



NEWS



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Today's Top Five Finalists Selected; Silver Anniversary List Impressive

Eight current student-athletes and 11 former collegians have been selected as finalists for the NCAA's College Athletics Top Ten.

The eight finalists announced competed in fall sports and will vie with six previously announced finalists from winter-spring sports nominations for Today's Top Five Student-Athletes Awards.

The Today's Top Five is part of the College Athletics Top Ten, which also honors five distinguished former student-athletes on their Silver Anniversary as college graduates.

The 11 finalists for the Silver Anniversary Award are:

Edward M. Czekaj of State College, Pa.; Ray R. Evans of Kansas City, Mo.; John Ferraro of Los Angeles; John D. Hopper of Harrisburg, Pa.; Richard A. Huston of Warren, Ohio; Anthony S. Minisi of Paoli, Pa.; Harry J. Moore of Armonk, N.Y.; Donald G. Mulder of Santa Monica, Calif.; Jerry S. Thompson of Hoffman Estates, Ill.; Stewart L. Udall of Washington, D.C. and Fred M. Vinson, Jr., of Washington, D.C.

The eight fall finalists for Today's Top Five, all football players, are:

Rob Ash, Cornell College; Bruce Bannon, Penn State; David Brown, USC; Doug Dumler, Nebraska; Gary Huff, Florida State; Doug Kingsriter, Minnesota; Orderia Mitchell, Air Force, and Tom Reed, Arkansas.

The student-athletes are selected for their athletic ability and achievement, character, lead-

ership, campus and off-campus activities and academic achievement. Only seniors of the calendar year are eligible.

In addition to being a football player, Ash is a tennis star and carries a perfect 4.0 grade point average in his studies. Bannon is an All-America defensive end for the Nittany Lions and carries a 3.91 grade point average.

Brown is considered one of the top centers in the nation and is very active in the Fellowship of Christian Athletes. Dumler, a business major, has never been off the Dean's List.

Huff has already won All-America acclaim as quarterback and is also an outstanding baseball player. Kingsriter, an All-America tight end, is also active in FCA, having spoken to more than 500 different groups. Mitchell is also a starter on the Falcon basketball team. Reed has been a member of the All South-west Conference football team and Honor Roll.

The Silver Anniversary finalists are former student-athletes who have achieved distinction in their careers following graduation.

Czekaj is the athletic director at Penn State University after a standout collegiate career in both football and basketball for the Nittany Lions.

Evans also was a two-sport star for the University of Kansas and is president of Traders National Bank in Kansas City, Mo. Ferraro was an All-America defensive lineman for USC and is a Los

Angeles City Councilman. Hopper, who played baseball, basketball and golf for Dickinson College, is an insurance consultant.

Huston is the Director of Elementary Education for the Warren, Ohio, Public Schools and earned letters in football, baseball and track at Toledo U. Minisi, an attorney, won letters in football and track at Pennsylvania.

Moore was a three-sport star for Cal Tech and is Director of Manufacturing Services for IBM. Mulder was a pioneer of open heart surgery and is now at the UCLA Medical Center. He was a baseball and basketball star at Hope College.

Thompson was an outstanding runner for Texas and is a programmer Analyst in Systems and Programming. Udall, a basketball standout for Arizona, is a lawyer and visiting professor at Yale and is the former Secretary of the Interior under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. Vinson is a partner in a law firm and played basketball and baseball at Washington & Lee.

The previously announced finalists, from winter-spring sports who will compete with the eight additional finalists are:

Blake L. Ferguson, Drexel, football and lacrosse; Jerry Heidenreich, Southern Methodist, swimming; Marty Liquori, Villanova, track and cross country; Scott Martin, Oklahoma, basketball and tennis; Bob Morse, Pennsylvania, basketball, and Sid Sink, Bowling Green, track and cross country.

Ramer Outlines NCAA's Major Olympic Goals

The Council of the National Collegiate Athletic Association voted October 25, 1972, to withdraw as a member of the United States Olympic Committee, effective immediately. Its action was based upon the unanimous recommendation of the NCAA International Relations Committee.

NCAA President Earl M. Ramer points out that this decision was the result of more than 10 years of intensive effort to obtain a reorganization of the U.S. Olympic apparatus because of the NCAA's conviction that the present U.S. Olympic organization does not serve the needs of the athlete, amateur sports or the national interest.

"A similar proposal to withdraw was before the 1965-66 NCAA Council," Ramer said, "but at that time the Council decided to continue to pursue negotiations within the U.S. Olympic framework in seeking appropriate restructuring and reorganization. Such negotiations not only have proved fruitless; the interests of the NCAA and the school-college community have been further subjugated to the point that recent USOC legislation, in effect, has been an invitation for the NCAA not to participate further in USOC proceedings.

"This pointed USOC rejection of the colleges' interests is difficult to understand, but the issue is clear and we will not accept membership in the USOC as it is now constituted," Ramer continued. "As an organization, the NCAA will not contribute to or support the program of the USOC. Each member of the NCAA and the staff members and student-athletes of each member, of course, are free to determine their own policies and positions in light of the record of the United States Olympic organization."

In measuring the wisdom of the NCAA's position, and in determining their own future policies in these matters, NCAA members, other institutions and organizations, former and current amateur athletes and other concerned individuals generally are invited to review the historical report of the NCAA International Relations Committee, which begins in this issue on page 5. (Printed copies in magazine form are available upon request to the editor of the NEWS.)

It seems appropriate at this time to appraise the past, consider current developments and determine anew the course of action which is most desirable in advancing the worthwhile and legitimate interests of the student-athlete, amateur sports and our nation, Ramer said.

"The following fundamental truths serve as the basis of our goal," Ramer announced.

"1. We believe that participation in sports competition to attain and inspire excellence in human skill and performance is highly beneficial to individuals and society.

"2. Olympic competition represents a worthwhile opportunity in certain sports to create a peak of achievement, good both for individual and for national incentives.

"3. Each citizen should be willing to assist the United States in attaining the best possible Olympic showing and performance, within the rules.

"4. Organizations and individuals in the United States should subordinate their jurisdictional ambitions and personal self-interests to the overall interest of our national Olympic movement. They should be willing to contribute at all appropriate levels available, for the overall benefit of the United States achievement.

"5. Persons with policy-making and administrative responsibilities in amateur sports should fulfill their obligation to obtain for the United States the best possible organization to produce competitors who will properly represent our country in a manner befitting United States prestige.

"6. None of these aims should be sought by unethical or unsportsmanlike conduct and all should be attained in accordance with the fairest moral principles of our democracy and sports traditions."

At 67th CONVENTION

Brickhouse MCs Honors Luncheon

Jack Brickhouse, one of the most respected sportscasters in the nation, will be the master of ceremonies for the NCAA's Honors Luncheon during the Association's 67th Convention in Chicago.

The Honors Luncheon, one of the highlights of the Convention, will be held Friday, Jan. 12, at noon in the Grand Ballroom of the Palmer House and will feature the presentation of the Theodore Roosevelt Award winner and this year's recipients of the College Athletics Top Ten Awards.

Brickhouse, the voice of the Chicago Cubs for many years, is well qualified for the m.c.'s role.

