



NEWS



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Here Comes Football '72

University of Wisconsin's football brochure cover photo of Rufus (Roadrunner) Ferguson symbolizes the opening of what figures to be another action-packed season of college football. More than 30 million spectators watched college football teams in 1971, marking the 18th consecutive season of increased collegiate attendance.

Divisions Approved By Council

At a special meeting September 17, the NCAA Council approved a two-division reorganization of the Association for legislative (and competitive) purposes and took affirmative action on the details of new legislation governing scholarship and grant-in-aid awards as well as a national candidate's commitment program.

This information will be presented first to the membership in a special pamphlet to be mailed the first week in October and, then, the detailed legislative proposals will be distributed to all members during the last week of November.

The Chicago Convention, January 11-13, will have three business sessions spread over two days and will be asked first to vote on legislative reorganization followed by financial aid proposals concerning "need," numerical limits and one-year awards, as well as the national candidate's declaration plan.

MILLIONAIRE'S MONOPOLY

A Curse On Sports!

Through the years, the privileged owners of professional sports franchises have made it quite clear that they will treat their economic interests as paramount to the interests of the players, the fans, amateur sports and the public interest generally.

Yet, the application of the antitrust laws to various practices which pervade the modern big business of professional sports—practices such as the player draft, restrictive provisions in player contracts, exclusive franchises, and restriction of ownership to a tight group of wealthy individuals—has remained ill-defined.

In the meantime, it has become obvious that virtually no one is satisfied with things as they are. The professional basketball owners have asked for still greater monopoly control by way of a merger of the National and the American Basketball Associations. The professional basketball players have resisted the merger because it would eliminate their bargaining power and subject them to essentially the same contract restraints as apply in other sports.

The professional football players have challenged the pro owners' tight controls in court. Football clubs have attempted to circumvent the Federally legislated television protection for high schools and colleges.

The National Hockey League's practices are under legal attack for violations of existing antitrust laws. And, in city after city, local governments have been induced to go into debt to guarantee large amounts of public money to entice professional sports franchises to their locality—franchises which are granted, transferred and exchanged at the whim of the owners.

We believe that the economic survival of interscholastic and intercollegiate athletics is far more important to the national welfare than any interest advanced by professional sports. We further believe that such survival requires the rigorous application of the antitrust laws to professional sports, and that any action giving antitrust exemptions to any professional sport should be carefully measured as to the impact the exemption will have on interscholastic and intercollegiate athletic programs as well as the players and the public at large.

We have never been persuaded that the restrictive practices prevalent in professional sports exist for any real reason other than to serve the economic interests of the small group of owners who profit from them. To the extent that such restraints are in fact directed to legitimate goals and exist to the minimum extent necessary, it seems probable that they will survive the test of reasonableness. For the rest, the clean wind of antitrust would be welcome and might relieve some of the burden imposed by the owners on both players and the public.

An Editorial

While the players have been the principal victims of the draft and player reservation systems of the pros, the rules by which the owners exercise absolute power over the number of cities which may have teams and the number of teams which may be permitted to occupy each metropolitan area (and policies which impose sport-wide requirements regarding rental maximums and stadium requirements) have imposed a direct burden on the public and have badly hurt school and college sports. These rules and policies give coercive financial leverage to the sports owners to force municipalities into building and financing super sports structures which usually are financially unsound, imposing on the city and its citizens an annual debt which cannot be met by rental income or ancillary revenue.

This places added burdens upon the city's resources which results in reduced moneys for other programs. Quite frequently, the ones hurt are secondary education and the extracurricular programs associated with the schools. The cutting edge usually pares sports first, the band next and then debating teams.

These playing parks are sold to the community on the basis of arguments that: They will be self-supporting; the city will realize millions of dollars in new business; and it is essential if we are going to keep (or acquire, as the case may be) a "big league" franchise.

The reality is usually quite different although the taxpayer often is misinformed or kept uninformed, presumably by design.

In Philadelphia, Veterans Stadium was built with

money from bond issues of \$25 million, then \$13 million more and finally a Councilmanic loan of \$5 million. The city was obligated to levy taxes to pay the principal and interest on the bonds. The stadium lost \$1.3 million last year, and Philadelphia, already saddled with a \$60 million deficit, abandoned its entire high school extracurricular (including sports) program. The program was reinstated in part, with private help and the mayor's promise that the city deficit will be balanced by new taxes.

This fall, Philadelphia endured the longest teacher's strike in the city's history. One of the gut issues? The school board, some \$30 million in debt, wanted to cut 485 teaching positions.

In the District of Columbia, after more than 10 years of operation of the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium, no part of the principal of the \$19.8 million construction bonds has yet been retired. The stadium has regularly been sustaining annual losses. For the 1970 and 1971 fiscal years, the stadium had net losses, respectively, of \$287,111 and \$382,723 after deduction of interest expense on construction bonds and other obligations. Counting depreciation expense, the net losses were \$736,177 and \$831,871.

Over the years, the D.C. Armory Board has paid a total of \$3.5 million from its revenues toward meeting the bond interest expense, while the District Government has had to chip in a total of \$6 million. Yet last year, the operating budget for the District schools was cut by approximately \$8 million, and the Board of Education was compelled to reduce funds budgeted to athletic programs by 50 per cent, approximately \$300,000.

Cincinnati built a riverfront stadium so that it could "keep baseball in Cincinnati and bring professional football" there, according to the mayor. The facility was built at a cost of \$37 million plus \$8 million for parking, access roads and so on. This same city, however, reduced its school budget from \$77 million to \$62 million and cut the entire school program 25 per cent; i.e., from four quarters of instruction (160 hours) to three quarters (120 hours)

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A Curse on Sports!

Millionaire's Monopoly

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in all subjects. Extracurricular activities, including athletics, were cut 50 per cent. Intramural sports programs were reduced 50 per cent in all junior and senior high schools and all junior high interscholastic athletic programs have been eliminated.

Two multimillionaires operate the professional baseball and football teams in Kansas City, Missouri, which is located in Jackson County. The citizens of the county were called upon not to build one new stadium, but two stadia, side-by-side, one for each pro owner. No one has yet figured up the total cost, but it appears to be an \$80 million project.

Combined rental from the two pro teams, the baseball Royals and the football Chiefs, will amount to approximately \$911,000 annually. This is enough to retire \$13 million in revenue bonds issued by the complex's Sports Authority. The taxpayers are responsible for \$43 million in general obligation bonds and \$6 million in road bonds. In short, the taxpayers must pay off \$49 million in 14 years with no rental income in sight from the tenants to help them. This compares to a reported investment of around \$12 million by the two teams.

Ironically, the Chiefs and Royals are exclusive leaseholders and receive all income from parking and use of the stadia by other lessees, plus 50 per cent of the restaurant and concession profits. True, they have to pay property taxes—but they will get a rental abatement of \$200,000 a year for this, which will accumulate and they can collect at a later date.

High school sports? The only 1972 spring sport at the 11 high schools in Kansas City was track. Golf and tennis were dropped. For 1972-73, the interscholastic budget was cut 42 per cent from last year's inadequate amount of \$210,000. Of the \$120,000 for 1972-73, there will be \$108,000 for coaches' salaries in the 11 senior high schools, leaving \$12,000 for everything else—equipment, travel, insurance and tape.

Yet, we predict the biggest financial crisis of all is in the making in Louisiana where a reported \$129.5 million "superdome" is being finished. The debt service is reported to be \$9.5 million annually with the State guarantor of the six per cent bond.

Our point here is that the national interest and the local interest—but more importantly, the long range interest of youth—is hurt when the cities are staggered with debt service and maintenance of facilities which in no way can be self-sustaining . . . and which cities are stamped into building

so "our city can be big league."

Some cities give tax benefits to major industries, but those same major industries don't run an exclusive club which precludes any new industries from starting without their permission and which assigns territorial rights to the different manufacturers. The antitrust laws apply to them and the laws should apply to professional sports in a number of these areas so the absolute power to whip-saw community pride and media support into atrocious financial commitments is eliminated.

Overall, approximately 70 per cent of all professional sports facilities are publicly owned. Of these public stadia, a staggering 84 per cent show losses after retirement of operating expenses and debt service. Yet, this huge public investment in professional sports facilities is not reflected in public ownership of teams or participation in pro sports' councils. In the main, these privileges are retained by a tight group of wealthy individuals, who, for the most part, are interested primarily in capital gains, quick depreciation allowances and fast tax write-offs.

Indeed, the group is so closed that as the number of pro sports franchises has increased in recent years, multiple ownership has become common. For example Abe Pollin's ownership of the NBA Baltimore Bullets and a new NHL franchise; Charles Finley's ownership of the Oakland Athletics, the ABA Memphis team and the NHL California Golden Seals; Nick Mileti's ownership of the NBA Cleveland Cavaliers, the AHL Cleveland Barons, a WHL franchise and part ownership of the Cleveland Indians; and Jack Kent Cooke's ownership of the Los Angeles Lakers in the NBA, the Kings in the NHL and an interest in the Washington Redskins of the NFL.

Accordingly, we believe that the pros' ability to enter into restrictive agreements for the private profit of the clubs' owners should be limited rather than facilitated. The antitrust laws should apply equally to all professional sports and the special treatment accorded by historical accident to professional baseball should be ended.

Any antitrust exemption, found necessary because of sports' unique nature, should incorporate appropriate safeguards to minimize its anticompetitive effect.

Although it was a long time ago, Ohio Senator John Sherman surely believed that the antitrust laws which bear his name would prevent rich men's monopolies from exploiting the general public. If he were alive today, he would shudder at the pro owners' manipulation of taxpayers' dollars to the disadvantage of our communities and their youth.

Columnary Craft

Reprinted below is an excerpt from the writing of a news columnist commenting pertinently about college athletics. It is selected because the NCAA NEWS feels it makes a point, discusses a topic which will interest NEWS readers.

Pro Raids Continuous Problem for Colleges

By MELVIN DURSLAG
Los Angeles Herald-Examiner

If a professional basketball team moved its hooks into UCLA and fled with the star center, coach John Wooden says he merely would pretend the athlete broke a leg.

If John wished the same on the guy who did the stealing, he wouldn't say so.

He explains, simply, that unscrupulousness is an everyday hazard with which we must live in this world, and he is only thankful he doesn't see it in his orbit with greater frequency.

I mean, it is a dark statistic that a burglary occurs every 15 seconds in America. Kids at school have their peanut butter sandwiches stolen.

Others are mugged in the bathroom. When the final chapter is written on our society, it will be recorded that in the last part of the 20th century it no longer was safe to go to the can.

"The first thing you must tell yourself about pro raids," said Wooden, who commands the No. 1 college basketball team in the land, "is that you can do nothing about them."

"You can say that you will stop cooperating with the pros, who often ask for information. But they can get their information from other sources. You also can say that you won't permit them to talk to your athletes. But they will find a way to contact them, by mail or by phone."

Raids Provoke Little Sympathy

Thus, Wooden acknowledges readily that when the thief strikes, the college coach can only stay calm and comport himself with admirable cool, as did the man at Marquette, who, at the height of his season last year, lost his junior center to the New York Nets.

The funny thing about the raids is that they provoke only mild sympathy for the colleges among the general public.

So the education of the player is interrupted. How much compassion can one work up for a kid who signs a contract for a million dollars?

In the old days of the baseball signings, a cry used to spiral from the campus about taking the boy away before he could earn his degree.

But as hard as people tried, they couldn't shed much moisture for a 19-year-old collecting a bonus of \$100,000, once the utopian figure in sports.

Sign College Athletes to Agreements

We have fostered the feeling for several years now that the day eventually will come when colleges will sign athletes to agreements.

In football, basketball and baseball, a kid will be given a scholarship with the understanding that the school recovers its investment by selling the player for a standard price to the pro team drafting him.

That price may be \$25,000, or \$50,000. But the school is going to get back its ante for having (a) tutored, and (b) financed the athlete through his days of learning to hit behind the runner, catch a pass in front of the zone, or make a free throw.

Realizing that one raising the question of ethics today is some kind of simpleton, Wooden insists he wouldn't jump a bridge, if, before the NCAA championships, the pros put the arm on Bill Walton, his sophomore super center.

"If the player himself doesn't realize the injustice to the rest of the team," he says, "what can you do? . . ."

Grid History Captured on Records By Super-Fan Turned Producer

By FRANK SOPATA

Royal Oak (Mich.) Daily Tribune

"First and goal at the three. Moorhead takes the ball from center, Moorhead keeps and moves in behind Dierdorf's great block at the goal line and slithers into the Buckeye end zone. Another big six for Michigan! The Wolverines lead Ohio State 20-12. Who would have believed that an hour ago? . . . (Fade into Hail to the Victors)."

That's an excerpt from the record album, "U. of M. presents . . . the Five Greatest Games in Wolverine Football History." It's from the 1969 upset of Ohio State.

This album and several others like it, including the five greatest games of Southern California, Nebraska, Alabama and Louisiana State, is the brainchild of Owen Franks of Southfield, Mich.

"I'm a regular football nut," Franks explained. "Believe it or not, I got the idea for the records in the shower the day of the Super Bowl last year."

"I love college football and with nostalgia being a big thing nowadays, I thought a record like this would be great."

Firm Formed

Thus, the Southfield firm, Sounds of Football, Inc., was formed. Frank's partner is Ted Sura, who is also the Southfield Township Supervisor.

A week after the Super Bowl, Franks was in Los Angeles trying to sell the idea to the University of Southern California. Originally, he went to Michigan State, but because athletic director Biggie Munn had suffered a stroke several months prior, Spartan officials decided to wait.

"I was hopeful when I went to these schools," he said. "But their response has been far better than I expected. They've been super."

The albums will be sold directly through the universities with \$2 from the \$5.95 price going to the school.

From Scratch

Owens started in the record making business absolutely from scratch.

"Not a single person in this office knew anything about making a record," he said. "It took us a few months to make the first one, but we're down to about five days now."

That five days includes writing the script, taping and assembling the entire package together.

The games are re-creations of the originals and last about 10 minutes each. However, upon listening, the games sound like actual broadcasts.

Professional football broadcasters handle the play-by-play. On the U. of M. record, Bob Ufer, veteran grid announcer of Wolverine football for 27 years, does the game. Don Kremer, Detroit sportscaster, handles the announcing chores of the Southern California and LSU records.

Crowd noise and music played by each university's band back up the broadcast. Besides play-by-play, each game has color commentary, and at the end of the record is some historical fact about the school.

"The U. of M. officials were so impressed with the record that they gave us a standing ovation when they heard it," the 43-year-old Franks said.

Lots of Research

Prior to the actual scripting and making of the record, a lot of research is done.

"I usually make three trips to each school," said Franks. "I leave the selection of the five greatest games up to each school."

"I talk to the coaches and try to find out things that happened the week prior to the game. Much of this is added to the record for color."

Accounts of the games are gathered from the school's files.

Franks lives football 12 months a year and doesn't mind a bit. He professes to be a Michigan State fan and has plans for the Spartan record to be released some time in January.



ANYTHING FOR MONEY—Arkansas State University director of athletics Don Floyd and unidentified teammate took part in a donkey benefit game to raise money for a new football stadium on the Jonesboro campus.

NCAA NEWS

Editor Dave Daniel

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Versatile Gridder Finds Success

Terry Schmidt, a returning letterman for the Ball State University football squad, is a model of versatility and success, both on and off the gridiron.

Entering into his second season as a starting defensive safety for the Cardinal varsity, the 6-1, 175-pound junior has thus far been a virtual standout in whatever field he has chosen to roam. One of his more prominent callings has been that of athletics.

"Sports has always been a big part of my life," he explained. "Everybody has some type of hobby, and I guess participating in sports is mine. I just enjoy the competition."

His deep desire to participate in athletics took firm root while attending Columbus High School. As a prep athlete, Schmidt was a performer in football, track and basketball, and a definite stand-out in each.

NCAA Press Kit Available

The NCAA Public Relations Department has prepared a press kit containing several of the outstanding articles published around the country about inter-college athletics.

The kit, available to all members of the news media, contains stories and photos of pertinent NCAA personnel and events, as well as shorts and fillers.

Some of the top national writers featured in the kit are Jeff Prugh of the *Los Angeles Times*; Fritz Kreisler of the *Kansas City Star*; John Mooney of the *Salt Lake City Tribune*; and Charlie Smith of *United Press International*.

The kit is available for news media members by contacting the NCAA's Executive Offices in Kansas City.

In football, admittedly his first love, Schmidt twice gained all-state honors and was selected for the South squad in the 1969 Indiana All-Star game. As a sprinter on the track squad and a guard on the basketball team, his achievements were equally as impressive. A three-year letterman in track, Schmidt went all the way to the state finals in the 100-yard dash, while on the basketball court he collected a pair of letters and most valuable player recognition.

Upon graduation, Schmidt decided to follow in the footsteps of his parents, both of whom graduated from Ball State. His father, Richard, was a former member of the track and swim teams and graduated from the Teacher's College with a degree in elementary education. His mother, Norma, graduated from the Ball Memorial Nursing School.

"My parents wanted the decision of which university to attend to rest with me," he stated. "I eventually decided on Ball State primarily because of coach (Dale) Scrivnor. He recruited me and really seemed concerned about me. I was also impressed with the facilities on the campus."

