable need factor it is, as a practical matter, difficult indeed to limit oneself. Institutions (even entire conferences) are not likely to try a mandatory enforced need program by themselves.

However, if everyone is subject to the limitation, the competitive disadvantage of the limitation disappears. Given the desirable conditions of equal limitations and firm enforcement, the economic savings of the need program come sharply into focus. Subject to final research figures, the need program contemplated by the Committee would result in scholarship and grant-in-aid savings of approximately 35 to 45 per cent.

The Committee recommends that appropriate legislation be enacted implementing the philosophy that NCAA members granting financial aid to student-athletes base all such aid on what is reasonably needed by the student to finance his college education. The question immediately arises, of course, as to how this "need" is to be determined.

An objection sometimes raised to the need principle is that there is no feasible way to determine need, or that in the determination of need there are such opportunities for abuse and deception as to make such a program unworkable. The Committee is presenting a simple, practical and reliable means by which the need principle can be implemented and believes such a program can be administered without undue complication, prohibitive red tape or evasion.

First, as to definitions:

**A. Educational Equivalent** is to be considered tuition and mandatory fees, board and room at campus rates for double occupancy, plus a cash stipend of not more than \$30 a month or \$270 per academic year. [Books and course-related supplies (in kind but not in cash) up to the equivalent of \$180 may be made available to all student-athletes, regardless of need, and this will not be included in the computation.]

**B. Aid Limitation** applies when unearned financial aid is awarded to a student and athletic ability in

some degree has been taken into consideration in making the award. Such aid combined with other aid the student may receive from employment during semester or term time, other scholarships or grants-in-aid (including governmental grants for educational purposes) and like sources, together with the computed expected family contribution, must not exceed the educational equivalent as defined above.

Determination of financial need is being carried out today in institutions throughout the country. Well-established procedures have been developed by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare as well as the College Scholarship Service, administered by the College Entrance Examination Board, and the American College Testing Student Need Analysis Service. The Committee has undertaken a careful study of these and other lesser known procedures and is offering a procedure of its own, more simple in its application and administration. The aim of the procedure is to obtain an "expected family contribution" from income. This simply is a dollar figure representing an amount which logically could be expected to be paid. A similar procedure is available also for the self-supporting student.

Applicants, together with all persons from whom they derive financial support, complete very brief confidential financial forms stating their adjusted gross income as shown on their federal income tax returns. Deductions (either itemized or standard 10 per cent deductions) as shown on the tax returns are listed, as are the number of exemptions. This confidential form shall be submitted only to the NCAA office, or its agent, for evaluation.

The form also provides space for reporting extraordinary financial circumstances which the applicant believes should be noted and which may be taken into consideration in arriving at the final computation.

In the NCAA evaluation procedure, it is necessary only to subtract the deductions (either itemized or standard) from the adjusted gross income. The amount representing this difference then

is identified as "net income" and located in the approved and official NCAA table. Opposite this figure in the table will be found the expected contribution listed for varying numbers of dependents.

The adjusted gross income figure accounts for all income of any type. Allowing deductions in this procedure gives relief from heavy medical bills, high interest payments and the like. Provision also is made in the evaluation procedure for additional relief for families with more than one child in college. The expected family contribution is subject to reduction by reason of the dependents in college.

This program accommodates a member institution's use of the College Scholarship Service or American College Testing Student Need Analysis Service. Members which prefer these procedures would be obligated to certify that institutional aid granted on such a basis would not be in excess of that determined under the NCAA formula.

Once the expected family contribution has been determined, the difference between it and the educational equivalent for a given institution represents the maximum aid which can be granted by that institution to a student-athlete.