He entered the broadcasting profession at the age of 18 on radio station WMBD in his home town of Peoria, Illinois and at that time was the youngest sports announcer in the nation. While at WMBD, he sold the station on basketball broadcasts so he could follow Bradley University's quintet on a number of coast-to-coast trips. After broadcasting sports at Peoria for six years, Jack joined WGN to cover sports for the Mutual network and WGN.

Jack, vice president and manager of sports for WGN Continental Group Stations, has been primarily identified as a sports announcer, but his broadcasting career is one of versatility.

In addition to his regular broadcasts and telecasts over WGN Radio and Television, Jack has covered several World Series, All-Star Baseball games, All-



JACK BRICKHOUSE
Honors Luncheon M.C.

Star Football Games and he has reported on the Rose Bowl, Orange Bowl, East-West Football games and several Golden Glove tournaments, as well as heavyweight championship fights.

The political scene has seen him report on several Republican and Democratic National Conventions, the Roosevelt Inauguration in 1945 and the Inaugural Ball in Washington in 1969.

One of the highlights of his broadcasting career was the broadcast of a papal audience which won local and international awards.

Besides his broadcasting duties, he is involved in writing a yearly baseball summary for the Encyclopedia Britannica Yearbook, and has also written for Chicago Today and the Chicago Tribune.

If awards are a measure of the value of a man, Jack Brickhouse would certainly qualify as one of the most honored sports announcers in the nation.

He has been honored by the Chicago Sun-Times as "Broadcasting's Man of the Year" in 1969. In 1968, he received the Communications Award at the Lincoln Academy convocation in Springfield, Illinois and several times was named the "Best Sports Announcer" by the American College of Radio Arts and Sciences.

He has been honored as the "Outstanding Sportscaster of the Year in the State of Illinois" by the National Sportscasters and Sportswriters Award committee five times. He has won a number of Emmy Awards from the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences, and numerous other awards.

Brickhouse, who served as a private in the United States Marine Corps from 1943 to 1944, is on the National Board of Directors of the City of Hope and was named "Man of the Year" by that organization in 1966. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Boy's Club and serves on the Board of Trustees of Illinois Benedictine College.

Basketball Taking Over for Football

College football has been identified by certain cliches in recent seasons as either "The Year of the Quarterback," or "The Year of the Running Back," or "The Year of the Wishbone."

The 1972 collegiate season will undoubtedly go into the books as "The Year of the Freshman."

Even the most skeptical critics at the beginning of the season, including some prominent coaches who said that freshmen could not make sizeable contributions to football programs, have admitted they were wrong.

And while freshmen were making their mark on the playing field, they also helped to pack the stands to another record attendance year for college football.

Now, basketball is on the scene and promises even more excitement than years past. UCLA's Bill Walton helped to make it "The Year of the Sophomore" last season, but the freshman eligibility rule will help to add to this year's scene, which will culminate in St. Louis in March with the National Championships.

Also, some conferences are experimenting with a 30-second clock, which based upon early returns may not prove as popular as some coaches think it will.

Basketball coaches and officials are conducting a most dedicated campaign this season to halt spectator violence, which, unfortunately, occurred in several instances last season.

The National Association of Basketball Coaches (NABC), under president Fred Taylor of Ohio State University, is taking an active role in this area, encouraging players and fans to channel their energies into more constructive roles.

The very nature of college basketball is exciting, especially in smaller campus gyms, where the fans are nearly on the court to begin with. The atmosphere and enthusiasm, however, have reached an almost hostile point and this is what the coaches, along with officials and administrators, have to cope with.

UCLA coach John Wooden, in an NCAA promotional film, speaks of spectator violence while showing a mock game played in an empty gym. If violence isn't stopped, that's what intercollegiate basketball could face in some areas, as many high schools across the country have already found out, having been forced to play key games at times and in places more or less designed to discourage attendance.

That is not what basketball is about. Basketball, as attendance figures show, is probably the most popular spectator sport in the nation. We commend the NABC and other groups who are campaigning to end spectator violence and we also urge coaches to cooperate with others in this area.

That way, intercollegiate basketball can look forward to an unlimited future of excitement—as the 1972-73 season unfolds.

Groups Gather to Talk Of Improving Sports

A two-day meeting was held in Chicago to discuss ways and means of improving the United States' international sports programs with particular emphasis on the Olympic effort.

Marcus L. Plant, professor of law at the University of Michigan, served as temporary chairman of the Dec. 10-11 meeting.

"Invitations to the meeting were sent to approximately 100 individuals and organizations who have a keen interest and involvement in American sports," Plant said. He is a former member of the United States Olympic Committee, having served on its Board of Directors and Executive Committee. He also was chairman of the USOC's committee on eligibility and proposed a restructuring of the concept of amateurism at the U.S. Olympic Committee's meeting last spring.

Plant marked the Chicago

meeting as an important step in America's regaining the leadership role in international competition.

"America's decline in international sports competition, particularly the Olympic Games, is shameful, and something must be done to do away with the entrenched power structure of the present USOC," he said.

Frank L. Bare, Tucson, Ariz., chairman of the Committee on Arrangements for the meeting, was pleased that representatives of the nation's major sports organizations participated in the meeting along with U.S. Olympic team athletes and coaches, and private citizens.

"I believe a broadly based group such as this one should take the leadership role for a better Olympics and present its findings to the American people for their support," Bare said.

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.

Penetrating Indictment of USOC's Internal Politics

By FRED RUSSELL

Nashville Banner

One of the most respected members of the United States Olympic Committee puts his finger precisely on the basic reason for this body's progressing debilitation.

"Intra political pressures," William E. Simon phrases it.

Resigning—"after much soul searching"—as a USOC member and as national chairman of fund raising, the prominent New York investment banker wrote to Philip Krumm, new USOC president:

"It has been evident that there must be many changes made in the USOC. But before this can be accomplished, political pressures within must be removed. These pressures have marked almost every decision that has been made.

"As it stands now, the organization is not structured along the lines of competence. It is structured . . . with little or no regard for the talents or abilities of the people involved.

"Before any important decisions can be made, everyone must be sure that all 'political ducks' are in order. These machinations involve many costly and insane trade-offs."

Mandate Unheeded

Simon believes that the need for more thoughtful public participation in USOC policy has been made quite clear, especially since the Games at Munich.

"There is a mandate for thoughtful, intelligent, constructive change, which stupidly has gone unheeded," Simon stated further in his letter of resignation.

"In the new slate of officers, it was quite obvious to me that the same old methods were employed to choose our leaders with the major considerations being the political ones. It is incredible to me that the executive committee and the nominating committee of the USOC could have totally ignored this opportunity to prove to the citizens of the United States that they indeed were responsible people. I consider their actions to be the most self-defeating that I have ever seen."

Reinforces NCAA

What saddens Bill Simon is that he believes so strongly in the worthwhileness of the Olympic movement, and in the continuation of the Games.

He is independent, not attached to the NCAA or any like organization, but his indictment reinforces the reasons stated by the NCAA in withdrawing from the USOC.

The NCAA regards the USOC as "an antiquated, self-serving group of individuals who do not have the skills and knowledge to direct America's finest athletes."