Already noted as a seasoned and heady athlete, Schmidt immediately made Cardinal football fans and coaches alike sit up and take notice as he led the 1970 freshman squad in pass receiving while logging time as a split end.

Primarily an offensive player in the past, Schmidt was soon to be shifted to defense, a result of a pair of circumstances involving the 1971 varsity. First, Ball State already owned a pair of capable wide receivers in Vic Comparetto and Mike Hayden. Secondly, the Cardinal defensive secondary was extremely thin.

The sudden alteration apparently agreed with Schmidt as he responded with four interceptions

in 1971 at his newly acquired safety position.

"Terry is a fine athlete," noted defensive coach Moe Ankney. "His strength comes from his agility and great speed. As far as I'm concerned, he has it all."

Besides his success on the gridiron, Schmidt has decided to continue his many-sided life. In a continuance of his high school versatility, he is a participant in intramurals, centering his attention on running and basketball. His talents have also overflowed into the classroom. A chemistry major, Schmidt presently owns an overall grade average of 3.3.

BYU's Plan For Frosh Footballers

Confused freshmen always have been a part of the college scene and they may be even more bewildered this football season.

As a result of the NCAA's new rule, freshmen are eligible this fall for varsity ball. The ruling provides the first-year player with several options; varsity football, a junior varsity program or the traditional frosh competition.

Brigham Young University, like the other schools in the Western Athletic Conference, will stick with the frosh program, with one exception; the frosh may be advanced to the varsity, if and when they are ready.

Mel Olson, BYU's freshman coach, explains it this way:

Frosh Program

"Our plans are to continue with a freshman program and a schedule of four games. But we also plan to move some of our players into the varsity ranks from time to time."

While there is always a chance that two or three of the outstanding freshman players may land a permanent berth with the upper classmen, the coaching staff feels their main value will be as back-up talent.

"Really, the step from high school to freshman football can be tough," says Olson. "But the jump from high school to varsity ball in college may be expecting too much from any player."

Consequently, the movement between the frosh and varsity ranks at BYU will be somewhat limited.

As the situation now stands, only a few will see much varsity playing time. Moreover, the chances are that the better players will be in frosh uniform when the Kittens play their four games.

While the freshmen may shuttle between teams, they will be limited to 11 ball games, including frosh competition.

King's College Digs Out From Ravages of Flood

The recent floods which ravaged the Eastern portion of the United States hit Kings College of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., particularly hard, but in a determined spirit, the athletic department, under the guidance of athletic director Ed Donohue, is beginning to dig its way out.

The institution is located within 100 yards of the Susquehanna River and some \$4 million in damages from floods resulted from Tropical Storm Agnes on June 23.

"The flood hit us very hard," Donohue reports, "but we will be back this year with our teams operating in just about every sport."

The gymnasium was one of the facilities hit the hardest by the floods and the four-year-old structure is undergoing some major changes to get ready for the upcoming seasons.

A synthetic basketball floor is being installed to replace the one wrecked by river waters. Meanwhile, the team will practice in a nearby high school gym.

The rifle team may become the No. 1 casualty of the flood. The rifle range was located in the basement level of the gym and was completely washed out.

The swimming pool also sustained heavy damage, but coach Minor Nagle is hopeful of having

the facility ready for use by the time his scheduled meets roll around.

Floors of the handball courts also will get new synthetic floors as much of the equipment was destroyed and many lockers were a total loss.



Ed Donohue
King's College AD

From the Sidelines...



CHRIS TAYLOR, 400-pound NCAA wrestling champion from Iowa State and member of the U.S. Olympic team, replying to the oft-asked question about his eating habits: "I gain weight so easily that when I walked past a hamburger stand the other day I gained eight pounds."

BUD WILKINSON, former University of Oklahoma coach and analyst for NCAA's college football telecasts, claims the only pressure is when you're losing. "Winning never creates pressure, but lose three in a row, and you start feeling it. That's where the pressure is."

HENRY IBA, coach of the U.S. Olympic basketball team, says today's young players are much harder to coach. "The trouble lies with fathers, mothers, school teachers, and ministers. We need more discipline in this country."

University of Southern California football coach **JOHN MCKAY**, on why his son, sophomore J. K. McKay, is such a good receiver: "He's intelligent. His best friend is the quarterback (Pat Haden). Some of those receivers just have the wrong friends... their friends are the offensive tackles."

Two of the longer-haired members of Indiana's football squad have been dubbed "Bonnie and Clyde" by Coach **JOHN PONT**. "The only thing," he commented, "is we don't know which one is Bonnie and which one is Clyde."

Alabama coach **PAUL (BEAR) BRYANT** was quoted recently in *Sports Illustrated* on the differences now between the college football game and the professional game.

"The pro game's a great game, but I certainly prefer the college game. There's more diversity to it, more room for errors."

"The big difference now, of course, is that we run the quar-

terback. A good run is still the most exciting play in football and you see more good running attacks in college football.

"The big thing the pros have going for them is longevity. We had Johnny Musso for three seasons. Miami fans could be watching (Jim) Kiick and (Larry) Csonka for 10 years."

Modern Grid Record Book Sale Ready

The 1972 College Football Modern Record Book, the only book with all of college football's national records, is ready for mailing, according to Jim Van Valkenburg, associate director of the National Collegiate Sports Services.

The 110-page book gives a comprehensive reference for all the significant records of college football, including All-Americans, trophy winners, bowl scores, poll champions, single-game highs, coaches' records, and many other facts.

Much More

There are also stories and photos on players, coaches, conferences and teams.

Price of The 1972 College Football Modern Record Book is \$2 per copy and can be ordered by sending that amount to NCSS, Box 757, Grand Central Station, New York, N. Y. 10017.

Quantity orders can save 25 to 50 cents per copy. From five to 15 books, the price is \$1.75 each; from 16-24, the price is \$1.65 each; and 25 or more, the price is \$1.50 each.

Ideas Exchange

Little Gridders Drill With Cowboys

Oklahoma State University opened its pre-season football training camp to grade and junior high school footballers in a special promotion project.

The Oklahoma State coaches and varsity players welcomed the little gridders from Stillwater (home of the Cowboys) and surrounding areas to join in various offensive and defensive exercises.

"We welcomed any grade and junior high school football player not only from Stillwater but anywhere in the area," head coach Dave Smith said.

"Each youngster was sent into the area which he plays—quarterback, tackle or whatever—to go through the drills under the direction of our coaches and varsity players," Smith said.

Smith added that parents, or any interested adult, who wished to watch or take photographs of the practice-clinic, also were welcomed. Youngsters were asked to wear equipment, including tennis shoes or regular football shoes to insure good footing on Oklahoma State's synthetic surface.

Elsewhere in Education

Starting Salaries Up Slightly

Starting salaries for June college graduates, in most cases, were up only slightly from last year's level, according to a survey by the College Placement Council. In some cases salaries stayed at about the same level, and in a few cases they declined—in chemistry, agricultural sciences, metallurgical engineering and physics.

The survey report was announced by Higher Education and National Affairs.

Despite an increase in job offers, the survey found, salary increases in most cases ranged up to two percent—about the same as last year. By contrast, starting salaries a few years ago rose steadily at a rate of about five to seven percent each year, according to the report.

The survey covered actual job offers to men at 145 representative colleges and universities and to women at 138 sample institutions. It said that accounting attracted more offers than any other discipline, but the salary average—\$854 per month—in this field gained less than one percent over last year.

The largest increase in average salary offers to men with bachelor's degrees was 2.8 percent in aeronautical engineering, but there were relatively few offers in this field. For women, the biggest increase—7.6 percent—was in communications, but the average salary in this field amounted to but \$577 a month.

Highest paying jobs for men with bachelor's degrees were in chemical engineering, with an average of \$928 a month. The top average for men with master's degrees was in business administration, \$1,129 a month, and for those with doctoral degrees, in electrical engineering at \$1,439 per month.

Report on Catholic Colleges

Data about the nation's 275 traditionally Catholic colleges are contained in a report released by the National Catholic Education Association. The study shows that total enrollment in the institutions increased by four percent to 451,000 in 1970-71, mostly in part-time students. Enrollment increased in 142 institutions, but declined in 129. Since 1970, the report notes, seven of the 275 institutions closed and six have merged.

Conference of Conferences Discusses Enforcement

Enforcement was the work area of the Conference of Conferences meeting in Denver in July and the 95 persons in attendance brought out some excellent points for thoughts and discussions.

NCAA President Dr. Earl M. Ramer of the University of Tennessee, concluded the two-day meeting with the following remarks:

"I would like to thank each of you for your participation in this meeting, for your willingness to come and for your free and frank discussions of the problems facing us in securing greater compliances with governing legislation.