*[Editor's Note: The computational table recommended by the Committee is not being printed here because of space limitations. As an example, however, a family with a net income before Federal tax (i.e., adjusted gross income minus deductions of 10 per cent or itemized deductions) of \$8,120 and two dependent children would be expected to contribute \$150 toward the educational equivalent defined above. A family with a net income before Federal tax (with or without dependent children) of \$6,120 would not be expected to make any financial contribution; i.e., the applicant would be entitled to a full scholarship or grant-in-aid as defined by the educational equivalent. If the family net income before Federal tax was \$10,870 and there were three dependent children the expected family contribution to the applicant's educational expenses would be \$430.]*

## Part II. Candidate's Acceptance Form

The Committee recommends that common ground rules be established as to the timing of offers of financial aid and acceptance thereof. Such a policy is essential to facilitate the operation of the foregoing system of limitation, and to lessen some of the pressures of recruiting.

No offer of financial aid to a prospective student may be made prior to the beginning of his senior year in high school.

Acceptance forms in numbers not in excess of the maximum registration-quota may not be mailed to prospective students until after midnight on the Friday nearest to May 1.

The mailing of such a form constitutes a firm commitment on the part of the institution that if the declaration is duly returned within the proper time, the grant of aid will be made available to the student if he enrolls. The student's acceptance must be returned by mail under the postmark date no later than midnight between May 15 and May 16. If the form is returned at a later time, the institution may grant or refuse to grant the aid as it chooses; however, the institution must notify the student of his acceptance or non-acceptance within 10 days after the form is received by the institution.

Also, no contact can be initiated by an institutional representative during the period of 24 hours before the declaration form is mailed until noon of the Friday following the mailing.

After the initial mailing period, additional acceptance forms may be utilized by an institution until August 15. Each subsequent form must be returned within two weeks and if the form is returned at a later time the institution may grant or refuse to grant the aid as it chooses provided the institution notifies the student within 10 days after the form is received.

Between August 15 and May 1, the candidate's acceptance procedure may not be utilized. Mid-year prospects, therefore, would not be subject to the candidate's acceptance program.

In utilizing the supplementary candidate's acceptance forms the institution, of course, must exercise care so as not to exceed the quota limitation.

The form will specify that the respondent loses his first year of varsity eligibility in all intercollegiate sports if he attends an institution other than the one to which he commits and is accepted. He would jeopardize his total eligibility if he completes and returns forms to more than one institution.

This program would not affect the various procedures used by institutions and conferences in which prospective students are asked to indicate their enrollment intentions. These programs could continue. All member institutions of the Association, however, would be required to respect the NCAA Candidate's Acceptance Program even though some members choose not to participate in it.

William J. Flynn of Boston College, chairman of the NCAA Committee on Financial Aid, has announced that the Committee's report is being put into final printed form and is scheduled to be mailed to the membership approximately December 15.

The printed report will include questions and answers designed to provide a more complete understanding of the Committee's several propositions.



**John Sawyer**  
Wake Forest



**Edgar Sherman**  
Muskogum



**Willis Tate**  
Southern Methodist



**Rixford Snyder**  
Stanford



**Boyd McWhorter**  
Georgia



# Soccer Teams, Track Meets, Postseason Bowls Certified

## CERTIFIED SOCCER TEAMS

Seventy-one soccer teams have been certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee in accordance with the provisions of Constitution 3-10-(d). The certification of each team shall be in effect until August 31, 1971, unless the membership is otherwise notified.

It is not permissible under this legislation for a student-athlete, during any year in which he is a member of the intercollegiate soccer team, to participate on an outside team which has not been certified, or on an outside team during the intercollegiate soccer season even though the team has been certified.

The certified soccer teams for 1970-71:

**California**—Hakoah Athletic Club, San Francisco.

**Canada**—S.S. Juventus Soccer Club, Ontario.

**Colorado**—Denver Kickers, Denver; Greek Olympians, Denver; International Soccer Club, Denver.

**Connecticut**—Eastern Connecticut All-Stars, Willimantic; Hartford Polish Soccer Club, Hartford; Hotchkiss School Alumni, Lakeville.

**Florida**—East Soccer Club, Winter Park; Orlando Soccer Club, Orlando; West Soccer Club, Winter Park; Ybor City Rotary Club, Tampa.

**Georgia**—Atlanta United Soccer Club, Atlanta; Georgia State University Soccer Club, Atlanta; North Georgia Rangers, Dahlonega.