Probably the only force with enough power to restructure the USOC is Congress, the agency which gave it its charter.

Huntsman In Key Role

Now the NCAA is directing its support to the World University Games to be held in Russia next August. The competition at Moscow will be the second biggest track meet, second only to the Olympics.

In a key role is Stan Huntsman, University of Tennessee track coach. As chairman of the U.S. Track and Field Committee, he is responsible for selecting athletes and coaches for the World Games.

Huntsman felt all along that the U.S. track squad went to the 1972 Olympics in Munich much too soon. This won't happen on the Moscow trip.

On Candidate's Declarations

Questions on Proposals Answered

EDITOR'S NOTE: In the past three issues of the NEWS, readers have been invited to submit questions concerning the legislative reorganization, financial aid and candidate's declarations proposals that are to be presented to the Association's Convention in Chicago in January.

Although the NEWS' three-part series on the proposals has been concluded, readers are still invited to submit questions on the proposals. They will be answered in the next issue of the NEWS. Send questions to NEWS, 1221 Baltimore Ave., Kansas City, Mo. 64105.

Question: Must all member institutions follow the established candidate's declaration procedures in terms of extending the NCAA-approved acceptance form to a prospective student-athlete and receiving the completed form from the young man?

Answer: No. It is not mandatory that a member institution follow such procedures; however, (1) all member institutions must observe the quiet periods set forth in the procedures and its staff members and athletic representatives must refrain from contacting prospective student-athletes during these periods; (2) all member institutions are restricted from offering athletically related aid until the opening day of classes of a prospective student-athlete's senior year in high school, and (3) all institutions must observe the agreement between the young man and the institution he has selected which is a result of these procedures.

Question: An institution has its own candidate's declaration procedures and form, or is a member of a conference which has proce-

dures and forms different from those established by the NCAA, providing for earlier commitment dates on the part of the prospective student-athlete. What effect do these procedures have on NCAA candidate declaration procedures and on other NCAA members?

Answer: The member institution's (or allied conference's) procedures establishing earlier commitment dates and different acceptance forms shall be independent of NCAA procedures, but shall not be binding on other NCAA member institutions which are not a party to them. It is not necessary for a member institution to change its admissions and financial aid offer policies, it being understood that such policies shall not take precedence over acceptance by a prospective student-athlete with another member institution pursuant to NCAA candidate's declaration procedures.

Question: A member institution utilizes the NCAA candidate's declaration procedures and after the initial mailing of acceptance forms determines that it has additional financial aid available. What procedures apply to the institution in extending additional financial aid?

Answer: The institution may mail additional acceptance forms at any time until August 15 and no quiet period shall be observed if the forms are mailed after the original quiet periods required by the NCAA procedures expire.

Question: A prospective student-athlete signs an institution's acceptance form and subsequently enrolls at the institution. After his initial enrollment, he decides to transfer to another NCAA member institution. How is his

eligibility affected by the original acceptance form?

Answer: If he attends the first institution at least one full academic year, the acceptance form would not have any applicability to his eligibility at the second institution. If he attends the first institution less than one full academic year, he would be ineligible for athletically related financial aid, organized practice and participation at the second institution for one full academic year, and he would be eligible for only two varsity years in each sport in which he competes.

Question: Is there any relief for a student-athlete who loses eligibility under the requirements of the NCAA candidate's declaration procedures?

Answer: Yes. The student may petition the NCAA Council for restoration of eligibility and the Council may grant relief if the student qualifies under the following conditions: (1) his attendance at the second institution was not solicited in violation of the candidate's acceptance procedures; (2) he has been regularly admitted or is admissible to the second institution, and (3) he has a personal need occasioned by a substantial economic change significantly affecting the availability of his (or his family's) financial resources, or because of family relocation, it is desirable to attend a nearby institution, or because of a change of career goals which are not adequately served without attendance at a second institution, or his institution has discontinued his sport, or for other reasons determined by the Council as not significantly of an athletic nature.

Question: What agency will be responsible to administer and supervise the detailed operation of the NCAA candidate's acceptance procedures?

Answer: An allied conference may assume such responsibilities for its membership. All operations not supervised by an allied conference shall be supervised by the NCAA under the direction of the NCAA Council.

NCAA NEWS

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Neil Cusack crosses finish line.

Tennessee Takes Team Title

Cusack Cops Cross Country Crown

Neil Cusack, one of East Tennessee State's Brigade, took individual honors in the NCAA University Division Cross Country Championships in Houston Nov. 20, but the University of Tennessee surprised everyone, including itself, by winning the team championship.

Cusack and 48 other runners were under the old course record of 29:46, set by Lamar's Gary Garcis in 1970. Cusack finished the six miles at Glenbrook Golf Course in 28:29.

Tennessee's Doug Brown was second at 28:44, followed by another of East Tennessee State's Irish Brigade in Ed Leddy, who competed in the Munich Olympics for his native Ireland.

"Our winning the NCAA championship really never crossed my mind," Volunteer coach Stan Huntsman admitted, "although I knew we had a chance to finish near the top."

"When you finish fourth in the District 3 qualifying, you don't figure to win the NCAA championship."

The title marked the first ever NCAA crown for the Volunteers, who relied on superior depth to total 134 points. East Tennessee, which also had Patrick Leddy finished 15th, totaled 148 points for second place as the fourth and fifth finishers couldn't match Tennessee's finishers.

Following Brown across the line for the Volunteers were Roberto Lenarduzzi, Dan Zoeller,

John Angel and Phil Bonfilio.

The top 25 finishers are designated All-America and there were a host of repeaters for that honor this year. The large amount of underclassmen who made the honor this season indicates that it will be the same for the 1973 meet.

Big Ten champion Glenn Herold finished fourth for the University of Wisconsin and Washington State's Dan Murphy was fifth as the Cougars, who finished second last year, slipped to fourth place as a team this time around.

Defending champion Oregon,

without the services of Steve Prefontaine, who decided to sit this season out, finished third with 158 points.

Miami of Ohio and Bowling Green turned in strong performances and finished only a point apart in fifth and sixth places with 174 and 175.

Big 8 champion John Halberstadt of Oklahoma State finished sixth with Mike Keogh of Manhattan College seventh. Brigham Young's Richard Reid was eighth, followed by Nicholas Rose of Western Kentucky and Dave Tocheri of Northern Arizona in ninth and 10th.

Mike Slack, the two-time champion of the College Division meet who finished third last season, slipped to a 40th-place finish this year and failed to repeat as a double All-America.

Rose led the first two miles, running 9:14 at that distance, before Cusack took over the lead at mile three. Cusack never trailed after that, covering the final mile in 4:28.

In all, 27 teams competed for the team championship and there were 241 individual finishers.



NEIL CUSACK
Individual Winner

University Division

Top 25 Finishers

1. Neil Cusack, East Tennessee St. 28:29
2. Douglas Brown, Tennessee 28:44
3. Edward Leddy, East Tennessee St. 28:52
4. Glenn Herold, Wisconsin 28:53
5. Dan Murphy, Washington St. 28:54
6. John Halberstadt, Oklahoma St. 28:55
7. Mike Keogh, Manhattan 28:56
8. Richard Reid, Brigham Young 28:57
9. Nicholas Rose, Western Kentucky 29:02
10. Dave Tocheri, Northern Arizona 29:03
11. Tony Waldrop, North Carolina 29:05
12. Craig MacDonald, Bowling Green 29:06
13. Charlie McMullen, Missouri 29:08
14. Randall James, Oregon 29:08
15. Patrick Leddy, East Tennessee St. 29:11
16. John Hartnett, Villanova 29:12
17. Robert Reef, Miami, Ohio 29:12
18. Pat Mander, Indiana 29:13
19. Steve Wynder, Ball St. 29:14
20. John Gregorio, Colorado 29:15
21. Richard Sliney, Northern Arizona 29:18
22. Alan Walker, Wichita St. 29:22
23. Peter Keal, Oklahoma St. 29:23
24. Gordon Minty, Eastern Michigan 29:24
25. Donald Sauer, West Virginia 29:26

Team Scores

1. Tennessee 134. 2. East Tennessee State 148. 3. Oregon 158. 4. Washington State 167. 5. Miami (Ohio) 174. 6. Bowling Green 175. 7. Oklahoma State 226. 8. Brigham Young 229. 9. Manhattan 308. 10. Indiana 310.
11. William and Mary 325. 12. Penn State 326. 13. Eastern Michigan 336. 14. Kansas 364. 15. Wisconsin 377. 16. Oregon State 379. 17. Maryland 404. 18. Princeton 422. 19. Montana 437. 20. Arizona 439. 21. Navy 447. 22. Kentucky 451. 23. Long Beach State 614. 24. Alabama 615. 25. Rice 649. 26. Arkansas 652. 27. Houston 738.

Slack Successfully Defends C.D. Harrier Championship

Mike Slack of North Dakota State successfully defended his NCAA College Division Cross Country championship and led his Bison teammates to the team title in the 15th running of the meet at Wheaton, Ill.

Slack covered the five-mile course in 24:36 to edge Tufts'

Dan Moynihan for the title. Slack's winning time in the 1971 meet was 24:19.

The Bison, who finished second behind Cal State Fullerton in the 1971 meet, became the third consecutive team to take the title after finishing as runner-up the year before. NDSU had 84 points.

If that holds true for the 1973 meet, then South Dakota State, this year's No. 2 team, will have the inside track for next year's championship.

The defending champion Titans finished third with 158 points behind South Dakota State's 143. Chris Hoffman, who finished ninth last year for the Titans, finished third this season with teammate Dave White coming in eighth to give CSUF a pair of All-Americans.

Slack had a good supporting

role from his NDSU teammates as Roger Schwegal finished 20th and Dave Kampa finished 21st to also gain All-America honors. Warren Eide finished 38th and

Fred Taylor Guests On 'Today' Show

Fred Taylor, basketball coach at Ohio State University and president of the National Association of Basketball Coaches (NABC) will be a guest of Mort Hockstein on the NBC "Today" show on Dec. 6.

Taylor will discuss what the NABC is doing to control spectator violence at college basketball games this year and will have on hand NCAA promotional films that also cover the topic.

Mark Buzby 46th to round out the top five.

South Dakota State also showed good depth with three finishers in the top 25, paced by Garry Bentley's fourth-place finish. Don Solsvig finished 19th and Scott Underwood 25th.

California State Humboldt's Chuck Smead finished sixth with John Sheeham of U.C. Davis seventh as California individuals fared well in the massive competition.

The meet again was of record size as 414 individuals finished the race, representing 97 institutions.

Luther College finished fourth with 188 points, and was followed by Western Illinois, North Central, Eastern Illinois, U.C. Davis, Ashland and Augustana in the Top 10.

College Division

Top 25 Finishers

1. Mike Slack, North Dakota State 24:36
2. Dan Moynihan, Tufts 24:40
3. Chris Hoffman, Fullerton 24:46
4. Garry Bentley, South Dakota State 24:50
5. Wayne Saunders, U.I.C.C. 24:52
6. Chuck Smead, Humboldt 24:53
7. John Sheeham, Cal-Davis 24:53
8. David White, Fullerton 24:54
9. Gordon Oliver, Mount St. Mary's 25:01
10. Steve Foster, Ashland 25:03
11. Rich Twedt, North Iowa 25:03
12. Tom Fleming, William Patterson 25:05
13. Glenn Behnke, North Central 25:10
14. Lyam Ryan, Cal Poly Pomona 25:13
15. Larry Swanson, North Park 25:15
16. James Alexander, Dennison 25:16
17. Jeff Bradley, Millersville State 25:16
18. Jerry Metcalf, Hayward 25:16
19. Don Solsvig, South Dakota State 25:16
20. Roger Schwegal, N. Dakota State 25:17
21. Dave Kampa, North Dakota State 25:17
22. Greg Bowser, Case West. Reserve 25:19
23. Paul Cameron, Grove City 25:20
24. Charles Duggan, Springfield 25:21
25. Scott Underwood, S. Dakota State 25:23

Team Scores

1. North Dakota State 84. 2. South Dakota State 143. 3. Cal State Fullerton 158. 4. Luther College 188. 5. Western Illinois 236. 6. North Central College 281. 7. Eastern Illinois 303. 8. California-Davis 315. 9. Ashland College 321. 10. Augustana College 377.
11. C. W. Post 393. 12. Northwest Missouri 412. 13. Cal Poly San Luis Obispo 421. 14. Northern Iowa 475. 15. Chico State 487. 16. Northeast Missouri 512. 17. Baldwin-Wallace 559. 18. Indiana Central 592. 19. Swarthmore 599. 20. Southeast Missouri 610.
21. Northwest Louisiana State 662. 22. Mankato State 673. 23. St. Olaf College 682. 24. Akron 703. 25. SUNY-Albany 723. 26. Case Western Reserve 729. 27. St. Cloud State 742. 28. Carleton 781. 29. Denison College 782. 30. Kalamazoo College 853.
31. South Dakota University 858. 32. Wayne State 897. 33. Grove City 897. 34. Wheaton 909. 35. Central Missouri 919. 36. Valparaiso 942. 37. Nebraska Wesleyan 957. 38. North Park 984. 39. Southern Illinois 996. 40. Bridgewater 1012.
41. Hamline 1051. 42. Alma 1080. 43. Otterbein 1084. 44. Lock Haven 1096. 45. SUNY-Geneseo 1113. 46. Macalester 1200. 47. Washington and Lee 1212. 48. Plymouth 1235. 49. DelPaw 1273. 50. Rochester Institute of Technology 1287.
51. Wabash 1294. 52. Old Dominion 1328. 53. Allegheny 1331. 54. University of Chicago 1349. 55. Grinnell 1483. 56. William Jewell 1624. 57. Adrian 1565. 58. King's College 1625. 59. Illinois Benedictine 1767.



All Americas—The first 25 finishers at the College Division Cross Country Championships at Wheaton, Ill., are named All-Americans. No. 1 finisher Mike Slack is at the far left of the first row.

Duffy's Legend Hard to Top

By FRANK W. STABLEY

Michigan State University
Sports Information Director

Legends usually are rooted in solid fact, but passage of time and tricky memory eventually make them bigger than life.

So it surely will be with Duffy Daugherty. Ten years from now even Duffy or wife Francie will have trouble sorting out the truth from the sentimental hyperbola about the man and his career.

In such circumstance, the course of reason is to go back to the record. For Duffy, it speaks as loudly and eloquently as the most extravagant alumni bull session tales in 1982 possibly could do.

Some of the diamond-hard and shining facts are these:

... He worked his way from a Pennsylvania coal mine to the pinnacle of national fame as a coach, a wit, a beloved personality and a public relations ambassador for his school, which happily was Michigan State.

... He suffered a broken neck playing college football at Syracuse but came back to captain his team as a senior.

... He went into military service in World War II as a private and came out a major.

... He devoted eight years, one at Syracuse and seven at MSU, as a lightly regarded assistant to head coach Biggie Munn, despite the fact he coached some lines that became known as "Duffy's Toughies."

... He took over the seemingly thankless chore of succeeding Biggie Munn as State's head coach and not only didn't fumble the ball but carried it into new end zones.

... He won two outright Big Ten titles, and placed second four times. Seven times his teams finished in the national Top 10 in wire service balloting. His 1965 team was No. 1, his 1955 and 1966 teams No. 2.

... He developed 33 major first team All-Americans and 51 first team All-Big Ten players.



DUFFY DAUGHERTY
Living Legend

... Must games for State always are those with Michigan and Notre Dame, and Duffy came out 10-7-2 (wins, losses and ties) with the Wolverines and 10-7-1 with the Irish. Notre Dame thought so much of him he had first shot at the head coaching job there but elected to stay at State, thereby opening the door to Ara Parseghian. Along the way, there were countless other big head

coaching positions tossed into his lap.

... He battled the serious business attitude of many of the people associated with the game and sought to make football fun for players and coaches as well as fans. As an exemplar of this philosophy, he became known for his "Duffyisms," spontaneous witticisms which has had the whole nation chuckling.

Once asked whom he was happiest to see returning for a new season, he replied "me."

He averred that he wasn't at all superstitious except that he thought it was bad luck to be behind at the end of a game.

Those goal line stands his players were making were great, he said, but he wished they'd make them up near the 50-yard line where he could see them better.

Sherman Lewis is a great football player with just one weakness, he declared ... he's a senior.

When Munn was named to the Football Hall of Fame, Duffy took credit by saying: "After six years of my coaching they appreciate what a great coach he really was." When a first string lineman entered medical school after his junior year because of straight A grades, Duffy declared: "I've learned my lesson. I'll never recruit anyone that smart again."

... He was the first man ever to be named "Coach of the Year" twice by the Football Writers of America. He has coached in 11 All-Star bowl games, and won a majority of them. He wrote a column for the Associated Press for three years.

And that's just the top of it. In Duffy's case the legend will have a hard time outgrowing the facts.

Basketball Coaches' Creed

I BELIEVE that basketball has an important place in the general education scheme and pledge myself to cooperate with others in the field of education to so administer it that its value never will be questioned.

I BELIEVE that other coaches of this sport are as earnest in its protection as I am, and I will do all in my power to further their endeavors.

I BELIEVE that my own actions should be so regulated that at all times I will be a credit to my profession.

I BELIEVE that the members of the National Basketball Committee are capably expressing the rules of the game and will abide by these rules in both spirit and letter.

I BELIEVE in the exercise of all the patience, tolerance, and diplomacy at my command in my relations with all players, co-workers, game officials and spectators.

I BELIEVE that the proper administration of this sport offers an effective laboratory method to develop in its adherents high ideals of sportsmanship; qualities of cooperation, courage, unselfishness and self control; desires for clean healthful living; and respect for wise discipline and authority.

I BELIEVE that those admirable characteristics, properly instilled by me through teaching and demonstration, will have a long carry-over and will aid each one connected with the sport to become a better citizen.

I BELIEVE in and will support all reasonable moves to improve athletic conditions, to provide for adequate equipment, and to promote the welfare of an increased number of participants.

(This creed was written by George Edwards, basketball coach at Missouri University, and was adopted by the National Association of Basketball Coaches during its 1932 convention and reaffirmed at the 1972 convention).

Ideas Exchange

To create further interest in on-campus athletic events at Loyola University of Los Angeles, the Sports Information Office recently had two signs constructed to advertise upcoming games and meets to the general campus community.

Each multipurpose sign is 18 square feet. Across the top is the sport that is being advertised. The middle area indicates where the activity will be taking place. Below that is pertinent information about the event: the opponent, the date or day, and the time.

All inserts on the signs are interchangeable. The sport (there are 10 at Loyola), the location, the opponent, the day or date, and the time can all be changed in less than a minute by the use of tracks which allow us to slide in the correct information.

The Sports Information Office has found that a majority of activities on the Loyola campus centers in and around the gymnasium. (Nearly 70 per cent of the student body participates in intramurals.) Because of this, one of the signs is located in the gym. The second is in a spot that makes it accessible to the general campus community and outsiders, as well. We think we have them in such locations that every person coming on campus will see them and be reminded of the upcoming events.

The signs are ideal for the Loyola campus, since it is centrally located with all buildings within short walking distance of one another.

Elsewhere in Education

The annual survey by Garland G. Parker of the University of Cincinnati estimated recently that approximately 9,215,500 students, an increase of about two per cent, are enrolled in collegiate-level courses at American colleges and universities this fall. He said the estimate is based upon early returns from 514 institutions.

The annual survey, Parker's 13th, is the 53rd in the series begun in 1919 by the late Raymond Walters, former University of Cincinnati president. Parker is vice-provost for admissions and records at the university.

"Although certain categories of institutions, such as multipurpose and professional schools, may have certain gains, it appears likely that many four-year institutions will show modest losses both in full-time and part-time students," his report states. "The enrollment gains in the two-year colleges will offset somewhat this lag in the four-year schools."

While the undergraduate areas of engineering, education, and the liberal arts had difficulty attracting students this year, he said, enrollment

pressure often exceeded student places available in fields such as law, medicine, architecture, design, and social service disciplines. "Graduate enrollments appear to have held stronger than expected," he said.

Of the 514 institutions, he said, 195 reported enrollment increases, 234 decreases, and 85, no change. Thus 62 per cent either had decreases or no change.

In reporting on full-time students enrolled, the 514 reported as follows: increases, 220; decreases, 228; and no change, 66. In this category, 57 per cent either reported decreases or no change.

The merger movement between colleges for women and men continues, but enrollments in the remaining single-sex institutions appear to be somewhat stabilized, Parker said. Among the 45 women's colleges reporting this year, compared to 59 a year ago, in total full-time enrollment there were 19 increases, 21 decreases, and five with no change. At 38 men's colleges, the same number reporting last year, there were 18 increases, 13 decreases, and seven with no change.

BASKETBALL

AT THE LOS ANGELES

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SPORTS ARENA

LOYOLA

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SATURDAY

AT

8:00 P.M.

DONATED BY THE 200 CLUB - 1972

University Games Track Applications Now Available

Applications for track and field athletes for the World University Games in Moscow in August are now available from the NCAA NEWS.

University of Tennessee track coach Stan Huntsman, who also serves as Track Chairman of the United States Collegiate Sports Council, has supplied the NEWS with the applications.

Interested athletes should drop a card or letter to the NEWS, 1221 Baltimore Ave., Kansas City, Mo. 64105.

The applications, which must be returned to Huntsman by the May 1 deadline, are self-explanatory and require the signature of the athlete, his track coach, and the school's athletic director.

Problem That Won't Go Away

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The NCAA International Relations Committee has issued a 32-page historical review of the U.S. Olympic problem as seen primarily from the viewpoint of this nation's educational interests. The chronology covers more than a century of dissatisfaction and unrest as traced by the Committee's research consultant, Admiral T. J. Hamilton, U.S.N., Retired. A condensed version of this significant historical overview will be published in three parts by the NEWS. This is the first of the series.*

A Historical Overview

It is impractical to record herein the entire history of sport in the United States. Dr. A. W. Flath did an excellent job in his doctoral dissertation, backed by extensive research. His work can be referred to as a primary source for the early history. Parts are summarized to give background for the present evaluation.

Early History of Amateur Athletics (to 1869)

In the struggle for survival and statehood, there was little opportunity for sport when our nation was being settled. In the early 1800s, public education was extended from elementary and secondary education to the establishment of state universities by federal assistance of grants of land. However, private institutions provided the first trace of athletics. Forms of football, basketball, boat racing and footracing appeared on campuses, with the first intercollegiate boat race between Yale and Harvard in 1852.

The development of amateur athletics took place rapidly following the Civil War with the organization of many athletic clubs. Purses and betting soon evolved. The clubs defined "amateurs" and tried to control their contests by establishing rules to restrict professionals from their competition. The date of April 22, 1879, marked the origin of the National Association of Amateur Athletics of America and the collapse of the National Athletic Association following the defection of the New York Athletic Club. (Kowgaard, "A History of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States," unpublished dissertation. Teachers College, Columbia.) A college Rowing Association was formed in 1870 and the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America was formed in 1875 by 10 colleges to conduct a track and field meet. "The beginning of amateur athletic control had been established." (Ibid.)

The Establishment of the Amateur Athletic Union (1888)

The New York Athletic Club withdrew its support of the NAAAA in 1886 and joined other clubs to form the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States on January 21, 1888. A struggle for control ensued, marked by "the AAU Board of Governors passing a resolution that barred any amateur athlete from competition in any games under the rules of the AAU if they competed in open games in the United States not governed by the rules of the AAU. These actions by the AAU were designed to create a boycott of the NAAAA and other organizations by the athletes who had to choose between competition under AAU or under 'outlaw' rules." (Ibid.)

"Early in 1889 the Amateur Athletic Union declared athletes under their control would not take part in games open to amateurs sponsored by the University of Pennsylvania under NAAAA rules, charging that the colleges should control their own athletics, but when they planned to hold open meets, these should be held under the rules of those who control other than the colleges." (Ibid.)

The ICAAAA resigned from the NAAAA and joined the AAU. Ineligible athletes' penalties were remitted, and by the summer of 1889, being stripped of its power and support, the NAAAA disbanded.

On March 19, 1891, a reorganization changed the AAU from a union of individual clubs to a union of district associations. The AAU claimed jurisdiction over 23 sports.

During its early years, the AAU claimed jurisdiction over all college sports, but by 1899 it had dropped claim to jurisdiction over football, soccer, basketball and rowing while retaining control over track and field, lacrosse and basketball. This list of sports has changed many times through the years, but track and field has remained the flagship of AAU activities.

Expansion of College Sports (1894)

Collegiate sports changed rapidly from inter-class rivalries and challenge games to inter-college competition. Following student control, alumni came prominently into positions of sponsorship and control. Abuses developed so faculty and administrations took interest, resulting in institutional and conference controls being applied.

The Revival of the Olympic Games (1896)

To counteract the professionalism and commercialism that threatened to dominate athletic competition, Baron Coubertin was able to organize the revival of the Olympic games for Athens, Greece, in 1896.

The first United States Olympic team of 1896 was organized largely through the efforts of Professor William B. Sloane, a Princeton historian; James E. Sullivan of the AAU, and Arthur Burnham of the Boston Athletic Association. The team was made up of athletic club and collegiate athletes.

The first team selected by the American Olympic Committee was in 1906 and financed by its solicitations. The 35 members were concentrated in the track and field competition where they were successful, but the U.S. was not diversified in the other sports, and France won the most medals. The AAU had been the only athletic body in existence to play the major part in planning and conducting United States participation.

The Formation of the National Collegiate Athletic Association (1905)

The necessity for change in the football rules recognized by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1905 brought about a meeting of interested colleges, and 38 colleges and universities initially ratified the constitution of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association, whose name was changed to the National Collegiate Athletic Association in 1910. Faculty control was emphasized, and the first president was Palmer E. Pierce of the U.S. Military Academy.

Early Attempts at a Federation for Amateur Athletics (1906-1920)

After formation in 1906, the Intercollegiate Athletic Association soon had problems in basketball and baseball where the AAU claimed jurisdiction.

Dissatisfaction with the AAU's handling of the registration requirement led the colleges to publish their own basketball rules independent of AAU control.

In 1907 and subsequent years, representatives of various organizations met and formed the Athletic Research Society to discuss problems in athletic administration, difficulties encountered in inter-institutional competition and such changes in athletic control as might seem desirable.

In 1911, this group (composed principally of colleges, public high schools, elementary schools, normal schools, private secondary schools, playground management, YMCAs, Boy's Clubs, Turnvereins, Rural Boy Scouts, Foundations in Play) formed the National Federated Committee to implement the solutions of the Research Society.

H. F. Kallenberg, in the American Physical Education Review of June 1912, summarized the feelings of those who formed the new federation:

"First, the Amateur Athletic Union insists it is the only national controlling body for athletics in this country in spite of the fact it has a membership of only 538 clubs and a registration of only 18,861 individuals (the Federation in Chicago, Philadelphia, and North Eastern Pennsylvania alone have

between 400 and 500 units representing more than 20,000 individuals). The Amateur Athletic Union therefore declares that every 'open' meet (one in which a college and a YMCA or turner, etc., compete) must be sanctioned by the Union, otherwise every athlete who takes part will lose his amateur standing . . .

"This unfortunate autocratic position of the Amateur Athletic Union will never bring the athletic forces together under its banner. While the Union's system of registrations and sanctions may do for the unattached athletes and athletic clubs, clubs organized primarily for some one branch of athletics, it is a system which will not be accepted by permanent organizations . . . which conduct athletics as one of many other activities. It must be remembered that the Amateur Athletic Union's system was developed to meet the problems presented by athletic clubs and unattached athletes.

"Second, we do know that the average athletic club does little or nothing in the way of promoting the educational view of athletics. The prime object of these clubs seems to be to corral all the 'star' athletes in order to beat some other club, win a meet and furnish a spectacle.

"This viewpoint of the Amateur Athletic Union . . . is wholly at variance with the trend in educational institutions, turners, Young Men's Christian Associations, playgrounds, etc., which is toward a scheme of athletics which will not serve expert performers, but will also interest and stimulate every man and boy of athletic age to take part in wholesome competition.

"Third, during the past 15 years thousands of individuals who have come in touch with amateur sports in universities, colleges, normal schools, high schools, turners, Young Men's Christian Associations, etc., have gone throughout . . . the land carrying with them the principles of amateurism and clean sports . . . Furthermore, these organizations are grappling with problems in the administration of athletics, working out their own salvation and setting up new and high standards without any help from the Amateur Athletic Union. Therefore, when these organizations are requested to become members of, or affiliated with, the Union, they naturally ask, 'Why should we become members or register with the Amateur Athletic Union?'

"Fourth, practically 85 per cent of the gymnasiums, athletic fields and swimming pools are controlled by the organizations that are independent of the Amateur Athletic Union. With these same organizations are many trained physical directors and teachers, giving much time and thought to educational athletics. The large bulk of men and boys of athletic age are also connected with organizations outside the Amateur Athletic Union."

Kallenberg concluded his summation by saying that "for the colleges, turners, playgrounds, etc., to accept the Amateur Athletic Union as the national controlling body would mean the adoption of a viewpoint wholly out of sympathy with the general policy and objectives of these organizations."

In his presidential address before the Athletic Research Society in 1914, W. P. Bowen said:

"A new organization for the control of sport is made necessary by its enormous growth in new fields. In addition to the athletic clubs, which were the only promoters of sport when the AAU was formed, it is now being fostered and encouraged everywhere . . . and since unity is important in such a field there is need for a democratic organization in which all the interests will be represented. Cooperation by all is essential; any attempt on the part of one interest to dictate to all the others or to monopolize control, is like all other schemes in the interest of one class, distinctive of best results, and in the end suicidal for the group attempting it. The study thus far points to

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some form of federation as a kind of organization suited to American ideals of government and to the need of the situation." (Bower, "Proceedings of Athletic Research Society," 1914)

The AAU and the NCAA agreed on a definition of an amateur, but the opposition of the AAU curtailed the forming of a National Federation, and World War I stopped consideration of it.

AAU Control of U.S. Olympic Committees (1908-1922)

The 1908 Olympic games were marked by bitter disputes between the AAU and the British Olympic officials, causing Baron de Coubertin to make a special plea for efficient administration of the 1912 games in Sweden. The 1912 games were successful in this respect except for the AAU officials' mistake in permitting Jim Thorpe to be eligible.

"On December 12, 1918, a meeting was held of the former members of the Olympic Committee, whose members had originally been appointed to membership and offices entirely at the discretion of James E. Sullivan, who served as Secretary until his death in 1914. They had operated with no constitution, by-laws or rules of procedure." (Dr. Flath, "History of Relations Between NCAA and AAU, 1905-1963")

At this meeting, it was decided to form a continuing committee representative of the various organizations interested in Olympic games, and invitations were tendered to chosen groups. The 1920 U.S. Olympic team was nominated and selected by the same few men appointed by this organization.

Charges and complaints concerning the management and arrangements for the 1920 games were so damaging that a "complete reorganization" was called for, and the NCAA, on December 29, 1920, adopted "a resolution favoring the organization of an Olympic Association, to be made up of bodies like this that have to do with participation in the Olympic games," and requested President Pierce to use his influence to carry this resolution through. (Proceedings of the 15th annual NCAA Convention)

General Pierce conscientiously followed this directive.

On February 5, 1921, the American Olympic Committee accepted a report of its Reorganization Committee, drawn up in the home of President Gustavus Kirby, giving a preponderance of votes to the AAU.

"At a meeting of the Reorganization Committee on May 4, 1921, a majority of the committee decided to reduce the number of invited delegates of the NCAA to three from 16, over the protest of General Pierce that such action was beyond the power of the Reorganization Committee." (Dr. Flath, "History of Relations Between NCAA and AAU, 1905-1963")

Excerpts from a letter General Pierce sent to President Kirby of the American Olympic Committee appeared in the New York Times on May 24, 1921:

"The whole effort seems to bind all the organizations concerned to a constitution and by-laws formulated for them by this subcommittee, instead of calling together a conference and simply furnishing it with a basis for work, the conference itself, after a full and free discussion, to come to a conclusion as to the best organization of an Olympic Association.

"The attitude of the Committee on Reorganization, and the steps it has taken are such that the National Collegiate Athletic Association feels that it is for the best interests of amateur sport in the United States, and especially for the best interests of intercollegiate sport, that it withdraw from the present movement to organize an American Olympic Association . . . If the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the undergraduates of the members of which number 350,000, is prevented from exerting an influence in the selection of the contestants for the Olympic games, their managers and trainers, and the conduct and control of the contests, and influence commensurate with its position in amateur sport, it is much better that it should remain independent."

Pierce added that he hoped for one of two solutions to the problem:

"First, the organization of an American Olympic Association that would be really representative of all interests concerned, or second, the taking over of the entire responsibility for the proper conducting of the Olympic Games by the Amateur Athletic Union."

Of the two solutions suggested, Pierce felt the first was the more desirable, but, if that couldn't be accomplished, then the Amateur Athletic Union should be given charge of the American Olympic effort.

General Pierce made strenuous attempts to broaden the scope of the U.S. Olympic Committee, but Secretary Rubien of the AAU opposed and refused to attend a meeting. Subsequently, Secretary of War John Weeks proposed a National Federation, which was first applauded by Olympic President Kirby, but later was defeated at a meeting of the Olympic Association, attributed to the voting *en masse* of the AAU opposing it. (New York Times, Nov. 26, 1921)

The NCAA at its 16th annual meeting, December 1921, passed the following resolution proposed in General Pierce's report:

"First, that the National Collegiate Athletic Association does not accept the invitation to join the American Olympic Association under its present form of management. Second, that this Association favors the idea of the organization of a National Amateur Athletic Federation." (Dr. Flath, "History of Relations Between the NCAA and AAU, 1905-1963")

The Army, Navy and YMCA also did not join the American Olympic Association.

The National Amateur Athletic Federation was formed in 1922 (New York Times, Sept. 1, 1922) and expressed a willingness to join the Olympic Association, believing the Federation should have equal voting power with the Amateur Athletic Union and the principle of jurisdiction, which the AAU claimed over sports in the United States, should be removed.

In answering the NAAF, President William Prout of the Amateur Athletic Union replied that "the NAAF proposals not only would eliminate the Amateur Athletic Union as a sports governing body, but would kill practically every similar organization in the country."

At this point, the respected Colonel Robert Thompson, then president of the American Olympic Association, approved voting changes which allowed the NCAA, Army, Navy and YMCA to withdraw their resignations and be represented with more appropriate share.

More Differences (1924-26)

Soon Charles Paddock, competing in University games conducted by the YMCA in Paris without approval of the AAU, was declared ineligible with other competitors for the tryouts for the U.S. Olympic team in 1924.

The NCAA stated the case involved "whether or not the colleges have to request authority of any super-organization to enter the intercollegiate athletic competition in this or any other country" and "whether or not all amateur athletes of good character who are citizens of the United States and have never represented another country are eligible to enter our Olympic tryouts." (Dr. Flath, "History of Relations Between the NCAA and AAU, 1905-1963")

At the December 28, 1923, NCAA meeting, the NCAA stated its policy "that American colleges and universities reserve the right to determine the eligibility of their students to compete in the intercollegiate athletic meets in this country and elsewhere. The NCAA recognizes the American Olympic Association as having complete jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to representatives of the United States in the Olympic Games." (Proceedings of NCAA Convention, January 1924)

At the subsequent American Olympic Association meeting, the NCAA and NAAF failed in an effort to have certification of the amateur and citizenship status of all athletes taken from the hands of the various governing bodies and placed in the hands of the Olympic Committee. Bloc voting and opposition came from the AAU delegates

since they felt the power of the AAU as governing body would thus be curbed.

On January 26, 1924, President Pierce of the NCAA renewed the charge that the AAU was trying to use the Olympic Games as a means for the arbitrary control of sports under its jurisdiction, and that the AAU was making an effort to gain absolute control of all matters connected with American participation in the Olympic Games. (New York Times, Jan. 27, 1924)

He brought out that the AAU engaged in fostering an international sports federation, which enunciated a rule that "no amateur athlete can compete in any foreign country without a certificate from the sports-governing body of his own country of that particular sport in which he wishes to engage." (Proceedings of 1925 NCAA Convention)

Under Colonel Thompson, the handling of the 1924 Olympic Games was smooth and satisfactory. Major John L. Griffith, who became well known as Big Ten Conference commissioner, pointed out that 94 per cent of the points scored by the U.S. Olympic team were scored by athletes trained and developed by the colleges.

There was a slight lull in the dispute in 1925, but the struggle flared again in 1926, harder than ever. The AAU refused to stop the athletic clubs from approaching undergraduates during the college semesters to join their athletic teams, showing little, if any, regard for the educational program. At the 1926 quadrennial meeting of the American Olympic Association, the AAU bloc voting dominated the issues and elected the former President of the AAU, William Prout.

The New York Times said, "The AAU is right back in the saddle where it was years ago when the late James E. Sullivan ruled it (U.S. Olympic organization) with a firm hand."

The NAAF, the Navy, YMCA, and the NCAA withdrew from the American Olympic Association.

General Pierce said, in part:

"I agree with the expressed opinion that the only participants in Olympic games of which the United States has reason to feel proud were those of 1912 and 1924, both under the fine leadership of Colonel Robert M. Thompson. Now that the AAU has assumed complete responsibility again, the outlook is far from promising. Since the NCAA is in such a helpless minority, it seems to me the part of wisdom to withdraw entirely from administrative participation. Whether or not it should assume anything more than a 'watchful waiting' attitude depends upon developments . . .

"It is recommended that the National Collegiate Athletic Association resign from the American Olympic Association, that a statement be prepared and published as to the reasons for doing so, that a copy be forwarded to the Amateur Athletic Union and that this latter organization be informed that the colleges of this country once again deny its authority in any way to control the participation of their undergraduates in intercollegiate athletics, here or abroad."

Major Griffith presented the reasons for withdrawal as follows:

"1. Because the constitution of the Olympic Association was so changed at the meeting in Washington last month as to deprive the national organization that composed the federation of any influence in relation to America's part in the Olympic games and place the control in the hands of one member of the Olympic Association, the Amateur Athletic Union.

"2. Because the centralization of control in the hands of the A.A.U. restored an unsatisfactory situation that the American Olympic Association was organized to correct.

"3. Because the constitutional changes engineered by the A.A.U. representatives changed the basis of participation upon which the colleges, the Y.M.C.A. and the Army and Navy joined the Olympic Association in 1921." (Presented at 1926 NCAA Convention)

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General MacArthur (1928)

The situation changed after the death of President Prout in 1927. General MacArthur was elected President of the American Olympic Association. He was able to get the defected organizations to rejoin in the interest of unity and amity for the 1928 Olympic games.

On April 16, 1928, Big Ten Commissioner Griffith suggested that a representative American Olympic Association be organized to take control of America's Olympic effort "and end the domination of the Amateur Athletic Union over American amateur athletics."

Commissioner Griffith went on to charge the AAU with being an organization of "cheap politicians" who had gained control "over the best elements of our athletic public by intimidation." The "intimidation" Griffith claimed was the threat of disbarment of athletes competing in an amateur event not under an AAU sanction. He also characterized Olympic managers, officials and committeemen as "henchmen of the AAU."

Following the 1928 Olympic Games, where General MacArthur put down all complaints, he stated in his report:

"The complicated chancellories of American sport—I may even say international sports as well—are even more intricate perhaps than political chancellories. To abstain from the conflicting interests of various sports bodies and yet to demand of all support for the Olympic movement has been a problem which at times appeared insurmountable. It is my most earnest recommendation that within a few months an athletic congress be called, under the auspice of the American Olympic Association, of all amateur sports associations in the United States, attended by the leading athletic figures of America, wherein the various athletic problems that have been agitating the nation during the immediate past shall be thoroughly discussed without crimination or recrimination and policies and standards fixed so definitely as to thoroughly chart the course of American athletics for the immediate future."

President Pierce of the NCAA pointed out that the selection of competitors, coaches and managers of the 1928 Olympic team was not conducted in accordance with Article 2 of the American Olympic Association constitution. He said the Olympic Track and Field team had been selected as a part of the National Championship of the AAU conducted by the AAU Track and Field Committee. He also pointed out AAU discrepancies in registration.

Quiet Period Before the Storm (1929-1954)

President Avery Brundage of the AAU was successful, following the 1928 Olympics, in amending registration procedures to the general satisfaction of both the NCAA and the AAU. Also, the American Olympic Association was reorganized in 1930 with votes assigned to organizations within five classifications. An executive committee and games committees with more equal representation brought peace for a time. It was culminated in an Alliance agreement being signed between the NCAA and the AAU.

Following the 1936 Olympic Games, John L. Griffith, then president of the NCAA, advocated and obtained an equal number of games committee members for the NCAA and AAU in the sports of men's track, men's swimming, boxing, wrestling, men's gymnastics, basketball, ice hockey and field handball, with an extra member appointed by the President of the U.S. Olympic Association. (New York Times, Nov. 18, 1937)

After World War II, at the January 1946 convention, NCAA President Wilbur C. Smith reported:

"The relations of the NCAA and the Olympics have evolved through a curious history resulting in a situation which saw the NCAA in the sports under its cognizance, providing U.S. Olympic personnel to as high as 90 per cent as well as financial support to a large degree, but with scarcely more than nominal representation on the Olympic Association which governs American Olympic affairs." (NCAA Yearbook, 1945)

As a result of this agitation, Kenneth L. (Tug) Wilson, successor to Major Griffith as Big Ten commissioner, was appointed Vice-President and Asa S. Bushnell, commissioner of the Eastern College Athletic Conference, was appointed Secretary of the U.S. Olympic Association.

In the 1948 Olympic Games, the U.S. was successful and relationships fairly harmonious except for Avery Brundage, former AAU president who had taken over as president of the U.S. