

Council Alerts Membership On JC Transfer Rule

Due to inadvertent application by several member institutions of the wrong NCAA rule governing the transfer of junior college student-athletes, a number of such students who transferred to those universities in the middle of the current academic year will be ineligible during the 1971-72 academic year.

An appeal by two allied conferences—the Big Eight and Western Athletic—for change in the governing interpretation was denied by the NCAA Council at its April meeting.

Further, the Council decreed that the involved students (who entered junior college during the fall of 1969 and who failed to predict 1.600 at the time of graduation from high school) must be withheld from practice or competition until the beginning of the 1972-73 academic year.

During the intervening period, the member institution must provide the student-athlete with the same institutional financial assistance which it awarded him at the time of his enrollment. The Council noted that observance of these rulings would relieve the Big Eight and WAC Conference members of being charged with violations of Bylaw 4-6-(b).

Football was principally involved in the appealed cases.

While the only appeals to date have been by the Big Eight and Western Athletic conferences, indications are that several other institutions outside those bodies have athletes involved.

Official Notification

The Council considers this NEWS story to be notification to the membership of the possibility of other institutions having misapplied the transfer rules and to constitute a request to any university which accepted a mid-year junior college transfer to check his eligibility carefully.

The precise steps to be followed will be related below.

The current situation apparently was caused by confusion between Bylaw 4-1-(d) (individual transfer rule for NCAA events) and Bylaw 4-6-(b) (1.600 legislation).

While the former governs eligibility of individuals for NCAA events, the latter is part of the Association's 1.600 legislation under which an institution must determine the eligibility of its student-athletes for regular-season competition, practice and financial aid in order for the institution to be eligible for NCAA competition.

O.I. 112 related to B4-6-(b) is the initial standard under which each transfer must be judged if the member desires to remain eligible for NCAA meets and tournaments.

At the time these particular student-athletes enrolled in junior college, O.I. 112 read:

"O.I. 112. If a student who has attended at least one full academic year (two full semesters or three full quarters) at a collegiate institution transfers to an NCAA member institution, the second institution in determining his eligibility under this legislation shall count all academic courses and only academic courses taken at the previous institution, except that if a student who did not predict 1.600 or better (on the Association's national prediction tables) upon graduation from high school transfers from a junior college, he must be graduated from the junior college, or present a minimum of twenty-four semester hours or a minimum of thirty-six quarter hours of transferable degree credit with a 2.500 accumulative grade point average in order to be eligible under this legislation. The definition of academic courses is left to each institution."

A revised version, effective August 1, 1970, and currently in effect, reads:

"O.I. 112. If a student who has attended at least one full academic year (two full semesters or three full quarters) at a collegiate institution transfers to an NCAA member institution, the second institution in determining his eligibility under this legislation shall count all academic courses and only academic courses taken at the previous institution, except that if a student who did not predict 1.600 or better (on the Association's national prediction tables) upon graduation from high school transfers from a junior college, he must be graduated from the junior college, or present a minimum of forty-eight semester hours or a minimum of seventy-two quarter hours of transferable degree credit (with a minimum 1.600 grade point average) and must have spent a minimum of two academic years in residence at the junior college."

Continued on page 2

Eight To Tour Pacific, Vietnam

Athletes To Visit Troops

Eight of collegiate football's top players will spend part of their summer holidays this year visiting U.S. servicemen in Pacific-area hospitals and Vietnam during June.

Johnny Musso, Alabama halfback; Lydell Mitchell, Penn State halfback; Stan Mauldin, Texas linebacker; and Rocky Long, New Mexico quarterback, will visit Vietnam for 20 days early this summer. They will be accompanied by Bill Donahue, a professor of history at the University of Colorado, who is a specialist in Asian history and U.S. diplomacy.

Meanwhile, Tom Casanova, Louisiana State defensive halfback; Ernie Cooke, Minnesota fullback; Smylie Gebhart, Georgia Tech defensive end; and Curt Watson, a Tennessee fullback, will tour Pacific-area hospitals for 16 days, along with Wayne Duke, Big Eight Conference Commissioner.

They will depart June 9 and return June 24.

The Vietnam group will conduct its hand-shake tour in landing zones and fire support bases, areas usually not covered by USO and other shows. The Pacific unit will visit hospitals in Guam, Okinawa, Japan and the Philippines.

Earlier Trips

The visits, which also were conducted last summer and to Vietnam last Christmas, are being sponsored by the Department of Defense in cooperation with the NCAA.

The athletes will seek to contribute to troop morale and will urge servicemen to utilize the educational benefits of the GI



Johnny Musso
Alabama halfback



Tommy Casanova
LSU defensive back

Bill upon discharge.

The NCAA student-athletes will entertain the soldiers with highlights films, and will distribute institutional and other mementos during the "hand-shake" tours.

The athletes are:

Johnny Musso—a first-team All-America tailback selection at Alabama in 1970, as well as a first team All-Academic pick. Says Coach Paul "Bear" Bryant, "He's the best running back I've ever coached." He's also a near 4.0 student in pre-law.

Tommy Casanova—considered a strong contender for the Heisman trophy in 1971, after being named as a consensus All-America cornerback in 1970 at Louisiana State. Also an outstanding punt returner who returned two for touchdowns against Ole Miss last season to tie a modern NCAA

record. A pre-med student with a high academic average.

Lydell Mitchell—one of the greatest runners in Penn State history. Last season he rushed for 751 yards and a 5.6 average, giving him 1,367 yards for his career. Also an outstanding student who hopes to attend law school after graduation.

Stan Mauldin—a starting linebacker on two regular-season unbeaten Texas teams in 1969 and 1970; a "walk-on" player who didn't receive a scholarship until his junior year.

Curt Watson—has been selected last two seasons as All-Southeast Conference fullback at Tennessee. As a sophomore, he ran for school record 197 yards in 19 carries against Georgia.

Ernie Cook—a fullback who broke into Gopher lineup last fall against Northwestern and gained 141 yards on 25 carries. Also a top student whose ambition is to enter the medical profession.

Smylie Gebhart—the anchor for Georgia Tech's outstanding defensive unit at an end position. Last season was team leader in "big plays" (interceptions, traps of the quarterback, fumble recoveries, pass deflections, blocked kicks and/or punt returns).

Rocky Long—the key to New Mexico's Wishbone Y offense—his team was number two in rushing offense in the nation last season. Despite being a quarterback, he still was tenth best rusher in the Western Athletic Conference in 1970, averaging 67.4 yards per game; also an Academic All-America selection.



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President Nixon Releases Money for NSYSP; To Operate on 110 Campuses

The National Summer Youth Sports Program will operate in a record 64 cities and 34 states, and on 110 campuses this summer, after President Nixon released \$3 million in federal funds for operation of the 1971 Program, April 9.

NSYSP served 85,000 poverty-area youngsters during its first two summers of operation, and will probably entertain close to 60,000 disadvantaged youngsters this year.

The program, administered by the Federal Government through the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports and the NCAA, supplies sports training and athletic competition for the nation's youth on an unprecedented scale, making available expert instruction, competent supervision and superior facilities to many needy, underprivileged young people.

At the announcement of the release of the grant in Washington, D.C., Capt. James A. Lovell, the former astronaut who now is chairman of the President's Council on Physical Fitness, said the \$3 million contract is 51 per cent of the total cost of the program. The other 49 per cent is supplied in personnel and facilities by the institutions which host the programs.

Future Financing

The NCAA and the President's Council are hopeful that future funding can become a part of regular Congressional appropriations. During its first three years of operation, NSYSP has had to depend on an annual appropriation, with its administrators not knowing when or if the money would be released.



Dr. William Exum
NSYSP Committee chairman

"We would like to get our own legislation," commented James H. Wilkinson, the national Program director from the NCAA staff, "with specific appropriation so we receive money automatically each year."

"We are working right now to initiate legislation in Congress for a grant of \$5 million in 1972, with an increase in appropriation for the 1973 Program."

With an increased grant for 1972, NSYSP could then be organized in more poverty-area communities.

"Right now," Wilkinson said, "we can operate only in the major metropolitan cities. We need to move the Program into smaller areas, too. The Appalachia region in West Virginia definitely needs the Program, but under the present government criteria we can't move into the area. We had to turn down 60 institutions which wanted an NSYSP project this year."

"With more money, we could expand and provide better services for the programs already in operation. We wouldn't have to turn away so many youngsters."

Inexpensive to Operate

Last year's Program cost \$3.02 per enrollee per day based on the average daily attendance of 36,000. That figure is less expensive than other comparable programs and the NSYSP youngster pays no part of the cost.

"What a youngster gets from the program is priceless," Wilkinson said, "He gets new buildings, a physical examination, insurance, transportation, counseling and expert coaching. Some of the top coaches and athletes in the country are the expert instructors in our programs."

The Program, although not as large as administrators would like it to be, should be improved in 1971.

Dr. William Exum, chairman of the NSYSP Committee from Kentucky State, said, "We should gain from past experience. I think some of the programs improved 50 to 100 per cent last year. We expect the same improvement this summer."

Financial Aid Committee Revises Report—See Page 3

USOC: Must Reorganize in National Interest

(Editor's Note: Big Ten Commissioner William R. Reed has served on the USOC Board of Directors and Executive Committee for six years and is dissatisfied with the manner in which Olympic matters are handled in this country. The following is his assessment of the U.S. Olympic Committee—a memorandum describing his personal view on the current status of the USOC which was written in early April for presentation to last month's Council meeting.)

During my six years as a member of the USOC Board of Directors and Executive Committee, I have reached the conclusion that the USOC is a sorely deficient organization or one so anomalous in its composition that I seriously doubt that it can serve USOC interests adequately for the future, particularly considering the advances in the level of world competition.

I became involved in USOC matters as somewhat of a protester against the attitudes and policies of those who had previously represented the NCAA in Olympic matters. In my opinion, it was erroneous to assess all responsibilities for the conduct of USOC affairs to the AAU. This was based on my analysis of the USOC Constitution which discloses that there are three basic membership elements—the school-college group, the AAU and the independents (about 18 organizations embracing such sports as archery, equestrian, shooting, skiing, etc.).

The NCAA Council accepted my premise on a tentative basis. I do think that we have softened relations to some extent within the USOC and some gains have been made in areas of committee appointments. It remains, however, that the USOC is beset constantly by political maneuvering which so handicaps it that I believe it is left ineffective and inefficient in many areas.

Both the independents and AAU operate as a bloc. Also, it cannot be denied that we have acted politically as an organization in order to obtain higher degrees of influence and control within the organization.

It is this political maneuvering that is the fatal fallacy of the USOC, but it is

The NCAA NEWS learned of the sudden death of William R. Reed as it went to press. Reed died Friday, May 20 after a long illness. Big Ten Commissioner since 1961, he also was active in NCAA affairs, organizing the first central office of the Association in 1946. He was then an executive assistant to the NCAA officers, and was the first paid employee of the Association. Before his death, he served as chairman of the Olympic Committee and as a member of the NCAA-nominated, USOC-elected Olympic Committee Board of Directors. He also was a member of the Legislative, Financial Aid, Professional Relations Committees, and the Editorial Subcommittee of the Football Rules Committee.

inevitable. The fact is that the USOC does not reflect the manner in which the sports structure of the United States actually operates. To a large extent the organizing of competition and training is provided through the programs of the schools and colleges.

Any possible rapport within the USOC was completely upset by the adoption of the notorious Sulger Amendment which has the effect of potentially disenfranchising or at best discourages the participation in USOC games committees of some of the best people in the field, those who come from college ranks.

This stems from the constitutional provision, dictated by the International Olympic Committee, which requires that members of international sports federations shall be in the majority in any national Olympic committee. The schools and colleges thus become a sort of fifth wheel in the apparatus of the USOC.

What happens revolves to a very large extent around maneuvering by political and power advantages. I may be unjust to some extent because some sports committees are well organized. Nevertheless, some strange things occur within the USOC which endanger its effectiveness as

the necessary organizer of the U. S. Olympic efforts.

Extravagance in the administration of the USOC could be scandalous. Without having specific data before me, I am willing to estimate that the overhead for administration costs three times as much as the expense of outfitting, transporting and housing our Pan American and Olympic teams.

One aspect of this is the development fund and its use. For several years we have sought the formulation of a firm philosophy for the use of development funds, but such has not been forthcoming. One of the most sinister aspects of the present practice is the disbursement of development funds for organizations which are members of the USOC, but are financially too weak themselves to sustain a strong program. There is evidence of organizations having prevailed upon the USOC development fund to discharge obligations which are purely their own, such as the financing of exchange tours in various sports.

We have lived with frustrations in our USOC operations but I am now talking about something much more serious and of much deeper implications.

Some effort must be made to reorganize the USOC in its entirety for the purpose of better serving the U. S. Olympic effort. I have no firm and specific idea as to how this might be accomplished.

A stumbling block may be the IOC requirement that a majority of the national committee consist of international federation members. If this is followed literally I see no way in which the USOC can be reorganized to reflect the actual and realistic nature of the sports structure which prevails in this country. On this point, however, investigations of the matter by the White House legal staff indicate that some form of reorganization is possible. To date I do not have full particulars. As a matter of personal opinion I think that no amendment of PL 805 can really be curative and the IOC rule is difficult to overcome.

Notwithstanding, I think that one way

of approaching the subject is to ask that Congress review its charter of the USOC.

Another possibility for reorganization would be to eliminate all organizations in the USOC except the various federations. Inclusion of a new federation representing school and college interests would be mandatory. Some weighing device would have to be developed so that the federation representing track and field, acknowledged as the most popular of Olympic sports, would have more influence within the USOC than some of the lesser federations, such as field hockey.

Another approach, which may have political potential if handled correctly, would be for the schools and colleges to virtually withdraw from the USOC apparatus. This would be done on the basis that the USOC would support the World University Games as an aspect of its development program. In fact, the logic of doing this under any circumstances is so obvious that it is difficult to understand why it has not received further or better attention within the USOC to date. Concern that the WUG could come to overshadow the Olympics might preclude any arrangement between the USOC and U. S. Collegiate Sports Council.

My thinking is basically negative simply because I am not inspired to alternatives. I do believe that U. S. Olympic interests cannot survive, at least competitively, unless something is done in the immediate future with respect to the organization of the USOC itself.

Although the IOC has many problems of its own the fact remains that the Olympics carry with them a mystic all their own which really represents the ultimate in amateur athletics. In part my initial interest in the Olympic movement and certainly my present interest is based on maintaining that mystic if only for the reason that a spill over from it must redound to the benefit of all amateur athletics and specifically that area in which we are concerned, intercollegiate athletics.

WILLIAM R. REED, Chairman
NCAA Olympic Committee

Council Appoints New Committee Members; Delays O.I. 5 Action

Application of a new hockey rule was delayed, the start of the traditional football season was advanced and NCAA committeemen were named at the spring meeting of the Association's policy-making Council.

The hockey rule concerns the application of the new O.I. 5, passed by the 1971 Convention. As interpreted in the March 15 NCAA NEWS, the rule was to apply to any student-athlete initially enrolling in a member institution August 1, or thereafter, who had ever played Tier I hockey in Canada at any time in his life.

The Council found that application to be retroactive in effect, and, instead, ruled that any participation in Tier I hockey after August 1, 1971, shall cause any student-athlete or prospective student-athlete to be declared ineligible for intercollegiate athletics. Prior Tier I competition will not affect eligibility if the prospect received only expenses

permissible under NCAA regulations.

In the second action, O.I. 175 was changed to now read "The traditional fall season . . . is defined as that period beginning September 1 and extending through the second Saturday in December of any year." Previously, it began on the second Friday in September.

The appointment to the Television Committee of new Western Athletic Conference Commissioner Stan Bates highlighted those actions. Bates replaces the man he succeeds in the WAC post, Wiles Hallock.

Homer Rice, University of North Carolina, fills Hallock's unexpired term on the Football Statistics and Classification Committee.

Bob Devaney from Nebraska on the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame Committee and Rod Rust from North Texas State on the Football Rules Committee fill vacancies caused by the death of Oklahoma's Gomer Jones.

William Edwards, Wittenburg, and Perry Moore, Colorado State, were reappointed to the Football Foundation Committee.

Abe Chanin, Arizona Star sports editor, was appointed to the Baseball Statistics and Classification Committee.

Alan Chapman of Rice will serve as chairman of the Nominating Committee for the 1972 NCAA Convention, while Southern Conference Commissioner, Lloyd P. Jordan will be chairman of the Committee on Committees. The other members of those groups:

Committee on Committees—Karl Kurth, Trinity College; Robert Frailey, American; William Bell, Fayetteville State; James C. Loveless, Depauw; Laurence C. Woodruff, Kansas; Harold Jeskey, Southern Methodist; George C. McCarty, UT El Paso; Kenneth Karr, San Diego State; Thomas Cartmill, Saint Lawrence; Joseph T. Hoy, Western Michigan; Lloyd Jordan, Southern Conference.

Nominating Committee—Harry Arlanson, Tufts; Ernest C. Casale, Temple; William Exum, Kentucky State; John A. Fuzak, Michigan State; Arthur W. Nebel, Missouri; Alan J. Chapman, Rice; James R. Jack, Utah; George F. Ilg, Fresno State; Walter D. Bryant, University of the South; Harvey C. Chrouser, Wheaton; and Raymond J. Whispell, Muhlenberg.

Council Alerts Membership On Junior College Ruling

Continued from page 1

excluding summer sessions), in order to be eligible under this legislation. The definition of academic courses is left to each institution."

Here, as is generally the case with NCAA legislation, students are given the advantage of any relaxation of a rule. Thus, when the least restrictive elements of the two O.I. 112's are combined, a subpredictor or non-predictor who initially enrolled in junior college between January 8, 1969, and August 1, 1970, who now transfers from a junior college to a member institution may become immediately eligible by:

1. Graduating from the junior college;
2. Presenting a minimum of 24 semester hours or 36 quarter hours of transferable degree credit with an accumulative grade point average of at least 2.500;
3. Spending two academic years in residence at the junior college and transferring 48 semester hours or 72 quarter hours of degree credits with a minimum 1.600 average.

A student who does not meet one of these criteria must spend a year in residence at the institution to which he transfers before becoming eligible for practice, participation or financial aid.

Council Decision

Inherent in the Council's decision was the feeling that many other member institutions understand the rules and have applied them directly to the group of students concerned, and the students were not recruited by those colleges for mid-year entrance.

As Indicated above, the Council adopted procedures by which an institution with an ineligible student may take corrective action.

The institution should report promptly the ineligibility to the Council through the NCAA executive office. It is requested that full details concerning the student's recruitment, financial aid and academic standing be reported, as well as the reason for the misapplication of the rules. Any practice or participation since his enrollment should be indicated.

The executive office will process such reports rapidly, and the Council then will confirm the status of the student-athlete.

Interpretations covering the application of O.I. 112 in determining the eligibility status of students who had enrolled in junior college at various times during recent academic years were presented in the May, 1970, NCAA NEWS.

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Director of Public Relations . . . Tom Hansen
Editor . . . Bruce E. Skinner
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Financial Aid: Revised Report

Limitations on the number of scholarships or grants a member institution may award in each of its sports annually, similar to the limits proposed for football and basketball, have been incorporated into the Report of the NCAA Financial Aid Committee.

Originally, the Report, which is being proposed as a means of reducing the spiraling costs of intercollegiate athletics, called for the limitations only in football and basketball.

However, the Committee decided at its February 28-March 2 Denver meeting to extend the "numbers" section of the Report to other sports, and decided at its May 15-16 Kansas City meeting to extend it in a manner similar to the football and basketball proposals.

That would call for a limitation on the number of initial grants an institution could present in each sport each year, subject to "banking" privileges and extra fifth-year-student grants.

The Committee also appointed Colorado Director of Athletics and head football coach Eddie Crowder to study the candidate's declaration date—a common date when all institutions could offer financial aid.

"I am trying to see," Crowder said, "the practicality of making the date as early as possible, while still allowing ample time for recruiting after the football season is concluded." He is one of the four non-voting coaches consultants appointed to the committee.

The Committee will convene next in Dallas July 1-2, where it plans to have a member of the NCAA Recruiting Committee present also.

"We want to discuss the possibility," Flynn said, "of limiting the number of visits which a prospective student-athlete may make to different institutions."

Limits on Contestants

The Committee also has asked the NCAA's various rules committees to investigate placing a limitation on the number of athletes a team may suit up for an event.

Both are money-saving plans, but the Committee felt other Committees within the Association should consider them.

The Committee will prepare the report—subject to change—for submission to the NCAA Council at its meeting in August.

The once three-part Financial Aid Report now has been expanded into five parts. A capsule summary of each:

I. Financial Aid Based on Need

The basing of athletic grants-in-aid on the need of the individual student-athlete has been the most controversial part of the report, but clearly would be the biggest dollar saver. The formula was devised by Committee member John W. Sawyer, faculty representative of Wake Forest University, and is a synthesis of existing financial aid systems.

"It's a little more liberal than the others, though," Sawyer said. "We wanted to place less hardship on the families. The forms also are much simpler, and easier to administrate."

It is clear that several colleges would save many dollars under the "need" program—some more than a quarter of a million a year. One Eastern school has a yearly educational equivalent 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 of \$3,150. Based on need, the average scholarship for the 1970-71 academic year would have been only \$1,673 for football and \$1,735 for basketball.

Another Committee member, Edgar A. Sherman from Muskingum College, points out that many colleges are in an "in between group"—"they're striving for the top, giving out the same scholarships as the big institutions and playing the same type of schedules. But they don't draw at the gate as well. And in order to try to run a program on a major basis, they drop non-revenue sports. And if the larger universities drop non-revenue sports, then the question is going to be asked of the smaller colleges—why shouldn't you drop football and basketball and all others. They're non-revenue sports."

"To be honest," said Ted C. Bredehoff, wrestling coach at Arizona State and a coaches consultant to the Committee, "we aren't hurting for funds at our institution yet, but we could in the future. And when I see colleges dropping sports, we all have to do something to cut dollars."

In our conference, one institution has dropped tennis, golf and soccer, and another dropped wrestling.

"And I think that destroys the philosophy of athletics—it causes individuals in non-revenue sports not to have a chance to compete. The need program would not only be able to assist football financially, but other sports as well."

II. Limitation of Grants

Originally this section of the report limited the number of scholarship or grants an institution may give in football and basketball, but in recent meetings the Committee has extended it to all other sports.

Current quotas set up for football and basketball would allow an institution to give 30 initial grants per year in the former, with 10 grants to be banked and 10 to be issued to fifth-year students in special hardship cases.

The Committee has set a figure of six as the maximum number of initial grants per year in basketball, with two to be banked and two for fifth-year grants.



Ted C. Bredehoff
"destroys philosophy of athletics"



Edgar A. Sherman
"trying to run on a major basis"

The banking section allows an institution to save grants in each sport and carry them over to the next year, while the five-year section allows an institution to give fifth-year grants to legitimate hardship cases but restricts wholesale "red-shirting."

The Committee also revised the formula for institutions which have freshmen eligible, not allowing them to present as many grants each year.

Currently, the various NCAA Coaches Associations are suggesting quotas for the limitation of grants in other sports, while ex-President Harry M. Cross is investigating the possibility of setting up a pool of awards, which an institution could spread among the "other" sports.

"Some institutions like to concentrate on certain sports," said Flynn. "Pooling would allow such a college to give more of its scholarships to athletes in sports in which it wants to be strong."

The quotas for the sports besides football and basketball probably will allow "splitting"—which would enable an institution to divide up its maximum quotas into fractional grants.

All types of institutions would save money under the numbers section. One is the college already on need, but which gives more than the proposed limits.

"One college on need," Flynn said, "had 74 student-athletes on aid last year—multiply that by four and you have 296 youngsters on aid."

Institutions not on need which annually award more than 30 scholarships also would benefit financially.

"One of the by-products of the numbers section," said Flynn, "is it will equalize the talent more than ever before. And that has to be good for intercollegiate athletics."

III. Candidate's Declaration

The candidate's declaration date was proposed in the original Report to establish common timing of offers to prospective student-athletes. The Committee has proposed two signing dates be established, one for fall sports and a second for others.

Currently, Crowder is investigating the feasibility of a February signing date for fall sports prospects.

It would allow coaches ample time to recruit following the football season, but also would be early enough to sharply curtail prolonged recruiting costs, and long periods of high-pressure recruiting.

IV. One-year Scholarship Rule

The one-year scholarship rule has been worked into the plan, with the provision that a student-athlete's scholarship would not be terminated because of his athletic performance. However, it could be terminated if he quit the squad. The Committee feels that the Scholarship Committee must conduct a hearing for every student whose aid is not renewed.

V. Limitation of Coaches

The Committee has voted to limit the number of coaches an institution may employ.

The limitation figures would vary in University and College Divisions I and II in all sports, while the figure also would vary where freshmen were eligible for varsity competition.

Any recruiter, the Committee said, would be defined as a coach, if his "primary job was the recruiting of athletic talent."

Duke Star "Dribbles" to Help Drug Rehabilitation Center

By Richard Giannini

Sports Information Director,
Duke University

DURHAM, N.C.—"One letter that arrived in the mail this week has made our campaign worthwhile even if we hadn't collected money."

The speaker was Dick DeVenzio, Duke University basketball star, who is battling drug addiction in North Carolina in a campaign called "Dribbling for Dollars."

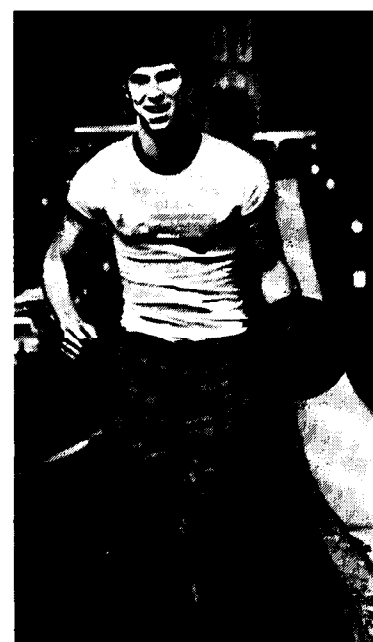
As part of the campaign, DeVenzio dribbled a basketball from Raleigh to Gastonia over a three-week period. During the trip, he made 63 appearances at schools, churches, banquets, shopping centers and all-star games. Over 1,500 young Tarheels were recruited to canvass their neighborhoods in support of the campaign.

"The response has been excellent," DeVenzio said. "We have received enthusiastic support from many fine people throughout the state."

Among the responses are dozens of thoughtful and complimentary letters. This week the following letter arrived:

"Dear Mr. DeVenzio:

"I have been meaning to write you but I have been busy. I want to thank you for your campaign to fight drug addiction across N. C. Even though I'm only 13 I have been there and I don't want to go back. When I was on I did everything you can think of. I even broke into the high school with a bunch of what I thought were friends. After reading in the paper about you fighting drug addiction I thought, 'If he can



Dick DeVenzio
"dribbling for dollars"

fight it I can quit it'. Now it has been six weeks and I haven't had anything since about March 15th and I am the happiest I have ever been. "Thanks to you I am a former drug addict."

DeVenzio is optimistic that the campaign's goal of \$50,000 will be reached.

All funds collected will be used to expand the capacity of Genesis House, the only facility of its type in North Carolina. Genesis House is a residential therapeutic community for the physical and psychological withdrawal of young people from narcotic drug addiction.

1971 Golf Selection Committees Named

Selection committees for the 1971 National Collegiate Golf Championships, to be played June 21-26 at the University of Arizona, have been announced, along with the allotments or participants for each of the eight NCAA Districts and an at-large division.

The committees and allotments for College Division competition have also been announced. That Championship will be conducted June 15-18 at Chico State College.

The committees and allotments or participants include:

University Division

District 1—Chairman, Joe Prisco, Providence; Bill Johnson, Dartmouth; Joe Zabalski, Northeastern. Allotment, 2 teams, 2 individuals, total, 12 players.

District 2—Chairman, Bob Hayes, Pennsylvania; Joe Boyle, Penn State; Frederick Gruninger, Rutgers University. Allotment, 3 teams, 3 individuals, total, 18 players.

District 3—Chairman, Buster Bishop, Florida; Jesse Haddock, Wake Forest; Raymond Hewitt, Murray State; E. K. Patty, Middle Tennessee State. Allotment, 8 teams, 4 individuals, total, 44 players.

District 4—Chairman, Rev. Clarence Durbin, Notre Dame; Kermit Blosser, Ohio University. Allotment, 5 teams, 2 individuals, total, 27 players.

District 5—Chairman, Labron Harris, Oklahoma State; Herb Ferrill, North Texas State; Ray Thurmond, Oklahoma. Allotment, 4 teams, 2 individuals, total, 22 players.

District 6—Chairman, Dave Williams, Houston; George Hanon, Texas; Odis Beck, Baylor. Allotment, 4 teams, 3 individuals, total, 18 players.

District 7—Chairman, Karl Tucker, Brigham Young; Maj. Ric Garver, Air Force; Bill Mann, Arizona State; Mac Madsen, Weber State. Allotment, 3 teams, 3 individuals, total, 18 players.

District 8—Chairman, Jerry Vroom, San Jose State; Jack Adler, Oregon; Stan Wood, Southern Cal. Allotment, 6 teams, 2 individuals, total, 32 players.

At-large—Vic Kelley, UCLA. Allotment, six teams.

College Division

District 1—Chairman, Lowell Lukas, Central Connecticut State; George Jacobson, Salem State (Mass.); Rudy Goff, Williams College; Duke Nelson, Middlebury College. Allotment, 4 teams, 2 individuals, total, 22 players.

District 2—Chairman, Tom Brennan, SUNY Oswego; Earl Fuller, Rochester Institute of Technology; Robert E. Raymond, Slippery Rock. Allotment, 4 teams, 6 individuals, total, 26 players.

District 3—Chairman, Grover Page, UT Martin; Joe Justus, Rollins College; Don Scott, McNeese State; Paul Carr, Georgia Southern. Allotment, 7 teams, 5 individuals, total, 40 players.

District 4—Chairman, George Valentine, Ashland; Harry Gallatin, Southern Illinois, Edwardsville; Leo Wisneski, Central Michigan. Allotment, 5 teams, 5 individuals, total, 30 players.

District 5—Chairman, John Quaday, North Dakota; Bud Mercier, UM Rolla; Charles Patten, Northern Iowa; Andy McDonald, Southwest Missouri State. Allotment, 4 teams, 5 individuals, total, 25 players.

Districts 6 and 7—Chairman, Joe Pease, Fort Lewis College; Dick Drangmeister, Western New Mexico; Ed Bohn, Regis College. Allotment, 3 teams, 2 individuals, total, 17 players.

District 8—Chairman, Bill Culum, San Fernando Valley; Fred Reith, Chico State; William McArthur, Oregon College of Education; Joe Callson, UC Davis. Allotment, 6 teams, 6 individuals, total, 33 players.

At-large—Chairman, Richard D. Gordin, Ohio Wesleyan. Allotment, 6 teams.

Coaches Associations

A Plus For Colleges

Thomas J. Hill, an outstanding hurdler from Arkansas State University, tied the world record in the 120-yard highs in the U.S. Track and Field Federation Outdoor Championships at Wichita State June 13.

However, the Amateur Athletic Union failed to give the mark immediate approval and did not submit the record performance to the International Amateur Athletic Federation. According to the USTFF, the reason given by the AAU for its lack of action was that the meet did not have a sanction from the Missouri Valley Association of the AAU and did not have the signature of the Registration Committee of the Association.

Seven months later, the United States Track and Field Coaches Association, composed of the nation's collegiate, scholastic and club coaches, issued a statement at its annual convention on January 9, demanding that the record be accepted.

The mark has now been submitted by the AAU to the IAAF.

Track Coaches Influential

"There's no doubt that we had a little force in getting the record submitted," says Al Buehler, president of the Track Coaches Association from Duke University.

And it was typical of what 16 coaches associations which are affiliated members of the NCAA can do—they can effectively apply a positive force to assist in the progression of the intercollegiate movement.

"A coaches association binds all coaches together," said Frank Wolcott, immediate past president of the National Association of College Gymnastics Coaches from Springfield College. "If there is a problem or injustice, it gives the coaches a base to work from."

"One coach can complain and get nothing done. But if a group of coaches get together, it can effect happenings above and beyond what an individual can do."

The U.S. Gymnastics Federation was born with the help of the Gymnastics Coaches.

"The Federation wouldn't even be here," Wolcott said, "if the coaches hadn't gotten together and discussed problems regarding the AAU."

Today the USGF is the U.S. representative in the International Gymnastics Federation, replacing the AAU as the administrator of this country's international program in the sport.

Basketball Coaches

The National Association of Basketball Coaches has issued a variety of resolutions at its annual convention in March, held in conjunction with the National Collegiate Basketball Championship, including one on crowd con-



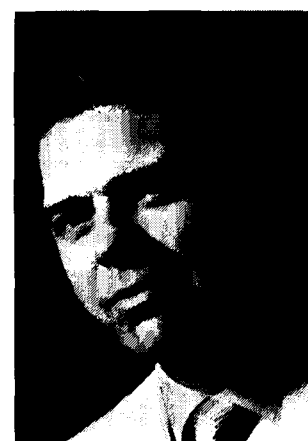
Earle Edwards
Football—N.C. State



Al Buehler
Track—Duke



Stan Drobac
Tennis—Michigan St.



Ed Peery
Wrestling—Navy

trol, and most recently a statement condemning the early player signings by the American Basketball Association.

And the largest of the coaches associations, the American Football Coaches, has watched and helped its game grow for many years, as well as to apply an effective voice to other matters concerning collegiate football.

In January, the NCAA Financial Aid Committee, composed of a college president, athletic directors, faculty athletic representatives and coaches, presented its report to the NCAA membership. The Committee called for a limitation on the number of scholarships an institution may award in the sports of football and basketball, and recommended each grant be based on the financial need of the student-athlete.

Several coaches voiced opposition to the report at a roundtable discussion January 11 at the NCAA Convention.

As a result, four coaches were added as consultants to the Committee, including Eddie Crowder, director of athletics and head football coach at Colorado. He was recommended by the Football Coaches for the Committee post.

The Financial Aid Report now includes a number of

Notre Dame, President of the National Fencing Coaches Association, said. "Someone in our membership brings a rules change suggestion before the Association. Then we pass it on to the NCAA rules committee which governs our sport."

"That's how the present format of the NCAA tourney was determined. It has been changed now to what I think is a very good schedule."

"If some of the coaches think that rules are not right," commented Wolcott, "they can bring it before the Rules Committee."

"Once we thought that a member of the Rules Committee was doing a poor job. The Coaches Association, going through the right channels, wanted the situation corrected. Because of the attention we brought to the matter, the particular member started taking a more active interest in his position."

"We also take a hand in trying to place people on the Committees. The Committee on Committees selects the membership of the group, but we can recommend people who we think would make good members. Our suggestions are appreciated."

"If a group of coaches get together, they can affect happenings above and beyond what an individual can do."

suggestions made by the consulting coaches. The Report, as amended, probably will be presented before NCAA Convention delegates next January in Hollywood, Fla.

The Football Coaches Association has been watching the game grow since December 27, 1921, when C. D. Daly of Army called together a group of coaches to form an organization for the "common good of college football."

"The object was to give coaches a forum for expression of their views," says AFCA Executive Secretary Bill Murray. "They would be able to give their views concerning the rules of the game, ethics and safety. The primary reason for the formation was for expression."

Rules of Play

Expression comes in many forms from the associations. The football coaches have been very active in the development of how the game is played—the rules—and most other coaches associations have, too.

"It's a grass roots system," Michael A. DeCicco of

Clinics and Research

Almost all of the Associations hold clinics, and some conduct intensive research.

"We developed a lot of new techniques when the fiberglass pole first came into use," said track president Buehler. And when all-weather tracks first were developed, we surveyed 800 coaches to find out what kind of spikes were proving to be most effective, and to see which of the tracks are the best. We found that some of them just didn't hold up."

Swimmers have always been plagued by the problem of how to train—whether to train hard or easy during different portions of the season in order to peak at the right moment.

"We are currently doing an educational project on Aerobic research," A. R. "Red" Barr of Southern Methodist and president of the Swimming Coaches said. "Bob Bartels at Ohio State is currently conducting research on different methods of training, trying to decide what is best for the swimmer. He has accrued quite a lot of equipment which can be used by any other coach for projects."

Swimming: Active Research

"We think our research can be applied to all sports. Perhaps sprinters are pushed too hard and the same might be true with football players. Coaches may not allow enough time for muscle tissue to rebuild."

The coaches associations also take their clinic training programs abroad. The basketball coaches have been conducting an annual coaches exchange.

This season, Chien Kok Ching of Maylasia visited the United States in March, attending many U.S. collegiate games, including the National Collegiate Basketball Championship.

In return, this summer, Fred Taylor of Ohio State and Joe Vancisin of Yale will visit Taiwan and Maylasia.

"They will spend two weeks in each country," commented Bill Wall, head basketball coach at MacMurray College and president of the NABC. They will conduct clinics and assist the Asian Basketball Federation."

Promotion

Coaches Associations provide many other things for members. The football coaches have an insurance program, many organizations have ethics committees and most provide awards to their members. Each tries to promote its individual sport.

"We are trying to expose the populace to hockey and create an interest in the sport. Collegiate hockey has really mushroomed, as the sport has itself. Numerous artificial rinks have been constructed in this country during the last few years," said William McCormick, outgoing president of the AHCA and coach at Williams College (Mass.).

A Lot To Offer

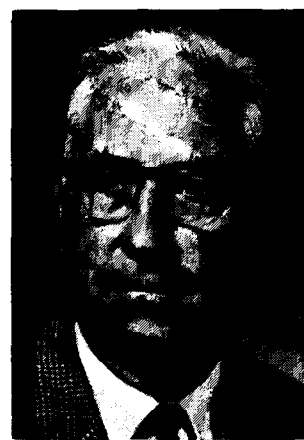
"Coaches associations are something more than an organization to which annual dues are paid," said Wolcott. "Without a professional association, the coach would have only his own team."



Sam Voinoff
Golf—Purdue



William Wall
Basketball—MacMurray



Frank Sancet
Baseball—Arizona



Eric Hughes
Gymnastics—Washington

COACHES ASSOCIATIONS' PRESIDENTS

American Association of College Baseball Coaches

American Football Coaches Association

American Hockey Coaches Association

College Swimming Coaches Association of America

Golf Coaches Association of America

Intercollegiate Soccer Football Association of America

Intercollegiate Tennis Coaches Association

National Association of Basketball Coaches

National Association of College Gymnastics Coaches

National Fencing Coaches Association

National Wrestling Coaches Association

U.S. Cross Country Coaches Association

U.S. Lacrosse Coaches Association

U.S. Track Coaches Association

Frank Sancet, Arizona

Earle Edwards, North Carolina State

Charles Holt, New Hampshire

A. R. "Red" Barr, Southern Methodist

Sam Voinoff, Purdue

E. Wayne Sunderland, Pratt Institute

Stan Drobac, Michigan State

William L. Wall, MacMurray College

Eric Hughes, Washington

Michael A. DeCicco, Notre Dame

Ed Peery, U.S. Naval Academy

Arne Arneson, U.S. Air Force Academy

William McHenry, Lebanon Valley

Al Buehler, Duke

UCLA Captures Second Straight NCAA Volleyball Championship



Allen Scates

UCLA coach led Bruins to second straight title

The nation's best spikers and setters get their initial training on the beaches of Southern California, and the UCLA Bruins used that talent again this season to win their second straight National Collegiate Volleyball Championship.

"Before you can play any sport, you need motivation to play," commented Bruin Coach Al Scates. "During the summers, our players have many beach tournaments in Southern California, which award trophies. There are plenty of girls in bikinis watching them play, and the players like to show off a little. There is a lot of good competition between good volleyball players."

All-California

Both the Bruins and second-place UC Santa Barbara used all-California rosters, with the former winning all five of its games to emerge the Championship victor. Ball State of Indiana placed third, while Springfield College (Mass.) placed fourth. Over 8,000 fans viewed the two-day tourney, while 5,041 gathered for the UCLA-UCSB title game—the largest crowd to ever view a championship game in the U. S. Whether Southern California

schools will be able to dominate the NCAA event in the future is questionable. Ball State of Indiana was much improved over the year before.

"They're getting tougher," Scates said. "We were in real trouble with them in the second game. They were playing steady ball until the end when they made several mistakes."

The Bruins are well-schooled in fundamentals.

"We start in November and we concentrate on defense—digging and retrieving hard spikes. We also have a conditioning program. You need to have strong legs to play volleyball, and some of our players weight train the year round."

Tourney Scores

April 23—UCLA def. Springfield 15-3, 15-4; def. Ball State 15-7, 15-12; def. UCSB 15-11, 14-6, 15-9. UCSB def. Ball State 15-3, 15-8; def. Springfield 15-7, 15-12. Ball State def. Springfield 15-3, 15-12.

April 24—UCLA def. Springfield 15-6, 15-1, 15-3; def. UCSB 15-6, 17-15, 17-15 for title. UCSB def. Ball State 15-12, 13-15, 15-8, 15-9. Ball State def. Springfield 15-4, 15-6 for third place.

All-Tourney team

UCLA—Kirk Kilgour, Eddie Machado, Larry Griebenow; UCSB—Tim Bonyne, Jörn Oulie; Ball State—Dale Flannery.

Most Valuable Players—Kilgour and Oulie.

589 Institutions Using Approved NCAA 1.600 Prediction Tables

Five hundred eighty-nine institutions currently are in compliance with 1.600 legislation relative to NCAA Bylaw 4-6-(b), while 55 institutions have not declared their prediction procedures and are ineligible for NCAA meets and tournaments.

Of the 589, 67 are using Association-approved institutional prediction tables, while 82 are using Association-approved conference prediction tables, all of which are less demanding than NCAA national prediction tables. The remaining 440 active members are using the Association's national prediction tables or tables which are equal to or more demanding than the NCAA national tables.

One institution, Gallaudet College, has been granted a waiver from the legislation because its students are handicapped.

The 67 institutions using approved tables which are less demanding than the NCAA prediction tables include:

Alabama A&M University*
Alabama State University
Alcorn A&M College
Appalachian State University
Bellarmine-Ursuline
Benedict College
Bishop College
Catholic University
Centenary College
Central Michigan University
Cincinnati, University of*
Clark College
Coe College
Corpus Christi, University of
Eastern Michigan University
Fisk University
Florida A&M University
Fordham University*
Fort Lewis College
Fort Valley State College
Georgia Southern College
Grambling College
Hamline University
Hawaii, University of*
Hiram College
Jacksonville University
Kentucky State College
Knoxville College
Lane College
Marquette University
Miami, University of
Monmouth College (Ill.)
Moorhead State College
Morehouse College
Morris Brown College
Nevada, University of, Reno

New Mexico State University
Northern Colorado, University of
Northern Michigan University
Oregon, University of
Oregon State University
Pan American College
Prairie View A&M College
St. Michael's College
St. Peter's College
Savannah State College
Seattle University
South, University of
Southern Colorado State College
Southern Illinois, Edwardsville
Southern University
Southwestern at Memphis
Springfield College
SUNY Maritime*

Stetson University
Stillman College
Tennessee, Univ. of, Chattanooga
Tennessee, Univ. of, Martin
Tennessee State University
Transylvania University
Tuskegee Institute
Upper Iowa University
Utah State University
West Virginia University
Western State College of Colorado
Xavier University
Youngstown University

The 83 institutions which are using approved conference tables judged less demanding than the NCAA prediction tables include:

Big Sky Conference—8*
Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association—12*
Conference of Midwestern Universities—5
Gulf States Conference—7
Mid-American Conference—7 (includes Marshall University)
Midwestern Athletic—7*
Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association—7*
Ohio Valley Conference—8
Southeastern Conference—9 (SEC has 10 members; Vanderbilt selected national tables)
Southland Conference—5
Western Athletic Conference—8

The 56 institutions which have not declared their procedures and are eligible for NCAA meets and tournaments include:

Adelbert College
Aquinas College
Baptist College of Charleston (eligible 9-1-71 for fall)
Bethune-Cookman College
Bridgewater State College (in process of being approved)
Brooklyn College
California, Univ. of, San Diego

Castleton State College
Catholic University of Puerto Rico
City College of New York
Doane College
Drury College (Mo.)
Eastern Connecticut State College
Elmira College
Fitchburg State College
Framingham State College— (eligible 9-1-71 for fall)
Gallaudet College
Haverford College
Herbert H. Lehman College
InterAmerican Univ. of Puerto Rico

Jackson State College
Johnson State College
Kansas State Teachers College
Lebanon Valley College
LeMoine College, Memphis
Loras College
Lowell Technological Institute
Lyndon State College
Maine, Univ. of, Presque Isle (membership effective 9-1-71)
Midland Lutheran College
Miles College
Mississippi College
Mississippi Valley State College
Nasson College
New York Institute of Technology
Nichols College of Business Administration

Norwich University
Oregon College of Education
Pacific College, Fresno (membership effective 9-1-71)
Puerto Rico, Univ. of, Mayaguez
Puerto Rico, Univ. of, Rio Piedras
Queens College
Richmond, University of
Ripon College
St. Francis College (Maine)
Shepherd College
Southern Oregon College
Southampton College
Southern Mississippi, Univ. of (in process of being approved)
Suffolk University
Texas Southern University
Ursinus College
Utica College
Westmar College
Westminster College (Utah)
Yeshiva University

The remaining 439 active member institutions are implementing Bylaw 4-6-(b) through use of the Association's national prediction tables or their own institutional prediction tables which are equal to or more demanding than the NCAA national tables.

* Temporarily approved

NCAA Profile

Tom Scott: Only 1,000 Students at Davidson

Such collegiate stars as Fred Hetzel, Dick Snyder, Mike Malloy, Steve Heckard, Mike Kelly and Mike Mikolayunas have come out of Davidson College in Davidson, N.C.—surprising because only 1,000 students are enrolled at this small Presbyterian College at any one time.

Despite the difficulties encountered by a small private college in trying to attain recognition for conducting one of the nation's top athletic programs, Davidson Director of Athletics Dr. Tom Scott has moved his institution to a level of recognition and achievement rarely matched by schools with student bodies of many times 1,000.

"There are handicaps in administering an athletic program for a school which has only 1,000 students," commented Scott, current chairman of the NCAA University Division Basketball Tournament Committee. "The average College Board score of a freshman entering our school is around 1300. You eliminate a lot of good athletes right there. And we are only able to provide help in football and basketball."

But Davidson currently operates 13 varsity sports, a figure unmatched by many large Universities, and has a basketball team which has been ranked nationally in the top ten four times in the last 10 years.

Large Turnout

Almost 40 per cent of the student body engages in intercollegiate athletics of some sort at Davidson.

"We're a liberal arts college," Scott says, "and we believe in providing a total athletic experience for students. We're subsidized by the college, and we firmly believe that any student who has the desire and determination can win a letter in one of our varsity sports."

Scott himself served as basketball coach-athletic director at Davidson from 1955 to 1961, before stepping down from the basketball job in 1961.

As a coach Scott compiled a 315 win, 163 loss record, coaching six years at the University of North Carolina before taking over at Davidson.

After vacating the basketball job, he led the search that ended with the hiring of Lefty Driesell, who maintained Davidson's basketball prominence with a very selective recruiting program.

"Lefty did a lot of hard work in developing our basketball program. And I worked on our schedule, trying to get the best games possible. I think we established that it's possible for a small school with limited funds, through selective recruiting, to produce a good team in most sports, except perhaps football."

With the high entrance requirements, Davidson always has had excellent students on its teams.

"You know one thing, the boys we get will never flunk out. Eighty per cent of our students go on to some type of graduate study. On this year's basketball team, we had three players who averaged close to an 'A' average in pre-Med but still had time to participate. Our ball players are well-equipped academically, and therefore are easy to coach, quick to learn."

"I think that this is somewhat of a recruiting advantage. I think that more and more young men are looking to play at an institution which provides a good education. They know that graduating from Davidson College holds a lot of prestige."

Scott himself received his B.S. from Kansas State Teachers College, his M.A. from the University of Iowa in 1937, and his doctorate from Columbia University in 1955. During World War II, Scott served four years in the Navy and was released from active duty as a Lieutenant Commander.

As director of athletics at Davidson, he also has been active in NCAA affairs, having been chairman of the University Division Basketball Tournament Committee since 1969. Previously he had served as a member of the Committee since 1966.

Besides overseeing the play of the National Collegiate Basketball Championship, the Committee must select the 10 best at-large teams in the country to participate in the 25-team tournament each year.

"I think the Committee does a fine job of selecting the teams," Scott said. "In picking the teams, won-lost records of course play a large part in determining our selections. However, we consider schedules, too. Notre Dame was a good example of that this year. Other teams had better records, but the Irish had played a terribly tough schedule."



Tom Scott

University Division Basketball Tournament Committee chairman

NCAA Legislation: Summer Camps

(Note: Publication of an interpretation in this column constitutes official notice to the membership. New O.I.s printed herein may be reviewed by the annual Convention at the request of any member. Questions concerning these or other O.I.s should be directed to Warren S. Brown, assistant executive director, in the Association's Executive Office.)

Further, it is suggested each set of interpretations be clipped from the NEWS and placed in the back of the reader's NCAA Manual. It also is suggested that a reference to the O.I. be made in the Manual at the appropriate point.)

Summer Camps

Specialized Sports Camp—one which places special emphasis on a particular sport or sports and which provides specialized instruction, practice and usually competition.

Diversified Sports Camp—one which offers a balanced camping experience, including participation in seasonal summer sports and recreational activities, without emphasis on instruction, practice or competition in any particular sport.

INTERPRETATIONS

A prospective student-athlete, as the term applies to summer camp interpretations, is one who is eligible for admission to college or who has enrolled for any academic study following completion of his junior year in high school.

Situation: An NCAA member institution (a) operates a summer camp either on or off its campus, or (b) one or more of the institution's athletic department personnel are involved in the operation of a summer camp, either diversified or specialized, or (c) the institution permits the use of its facilities for a camp. (70)

Question: Is it permissible for a prospective student-athlete to enroll and participate in the camp?

Answer: No. This would be a violation of the Association's "tryout" rule. [B6-3]

Question: Is it permissible to employ a prospective student-athlete at the camp? (71)

Answer: No. This would be considered to be an inducement to ultimately enroll at the institution; also, it would be considered to be a "tryout." [B6-1; 6-3]

Question: Would it be permissible to award a young man of known athletic ability free or reduced tuition to attend the camp? (72)

Answer: No, unless it can be shown that there is a published and announced policy in this regard and it is applied uniformly to all qualified camp candidates without reference to their athletic ability or reputation. Otherwise, it would be considered as an inducement to ultimately enroll at the institution. [B6-1]

Question: Is it permissible for the institution (or athletic personnel operating the camp) to hire one of the institution's football or basketball players in a camp specializing in the player's sport? (73)

Answer: No. In those instances of specialized camps (football or basketball), no institutional squad member of that sport with eligibility remaining may be employed or otherwise participate in the camp proceedings. [B8-2]

Question: Is it permissible for an institution (or its

counselor in a diversified sports camp? (74)
athletic personnel) to hire one of its student-athletes as a

Answer: Yes, except that not more than one member (with eligibility remaining) of the previous year's freshman or varsity football squads and not more than one member (with eligibility remaining) of the previous year's freshman or varsity basketball squads may be so employed. [C3-1; B8-2]

Question: Is it permissible for the institution (or its athletic personnel) to employ a student-athlete (of another institution) in its camp specializing in the student-athlete's sport, i.e., football or basketball? (75)

Answer: Yes, but it is essential that his duties are of a general supervisory character and any coaching or officiating assignments represent not more than one-half of his work time. Further, not more than one (football or basketball) student-athlete of any one institution may be employed. [C3-1; B8-2]

Question: If an institution (or athletic personnel operating the camp) employs a student-athlete with eligibility remaining at an NCAA member institution in its camp, may his name or picture be used to publicize the camp? (76)

Answer: No; his name and institution only may be listed as a staff member only in the camp brochure. [C3-1]

Situation: A privately-owned or operated camp wishes to utilize the services of a prospective student-athlete as a counselor (no member institution or its athletic personnel directly involved). (77)

Question: Is it permissible for the privately-owned and operated camp to employ the prospect?

Answer: Yes, but it is essential that his compensation be commensurate with the going rate paid to camp counselors of like ability and must be for services actually performed; further his duties must be general in character and he may not be hired as an athletic coach. [C3-1]

Situation: A privately-owned or operated camp wishes to utilize the services of an athlete as a counselor (no member institution or its athletic personnel directly involved). (78)

Question: Is it permissible for the privately-owned camp to hire an enrolled student-athlete from an NCAA member as a counselor in a camp specializing in the student-athlete's sport?

Answer: Yes, but it is essential that his compensation is commensurate with the going rate for camp counselors of like ability and he is paid for services performed. Further, his name and institution may be listed as a staff member in the camp brochure, but his name or picture may not be used in any other way to advertise or promote the camp. Finally, it is the obligation of his institution to make sure that not more than one student-athlete from the same football squad (or basketball squad) from that institution is employed in the camp [C3-1; B8-2]

Situation: A privately-owned or operated camp wishes to utilize the temporary or part-time services of a member institution's athletic personnel as a consultant or guest lecturer. A prospective student-athlete is either employed by or enrolled in the camp. (79)

Question: Is it permissible for an institution's athletic personnel to serve on a temporary or part-time basis as a counselor or guest lecturer?

Answer: No. This would be a violation of the Association's "tryout" rule [B6-3]

CERTIFICATIONS

Track Meets

Six additional track meets have been certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee, subject to the Provisions of NCAA Bylaw 7B.

May 15-Texas Invitational, Houston, Texas.

May 16-Martin Luther King Freedom Games, Philadelphia, Pa.

May 22-El Paso Invitational, El Paso, Texas.

May 29-California Relays, Modesto

June 6-Kennedy Games, Berkeley, Calif.

June 11-12-USTFF Outdoor Championships, Wichita, Kansas.

Soccer Teams

Ten additional 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.

Connecticut-Hartford Ukrainian Soccer Club, Hartford.

Hawaii-Honolulu International Soccer Club, Honolulu.

Illinois-Wheaton Soccer Club, Wheaton.

Massachusetts-Baystate Soccer Club, Springfield; Ludlow Lusitano Soccer Club, Ludlow.

New Jersey-Passaic Sportfriends Soccer Club, Passaic, N.J.

Ohio-Broadview Heights Soccer Club, Broadview Heights; Mentor Soccer Club, Mentor; Akron Zips, Cuyahoga Falls; Scot Soccer Club, Wooster.

Summer Baseball

Seven leagues and ten independent teams have been certified by the NCAA Summer Baseball Committee in accordance with applicable summer baseball and NCAA rules. Other teams may be certified in the future. The leagues are:

California-California Collegiate Baseball League, Inc., La Mesa.

Illinois-Central Illinois Collegiate League, Evergreen Park.

Massachusetts-Cape Cod Baseball League, Inc., Hyannis.

New York-Atlantic Collegiate Baseball League, New York.

South Dakota-Basin League, Pierre.

Texas-Karl Young Invitational League, Houston.

Virginia-Valley Baseball League, Staunton, Va.

The independent teams include:

California-Humboldt Crabs, Arcata.

Colorado-Boulder Colorado Collegians, Boulder; Grand Junction Colorado Eagles, Grand Junction.

Illinois-Chicago Stars, Chicago.

Kansas-Halstead Cowboys, Halstead.

Missouri-Hoffmeister Team, St. Louis.

North Carolina-North Carolina Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill; North Carolina Wilmington, Wilmington; Campbell College, Buies Creek; Louisburg College, Louisburg.

Wichita Falls New Site of CD Midwest Grid Game



Memorial Stadium in Wichita Falls, Texas, will serve as the new site for the Midwest College Division Football Championship in 1971. The facility seats 15,000 people.

The site of the College Division Midwest Regional Football Championship will be changed in 1971, while the NCAA has established working agreements and sites for several other of its Championship events for the 1971-72 academic year.

The Pioneer Bowl—the Midwest Football Championship—formerly named the Pecan Bowl and played in Arlington, Tex., from 1968-70, will be played on December 11 in Memorial Stadium in Wichita Falls, Tex., with Abilene Christian College serving as the host institution.

The other three College Division Bowl sites remain the same.

The College Division (Boardwalk Bowl) game which decides the champion of the East is played in Atlantic City, N.J., the Midwest (Grantland Rice) is hosted at Baton Rouge, La., and the West (Camellia Bowl) at Sacramento, Calif.

New Agreements

The NCAA also has made three-year working arrangements for the National Collegiate Soccer, Ice

Hockey and Indoor Track Championships.

The 1972, 1973 and 1974 Ice Hockey Championship will be held at the Boston Garden in Boston, Mass., with Northeastern University and Boston College serving as co-hosts for the Championship.

"Moving to Boston Garden may be one of the best moves we've ever made for our Ice Hockey Championship," John McComb, chairman of the Ice Hockey Rules and Tournament Committee, said. "It will provide us maximum exposure and will put us in an excellent facility with 14,500 seats. Besides, there is great collegiate hockey interest in the area."

The Soccer Championship will be conducted for three seasons in conjunction with the Orange Bowl festival in Miami, Fla., with the 1971 Championship scheduled for December 28 and 30.

The Orange Bowl Association will co-sponsor the tournament with the NCAA, while the Uni-

Continued on page 7

A Student Repayment Plan?

Gov. John J. Gilligan of Ohio has announced he will ask the state legislature this year to approve legislation requiring students at the state's public four-year colleges and universities to repay the state-subsidized cost of their education after they graduate. The governor said the legislation will be introduced by May 1, and estimated that his plan would save the state \$5 billion within 30 years. A Democrat, he faces opposition from a politically oriented Republican legislature and from educators opposed in principle to it.

Although the legislation has not been drafted in final form, the following are the major points as currently developed by the governor and his staff:

- Each student at a four-year or graduate institution would sign a note promising to repay to the state the amount of educational subsidy paid to the institution on behalf of the student. These figures in 1971-72 would be \$1,150 for a B.A. student, \$1,950 for an M.A. student, \$4,100 for a Ph. D. candidate, and \$5,700 for a student in one of the final three years of an M.D. program.

- Students at two-year public institutions would be exempt from the repayment plan. The governor said this would stimulate attendance at junior and community colleges, and discourage two-year colleges from becoming four-year institutions.

- The state's 44 private institutions would receive the same state subsidies as public institutions for junior college graduates transferring to them. These students would repay the state subsidies in the same way as students at public institutions. Gilligan said this would help support private colleges and stimulate their enrollment.

- Repayment under the plan would begin when a graduate's annual salary reached \$7,000 (see table). No student's total indebtedness would be allowed to exceed \$15,000. Thus M.D.'s—whose three-year medical subsidies alone would amount to \$17,100 each—and others in high-cost programs would continue to be partially subsidized by the state.

- Out-of-state students would be included in the plan the same as resident students except that they would repay "an amount reduced by the out-of-state tuition cost which they have paid while in attendance at an Ohio university."

- "At least one half" of the funds received by the state under the plan would be channeled into the Ohio Instructional Grants Program which provides grants to students from families with poverty-level incomes. This program, now budgeted at \$4.7 million, would be expanded by raising the eligible family-income ceiling and increasing the amounts of the grants.

The plan would resolve assorted problems and issues in the repayment process as follows: Persons whose incomes terminate because of marriage or other reasons would not be liable for repayment during the time in which their income is below \$7,000. Graduates would be exempted from the program while they are in the Armed Forces, Peace Corps, or VISTA. Neither husband nor wife "nor any other person" would incur the liability of a student.

The plan also would provide that students electing to repay the subsidy while still in college would be able to do so at a 50 per cent discount—at the minimum rate of 50 per cent a year for that year's subsidy. The governor said this option would give the repayment fund a head start. If a student elected to prepay the entire balance of his obligation at any time after graduation, and while the balance is more than \$250, the balance would be discounted at 10 per cent.

Total repayment obligations in any one year on educational loans for any one student would not exceed three times the student's scheduled payment under the plan. "If such payments do exceed this amount, the student may defer payment of his obligation under this plan," a draft of the proposal explains.

A member of the governor's staff said there currently are 223,928 students enrolled in higher education in the state—182,159 in 12 four-year colleges and universities, and 41,769 in two-year colleges. The four-year colleges and universities are Akron, Bowling Green, Central State, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Kent State, Miami, Ohio State, Ohio University, Wright State, Toledo, and Youngstown. The two-year colleges are made up of 15 technical institutes, 19 university branches and 12 academic centers. The 1971-72 higher education budget in Ohio is \$249 million, up \$30 million from this year.

The governor estimated the default rate at five per cent annually. But, he added, "We're paying out the subsidies now and getting nothing back, so any portion we receive in the future puts us that much ahead."

Proposed Repayment Schedule

Income	Yearly Payment
\$ 7,000- 7,999	\$ 50
8,000- 8,999	70
9,000- 9,999	90
10,000-11,999	110
12,000-14,999	135
15,000-19,999	175
20,000-24,999	200
25,000-34,999	250
35,000-49,999	300
50,000-74,999	400
75,000-99,999	750
100,000 +	1,000

Sports Prevent High School Dropouts

The New York City Board of Education, which recently conducted a study of the school dropout problem, concluded that, "interscholastic sports are the best deterrent available in the schools for preventing the student-athlete from dropping out of school."

The study involved 15 city high schools, including schools from disadvantaged, middle-class and affluent neighborhoods. The total number of athletes involved was about 7,650; the number of dropouts was 96, or 1.3 per cent. The dropout rate for regular students ranged from 3.5 per cent to over 25 per cent in the same 25 high schools.

THE NCAA RECORD

A roundup of current membership activities and personnel changes

ATHLETIC DIRECTORS

CLAY STAPLETON, former Iowa State AD, replaces VAUGHN MANCHA at Florida State.

Former Western Kentucky basketball coach JOHNNY OLDDHAM, who led the Hilltoppers to a third place finish in the National Collegiate Basketball Championship this season, was named new Western AD. He succeeds TED HORNBACK, who is retiring.

FRED L. MILLER, former AD at Long Beach State University, succeeds CLYDE SMITH at Arizona State, who stepped down after serving 16 years as ASU's director of athletics.

DR. ROD PAIGE, an assistant football coach the past two years at the University of Cincinnati, was selected as head football coach, and as director of athletics at Texas Southern. Pepperdine University basketball coach GARY COLSON was promoted to Athletic Director.

MIKE KOVAL, successful Brown University wrestling and golf coach, becomes Saginaw Valley College's first full-time AD.

JOE SINGLETON, assistant track coach, becomes new AD at UC Davis.

SPORTS INFORMATION DIRECTORS

MIKE TRANGHESE replaces JERRY HEALY at American International College (Mass.). DAVE CAWOOD, former Southern Methodist SID, succeeds JIM BELL at Arkansas.

COACHES

BASKETBALL — Former Rochester State Junior College coach WAYNE PETERSON succeeds WENDELL CARR at Wisconsin State Superior. DICK CAMPBELL, head coach at the Citadel for four years, was named as head coach at Xavier University. Campbell was selected as the U.S. Basketball Writer's Association's College Division Coach of the year in 1965. The Citadel replaced Campbell with GEORGE HILL, former Coast Guard coach.

BILL RIEGEL, a high school administrator and former All-America and Hall of Fame selection at McNeese State, succeeds RALPH O. WARD at that institution. Ward stepped down after serving 19 seasons as head coach.

MAURICE RAY, assistant coach at Utah, was appointed as head basketball coach at Minnesota Duluth. Former Rutgers coach BILL FOSTER succeeds JACK GARDNER as coach at Utah. DICK LLOYD replaces Foster.

DENNY CRUM, assistant coach at UCLA, was named head coach at Louisville.

DICK HARTER, who led Pennsylvania to an undefeated regular season this year, replaces STEVE BELKO as head coach at Oregon. Belko resigned to take over duties as assistant ath-

letic director. Replacing Harter at Penn is CHUCK DALY, former Boston College head coach.

JERRY WATKE, coach at Urbana College, takes over for BILL MUSSELMAN at Ashland College, who took over as head coach at Minnesota. Musselman replaces GEORGE HANSON.

JUD HEATHCOTE, assistant coach at Washington State, was picked as head coach at Montana.

JIM RICHARDS, an assistant at Western Kentucky for three seasons, took over for JOHNNY OLDDHAM, who moved up to AD.

DAN DEVOE, an assistant at Ohio State, signed a three-year contract at Virginia Tech. He replaces HOWIE SHANNON, who resigned.

RODGER BEARDE replaces RON RAINEY at Wilkes College. Rainey becomes freshman coach at Delaware.

DAN DOHERTY, an assistant at Villanova for five years, replaces BOB KNIGHT at Army. Knight was named to succeed LOU WATSON at Indiana.

DICK "DIGGER" PHELPS moves from Fordham to Notre Dame, succeeding JOHNNY DEE. Dee will resume private law practice in Denver. DR. HAROLD WISSEL, Lafayette coach, replaces Phelps.

MAURY JOHN, completing a successful tenure at Drake, replaces GLEN ANDERSON at Iowa State.

RAY HAESLER takes over for FRANK SYZMANSKI at Drexel Tech. Syzmanski moves on to the University of Baltimore.

RON MITCHELL was hired as head coach at Boston University.

HARRY MILLER, head coach at North Texas State, takes over at Wichita State.

CROSS COUNTRY — GEORGE C. PAWLUSH replaces JOEL ROME at Wilkes College.

FOOTBALL — DR. ROD PAIGE becomes head coach and athletic director at Texas Southern.

Former San Francisco State star BOB RODRIGO was named as head coach at Hayward State. He replaces LES DAVIS, who resigned to take a similar position at New Mexico Highlands.

GOLF — Freshman coach DR. JOHN O'MALLEY succeeds REV. EDWARD JACKLIN at Scranton. Jacklin retired after serving ten years as coach.

SOCCER—DANIEL P. WOOD, a graduate student and soccer coaching aide at Cornell, moves up to head coach, replacing WILLIAM PENTLAND, who resigned.

SWIMMING — TED ROCHE replaces DON MCINTOSH as swim coach at Washington University. Roche is also the institution's sports information director and assistant athletic trainer.

LACROSSE—TOM LAMONICA takes over for JACK LENGUEL as head coach at Wooster. Lamonica is currently a senior at that institution.

BASEBALL — JIM DIETZ, Oregon frosh basketball and junior varsity baseball coach, replaces LYLE OLSEN at San Diego state.

Wichita Falls New Site for CD Regional Football Game

Continued from page 6

versity of Miami will serve as the host institution.

The Detroit News and the University of Michigan again will host the NCAA Indoor Championship at Cobo Hall in Detroit for the next three years.

The Championship originated in the Hall in 1965, and has been held there ever since.

1971-1972 NCAA Dates and Sites

Baseball — Creighton, June 9-14/15.

Basketball—Los Angeles Sports Arena, March 23 and 25. Regionals—West Virginia, Dayton, Iowa State and Brigham Young, March 18 and 20.

Cross Country—Tennessee, November 22.

Fencing—Illinois Chicago Circle, March 23 and 25.

Golf—Miami, Cape Coral Country Club, June 19-24.

Gymnastics—Iowa State, April 6-8.

Ice Hockey—Boston Garden Arena, Boston College and Northeastern, March 16-18.

Indoor Track—Cobo Hall, Michigan, March 10-11.

Lacrosse—To be determined.

Skiing—To be determined.

Soccer—Miami, Orange Bowl, December 28-30.

Swimming—U.S. Military Academy, March 23-25.

Tennis—Georgia, June 12-17.

Track and Field—Oregon, June 15-17.

Volleyball—To be determined.

Wrestling—Maryland, March 9-11.

Water Polo—Long Beach State, November 26-27.

College Division

Baseball—To be determined.

Basketball—Evansville, March 15-17.

Cross Country—Wheaton College, November 18.

Golf—Williams College, June 13-16.

Gymnastics—Wheaton College, March 30-April 1.

Swimming—To be determined.

Tennis—Emory, June 6-10.

Track and Field—To be determined.

Wrestling—SUNY Oswego, March 3-4.

Billboards Available

Copies of the 1971 College Football Billboard still are available and will be shipped immediately to NCAA member institutions ordering them.

Cost of the Board is only \$6.75, postage paid. It is available from Ted Thompson, 6911 W. 52nd Place, No. 2A, Mission, Kansas 66202.

The NCAA provided each football-playing member with two Boards in early April.

The 1971 edition features a quarterback poised to throw the ball, and the College Football Symbol. Like its predecessors, it is designed to permit the institution to add its own message or its home schedule.

NCAA FILMS

Exclusive production and distribution rights for films of NCAA championship events are held by the NCAA Film Service.

Complete information on films of all events, plus special instructional and highlights films, is available from:

Association Films, Inc.
561 Hillgrove Ave.
La Grange, Illinois 60525
Telephone: 312-352-3377.

Many Commissioner Changes: Stan Bates Named to WAC Job

Stan Bates, director of athletics at Washington State University since 1954, will assume the commissioner's job of the Western Athletic Conference July 1.

He succeeds C. Wiles Hallock, who becomes the Executive Director of the Pacific-8 Conference on that same date.

After serving as a high school coach for 19 years, Bates went to Washington State in 1953 as director of admissions. He was named as director of athletics in 1954 and has served in that capacity longer than any other current AD in the Pacific-8.

Bates has also been active in the Association's affairs, currently serving on the NCAA Executive Committee, which governs NCAA financial affairs and championship events. He also has served as chairman of the Extra Events Committee, and has been a member of the Olympic Committee. He is the immediate past president of the Pacific-8 Administrative Committee.

Bates is one of several new commissioners among the nation's conferences this year.

Besides he and Hallock, Adolph W. Samborski, former director of athletics at Harvard, has been




Stan Bates

new WAC commissioner

named commissioner of the Yankee Conference, while John Roning, director of athletics at South Dakota, was named to the Big Sky position.

Bob James left the Mid-American Conference Commissionship March 1 to take over the Atlantic Coast Conference job, while Fred Jacoby, former Commissioner of the Wisconsin State University Conference, replaced him April 1.

NCAA Calendar of Coming Events			
Event	Site or Host	Date	Event
USTF Decathlon Meet	Univ. of Pennsylvania Philadelphia, Pa.	May 21-22	College Division Track and Field Championships
Regional: College Division Atlantic Coast Track and Field	Montclair St. College Upper Montclair, N.J.	May 21-22	United States Track and Field Federation National Outdoor Championship
Regional: College Division Midwest Tennis	Univ. of Northern Iowa Cedar Falls, Iowa	May 22	Decathlon Meet Marathon Run
Regional: College Division Track and Field	Univ. of Northern Iowa Cedar Falls, Iowa	May 22	National Collegiate Baseball Championship
Regional: College Division Tennis	Sacramento St. College Sacramento, Calif.	May 27- 28-29	National Collegiate Tennis Championships
Regional: College Division Tennis	St. University New York New Paltz, N.Y.	May 28-29	National Collegiate Golf Championships
National Collegiate Lacrosse Championship	Hofstra University Hempstead, N.Y.	June 5	National Collegiate Track and Field Championships
College Division Baseball Championship	SW Missouri St. College Springfield, Mo.	June 3-5/6	USTF Redwood Empire Marathon
College Division Tennis Championships	DePauw University Greencastle, Ind.	June 8-12	USTF: Rider College Decathlon
College Division Track and Field Championships	Sacramento St. College Sacramento, Calif.	June 11-12	Field Championships
United States Track and Field Federation National Outdoor Championship	Wichita State University Wichita, Kansas	June 11-12	College Division Golf Championships
Decathlon Meet Marathon Run	Creighton University Omaha, Nebr.	June 11- 16/17	College Division Tennis Championships
National Collegiate Baseball Championship	Chico St. College Chico, Calif.	June 15-18	National Collegiate Track and Field Championships
National Collegiate Tennis Championships	Univ. of Notre Dame South Bend, Ind.	June 14-19	National Collegiate Golf Championships
National Collegiate Track and Field Championships	Univ. of Washington Seattle, Wash.	June 17-19	Univ. of Arizona Tucson, Ariz.
USTF Redwood Empire Marathon	Humboldt St. College Arcata, Calif.	July 10	USTF: Rider College Decathlon
USTF: Rider College Decathlon	Rider College Trenton, N.J.	July 24-25	




NEWS

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ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

May 15, 1971



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When the sport has anything to do with a net, the UCLA Bruins are tops. Following the Bruins' NCAA victory in the National Collegiate Basketball Championship, they captured the Volleyball Championship April 24. See Page 5 for details.

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