**Illinois**—Southern Illinois University Team, Edwardsville; U.S. Olympic Team, Edwardsville.

**Indiana**—Northern Indiana Collegiate Team, Bloomington; Southern Indiana Collegiate Team, Bloomington.

**Maine**—Buxton-Standish Soccer Club, Limington; Cape Elizabeth Soccer Club, Portland.

**Maryland**—Baltimore Kickers, Baltimore; Hugh Hanley Soccer Club, Baltimore; Ital Sport Association, Baltimore; Merseyside Athletic Club, Forrestville.

**Massachusetts**—Chicks Soccer Club, Ludlow; Doxa Soccer Club, Arlington; Pacers, Chicopee; United Soccer Club, W. Springfield; Worcester Scandinavians, Worcester.

**Missouri**—Busch Bavarian Soccer Club, St. Louis; Carondelet Athletic Club, Affton; Lindburg Cadillac Soccer Club, St. Louis; St. Louis Hamm's Soccer Club, St. Louis.

**New Jersey**—Indiana Soccer Club, Irvington.

**New York**—American-Dalmatinac Soccer Club, Long Island City, New York; Bavarian Sport Club, Long Island City; Binghamton Soccer Club, Binghamton; Colombo Soccer Club, Schenectady; Crown Point Soccer Club, Crown Point; Salt Springs Soccer Club, Syracuse.

**North Carolina**—Chapel Hill Soccer Club, Chapel Hill.

**Ohio**—Akron Zips, Cuyahoga Falls; Greek Olympian Soccer Club, Columbus; Viking Soccer Club, Shaker Heights.

**Pennsylvania**—Celtics, Philadelphia; Colonial Soccer Club, Lafayetteville; Drexel Soccer Club, Philadelphia; East Oak Lane Soccer Club, Philadelphia; Elizabethtown Soccer Club, Elizabethtown; Germantown Soccer Club, Philadelphia; Olney Soccer Club, Philadelphia; Reading American Soccer Club, Laureldale; Swarthmore Athletic Club, Wayne; 34th Street Soccer Club, Philadelphia; Whitmarsh Soccer Club, Lafayetteville.

**Rhode Island**—Lusitana Sport Club, Cumberland.

**Vermont**—Brandon Soccer Club, Brandon; Bristol Booters, Middlebury; Burlington Soccer Club, Burlington; Manchester Soccer Club, Manchester Center; Randolph Soccer Club, Randolph; Windsor County Soccer Club, Ludlow.

**Virginia**—Dukes, Harrisonburg; Richmond International Soccer Club, Richmond.

**Washington**—Triumph Continental Motors, Seattle.

**Washington, D.C.**—British Lions Soccer Club, Washington Internationals.

**Wisconsin**—Fox Valley Sports Club, Neenah; Milwaukee Kickers, Milwaukee.

**Wyoming**—Cowboy Soccer Club, Laramie.

## CERTIFIED TRACK AND FIELD MEETS

Seven track and field meets to be conducted during the winter season have been certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee, subject to the provisions of NCAA Bylaw 7B.

Additional meets may be certified in the future by the Committee, with notification officially being made through the NEWS.

Inquiries concerning any meet not on the list, or any question regarding any aspect of certification, should be directed to Assistant Executive Director Warren S. Brown in the NCAA Executive Office in Kansas City, Mo.

The Committee emphasized when releasing the list that sanction by the appropriate federation still does not mean a meet subject to 7B has been cleared for participation by NCAA student-athletes. Such a meet also must be certified by the Association.

## 1970-71 CERTIFIED POSTSEASON BOWL GAMES

Liberty Bowl—December 12, 11:45 a.m. CST, Memphis, Tenn.

Sun Bowl—December 19, 11:00 a.m. MST, El Paso, Texas

Pasadena Bowl—December 19, 2:00 p.m. PST, Pasadena, Calif.

Tangerine Bowl—December 28, 2:00 p.m. EST, Orlando, Fla.

Peach Bowl—December 30, 8:00 p.m. EST, Atlanta, Ga.

Astro Bluebonnet Bowl—December 31, 6:30 p.m.—CST, Houston, Texas

Sugar Bowl—January 1, 12:45 p.m. CST, New Orleans, La.

Cotton Bowl—January 1, 1:00 p.m. CST, Dallas, Texas

Rose Bowl—January 1, 1:30 p.m. PST, Pasadena, Calif.

Orange Bowl—January 1, 8:00 p.m. EST, Miami, Fla.

Gator Bowl—January 2, 2:15 p.m. EST, Jacksonville, Fla.

The certified meets:

December 8—Liberty Bowl Track Meet, Memphis, Tennessee.

December 11-12—USTFF Omaha Indoor Meet, Omaha, Nebr.

January 30—Oklahoma City Jaycee Invitational, Oklahoma City, Okla.

February 5-6 — Forth Worth Coaches Indoor Games, Fort Worth, Texas.

February 12—Los Angeles Times Indoor Games, Los Angeles, Calif.

February 12-13—Astrodome-USTFF Indoor Championships, Houston, Texas.

February 13—Mason-Dixon Games, Louisville, Kentucky.

# Association Produces Variety of Publications

Publications involving all aspects of the National Collegiate Athletic Association are made available to member institutions throughout the year.

One of the more important December publications is the Condensed Revenue and Expense Analysis, a shortened version of a report on the costs of intercollegiate athletics circulated to all participating institutions in June, which now is being sent to the president, faculty athletic representative and director of athletics of each member institution and executive officers of allied and affiliated organizations.

## Official Notice

The Official Notice, containing proposed amendments, interpretations, executive regulations and other legislation to be voted on at the Annual Convention in January, was mailed to the membership December 1. Extra copies will be sent at no charge upon request.

## NCSS Publication

During November, the National Collegiate Sports Services published the All-Time Basketball Record Book (\$3.95) for the first time. This book offers every important statistical fact of college basketball's most significant years since 1948, plus highlights dating back to the game's birth in 1891.

It may be ordered from NCSS, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10017 (212-685-9622).

Publications are free to members unless otherwise noted. Where prices are listed, the cost to member institutions is given first, the price to non-members second. Where prices are indicated, prepayment is required.

## NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

1221 Baltimore Avenue

Kansas City, Missouri 64105

Publication	Month Available
Administration and Committee Listing	January
National Collegiate Basketball Championship Handbook	January
Manual of Legislation (\$1.00/1.50)	February
1,600 Procedure Manual (\$1.00/1.50)	February
Television Committee Report (\$1.00/1.50)	February
National College Division Baseball Championship Handbook	April
National Collegiate Baseball Championship Handbook	April
Annual Convention Proceedings (\$1.50/2.00)	June
Film Service Brochure	September
National Collegiate Championships	
Records Book (\$2.00/3.00)	September
National Collegiate Soccer Championship Handbook	September
College Football Regional Championship Handbook	September
Annual Convention Meeting Schedule	October
National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship Handbook	November
Annual Convention Official Notice	November
Annual Reports (\$1.50/2.00)	December
National College Division Basketball	
Championship Handbook	December

## COLLEGE ATHLETICS PUBLISHING SERVICE

349 East Thomas Road

Phoenix, Arizona 85012

Football Rules (75c)	April
Football Rules Interpretations (\$1.00)	April
Water Polo Rules (\$2.00)	May
Soccer Guide (\$1.50)	June
Basketball Rules (75c)	June
Football Guide (\$1.50)	July
Basketball Season's Scores (\$1.00)	September
Basketball Guide (\$1.50)	September
Basketball Scorebook (\$1.50)	September
Wrestling Guide (\$1.50)	October
Ice Hockey Guide (\$1.50)	October
Swimming Guide (\$1.50)	October
Gymnastics Rules (\$1.00)	November
Skiing Rules (\$1.00)	November
Track & Field Guide (\$1.50)	December
Baseball Guide (\$1.50)	December

## NATIONAL COLLEGIATE SPORTS SERVICES

Box 757, Grand Central Station

New York, N. Y. 10017

Baseball Statistics Rankings (\$7.00)	Weekly April-June
Football Working Charts (\$5.00)	August
Football Game Summary Forms (\$3.50)	August
Football Statisticians' Manual (50c)	August
All-Time College Football Record Book (\$4.95)	August
All-Time College Football Galaxy (\$3.95)	September
Football Statistics Rankings (\$7.00)	Weekly Sept.-Dec.
All-Time College Basketball Record Book (\$3.95)	November
Basketball Score Service (\$10.00)	Weekly Dec.-Mar.
Basketball Statistics Rankings (\$7.00)	Weekly Dec.-Mar.

# Federation Movement Grows

Continued from page 3

active in the various wrestling organizations and knowledgeable about the sport that something had to be done to improve its status in America. They felt wrestling needed a single-purpose organization devoted to it alone, which could help it grow and reach its potential.

## Commission Created

A major breakthrough for the USWF came last July at the meeting of the international federation, the FILA Congress, in Edmonton, Canada. The AAU was removed from FILA membership and a

commission was created, composed of equal USWF and AAU representation, to administer United States international wrestling activities until a permanent settlement can be reached not later than 1972.

The USWF is extremely well organized. Many of the major club teams are active in the Federation. The Federation already has sent United States teams on international tours and to participate in international competition.

Recently, the USWF arranged a series of matches to begin in March of 1971 involving the USSR national teams and All-Star

USWF teams. It will be the first time in several years the two nations have had official competition in wrestling.

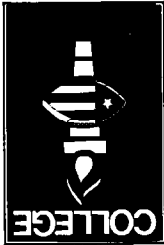
## In Summary

The Federation Movement has reached maturity now in all aspects. Each of the federations is a powerful force in its sport within the United States and each is working diligently to better its reputation internationally.

Hopes are high in the other federations that their international sports governing bodies will follow the lead of FIG and give each the international franchise in its sport.



College Football—  
Excitement in the 70s



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Calvin Harrell will lead the College Division's No. 1 ranked team, the Arkansas State Indians, into the Pecan Bowl in Arlington, Texas December 12. See Page 4 for a preview of the four College Division Bowls.

### College Division Bowl Games

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DECEMBER 1, 1970



# NEWS

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## NCAA Calendar of Coming Events

Event	Site or Host	Date	Event	Site or Host	Date
National Collegiate Soccer Finals	Southern Illinois University Edwardsville, Ill.	Dec. 3-5	U.S. Track Coaches Association Convention	Houston, Texas	Jan. 8-9
USTFF Distance Carnival	Occidental College Los Angeles, Calif.	Dec. 5	65th Annual NCAA Convention	Astroworld Hotel Houston, Texas	Jan. 11-13
Camellia Bowl	Sacramento, Calif.	Dec. 12	College Business Managers Association Convention	Houston, Texas	Jan. 11-13
Pecan Bowl	Arlington, Texas	Dec. 12	USTFF Track and Field Clinic	Abilene Christian College Abilene, Texas	Jan. 16
Grantland Rice Bowl	Baton Rouge, La.	Dec. 12	USTFF Midwest Indoor Championship	Ohio State University Columbus, Ohio	Jan. 23
Boardwalk Bowl	Atlantic City, N. J.	Dec. 12	USTFF National Indoor Championship	Astrodome Houston, Texas	Feb. 12-13
USTFF Decathlon Meet	Glendale College Glendale, Calif.	Dec. 12-13	USTFF Marathon	Tucson, Ariz.	Feb. 13
USTFF Eastern Indoor Championship	Dartmouth College Hanover, New Hampshire	Jan. 8	USTFF Indoor Meet	University of Wisconsin Madison, Wis.	Feb. 27
College Baseball Coaches Association Convention	Houston, Texas	Jan. 8-10	National Collegiate Skiing Championships	South Dakota St. University Lead, S. D.	March 4-6