

Three NSYSP Bills Introduced in Congress

Three bills which call for the continuation of the National Summer Youth Sports Program have been introduced into the U. S. Senate, as the annual NSYSP completes its most successful summer ever in its third year.

The first bill, which already has been passed, was introduced by Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) on June 4. It calls for the continuation for one more year of programs authorized under the Economic Act of 1964, a package of which NSYSP has been a part. The bill was later amended by Sen. Richard S. Schweiker (R-Pa.) to allow the administrators of the program more flexibility in allocating funds.

The second was introduced by Sen. John V. Tunney (D-Calif.) and calls for the funding of NSYSP through 1976. It requests appropriations of \$5 million for 1972, \$7 million for 1973, and \$10 million for each year thereafter through 1976.

The third bill is a House version of Sen. Tunney's bill. It was introduced by Rep. Ella T. Grasso (D-Conn.). Aside from providing separate legislative authority for NSYSP, the present bills would make one major change in the present Program format.

The bills recommend that Program activity be concentrated in the summer months — but provide for an opportunity for continued activities throughout the year. This apparently means that evening or weekend activities during the winter

months could be funded at selected locations.

As Congressmen fight for the continuation and expansion of NSYSP, the third annual program was the best ever.

NCAA Administered

The Program again was jointly sponsored by the federal government and the universities and colleges where it was conducted. The Program for poverty-area youngsters was administered through the NCAA.

"It was by all means the most successful Program ever," commented National Director James H. Wilkinson. "We now have more experienced people working in the programs. We have made a lot of progress working with the kids, understand more of their problems, and have learned somewhat how to eliminate them. The first year everyone was blind."

"The most important thing we did this year was to improve the enrichment (education) program," Wilkinson added. "We allowed more time for it."

"Other organizations also contributed to the success of the Program. The U. S. Department of Agriculture donated more money for better lunches, while Chevrolet Motor Co., Coca-Cola, local governments and other organizations also contributed to the success of the Program."

The NSYSP, which has received \$3 million each of the past three summers, has served some 135,000 youngsters in nearly 70 cities within 35 states. Approximately



Alan Cranston
Dem-Calif.

John V. Tunney
Dem-Calif.

111 colleges and universities have participated.

Ages 10 To 18

Participants in the Program, boys and girls aged 10 to 18, are instructed in swimming, basketball, baseball, gymnastics, volleyball, tennis, track and field, dance and other activities by college and high school coaches and outstanding athletes working as staff members. They also receive a medical examination, liability insurance, a daily meal, health education and counseling in study and career opportunities.

The 45,000 youngsters who participated in 1971 were served over 933,000 meals. Meanwhile, nearly 4,700 target-area residents have received summer employment in the Program over the past three years.

Council Likes Curbs on Recruiting

Six recommendations which would severely curtail recruiting of high school students by college athletic interests have been endorsed by the NCAA Council.

The proposals came to the Council at its August meeting in San Francisco from the NCAA Committee on Recruiting. Chairman Robert C. James, commissioner of the Atlantic Coast Conference, presented the report of his body, which has been working in the important area for three years.

One broad set of recommendations of the Committee was adopted at the 1970 Convention. The present group, if adopted in toto, would be even more far-reaching in effect.

Three recommendations overshadow the other three. They would:

- Limit prospective student-athletes to a single paid visit, regardless of the source of the payment, to any one NCAA member institution;
- Limit expense paid visits by a prospect to not more than five NCAA member institutions;
- Limit all entertainment of a prospect to the institution's campus, thereby prohibiting entertainment in the prospect's home town.

Currently, a prospect may receive two paid visits, one provided by the institution and one by a friend of the college, who must accompany the prospect on the trip. There is no restriction currently on the number of institutions a prospect may visit on paid trips, and the institution may entertain the prospect in his home town and contiguous suburbs as often as it desires and can afford.

Limits Off-Campus Visits

Another severe restriction would limit to two the number of visits a staff member and or other representative of an institution's

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NEWS



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Don Canham: NCAA Promotion Committee Chairman Successfully Selling Football Tickets

Donald B. Canham served as track coach at the University of Michigan for 20 years, and then assumed the duties of Director of Athletics in 1968.

Since that time Michigan has expanded its promotional activities, and the Wolverines have increased their football attendance ever since.

It was no wonder then that when the NCAA Promotion Committee was formed a year ago, Canham was selected as its chairman. Canham's promotional activities, as well as those of other institutions across the country soon will be published in a ticket manual to be edited by the Committee.

A New Look

"We have to take a completely new look at our product—the empty seat," Canham says. "A lot of colleges are doing a fine job and aren't throwing up their hands. We've just scratched the surface at Michigan. Institutions have to look at new ways of putting people in the stadium."

"A Southern university held an ox roast before a football game to entice people to the game. Not only did they make money off the ox roast, but also they got more people to the game. That's what we're in business for."

Because of the promotional activities that Canham and Sports Information Director Will Perry have conducted, Michigan has increased its ticket sales 10 per cent annually since 1968.

"A lot of people say that that is because we have a winning team. I won't discount that winning seasons have had a lot to do with it. But the first year we started promoting we were coming off a bad season.



Donald B. Canham
Michigan Director of Athletics

We increased our ticket sales that year, too."

Promotional activities at Michigan are many and varied.

They start with giant mailings. Michigan sends out season ticket and individual game brochure offers to over 100,000 Detroit-area alumni, and to 300,000 families who make over \$10,000 per year within a 75-80 mile radius of Ann Arbor. The mailing also went into the Toledo area of northern Ohio. Ohio State has a sellout for every home game, but Michigan usually has space in its 101,001-seat stadium.

Group mailers also go out to young people's groups, which are offered seats at \$2 each. Other group mailers go to service

groups and conventions.

Active in Advertising

Michigan also conducts an active advertising campaign. Prior to the season, it places two-page color center spreads in the magazine sections of the Sunday Detroit News and the Free Press. Coupons received from those ads requesting tickets paid for the ads within three days. Canham also hits the weekly newspapers, and made money or broke even on those advertisements.

Along with the ads, Michigan runs premium sales in the advertisements. Fans are urged to buy Wolverine bumper stickers, ash trays, posters and other items.

"Our premium sales have gone far beyond our expectations," Canham said. "We pay for our ads out of the premium sales. We recently put an ad with premium sales in the Football News, which goes all over the country."

Once the season starts, Michigan places a weekly advertisement in the Detroit Free Press, informing fans that it still has tickets available.

"A lot of people always think that we don't have any tickets. We try to let them know that we have plenty of them left, and they will be on sale at the stadium on Saturday."

Canham is still looking for ideas.

"We steal ideas from everyone. This selling of tickets has to be looked at from every aspect."

"A lot of ideas which colleges come up with nowadays would have been pooh-poohed 10 years ago. But Maryland, William and Mary and many others are promoting in many areas and are selling more tickets because of it."

Membership Voting on New TV Plan

A recommended 1972-1973 NCAA Football Television Plan has been adopted by the Association's Television Committee and currently is being distributed to the membership for its consideration in a referendum vote.

Approval by the membership would permit the Television Committee to begin negotiations for the award of the rights to college football television for the 1972 and 1973 seasons.

According to TV Committee Chairman James H. Decker, director of athletics at the University of Syracuse, the new Plan is based on the framework of the 1970-1971 version, but was thoroughly reworked by the Committee. The order of its chapters

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Two Council Meetings

A special October 3-4 meeting has been scheduled by the NCAA Council to discuss the proposals of the Financial Aid Committee, which it was unable to consider at its recent San Francisco gathering.

In addition, the policy-making body will convene October 25-27 for its regular fall meeting.

The first meeting will be held in Chicago, the site of the second will be Kansas City, Mo.

NSYSP: Two Bills Up For Passage in U.S. Senate

"Johnny is large for his age, a neighborhood bully. A product of a broken home, he is unmanageable and refuses to abide by the rules."

"Except during a summer youth sports program at Catholic University. There Johnny is a model citizen. He participates in all activities and readily obeys directions."

"We had to kick Johnny out of here two years ago," said Jack Gardner, CU swimming coach who directs the program. "He just didn't want to go along with anyone else. Now his behavior couldn't be better."

"Gardner isn't claiming credit for rehabilitating Johnny. Nor does he think the sports program is a cure-all for many of the problem youngsters it serves. But he believes the program fulfills a need."

"Johnny now feels that he is part of something," he said. "The students at Catholic have been kind to him and have taken an interest in him. For the first time he is wanted and he doesn't want to lose the companionship."

The above story appeared in the July 4 issue of the *Washington Post*. Written by Paul Attner, it is a story significant of the success of the over 110 National Summer Youth Sports Programs in the country, which have served 135,000 youngsters in 70 cities and 35 states during the past three years.

Money Is Problem

The No. 1 problem that the Program has faced has been obtaining operating funds.

For the past three years, the Programs often have had to wait until the last minute for the Federal Government to set aside enough money to run the \$6 million Program, with \$3 million coming from the government and an additional amount from the colleges and universities where the Program is run.

Two bills currently in the Senate ensure continuation of the NSYSP. A similar bill has been introduced in the House.

Senate Bill No. 2007, introduced by Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) would insure the continuation of OEO Programs first started in 1964, of which NSYSP is a part, for another year.

Meanwhile, Senate Bill No. 2198, introduced by Sen. John V. Tunney (D-Calif.), calls for more money for the Program and continuation through 1976 under separate legislation. The House bill is similar.

NSYSP has proved itself. It has provided recreational and educational opportunities to thousands of youngsters.

It is a classic example of the public and private sectors combining in a beneficial activity. Involvement and improvement are its goals, inspiration is its product.

These bills deserve passage.

Bruce E. Skinner

A Late Vote?

The Downtown Athletic Club of New York, which annually selects a Heisman Trophy winner symbolic of the top college football player in the country, has enhanced collegiate promotional activities with the presentation of the coveted award.

However, Heisman voting is not conducted at the conclusion of the season, and perhaps some of its meaning is lost when writers and broadcasters are asked to ballot as much as three weeks before the end of the regular season.

Players whose teams earn bids to bowl games should not be deprived of showing their skills to the many registered voters who would have the opportunity to see the games in person or on television. And those players not fortunate enough to play in a bowl game should be able to show their wares for the entire season. Writers have already voted for "their" winner before many of the traditional battles in the nation are played.

Therefore, a vote immediately following the New Year's Day games seems more feasible. It would add more prestige to the Award and give it more meaning.

This suggestion should be noted by other organizations which select all-America teams and honor student-athletes for individual accomplishments, too. The student-athletes should have full opportunity to display their skills.

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Columnary Craft *Confessions of a Heroin Addict*

Reprinted below are excerpts from the writings of news columnists commenting pertinently about college or amateur athletics. They were selected because the NCAA NEWS feels they make a point or discuss topics which will interest NEWS readers.

By Joe Concannon
Boston Globe

J. Edwards Johnson sat at a desk in a small office in J Building at Boston State Hospital in Mattapan. Outside, a softball game was going on, a game being played by young people having fun. Johnson would soon go out and join in but first, as he said, "I have a story to tell and it means a lot to me."

For the next hour, he talked openly about his life, the past and the present. Of the past, he talked about his addiction to drugs, of his subsequent rehabilitation. Of the present, he talked about the Center for Attitude Change, the unique therapeutic community that so totally changed his life.

Once, J. Edwards Johnson was a highly-recruited football player at McKinley High in Washington, D.C. He came to Boston University and played football for three years. He was an offensive guard and he was on the BU team that met San Diego State in the Pasadena Bowl in 1969. At the time, he was also on drugs.

"What you have to realize," he said, "is that the peer culture is the strongest in society. I was fitting in with this culture. Taking speed, smoking, drinking in high school seemed the 'in' thing to do. My girl friend worked at a pharmacy. The drugs were easy to get. They were very accessible."

"Really Involved in Football"

"When I first came to BU, I cut down using drugs. I was really involved in football. I had a good freshman year. I felt accepted. The coaches wanted me. My sophomore year was my best. I was playing every day. I didn't start until later in the year, against Delaware. I was playing good ball."

"In the summer the next year, I started using drugs heavily. All summer long, I took a lot of speed and heroin. When I came to football camp, I just lay around and slept. If the coaches were more aware of it, they might have helped. When I went up, I was addicted to heroin. I barely made the mile run."

"Then, I got hurt. I had a pinched nerve. I wasn't even in pads. There weren't any drugs at Peterborough (where BU

trained). I came back and I stayed pretty clean until November, just before we went to the Pasadena Bowl. I didn't think I was playing as much as I should be playing and school wasn't much of a challenge."

"I guess I was rebelling against society. I was upset. I had problems at home. I was scared about my future. I started selling drugs. I felt all alone. I moved away from the campus. I got involved in a lot of stealing. I got freaked out once in the dorm. Everything was kept quiet, as if it never happened."

After that, the life pattern had been established, a torturous life pattern. It ended, in one respect, on July 9, 1970, at his apartment on Commonwealth Avenue in Brighton. Federal narcotics agents staged a raid and he was arrested. He was also a sick person and he was taken to St. Elizabeth's Hospital.

Dead in Three Days

"It was good I got busted for many reasons," said Johnson. "I had hepatitis so bad that if they hadn't caught me then, the doctors told me I'd have been dead in three days. I was taking drugs so I couldn't feel the hepatitis. I went to the hospital and that was the last time I ever took any drugs."

"I had been in the hospital a few days. I was clean and I seemed to be doing good. A friend came up to visit me from D.C. He said, 'Hey, man, I've got some dope.' I was about to take some. I had the needle in my arm. My father walked in. He said, 'What are you trying to do, drive a spike through my heart?'"

Johnson, voluntarily, went to Boston State Hospital. He spent seven months under care. He met Dr. Albert Samaraweera there, a man he said has been "one of the main men in my life. I learned a lot of my philosophy from him." It is the philosophy Johnson now preaches as resident director of the Center for Attitude Change.

"We have a half-way house here," he said. "The whole philosophy behind it is that if this works we won't need as many in-patient hospitals as we have now. We won't take the people out of the community. Others believe in incarcerating people. We give an equal choice: Peer pressure here, peer pressure outside."

The Center for Attitude Change, a new life for J. Edwards Johnson. He will return to BU in September and take courses toward a degree in health education. He has taken a group there to talk to a graduate course taught by Dr. Jack Gurney, and

Dr. Gurney helped to arrange a program to meet his individual needs.

Football, to Johnson, is still important. "I always loved it," he said, "and I miss it now." He actually has one year of eligibility remaining, but he will be only a part-time student. He may play a key role in BU football though, since he has already talked to BU coach Larry Naviaux about helping out in another way.

"I will be running an encounter group," he said, "doing some speaking, passing out information, showing films. Any player, or coach, who is interested can attend. It's the same basic approach we use here. Coping out is coping out. There are things to be rebelled against, but you can do it constructively."

"I think a lot of teams should start doing this. I know a lot of college teams that have

players taking drugs. I know some professional players who take drugs. You can't say there is no drug problem. The Army said it and lied. Sports said it and lied. White people say it. They'd better start coming on straight."

"There Are Other Things in Life"

"There is a lot of dissension on college teams right now. There is the black-white problem. College football players don't feel they belong. Fraternities don't mean anything. School's not that tough. That phys ed thing has backfired. Too much time usually spent studying is freed up. You turn to a deviate culture, to drugs."

Outside, the softball game was still going on and J. Edwards Johnson looked out. "It's really fantastic," he said, "seeing people who have found out that there are other things in life than total destruction." It was a very rewarding visit.

COUNCIL LIKES CURBS ON RECRUITING

Continued from page 1

athletic interests could make to a prospect. Once the prospect had on file at the college a signed declaration of his intent to enroll at that institution, then one additional visit could be made to revalidate his intention to enroll.

A fifth recommendation, designed to meet rapidly increasing complaints about the operations and practices of summer sports camps, would prohibit a high school athletic award winner from accepting employment in a summer camp conducted by the coach of an NCAA member institution after completion of the young man's sophomore year in high school.

The final prohibition would keep any friend of the institution from transporting in his own vehicle or paying the transportation cost of friends or relatives of prospects to visit the campus or elsewhere.

The Council endorsed the general recommendations and asked the Committee and the NCAA staff to draft specific legislative amendments for it to consider at its October meeting.

Any proposed amendment approved at that time would then be considered at the January 6-8, 1972, NCAA Convention.

Shift for Barnes

NCAA Secretary-Treasurer Samuel E. Barnes has changed jobs and institutions, but still remains an officer of the Association.

Barnes has accepted a post as professor of physical education at District of Columbia Teachers College, Washington, D. C., an NCAA member institution.

Accordingly he has left Howard University, with which he had been associated for 23 years, including terms as director of athletics and head of the Department of Physical Education. Most recently he was serving as professor of physical education.

He has been a member of the NCAA Council since 1965. He also is a member of the NCAA Postgraduate Scholarship Committee and the Association's Olympic Committee, plus the USOC Board of Directors and Executive Committee.

College Football— Three Plays a Minute

PCAA Selects Jess Hill as First Full-time Commissioner

Jess Hill, director of athletics at the University of Southern California since 1957, has been selected as the first full-time commissioner of the Pacific Coast Athletic Association.

Hill, who will officially assume the position January 3, 1972, succeeds J. Kenneth Fagans, who served in a part-time capacity since the inception of the league. Fagans resigned May 31 to devote full time to his position as commissioner of the California Inter-scholastic Federation, Southern Section.

Hill assumes duties of one of the most vigorous new conferences in the country. The two-year old league includes Long Beach State, Los Angeles State, Fresno State, San Diego State, San Jose State, UC Santa Barbara and Pacific.

The 64-year-old Hill has an extensive background in athletics. He has served on many NCAA committees, and presently is a member of the National Association of College Directors of Athletics Executive Committee.

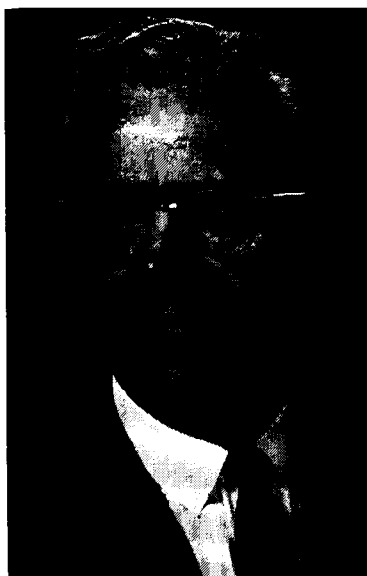
In the 15 years he has guided USC's athletic program, Trojan squads have captured 29 NCAA titles. Twice they were national

football champions, and they appeared in five Rose Bowl games, including an unprecedented four straight.

Hill, a graduate from USC in 1930, assumed duties as assistant track coach and freshman football coach at his alma mater in 1946. In 1949, he was elevated to the head track position, and he responded with a two-year 12-0-1 dual record and his squads won NCAA championships in 1949 and 1950.

In 1951, he became head football coach. During six years time his clubs compiled a 45-17-1 record, and his 1952 team went 10-1, including a 7-0 victory over Wisconsin in the Rose Bowl.

Hill enrolled at USC in February, 1927, and lettered in football, baseball and track. On June 1, 1929, he became the first Trojan to surpass 25-feet in the long jump when he leaped 25-0 7/8.



Jess Hill
First PCAA Commissioner

Grid Postgraduate Grant Nominations Due Nov. 1

Application forms for 1971 NCAA \$1,000 Postgraduate Schol-

arships to be awarded in football will be mailed to faculty athletic representatives at each NCAA member school, during the first week of October, with nominations to be submitted to District vice-presidents by midnight November 1.

Thirty-three top senior football players, who must be nominated during their final year of competition, will be awarded the grants, which have been presented annually since 1964.

"B" or Better

Each NCAA Postgraduate nominee must have obtained an accumulative grade point average of 3.0 or "B" average for three years of college work, and must have performed with distinction on the football field.

He also must signify his intent to begin graduate studies as soon as possible and must have been judged capable of doing postgraduate work by his major professor.

Approved exceptions for not pursuing immediate postgraduate study upon receiving the grant include military obligations, participation in the Peace Corps, or the need to complete a final year of undergraduate study.

Once the applicant has met the minimum academic requirements, the student's athletic achievement is weighed heavily in evaluating the candidates.

An eight-member Postgraduate Scholarship Committee will select 11 members from the University Division, 11 from the College Division, and 11 more at-large winners, who will be selected from either division.

Closing Notes

The guy on the telephone to the USC Athletic News Service was concerned.

"Are you sure that the USC-Alabama football game is scheduled for Friday night September 10, and not Saturday afternoon the 11th?" he inquired.

When assured that the game was Friday night and would not be changed, he asked about UCLA's opponent for the weekend. Then he wanted to know the TV Game of the Week.

Convinced that UCLA played Pittsburgh Saturday night and that the TV game also was at night, the caller breathed a sigh of relief.

"I'm scheduled to get married Saturday afternoon," he said. "In the first place, I didn't want to miss the Trojan game, and in the second place, I was concerned about the attendance at our wedding if there was a good television attraction. Now we can go ahead with it."

Championship Sites

1971-72: UNIVERSITY DIVISION

EVENT	1972	HOST INSTITUTION	DATE
Baseball	1972	Creighton University	June 9-14/15
Basketball			
East	1972	West Virginia University	March 16-18
Midwest	1972	University of Dayton	March 16-18
West	1972	Iowa State University	March 16-18
Finals	1972	Brigham Young University	March 16-18
		L. A. Sports Arena, Los Angeles, California	March 23-25
C. Country	1971	University of Tennessee	November 22
Fencing	1972	University of Illinois, Chicago Circle	March 23-25
Golf	1972	University of Miami-Cape Coral Country Club	June 19-24
Gymnastics	1972	Iowa State University	April 6-8
Ice Hockey	1972	Boston Garden Arena-Northeastern Univ. & Boston College	March 16-18
In. Track	1972	Cobo Hall-University of Michigan	March 10-11
Lacrosse	1972	University of Maryland	June 3
Skiing	1972	To be determined	
Soccer	1971	University of Miami-Orange Bowl	December 28-30
Swimming	1972	United States Military Academy	March 23-25
Tennis	1972	University of Georgia	June 12-17
Track & Field	1972	University of Oregon	June 1-3
Volleyball	1972	Ball State University	April 28-29
Wrestling	1972	University of Maryland	March 9-11
Water Polo	1971	California State College, Long Beach	November 26-27

1971-72 COLLEGE DIVISION

Baseball	1972	To be determined	June 1-3/4
Basketball	1972	University of Evansville	March 15-17
C. Country	1971	Wheaton College	November 13
Golf	1972	Williams College	June 13-16
Gymnastics	1972	Wheaton College	March 30-April 1
Swimming	1972	Washington & Lee University	March 16-18
Tennis	1972	Oglethorpe College	June 6-10
Track & Field	1972	To be determined	May 26-27
Wrestling	1972	State University College, Oswego, New York	March 3-4

FUTURE CHAMPIONSHIP SITES

Baseball	1973	Creighton University	June 8-13/14
Basketball	1973	Arena, St. Louis, Missouri	March 22-24
	1974	Coliseum, Greensboro, North Carolina	March 21-23
C. Country	1972	University of Houston	November 27
Golf	1973	Oklahoma State Univ.-Stillwater Country Club	June 18-23
	1974	San Diego St. College-Carlton Oaks Country Club	June 17-22
Gymnastics	1973	Univ. of California, Berkeley	April 5-7
Ice Hockey	1973	Boston Garden Arena-Northeastern Univ. & Boston College	March 15-17
	1974	Boston Garden Arena-Northeastern Univ. & Boston College	March 14-16
In. Track	1973	Cobo Hall-University of Michigan	March 9-10
	1974	Cobo Hall-University of Michigan	March 8-9
Soccer	1972	University of Miami-Orange Bowl	
	1973	University of Miami-Orange Bowl	
Swimming	1973	University of Tennessee	March 22-24
Tennis	1973	Princeton University	June 18-23
Track & Field	1973	Louisiana State University	June 7-9
Wrestling	1973	University of Washington	March 8-10
	1974	Iowa State University	March 7-9
	1975	Princeton University	March 13-15

NCAA Drug Information Pamphlet Ready Oct. 1

Randy Matson, perhaps the greatest weight thrower in the history of track and field and currently the world record-holder in the shot put, said he tried anabolic-androgenic steroids in 1964 and 1965.

This type of steroid has been used by athletes to supposedly make them grow stronger and gain weight at a faster rate.

"But I didn't see any outstanding results when I took the drugs," Matson said. "I didn't gain any weight, I didn't throw farther with them, as far as I could tell, so I stopped using them."

Record Without Drugs

He then set the world record in the shot put of 71-5 1/2 in 1967.

Randy Matson's experiences are just some of many found in a soon-to-be published drug information pamphlet for coaches, entitled "The Coach: Ergogenic Aids, Drugs and the Athlete," which will be available October 1.

The pamphlet has been published by the NCAA Drug Education Committee, of which Rob-

ert W. Pritchard, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, is chairman.

Other members of the Committee include Dr. Donald L. Cooper, former Olympic physician and team physician at Oklahoma State University; Admiral Thomas J. Hamilton, who recently retired as Executive Director of the Pacific-8 Conference; and James H. Wilkinson of the NCAA Executive Office staff. Special assistance was provided by the Preventive Programs Division of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

"The Committee has produced the pamphlet to bring to coaches and athletes the latest and best information available on the problem of drugs and ergogenic aids in sports and in our society," Pritchard commented.

The pamphlet explains the sometimes paradoxical and hazardous aspects of taking drugs.

Seeking to improve performance, athletes have experimented with an endless variety of drugs. But based on scientific evidence, it is very difficult to find anyone who has been safely improved.

The taking of pharmacological aids has proved to be a hazardous venture for some—leading to permanent injury and death. Yet to be known are the long-range effects that the drugs may cause.

There are still many unanswered questions in the area of the athlete and drugs, especially among the drugs most often abused by athletes—the anabolic-androgenic steroids and the amphetamines.

Still Looking

"The final answers are not in yet," Cooper commented, "But to a great extent what coaches and athletes do in the next few years can set the pattern for the expanding and continued growth of excellent athletic programs."

Over 250,000 copies of the pamphlet will be printed and distributed to the nation's colleges and high schools, in hopes of helping to curb drug abuse. Additional copies of the booklet may be obtained after October 1 from the National Collegiate Athletic Association office in Kansas City. A 25-cent per book handling fee will be charged.

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

Have a Question? Need Service?

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

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

COLLEGE ATHLETICS PUBLISHING SERVICE

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Phoenix, Arizona 85012
602-264-5656

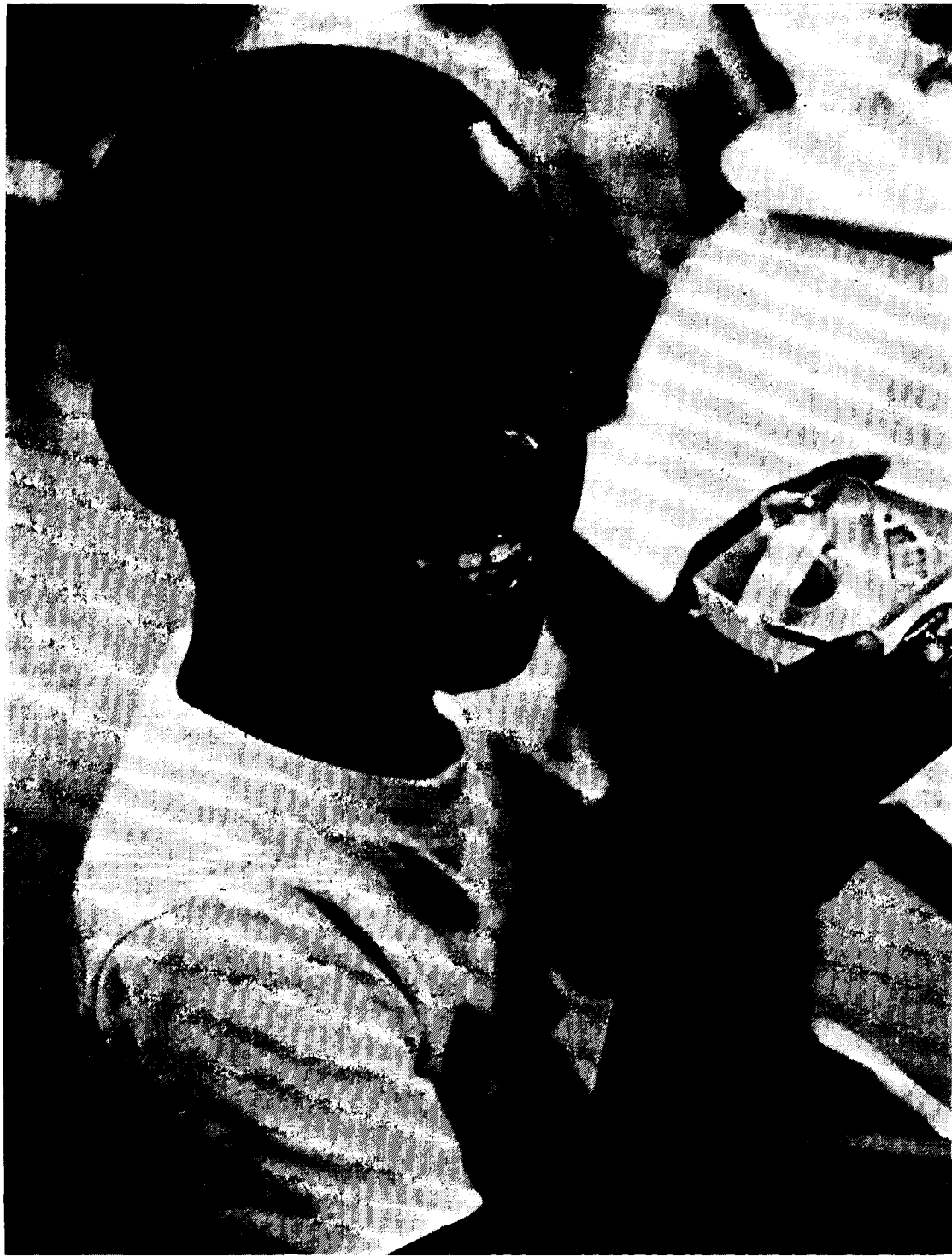
(publishes guides and rules books)

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(compiles statistics, records; services media)

NCAA OFFICIAL FILM SERVICE

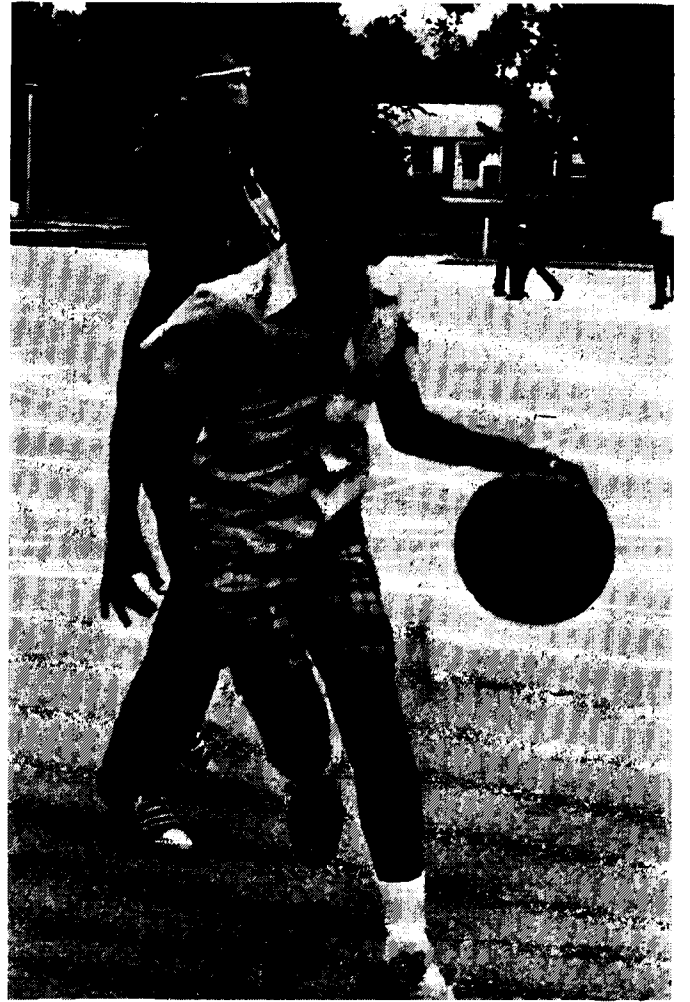
Dick Snider, director
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Washington, D. C. 20016
202-652-1885
(produces films of NCAA championship events, weekly football highlights)



Mealtime—one of the top priorities of any NSYSP youngster.

NSYSP: A 3rd Year Completed

The National Summer Youth Sports Program, the Program originated three years ago to provide recreational and educational activities for underprivileged youngsters, is now three years old. It has proven to be the top program of its kind as photographs on these two pages illustrate. Over 135,000 youngsters have participated in the program in 35 states and 70 cities.



Energetic youngsters enjoy game of basketball at North Carolina A&T University.

Food Fellowship Fun!



Strategy Session—Fort Greene youth learns an important lesson—"listen to your coach"—as he tunes in intently to instructions from Omri Inbar of Tel Aviv, a graduate assistant in the P.E. Research Department at Long Island University's Brooklyn Center.



Tug-of-war for Long Island University NSYSP youngsters.



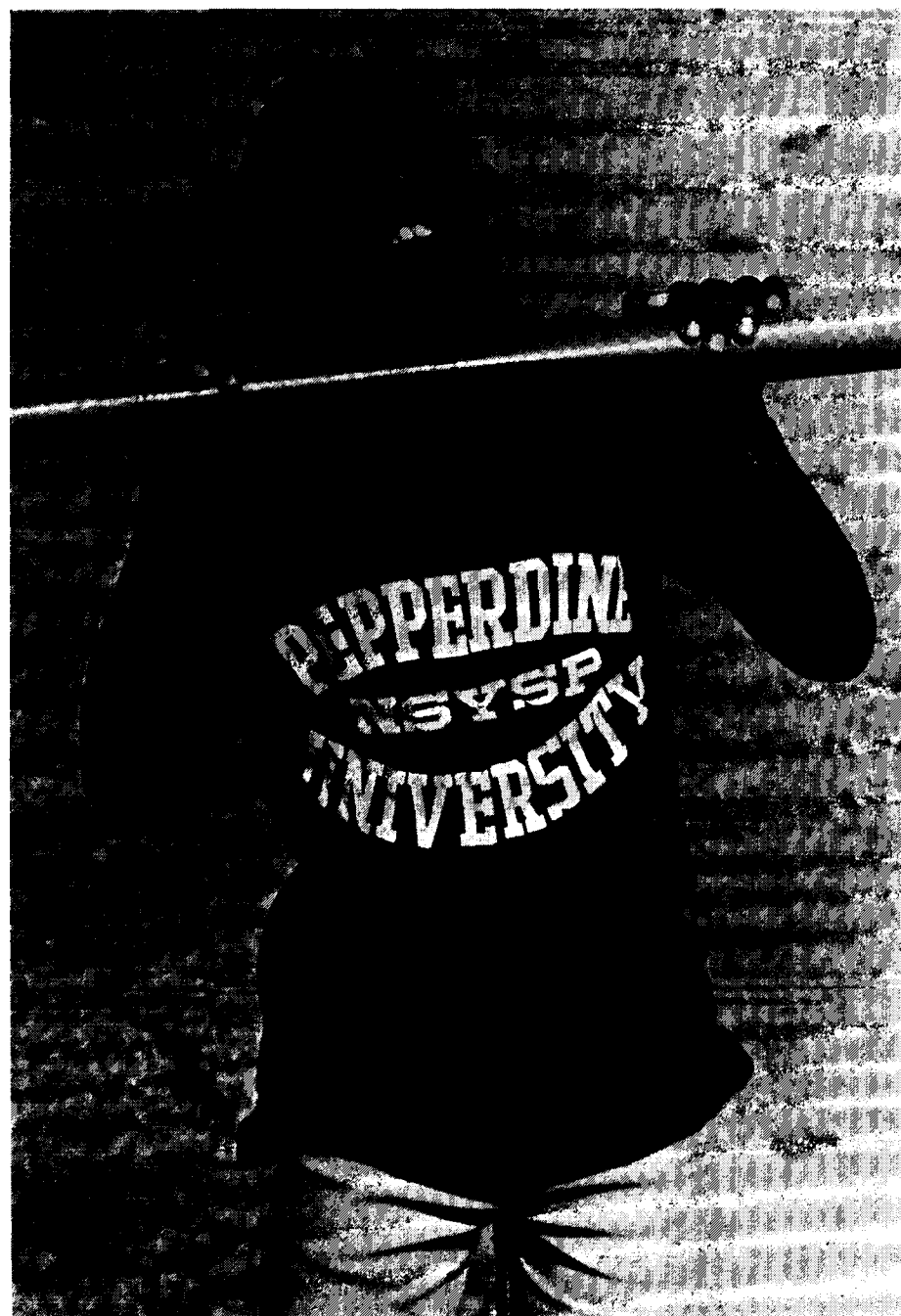
*A
Basic
Chinup . . .*

- 135,000 Youngsters
- 111 Institutions
- 70 Cities
- 35 States

..... Great and Growing



A medical examination was part of every NSYSP youth's summer experience.



*. . . But a moment of pride for
this NSYSP youngster*



Participants in the NSYSP program at North Carolina A&T University receive a picnic-style meal at the end of their activity period. U.S. Department of Agriculture donated money for meals for NSYSP youngsters.

INTERPRETATIONS

Professional Ruling

Situation: A professional sports organization provides free admission to a student-athlete to attend a professional contest.

Question: Does receipt of the free admission affect the student-athlete's eligibility for participation in intercollegiate athletics?

Answer: Yes. The free admission is considered as a form of financial assistance from a professional team. [C3-1-(b)]

Educational Expenses

Situation: A student-athlete receives grant-in-aid assistance which, among other things, covers the cost of meals. The regular eating facility utilized by the student-athletes is not available Sunday evenings.

Question: Is it permissible for the institution to provide cash or a meal ticket for the Sunday evening meals?

Answer: Yes. The institution may provide actual expenses to cover the cost of Sunday evening meals provided these meals are similar to those served at the University's regular eating facilities and are not excessive in nature. [C3-1-(f)]

Administration of Aid

Situation: An outside source wishes to donate funds to an institution to finance a grant-in-aid or scholarship which is to be earmarked for an athlete or a particular sport.

Question: Is this permissible?

Answer: No. Earmarking of funds from an outside source for a scholarship or grant-in-aid for an individual or a particular sport restricts the administration of aid by the institution. [C3-4-(a)]

Five-Year Rule

Situation: A student-athlete enrolls in a technical school, seminary or business college which is not listed in the United States Office of Education catalog as a college.

Question: Does the five-year rule begin with enrollment in this type of institution?

Answer: No. The institution must be classified as a college by the United States Office of Education. [C3-9-(a)]

1.600 Rule

Situation: To establish eligibility under Bylaw 4-6-(b)-(1) [1.600 rule], a high school must provide a student's record (grade point average or class rank). A high school grades on a system other than the 4 point scale (i.e., 3 or 5 point or a percentage scale of 100).

Question: May an NCAA member institution convert the student's grade point average provided by the high school to the 4 point scale for purposes of determining prediction?

Answer: No. The high school must provide a student's high school record including any necessary conversion to the 4 point scale. If the high school will not provide a converted grade point average to the 4 point scale, the student is considered a non-predictor for the purpose of establishing eligibility under the 1.600 rule. [B4-6-(b)-(1)]

Situation: A member institution is determining a prospective student-athlete's prediction.

Question: Is it permissible to round such a prediction (i.e., may a 1.599 be recorded as a 1.600)?

Answer: No. [B4-1-(6)-(1)]

Oregon St. AD Seeks to Upgrade Importance of Academic Advisor

"Our whole philosophy is helping a young man to graduate and helping him prepare for a future career. We feel that it is important to intercollegiate athletics that a student-athlete progresses toward graduation."

Oregon State Director of Athletics James G. Barratt has a keen interest in the academic side of a student-athlete's life, and thus has made the role of the academic counselor an important one at Oregon State.

He is so interested that Barratt recently conducted a study to determine what kinds of academic counselor programs institutions are conducting.

30 Participate

"We sent a copy of a questionnaire to athletic directors of four conferences: the Big Eight, the Big Ten, Western Athletic and the Southwest. We mailed out 34 letters and had 30 returned.

"All reported that they had a program of sorts for their athletes," Barratt continued. "Without a doubt they felt that such a position is needed, necessary and beneficial, not only to athletics, but to the athletes as well."

Barratt's survey showed that of the 30 schools, four hired counselors on a part-time basis, two



James G. Barratt
Oregon State Athletic Director

had the duty absorbed by an assistant coach, while 24 hired on a full-time basis.

Of the 24, three were hired for a period of less than twelve months, four had no other responsibilities, and 17 had other duties.

Of the 17, five were either administrative assistants or assis-

stants to the athletic director, two were resident proctors in athletic dorms, five were on the football staff, while others were golf, wrestling, and tennis coaches, and another was gymnastics coach and activities director.

"We conducted the survey to upgrade our counseling services," Barratt said. "We mailed our findings to all the participating schools.

"I think that a counselor is very much needed, especially when you see the way some athletes drop out of college. They might have been saved if they would have had the proper counseling along the way.

"And the 1.600 rule is so administratively demanding that you need someone right on top of it.

Full-Time Position

"We believe you need a full-time man for the counseling job—athletic directors and coaches are too busy. And it's important to get the right man for the position. You not only need someone with the proper educational background, but you also need someone who has charisma with the athletes—someone who is looking out for their welfare," Barratt concluded.

Certification of NCAA Events

Twenty-six 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, 1972, 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 teams for 1971-72:

California—Northern California, Corte Madera; Hakoah Athletic Club, San Francisco.

District of Columbia—Washington Internationals.

Florida—Orlando Soccer Club, Winter Park; East-West Soccer Teams, Winter Park.

Georgia—Georgia State University Soccer Club, Atlanta.

Massachusetts—NEISL All-Star Teams, Boston; Worcester Scans, Worcester.

Missouri—Giesler-Jorgen Soccer Club, St. Louis.

New York—Sauers Soccer Club, Creektoawa.

North Carolina—Chapel Hill Soccer Club, Chapel Hill.

Pennsylvania—Elizabethtown Soccer Club, Elizabethtown; Scranton Soccer Club, Scranton; Swarthmore Athletic Club, Wayne.

Vermont—Randolph Soccer Club, Randolph; Stowe Blue Team, Stowe.

Wyoming—Cowboy Soccer Club, Laramie.

Twelve NCAA post-season bowl games have been certified according to the provisions of Bylaw 2-2.

The certified games are:

Liberty Bowl—December 20, 1971, 8:00 p.m. (CST)

Sun Bowl—December 18, 1971, 11:00 a.m. (MST)

Pasadena Bowl—December 18, 1971, 1:00 p.m. (PST)

Fiesta Bowl—December 27, 1971, 3:00 p.m. (MST)

Tangerine Bowl—December 28, 1971, 8:00 p.m. (EST)

Peach Bowl—December 30, 1971, 8:00 p.m. (EST)

Gator Bowl—December 31, 1971, 2:00 p.m. (EST)

Astro Bluebonnet Bowl—December 31, 1971, 6:30 p.m. (CST)

Sugar Bowl—January 1, 1972, 12:00 noon (CST)

Cotton Bowl—January 1, 1972, 1:00 p.m. (CST)

Rose Bowl—January 1, 1972, 2:00 p.m. (PST)

Orange Bowl—January 1, 1972, 8:00 p.m. (EST)

1972-1973 TV Plan Includes New Options, Features

Continued from page 1

was changed, a table of contents added and much of it was re-written.

Substantive changes were generally inclined to present the purchaser of the rights with options to televise additional games—thus spreading appearances and income among the football-playing colleges and offering the public more attractive games—at times which would do minimum damage to in-stadium attendance.

The new Plan would permit games to be televised on Labor Day and Veterans Day, and would give the purchaser the opportunity to televise a doubleheader on Thanksgiving Day. In each case, teams appearing on these dates would not be charged with an appearance.

CD Restriction Eased

College Division teams would face a reduced restriction for night telecasts under the new Plan. Rather than the present 120-mile clearance required under the appreciable damage rule, the distance would be reduced to 60 miles (for a VHF station—the distance for Majors and CD institutions on UHF is 45 miles).

Such a CD telecast may be presented on up to five stations if appreciable damage is avoided.

Other changes include:

- addition of one date (for a total of 15) due to the longer schedules now played;
- an increase in the maximum permissible assessment from four-and-one-half to six percent and application of the assessment to special telecasts as well as Series programs;
- approval for an institution to participate in games which carry an exception to the appearance rules (other than the wild card game) once each year rather than once during the two-year period of the Plan;
- provision for a College Division institution to petition for extension of its television network to up to 10 stations if a particular game or surrounding circumstances so warranted;
- consent of an opponent institution would be required for delayed as well as live telecasts;
- an option for the purchaser to use different numbers of presentations on dates when regional games are shown, as long as a total of 24 such games was

presented each year.

- a provision whereby announcement of part of the schedule would be delayed, with the selections for only the first six dates announced in March, and under which the purchaser could later select any game which met the requirements of the Plan for presentation on the unannounced dates.

"The Committee sought to keep the NCAA program fresh and attractive in a highly competitive television marketplace," Decker stated. "While the basic structure and goals of the new Plan are unchanged, we believe the changes made, along with the fine football currently being played by the nation's colleges, will enable the Committee to again generate interest in the TV industry and to obtain a satisfactory price for the Series."

Negotiations will begin immediately following approval of the Plan, Decker indicated. The possible special Series-ending game (described in the accompanying box) may either be considered on a contingency basis at that time or could be negotiated separately later.

Chevrolet Presents TV Scholarships

The scholarship funds of those NCAA member institutions appearing on the 1971 football television "Game of the Week" Series are benefiting in 1971 from a new program of the Chevrolet Motor Division, a major sponsor of college football on television.

Chevrolet is presenting each week a scholarship of \$1,000 to the institution of the outstanding offensive player and of the outstanding defensive player in each game televised.

At the end of the season, it plans to select one player as the most outstanding to have appeared in any of the TV contests.

Each award is to go to the general scholarship funds of the winner's institution. A stipulation placed on the program by the NCAA Council is that presentation of the scholarships may not be made to the players. Instead, the institution must be represented by its faculty athletic representative or director of athletics if a formal presentation is made on the telecast.

Winners in early games were: 9-11—John Mendenhall and Charles Smith, Grambling.

9-18—Brian Bream, Air Force; Mike McKee, Missouri; Sonny Sixkiller and Bob Ferguson, Washington; Eddie Phillips, Texas; Ron Carver, UCLA; Rhett Dawson, Florida State; Tony Cristriani, Miami.

Special TV Game

A special season-ending game to climax the college football television Series has been proposed to the NCAA's Council and membership by the Association's Television Committee.

While adopting a new Plan for 1972-1973, the Committee concluded a new feature was needed to make the TV Plan more attractive to potential purchasers and to sustain college football interest at a high level into mid-December, at which time the bowl game promotions return it to the sports pages.

The Committee proposed a single game on the 15th date of the annual Series (December 9 in 1972 and December 8 in 1973) matching two top teams, with each team eligible to participate in a subsequent bowl game.

The Council first considered the proposal at its San Francisco meeting, but asked for refinements in the presentation and is to restudy the recommendation at its special October 3-4 meeting in Chicago.

The TV Committee is asking Council endorsement of enabling legislation for the game, which would then be presented to the Association's January 6-8, 1972, convention in Hollywood, Fla.

Cage Tourney
Changes Studied

Three proposals which would substantially change the National Basketball Tournament format are currently being studied by the NCAA University Basketball Tournament Committee.

It notified the NCAA Executive Committee of its deliberation at the August meeting of that body. The first proposal concerns expansion of the tournament bracket to enable more conferences to obtain automatic qualification and will provide adequate opportunity for selection of the nation's finest independents.

The second proposal deals with an attempt to realign regions to provide for equalization of competitive opportunities and to group teams which normally engage in regular-season competition in the same regional tournament.

The development of a rotation system for pairings at the finals tournament is the last item on the agenda.

Suggested pairings for the future are as follows:

- 1973 (1976)
East vs. Midwest
South vs. West
1974 (1977)
East vs. West
South vs. Mideast
1975 (1978)
East vs. South
Midwest vs. West

The Committee is scheduled to make final recommendations regarding any changes to the Executive Committee's January meeting for further consideration by that group.

Three Committees Formed, Vacancies Filled by Council

Appointments to a wide range of NCAA committees, primarily to fill vacancies or to create new groups, have been made by the NCAA Council or by the officers for the Council.

Of particular significance are the appointment of a new committee to study the Association's long-range and administrative roles in intercollegiate athletics and to give immediate attention to possible legislative reorganization of the NCAA; the appointment of Edward S. Steitz, Springfield College director of athletics, as chairman of the NCAA Olympic Committee upon the death of William R. Reed; the appointment of immediate past president Harry M. Cross as parliamentarian for the 1972 Convention; the appointment of a new committee to combat the encroachment upon intercollegiate athletics of professional sports; and ap-

pointment of a body to review and revise the present enforcement program procedures.

The appointments:

Administrative Reorganization
David Swank, Oklahoma, chairman

Marcus L. Plant, Michigan
Claude Gilstrap, Texas Arlington
Ed Czekaj, Penn State
Ed Sherman, Muskingum
Richard Bowers, South Florida
Robert C. James, Atlantic Coast Conference

Enforcement Procedure Review
Harry M. Cross, University of Washington, chairman

J. William Davis, Texas Tech
Richard P. Koenig, Valparaiso
George H. Young, Wisconsin

Basketball Television Committee
Tom Scott, Davidson
James H. Decker, Syracuse
Walter Byers, NCAA

Championship Administration
Harvey Chrouser, Wheaton
Richard P. Koenig, Valparaiso
Ross Smith, MIT

National Summer Youth Sports Program
Thomas J. Frericks, Dayton

USOC Gymnastics Committee
Frank Wolcott, Springfield

USOC Swimming Committee
Henry Dunbar, Amherst

USOC Basketball Committee
Bill Foster, Utah
Bob Boyd, Southern California

NCAA Olympic Committee
Ernest B. McCoy, Miami, Fla.
Charles M. Neinas, NCAA

Committee on Women's Sports
David Swank, Oklahoma, chairman
Donald N. Boydston, Southern Illinois
Edward Czekaj, Penn State

Elsewhere
In Education

Sidney M. B. Coulling, professor of English at Washington and Lee University and president of Gamma of Virginia chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, addressing Washington and Lee's annual Phi Beta Kappa initiation banquet:

Of all the threats to Phi Beta Kappa as it has been traditionally conceived, probably none is more pervasive than that of the so-called counter-culture, with its evaluation of instinct over intellect, mysticism over reason, consciousness over scholarship, sensitivity over discipline. The signs of this new movement are everywhere around us. While one would be hesitant to say that Berkeley is the bellwether of American academic life, it is nevertheless true that trends there often anticipate larger trends across the nation.

Americans, a writer in "The New Yorker" recently observed, seem incapable of discussing any problem except on "the single level of atrocity." An English critic, in a devastating review of "The Greening of America," declared that we debate all our issues with a "mindless" and "self-dramatizing intensity." Daniel Moynihan has spoken of the hysteria with which we lurch "from crisis to crisis with the attention span of a five-year-old." Under such circumstances, can anyone doubt that there is a useful role to be played by a society which traditionally has sought to emulate the calm objectivity of the Greeks?

Coaches Express
Concern Over
Crowd Control

In answer to growing criticism of college basketball crowds, the National Association of Basketball Coaches Board of Directors at its recent summer meeting in Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, unanimously reaffirmed the following resolution:

"We are all greatly concerned with the area of crowd control at basketball games across the country. We call upon all of our members to exercise greater bench control of themselves, and for all fans to treat opponents and officials as they would guests in their own homes. We urge athletic administrators to review their crowd control procedures, to insure that all participants may enjoy the wonderful game of basketball in comfort and safety."

Now! Enjoy Your Favorite Sports More With Official NCAA Books!

National Collegiate Athletic Association

1221 Baltimore Avenue Kansas City, Missouri 64105
Phone Area Code 816/474-4600

Table with 4 columns: Publication, Member/Non-Member Price, Date Available. Rows include Official Film Service Brochure, Championships Records Book, Annual Reports, Television Committee Report, Manual of Legislation, and Convention Proceedings.

National Collegiate Sports Services

420 Lexington Avenue New York, New York 10017
Phone Area Code 212/685-9622

Table with 3 columns: Publication, Price, Month Available. Rows include Football Record Book, Football Working Charts, Football Game Summary Forms, Football Statistician's Manual, Football Statistics Rankings, Basketball Statistics Rankings, Baseball Statistics Rankings, and Football Records and Schedules Service.

College Athletics Publishing Service

349 East Thomas Road Phoenix, Arizona 85012
Phone Area Code 602/264-5656



Table with 3 columns: Publication, Price, Month Available. Rows include Football Guide, Swimming Guide, Wrestling Guide, Ice Hockey Guide, Basketball Guide, Basketball Scorebook, Skiing Rules, Gymnastics Rules, Baseball Guide, Track & Field Guide, Football Rules, Football Rules Interpretations, Read Easy Football Rules, Water Polo Rules, Soccer Guide, Basketball Rules, Read Easy Basketball Rules, and Basketball Season Scores.

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NCAA Calendar of Coming Events			
Event	Site or Host	Date	Event
NCAA Council	Kansas City, Mo.	Oct. 25-27	Pioneer Bowl
NCAA Council Special Meeting	Chicago, Ill.	Oct. 3-4	Wichita Falls, Texas
NSYSP Meeting	Washington, D. C.	To be determined	Boardwalk Bowl
College Division Cross Country Championships	Wheaton College Wheaton, Ill.	Nov. 13	Postgraduate Committee Selection Meeting
National Collegiate Cross Country Championships	University of Tennessee Knoxville, Tenn.	Nov. 22	National Collegiate Soccer Championship
National Collegiate Water Polo Championship	California State College Long Beach, Calif.	Nov. 26-27	66th Annual NCAA Convention
Amos Alonzo Stagg Bowl	Chicago, Ill.	Nov. 25	College Baseball Coaches Association Convention
Knute Rockne Bowl	Convention Hall Atlantic City, N. J.	Nov. 26	U. S. Track Coaches Association Convention
Camellia Bowl	Sacramento, Calif.	Dec. 11	College Business Managers Association Convention
Grantland Rice Bowl	Baton Rouge, La.	Dec. 11	American Football Coaches Association Convention

NEWS

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Jess Hill First PCAA Commissioner

NCAA Postgraduate Scholarship Forms Due November 1

Oregon State Athletic Director Seeks to Upgrade Counselor Role .

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Saturday Is College Football