"The information which this conference has developed will be given careful consideration by the NCAA Council and Committee on Infractions, and I would hope by those who are here representing allied conferences and affiliated members."

The meeting attracted representatives of 25 NCAA allied conferences as well as eight affiliated and two related organizations.

After the opening day's presentations by Ramer, NCAA secretary-treasurer Samuel E. Barnes, Harry M. Cross, chairman of the NCAA Council Committee on Revision of Enforcement Program; George H. Young, chairman of the NCAA Committee on Infractions; and NCAA Executive Director Walter Byers, the meeting was opened to discussion on the second day.

The topics discussed were divided into 11 different categories and are listed below. Although these topics were not the result of a consensus opinion of all delegates, they will be considered by the NCAA Council and Committee on Infractions with a view to determining their appropriateness for improving the NCAA enforcement program. The following are the agenda items and salient points evolving from the discussion:

1. Securing real compliance commitment from college presidents and boards of control.

- There is not enough communication with college presidents and boards of control concerning compli-

Ivy League To Celebrate Centennial

Although officially only 16 years old, the Ivy League will be marking its centennial football season this fall.

The first game between Ivy League opponents took place on Nov. 16, 1872, in New Haven, Conn., when Yale stopped Columbia, 3 goals to 0. That game was the first ever for the Elis and the fourth for the Lions, following three straight with Rutgers since 1870.

Although Ivy opponents started playing a century ago, it was not until 1956 that league play was formalized.

Princeton's Debut

Princeton, which played Rutgers in the initial intercollegiate contest in 1869, met its first Ivy opponent when it defeated Yale, 3-0, in 1873. Harvard was next in line, beating Yale in 1875.

The next year Penn joined the group, meeting Princeton twice. In 1880 Brown saw its first Ivy action, facing Yale. Dartmouth followed in 1882 with a game with Harvard, while Cornell was last to meet an Ivy opponent, opening against Yale in 1889.

The league will kick off its centennial schedule October 7 when Columbia plays at Princeton and Penn plays at Brown. Columbia and Yale will mark their centennial in New Haven, Oct. 21.

ance with governing legislation.

- It should be the responsibility of the faculty athletic representative and athletic director to keep their president informed of governing legislation.

- College presidents often have extreme pressure placed upon them not to discipline athletic department staff members involved in violations of rules. Therefore, to support the presidents in these instances, a part of the actual contract with the athletic department staff members should contain the provision that a staff member may be dismissed or disciplined if involved in a rule violation.

- The NCAA should institute a mandatory program of institutional compliance requiring the president to certify annually that his institution is operating under governing rules and regulations. If the president certifies such compliance, it should result in his being more informed of governing legislation.

- The NCAA and conferences should print a pamphlet on the philosophy of its legislation to be forwarded to college presidents.

- There is a need for the conferences and the NCAA to make presentations on the subject of compliance and enforcement before groups of college presidents during their regular meetings.

- The Football Coaches Association of America has contacted the presidents of the American Association of Colleges and Universities suggesting that football coaches' contracts include a clause requiring compliance with rules and regulations.

- Conferences should regularly acquaint their presidents with athletic policies and procedures.

- Any certification commitment by a college president should include a statement that he has read the NCAA Manual and held at least one athletic staff meeting on the subject of compliance.

- Presidents should be encouraged to attend at least one conference meeting a year. Faculty representatives and directors of athletics should remind their presidents that they can certify themselves as conference and NCAA delegates.

- Presidents should establish ways and means to monitor their athletic programs to determine whether violations are occurring.

2. Encouraging coaches and athletic directors to report violations.

- Member institutions and allied conferences should encourage their coaches and other athletic department staff members to report any information alleging a rule violation even though there may not at the time be positive proof to substantiate the charge. It is the responsibility of the NCAA and conferences to substantiate alleged violations.

- It is not an obligation of a member institution to notify the institution which is suspected of violating a rule that the violation is being reported to the NCAA. In many situations, it is not realistic to expect that this be done.

- Coaches associations should be contacted to obtain their thinking concerning the means by which coaches may be encouraged to re-

port alleged violations. (If the NCAA and, in turn, the conferences, adopt a penalty structure which will directly punish coaches, will coaches be more reluctant to report violations?)

- Coaches and other athletic department personnel should sign a statement certifying that they will comply with governing legislation.

- Compliance, not punishment, should be emphasized in contacting coaches and athletic directors.

- Coaches should report alleged violations to the proper authorities rather than voicing their opinions publicly inasmuch as there is no positive outcome to debating rule violations in the public media.

- Coaches and athletic directors should be guaranteed that they will remain unidentified as sources of information concerning alleged rule violations if such is their desire.

- Coaches and athletic directors should be educated to the fact that it is in their best interests to report alleged rule violations concerning other institutions. Cheating permits institutions to gain an unfair advantage and often results in coaches being dismissed for failure to compete successfully against institutions violating the rules.

- The NCAA investigative staff should initiate communication with responsible coaches and athletic directors to gather information concerning alleged violations.

- Indifference to the NCAA enforcement program exhibited by some coaches and athletic directors will in the long run injure their own institutions and the integrity of intercollegiate athletics.

3. How do we work together: intergroup relationships.

- The NCAA should delegate enforcement responsibilities initially to the conference commissioners inasmuch as they are closer to the scene and are in a better position to understand the circumstances.

- Conference commissioners are naturally very close to their employers (the conference membership). Investigation of alleged violations should therefore rest with the NCAA which is in a better position to provide objective investigative effort.

- Initial inquiries should be made by a conference with the NCAA being notified, thereby decreasing the NCAA workload and increasing conference responsibility.

- Inasmuch as conferences are not all alike in their approach to enforcement, there is the continuing problem of inconsistent penalties (or no penalties) for similar violations investigated by different conferences. Therefore, the NCAA has a responsibility to impose penalties in all cases involving violations of NCAA rules and regulations.

- The NCAA should carefully review penalties placed upon institutions by the conferences to determine their significance, and by so doing determine whether additional NCAA penalty is necessary.

- Failure of the NCAA to provide information to a conference during the prelimi-

nary stage of an investigation oftentimes places a conference in an embarrassing position.

- The NCAA and conferences should work together in terms of investigation, processing of the case and the imposition of penalty so that there will not be any significant overlapping of effort in any of these areas either by the NCAA or the conference.

- Any alleged violation should first be considered by the institution involved and the other conference institution reporting the allegation. If it cannot be worked out at that level, then the matter should be referred to the conference for action and then, finally, to the NCAA if the conference cannot effectively handle the case.

- A member institution should be notified by the NCAA of the details of any alleged violation in order that it might investigate its own program.

4. Improving our procedures for enforcement.

- The NCAA should develop a pamphlet on eligibility and recruiting rules to be distributed to high school coaches, prospective student-athletes and member institutions which sets forth governing legislation in easy to read form.

- The NCAA should initiate a validity testing program to determine whether unusual test scores submitted by prospective student-athletes to determine their eligibility under the prediction requirements of the 1.600 rule are valid.

- The NCAA should familiarize athletic booster clubs with NCAA and conference rules.

- The NCAA should routinely spot check member institutions and student-athletes at random to determine whether the institution is operating in conformance with governing rules and regulations.

- The NCAA staff should visit the top 25 or 30 prospective student-athletes each year to obtain information concerning their recruitment by colleges and universities.

- The NCAA should visit coaches clinics and summer camps to observe first-hand whether violations of governing rules are occurring.

- Preventive education by athletic directors is necessary to insure that their athletic department staff members are familiar with conference and NCAA rules. In this regard, the NCAA Manual should be distributed to each staff member with the request that he return a signed acknowledgment of receipt and that he has reviewed the Manual.

- There should be an understanding between an athletic director and his staff members that involvement in any violation would be grounds for disciplinary action against the staff member.

- The NCAA investigative staff should be increased to include approximately 15 investigators so that allegations could be promptly investigated and institutions disciplined without undue delay.

- NCAA investigators should be placed at regional sites throughout the United States in order to familiar-

ize themselves with the operations of institutions and conferences in their areas and thus be immediately available to investigate any alleged violation.

5. Role of self-study and disclosure.

- All athletic department staff members should be obligated to report violations in which they or their institutions are involved. The extent and quality of self-study and disclosure are taken into consideration in the NCAA's judgment of the case and any resultant penalty.

- A questionnaire should be completed annually by each coach requesting information concerning his activities with a view to disclosing his involvement in rule violations.

6. Penalties upon institutions, institutional staff members (coaches, athletic directors), athletic representatives and student-athletes.

- It is important to direct penalties toward those individuals involved to assure justice is being served against those who are responsible for rule violations.

- An institution placed on NCAA probation should be prohibited from participating in all postseason events regardless of whether the violations were related to all sports.

- An athletic director should be fully responsible for all of his staff and, therefore, subject to disciplinary action if one of his staff members violates any rules.

- The NCAA should review state laws with a view to introducing legislation prohibiting institutions and their representatives from recruiting prospective student-athletes with improper inducements. These laws would be similar to bribery legislation already a part of many state laws. The adoption of these laws would place much of the investigation of rule violations in the hands of state authorities.

- If the NCAA imposes penalties directly upon individuals (i.e., coaches, student-athletes, representatives), these individuals should have the opportunity for a hearing.

- The NCAA should require an institution to show cause why it should not be disciplined if it does not impose appropriate disciplinary action against individuals involved in rule violations.

- Imposition of penalty by the NCAA against individuals might discourage people from providing information during the course of an investigation.

7. Complexity and difficulty of our regulations.

- Athletic directors should conduct discussion sessions twice a year with members of their coaching staffs to explain governing legislation.

- The NCAA Manual and conference codes should be recodified and written in simple terms. The current Manual contains too much verbiage and is difficult to interpret.

- The real complexity of regulations lies in the fact that there are too many overlapping rules to take into consideration (i.e., institutional conference and NCAA rules).

- A simplified manual or pamphlet should be de-

Continued on page 6

Tony McAnally: From Player to Policeman

By JIM FAUCHER

Boise State Sports Information Director

When Boise State middle linebacker Tony McAnally turned in his uniform, No. 60, after the Camellia Bowl last December, he didn't wait long to get another number. This number, 264, was put on a police badge.

Tony McAnally is now a cop.

"I think that football and police work are very compatible. On the football field all situations are different and you have to react differently to most of them," he says.

"The same is true for police work. One day you may not get any calls but the next you might get a whole series of calls and you also might get shot. They are compatible to a certain extent. In both you have to be aggressive and expect anything.

"In police work you have to go out there and take command of the situation. If you don't, you have to act like you know," McAnally says.

Physical conditioning is another important relationship between the two jobs, he added.

USMC Veteran

McAnally came to Boise State three years ago after going to Napa Junior College in California. The Vacaville, Calif., native was a member of the U. S. Marine Corps prior to going to Napa.

He became the Broncos' backup man at defensive middle linebacker and held that spot for the next two years.

"People in police work and football players are basically the same type of people," he says. "You have to be a type of extrovert."

When asked if he feels he relates to younger people, the 25-year-old McAnally said that he thinks he does.

"You can relate to anybody. If a guy won't talk to you when you're in a police uniform but will if you aren't,

he is showing a double-standard.

"Another thing I like about police work today is that the police are considered the underdog, in a sense. I like being the underdog, I don't know why, I guess it is more of a challenge for me to prove myself."

Football has also helped him as far as control is concerned. He said that as far as control of himself is concerned, when he is in a policeman's uniform he just can't go out and "belt someone" when he's called a dirty name.

"I think that football really taught me how to control myself and this has carried into my police work," he says.

Commenting on the current status of police, McAnally said that civilians are going to realize that they really need the police. "When they start looking down on the police, they really don't know what is happening.

"A lot of people don't understand that a police officer is just like everybody else. They bleed, cry and put their pants on like everyone else. Some think that police are super-human while others may think they are subhuman—depending on who's doing the thinking.

McAnally has been on the Boise Police Department for three months. Prior to joining the Boise department, he was a member of the Idaho Bureau of Narcotic Drug Enforcement as an undercover agent—a "narc."

"I enjoyed that work, but I had to grow a beard and that sort of stuff. I also had to go to another town in Idaho to work as an undercover agent. I got tired of associating with the same type of people all the time. It wasn't hard to get in with them, but I hated to be gone from my wife and child.

Unreal World

"Those type of people (the drug users) have the same type of problems

that everyone else has, maybe a little bigger, but they just can't cope with the average every-day problems. They then escape into the unreal world of drugs."

McAnally said that he worked as a narc for three months. The drug users didn't find out he was a narc until he went back to the town later to testify against them in court.

Some of them didn't even recognize him in court since he had cut his hair and beard. He added that he still has more court appearances ahead of him due to his narcotics work.

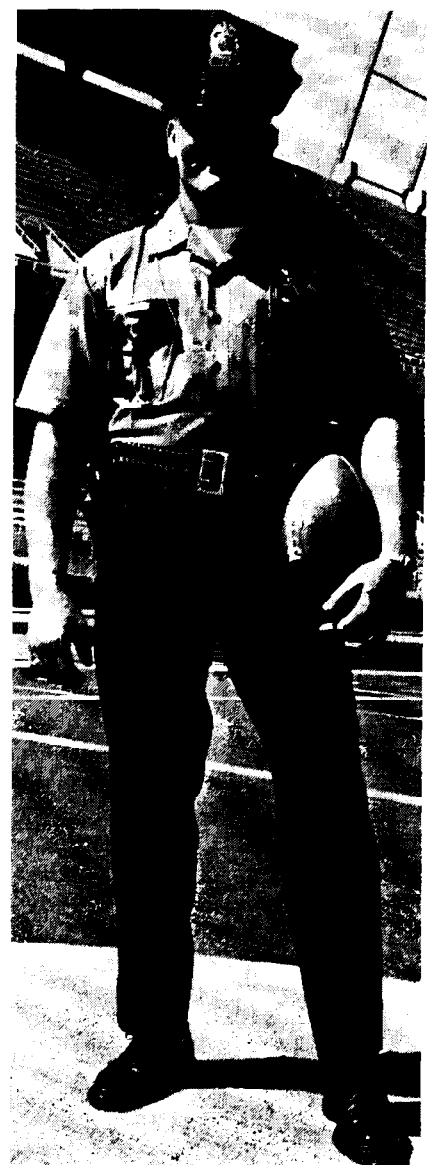
When asked if it was frustrating work to battle against the drug traffic, he said that he felt he was doing his job and helping, but added that he felt the courts have a tendency to be a little lenient when it comes to penalties handed out to those who traffic in drugs.

"Sometimes a police officer, in any situation has to make a split second decision which takes the Supreme Court six months to make. The police officer may make it or break it for himself on that decision. I'm not saying that the courts are wrong, they have done a lot for individual rights."

McAnally said that he would like to stay in law enforcement. He will get his degree in the near future from Boise State.

"I'm very contented. The people here in Boise are great and I have learned a lot from my football experience here at Boise State and it has been a big help to me. Football has given me a pride that has carried over into this type of work and I enjoy it. I know what I can do or can't do.

"I know what my limitations are both mentally and physically and I go to my limit in every situation. In football and police work I go 100 per cent in every situation. That's just the way I am."



TONY McANALLY
ex-Boise State footballer

Basketball Starting Date Is Nov. 24

NCAA member institutions are reminded that no basketball games may be scheduled prior to the last Friday in November of each year, according to a rule that went into effect Aug. 1.

"The first contest (game or scrimmage) with outside competition shall not be played prior to the last Friday in November . . ." states Article 3-1-(b) in the bylaws in the NCAA 1972-73 Manual (page 44).

The ruling also states that "... Informal practice scrimmages with outside competition may be permitted prior to the last Friday in November provided they are conducted in privacy without publicity or official scoring and provided further that such scrimmages shall be counted against the permissible number of contests. The maximum number of contests (games or scrimmages) with outside competition shall not exceed twenty-six, exclusive of contests in one postseason tournament."

The last Friday in November of this year is on Nov. 24, which is the first date games can be played.

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:

NCAA Film Library
745 State Circle
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104
Telephone: 313/663-8303

Football Rules Committee Issues Bulletin for Clarifications, Rulings

The NCAA Football Rules Committee has issued a supplemental bulletin for the Football Rules and Interpretations books, according to secretary David M. Nelson of the University of Delaware.

The following play situations, examples and corrections are for the purpose of clarifications and the elimination of errors in the books.

Rule 6, Section 5, Article 3, concerning invalid or illegal fair catch signals, has been clarified by the following principles and rulings:

1. The illegal or invalid signal is a live ball foul which is penalized from the spot of the foul. The spot of the foul is where the illegal or invalid signal is first given.

2. When a foul for an illegal or invalid signal has been committed, the ball is dead where caught or recovered by any player.

3. Fouls for illegal or invalid signals beyond the neutral zone apply only to Team B.

4. Fouls for illegal signals behind the neutral zone apply to both Team A and Team B.

5. An illegal signal behind the neutral zone is possible only when the ball has crossed the neutral zone.

6. An illegal signal behind the line of scrimmage is possible only when the ball has not crossed the zone.

7. Only the team in possession can give an illegal signal after a catch or recovery.

8. All fouls for illegal or invalid signals, beyond or behind the neutral zone, are penalized from the spot of the foul.

9. An illegal signal foul by Team B in its end zone is a safety.

The following are examples of illegal and legal signal situations:

1. A scrimmage kick strikes the ground beyond the neutral zone and bounces high in the air and B1 signals for fair catch.

Ruling—Ball is dead—Foul—Penalize Team B 15 yards from the spot where the signal was first given. (6-5-3)

2. B1 catches a scrimmage kick beyond the neutral zone and then signals for a fair catch.

Ruling—Ball is dead—Foul—Penalize Team B 15 yards from the spot where the signal was first given. (6-5-3) (2-7-1)

3. A scrimmage kick beyond the neutral zone strikes a player of the receiving team, subsequently B1 signals for a fair catch.

Ruling—Ball is dead—Foul—Penalize Team B 15 yards from the spot where the signal was first given (6-5-3) (2-7-1)

A1 illegally signals for a fair catch behind the neutral zone during a kick which does not cross the neutral zone and Team A eventually catches or recovers the ball.

Ruling—The ball is dead where caught or recovered and Team B has the option of the result of the play or penalizing Team A 15 yards from the spot of the foul.

On fourth down B1 illegally signals for a fair catch behind the neutral zone during a kick which does not cross the neutral zone and A1 recovers the ball.

Ruling—Ball is dead—Penalize Team B 15 yards from the spot of the foul with Team A retaining possession on fourth down or Team B ball at the spot of recovery.

On fourth down B1 illegally signals for a fair catch behind the neutral zone during a kick which does not cross the neutral zone and B2 recovers the ball.

Ruling—Ball is dead—Penalize

Team B 15 yards from the spot of the foul. Fourth down, A's ball if penalty does not place ball beyond line to be gained.

A1 or B1 signal for a fair catch behind the neutral zone during a kick which crosses the neutral zone.

Ruling—Not an illegal signal. A1 or B1 signal for a fair catch behind the neutral zone during a kick which does not cross the neutral zone.

Ruling—Not an illegal signal. A1 signals for a fair catch beyond the neutral zone during a kick which crosses the neutral zone.

Ruling—Not an illegal signal.

Rules interpretations Book, page 44, Item (d). Add Penalty option. The result of the play or 15 yards for an illegal signal foul from the spot of the foul.

* * *

The following changes and rulings are for Rule 10 (penalty enforcement):

Under 10-1-1, Add, exception 10-2-1-a-1 (Touchdown), after third sentence ending "any" causing down."

Under 10-2-1-a-1, add the following:

B1 beyond the line of scrimmage fouls while A1 runs for a touchdown. Then, during the successful try by Team A Team B commits a personal foul.

Ruling—The first penalty for the 10-2-1-a-1 foul has been accepted so the foul during the Try is also enforced on the kick off. (Mechanics on the play would be for the covering official on the kickoff to signal and enforce the first Team B foul, and then signal and enforce the second Team B foul.)

Drug Education Committee Prints New Publications

The NCAA Drug Education Committee has two new publications available for student-athletes, coaches, parents, and administrators.

The 1971 pamphlet, "The Coach: Drugs, Ergogenic Aids and the Athlete," has been revised, and the committee has printed a new folder, "Get High on Sports, Not Drugs," for national distribution.

The pamphlet is geared for coaches and student-athletes, while the new folder is directed to the student-athletes and their parents.

The publications were printed through the cooperation of the National Federation of State High School Associations, the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, the Fiesta Bowl, and the NCAA.

Additional copies of the pamphlet and folder may be obtained from the NCAA executive office in Kansas City, Mo. There is no charge for the folder, but additional copies of the pamphlet cost 25c per copy.

Robert W. Pritchard, director of athletics at Worcester Polytechnic Institute, is chairman of the Drug Education Committee.

Saturday
Is College
Football

INTERPRETATIONS

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.

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 recommended that a reference to the O.I. be made in the Manual at the appropriate point.

Eligibility—NCAA Events

Situation: An institution's team or an individual participating in a sport not recognized by the institution as varsity intercollegiate competition desires to compete in an NCAA championship event. (129)

Question: Is this club team or individual eligible for NCAA championship competition?

Answer: No. The NCAA is responsible for varsity intercollegiate competition. Accordingly, to represent an NCAA member institution in a championship event, a club team or individual must be recognized by the institution as representing it in varsity intercollegiate activities and such activities must be administered by the institution's department of athletics. [C2-1-(a), B4-1]

Unacceptable Benefit—Professional Tickets

Situation: Tickets to professional sports contests are available to a member institution on a complimentary basis. The institution plans to use these tickets for distribution to squad members and/or entertainment of prospective student-athletes and their parents or friends. (135)

Question: Are such practices permissible under NCAA legislation?

Answer: No. In the case of the enrolled student-athlete, a gift of tickets represents an unacceptable fringe benefit. [C3-1-(f)-(6)]. In the case of a prospective student-athlete, a gift of the tickets represents an improper inducement. [B1-1-(a)]

Off-Campus Entertainment

Situation: An amendment to Bylaw 1-5-(e) went into effect August 1, 1972, and limits entertainment of prospective student-athletes to the institution's campus.

Question: Is it permissible under this amendment to entertain prospective student-athletes by providing complimentary or reduced cost admissions to an institution's athletic contest which is not conducted on the institution's campus if the prospects live in the city in which the game is conducted?

Answer: No. [B1-5-(e)]

Entertainment of Institutional Friends and Alumni

Situation: An institution's athletic staff member or other representative of its athletic interests is in the hometown of a prospect, but no contact is made with the young man during the visit. (167)

Question: Is it permissible for the staff member or representative to entertain alumni or friends of the institution?

Answer: Yes, provided that the alumnus or friend is not a friend of any particular prospective student-athlete being recruited by the institution. [B 1-5-(f)]

Validity Testing

Situation: A prospective student-athlete attends a junior college, having previously taken a test to establish eligibility under the 1.600 rule. The test score is sufficient to obtain prediction but it has been invalidated by an NCAA member institution (or its conference) for reasonable cause. (150)

Question: Is it permissible for the young man to be tested after he has completed one academic year at a junior college for the purposes of validating his test score used to establish prediction as a high school graduate?

Answer: No. Inasmuch as the young man has completed at least one academic year at the junior college, he is judged by his junior college record and the 1.600 legislation related thereto. [B4-6-(b)-(1) and (3)]

Use of Remedial Courses

Situation: A member institution does not accept remedial courses in determining whether a student has fulfilled the requirements for a degree. (151)

Question: Is it permissible for the institution to use grades attained in such remedial courses for purposes of determining the student's continuing eligibility under the requirements of the 1.600 rule?

Answer: No. [B4-6-(b)-(2)]

CERTIFICATIONS

The following football Post-season Bowl games have been certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee in accordance with NCAA Bylaw 2-2:

- Astro Bluebonnet Bowl, Dec. 30, 1972, Houston, Tex.
- Cotton Bowl, Jan. 1, 1973, Dallas, Tex.
- Fiesta Bowl, Dec. 23, 1972, Tempe, Ariz.
- Gator Bowl, Dec. 30, 1972, Jacksonville, Fla.
- Liberty Bowl, Dec. 18, 1972, Memphis, Tenn.
- Orange Bowl, Jan. 1, 1973, Miami, Fla.
- Peach Bowl, Dec. 29, 1972, Atlanta, Ga.
- Rose Bowl, Jan. 1, 1973, Pasadena, Calif.
- Sugar Bowl, Dec. 31, 1972, New Orleans, La.
- Sun Bowl, Dec. 30, 1972, El Paso, Tex.
- Tangerine Bowl, Dec. 29, 1972, Orlando, Fla.

THE NCAA RECORD

A roundup of current membership activities and personnel changes

DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS

ROBERT D. GELLE, head basketball coach at St. Olaf College since 1957, takes over as AD for Dr. Axel C. Bundgaard, who requested re-assignment but who will remain as chairman of physical education. Gelle will continue as cage coach. . . . **JOSEPH GARCIA** has been appointed AD at SUNY-Albany, replacing **DR. ALFRED C. WERNER**, who will continue to chair the department. . . . **CARL JAMES** officially assumes the AD post at Duke, replacing **EDDIE CAMERON**, who retired Aug. 31. James was acting AD since Feb. 1.

COACHES

BASKETBALL—**TERRY GLASGOW** moves to Monmouth, Ill., College as head coach after two years as frosh coach at Northwest Louisiana State U. He'll also coach baseball. . . . **JOHN CHANEY**, a former Harlem Globetrotter, is now at Cheyney State College, replacing **ANTHONY COMA**, now at Cornell.

BASEBALL—**STAN GREENFIELD** replaces **LEON CARLEY** at Rockford, Ill., and will also handle the soccer team in place of **HAL HENDERSON**. . . . **JIM WASEM** moves from Monmouth to Northwest Missouri State. . . . **CHARLES BUESCHER** takes over for the retired **LEO SCHRALL** at Bradley.

TRACK—Former Kent State assistant **JIM McDONOUGH** is now track and cross country coach at SUNY-Buffalo.

CROSS COUNTRY—**DON RIGGS** replaces **LEE EVANS** at San Jose State. . . . Stonehill College appointed former prep coach **DONALD HARRISON**. . . . **KEN BANTUM**, the NCAA's No. 1 shot putter in 1956 and a former Olympian, takes over at Queens College.

SWIMMING—Gettysburg College named **BRADLEY CAHILL** as head swimming and soccer coach, succeeding **ROBERT D. SMITH**, who resigned to become Alumni Secretary at the school. . . . **J.**

BRUCE GARDINER takes over at Lehigh for the resigned **ROY NICHOLS**. . . . Former Indiana star **TED STICKLES** takes over the post at Louisiana State. He was the first swimmer to break the two-minute barrier in the 200-yard individual medley.

ICE HOCKEY—Colby appointed former Mule star **KENNETH H. MUKAI** as head coach of both the hockey and tennis teams.

FENCING—**JOHN GILLHAM**, a native of London, Eng., has been appointed at Wisconsin, succeeding **ARCHIE SIMONSON**, the school's coach for 21 years who was recently elected a Judge.

GYMNASTICS—Former Cal State Fullerton assistant **REA ANDERS** replaces **CLAIR JENNETT** at San Jose State.

GOLF—**TOM O'LEARY**, golf pro at Foxboro Country Club, is the new coach at Stonehill College.

SOCCER—**BILL NELSON** begins work in his first varsity assignment at Rochester Institute of Technology. . . . **DENNIS BUFORD** replaces **TED COOK** at Ohio University after **TODD BOYLE**, who had been named to succeed Cook, accepted the head swimming job at Kent State.

WRESTLING—San Jose State's **HUGH MUMBY** returns to the classrooms after 20 years with **TERRY KERR** being named as his replacement.

SPORTS INFORMATION DIRECTORS

HANK STERN joins Monmouth as head SID.

NEWSMAKERS

DIED—**JOHN B. EDGAR, JR.**, Wesleyan U. swimming coach, of a heart attack at age 38. . . . **DANIEL K. (DANNY) MacFAYDEN**, 67, baseball and ice hockey coach at Bowdoin College from 1946 until his retirement in 1970. . . . **WILLIAM B. MURPHY**, 69, former Boston U. athlete. . . . **FRITZ KNOOR**, 65, Kansas State U. wrestling coach and assistant AD.

APPOINTED—**HANK STROUD**, former assistant trainer at Drake, to the head job at George Wash-

ington U., replacing **ANDY WO-IDTKF**, who moved to the Miami Dolphins. . . . **GEORGE RORRER**, a member of the sports staff of the Louisville Courier-Journal, has been named director of athletic public relations at the U. of Louisville. . . . **DR. JAMES B. TINTERA**, as Faculty Representative at Wayne State U. . . . **PAT DAVIS**, athletic business manager at San Jose. . . . **RICHARD POST**, Faculty rep at San Jose. . . . **FRANK J. McNALLY** has been appointed Director, Office of Public Relations, including sports information, at Randolph-Macon. . . . **R. KEITH MOORE** as Director of Public Relations at Loyola-New Orleans.

HONORED—**GEORGE G. WOODRING**, a 1919 Lafayette College graduate, received the annual Danny Hatch Award from Lafayette's Lehigh Valley Alumni Club for "exceptional interest in and service to Lafayette athletics". . . . **RALPH GRAHAM**, one of Kansas State's all-time great athletes as a three-year letterman in football, basketball and tennis, has been voted into the Kansas All Sports Hall of Fame. He was an All-Big 8 fullback three years in a row from 1933-35.

DAVE WOTTLE and his famous golf cap became part of the United States' permanent historical record recently when the Bowling Green senior was honored on the floor of the House of Representatives when Ohio Congressman Delbert Latta entered a statement on his Gold Medal in the 800 meter run at the XX Olympiad in Munich. . . . **DOUG BAIR**, who set a Bowling Green career pitching record for strikeouts before graduating in 1971, has been selected as the Pitcher of the Year in the Class A Carolina League while pitching for Salem. . . . **DANA HALLENBECK**, an Ithaca College senior, has been selected to receive the first Ben Light Memorial Scholarship Award. He earned New York State Sportswriter All Star honors at linebacker and is an Academic All-America.

Conference of Conferences

Continued from page 4

veloped for use of coaches, alumni and others.

8. Pressures to win.

a. In determining how to relieve pressures placed upon institutions and coaching staffs to win, it is necessary for the NCAA and the conferences to identify the sources of these pressures and then attempt to eliminate them by all means possible.

9. Willful and inadvertent violations.

a. Professional people should know the rules under which they must operate; therefore, there is no excuse for an inadvertent violation of a rule.

b. Inadvertent violations should not be permitted to occur without penalty inasmuch as ignorance of the rules is as serious as knowingly violating them.

c. Willful violations of governing legislation should be treated in a most serious manner and result in stringent penalties.

10. Infractions Committee membership and procedures.

a. To alleviate the workload on the NCAA Committee on Infractions and increase efficiency in the investigation and processing of infractions cases, there should be four regional infractions committees established to act on cases involving institutions in their particular region. There would be one national infractions committee which would be in a position to provide general guidance to the overall operation of the NCAA enforcement program.

b. Under the proposed revision of the NCAA enforcement procedures, the NCAA Committee on Infractions should be enlarged to seven people with authority to conduct business with a minimum of three members present and voting, it being understood that any major infractions case would be considered by at least a majority of the committee membership present and voting.

c. Members of the NCAA Committee on Infractions should be appointed for three-year terms with any one member eligible to serve only two terms in succession.

d. Better representation is needed on the Committee on Infractions, possibly with a committee large enough to include representation from the eight NCAA districts.

e. Coaches should be added to the NCAA Committee on Infractions in order that a coach appearing before the Committee could be heard by a member of his peer group. Also, students might be added to the Committee to make sure that there is total representation in cases where a student's eligibility is under consideration.

f. Under the proposed revision of the NCAA enforcement program, the Committee on Infractions as the judicial body should be completely removed from any role in the investigative or prosecuting phase of an infractions case. Therefore, a second committee should be appointed to direct investigations and

authorize the filing of inquiries leaving the Committee on Infractions with the responsibility of finding fact and imposing penalty.

g. A committee should be established to find the facts in infractions cases with no appeal of these findings. A second committee should be appointed to impose penalty from which there would be no appeal. A member institution would have an opportunity to appear before both committees.

11. Miscellaneous.

a. Guidelines should be adopted by the NCAA and conferences to secure efficient crowd control at athletic contests.

b. The NCAA should adopt a spectators code of good conduct.

c. Member institutions known to operate their programs in accordance with rules and regulations should be spotlighted and the positive rather than the negative aspects of intercollegiate athletics should be highlighted.

d. The NCAA should consider the feasibility of accepting donations from institutions and other agencies to increase the enforcement program.

e. A book entitled, "Sport in the Socio-Cultural Process" written by M. Marie Hart and published by William C. Brown Company, Dubuque, Iowa, was suggested as a valuable resource for those individuals involved in the conduct and administration of intercollegiate athletics.

Carolina Sportsmobile: A Big Winner With Kids

EDITOR'S NOTE—The following article was written by John LeHeup, defensive tackle for the University of South Carolina. LeHeup organized the "Carolina Sportsmobile" last summer. It was a summer youth sports program sponsored by the Columbia area Presbyterian churches with the University furnishing the sports equipment.

By **JOHN LeHEUP**

On the first day of the Carolina Sportsmobile, 12 University of

South Carolina athletes, neatly clad in garnet and white outfits, arrived at Columbia's Valley Park to find an excited crowd of three youngsters awaiting them.

We couldn't believe that after all our planning and advanced publicity that this was the results of our labors. We weren't gloomy for long because within an hour after we had arrived, we had an attendance of more than 90.

This was the beginning of a great, rewarding summer for both

the children and all the other people involved with the program. Attendance for the program was estimated at over 6,000 children, ages ranging from six to late teens.

We visited 17 city parks and two county parks. We also visited John G. Richards School, a unit of the State Juvenile Corrections Department, Epworth Children's Home, the Babcock Center, John De La Howe Children's Home in McCormick, and the Thornwell

Orphanage in Clinton.

When we started this program there were certain goals that we wished to achieve. These goals were:

1. To teach the basic fundamentals of football, basketball, softball, volleyball and other sports.

2. To show the economic benefits of athletics such as college scholarships and professional careers.

3. To teach them how to be healthy through proper diet and exercise and to abstain from drugs, alcohol and smoking.

4. To relate the intangibles of being an athlete. The discipline, sacrifice, dedication, teamwork, desire and courage are important parts of athletics.

5. To teach that winning isn't everything but trying to win is.

6. One of our most important goals was to show the children that someone was interested and cared about them and wanted them to be happy.

Difficult Situations

Some of the goals were more difficult than others to achieve because of the situations we faced. Most of the places we visited were poor, so it was very hard to talk to a child about eating a proper diet and staying away from drugs, alcohol and smoking when they don't have enough to eat and they live in such an undesirable environment.

Many of the children couldn't get on the hot basketball court because they didn't have shoes. It was also hard to talk to a handicapped or retarded child about athletics. It is very sad to see how some children have to live.

Poverty was not our only major problem. We went to some of the more affluent areas where some of the children were spoiled and didn't want to leave the comfort of the air-conditioning.

Despite these situations, we felt that if we could reach or influence

just one child so that he may have a happier life then the program could be considered a success. The success that we achieved can not be expressed in numbers.

The kids following us from playground to playground, the happy laughter of a crippled child and the smiling faces of the chil-



JOHN LeHEUP
organized program



HERE'S HOW—University of South Carolina athletes show youngsters fundamentals of football during their Carolina Sportsmobile summer youth program. Defensive tackle John LeHeup organized the program which had an attendance of more than 6,000 children.

Cornhuskers Attract Fans From Far Away Places—but Japan?

Eight-hundred million Chinese may not care about the University of Nebraska football team, but one Japanese youngster does.

NU's Sports Information Office has received a letter addressed to "Football Player of Nebraska University, Board of Education, Lincoln, Nebraska, U.S.A." and it features a plea for information about football and international friendship, and a drawing of an NU helmet on the envelope.

The author is 17-year-old Hiro-tashi Tsuzinaka of Osaka, who asks that a Nebraska football player be a pen pal. Excerpts from

his letter indicate the great game of football really can bring people a little closer together.

Hiro-tashi writes: "I have always been wishing to exchange letters with some football player in the United States . . . I think it will be wonderful for young people in the world to exchange letters by sports with one another . . ."

"I was born in Osaka on August 13, 1954. I am 17 years old. I am in the 12th grade of the attached senior high school to Otemon liberal university where I can get in twenty minutes from my house

by school bus . . . I am 5'8" and weigh 130 pounds. I am rather short for football player.

"Our school is co-educational. There are about 750 boys and 280 girls . . . I've been playing an active part as an American football club. In our club there are 25 boys.

"I know that Nebraska University is the best strong in university of America. And I know that Nebraska university won Alabama 38 to 6 . . . Nebraska offensive line will average around 236 pounds. Japanese university offensive line will average around 180 pounds . . ."

"Please please . . . teach me about your football. I wish you'd write back to me so that we could get friendship between us . . . So long now . . ."

Hiro-tashi won't be disappointed. Defensive tackle star Bill Janssen volunteered to correspond with the Japanese gridders, and the Sports Information Office is shipping the 1972 Cornhusker Football Guide, posters and autographed pictures of Big Red stars and coach Bob Devaney to a newly found fan and friend in Osaka, Japan.

USWF Selects Tourney Dates

The United States Wrestling Federation's 1973 tournaments will be held on the following dates:

National Free-Style,
March 30-31
National Greco, April 20-21
Junior Tournament,
July 26-27-28

Sites for the tournaments will be determined after organizations interested in hosting the events have had the opportunity to submit bids for consideration.

NCAA Briefs

A challenge is being offered by **ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**. The Tigers have strung together 42 consecutive dual meet track and field victories and are claiming the longest streak for college division teams—until someone else can prove them wrong. RIT has gone 6-0, 12-0, 13-0 and 11-0 the past four years. Coach Pete Todd is 62-4 since 1966.

Kent State's football coach, **DON JAMES**, takes a different approach to recruiting. He treats visiting prospects to Sunday breakfast at his home and recently had a crowd of 38. They consumed nine dozen eggs, five pounds of bacon, ten pounds of sausage, four or five gallons of milk and countless slices of toast. His wife reports that "they even come back in the afternoon for cookies and lemonade." If this keeps up, James may have to think up a way to recruit a new wife.

MINNESOTA AT DULUTH has added baseball as the eleventh varsity intercollegiate sport after two years of probation in which the team operated under club status.

When **NAVY** and the **UNIVERSITY OF BALTIMORE** got together in baseball, rare happenings occurred. Both teams turned in triple plays but it didn't help Baltimore. Navy won, 12-1.

Approximately 200 **UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI (OHIO)** graduates currently are coaching eight different sports at the professional, collegiate, and high school levels. They have joined to form

the Miami U. Cradle of Coaches Association, a group that will provide social contact as well as contributions to their alma mater.

Students at **OREGON STATE** voted 1,960 to 672 to continue full support of athletics for the 1972-73 school year. Results of the vote rejected a proposal by the Student Senate to cut \$40,500 from the student budget for athletics.

Defensive end **BILL BRAFFORD** of North Carolina was the second recipient of the Jim Weaver Postgraduate Scholarship. A member of Phi Beta Kappa, Brafford will use the \$1,000 scholarship for study in the Graduate School of Education at North Carolina.

The well-known Armenian football coach at Weber State, **SARKIS ARSLANIAN** has outdone himself. He has recruited a fellow Armenian, a 5-6, 138-pound soccer-style place kicker named David Karadaghlian, who was born and raised in Lebanon.

Three **BIG TEN** schools, Ohio State, Michigan and Wisconsin, led the nation in 1971 college football attendance.

Pan American's tennis star, **KENNY McMILLAN** is an artistic success on and off the court. He recently sold a strikingly unusual piece of sculpture. He made it out of an old Coke machine and added arms that reached out of the machine as if a person were caught inside. He called it "Confined." He exhibited another work called "Wheel of Fortune," made by cutting up 15 of his old tennis trophies.

Coaches Corner Makes TV Debut on Halftime Shows

"Coaches Corner," a new concept in format for a halftime program, premiered on the ABC telecast of college football's season opener, September 9.

Each week, "Coaches Corner" will feature a prominent college football coach or former head coach who will review taped highlights of the first half and discuss possible strategy the opposing coaches might employ during the second half.

Joe Paterno, Penn State coach, was featured in the initial show, during the Tennessee-Georgia Tech game.

On regional telecast weekends, "Coaches Corner" will be aired during just one of the regional games.

Other coaches who will appear on "Coaches Corner," include **Darrell Royal** of Texas, **Bob Devaney** of Nebraska, **Eddie Crowder** of Colorado, and **Duffy Daugherty** of Michigan State. **Bobby Dodd**, former Georgia Tech coach and now the school's athletic di-

rector, will be the halftime coach for one game.

"Among the biggest assets college football has," said Chuck Howard, Vice President, Program Production for ABC Sports, "are the coaches. Everybody knows who Darrell (Royal), Woody (Hayes), and the Bear (Bryant) are. Players change from year to year but the coaches remain. The foundation of college football is the coaches."

With the ever-changing tactics of college football, the appearance of topflight coaches should help the viewer to understand the game better. The schedule:

COACHES CORNER

Next Three Weeks
Sept. 30—Illinois at Washington
Pepper Rodgers, UCLA
Oct. 7—Notre Dame at Michigan St.
Bobby Devaney, Nebraska
Oct. 14—Oklahoma-Texas (Dallas)
Regional
Hayden Frey, SMU

NCAA Calendar of Coming Events

Event	Site or Host	Date	Event	Site or Host	Date
NCAA Council Meeting	Knoxville, Tenn.	Oct. 23-25	NCAA University Division Soccer Championships	Orange Bowl Miami, Fla.	Dec. 27 & 29
NCAA College Division Cross Country Championships	Wheaton, Ill.	Nov. 11	American Association of College Baseball Coaches Convention	Conrad Hilton Chicago, Ill.	Jan. 4-7
NCAA University Division Cross Country Championships	Houston, Tex.	Nov. 20	Collegiate Athletics Business Managers Convention	Palmer House Chicago, Ill.	Jan. 6-10
USTF National Cross Country Championships	North Texas State U. Denton, Tex.	Nov. 22	American Football Coaches Association Convention	Conrad Hilton Chicago, Ill.	Jan. 7-12
NCAA University Division Water Polo Championships	University of New Mexico Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Dec. 1-2	NCAA Honors Luncheon	Palmer House Chicago, Ill.	Jan. 12
NCAA College Division Soccer Championships	Southern Illinois U. Edwardsville, Ill.	Dec. 7 & 9	United States Track Coaches Association Convention	Palmer House Chicago, Ill.	Jan. 12-13
			NCAA Convention	Palmer House Chicago, Ill.	Jan. 11-13



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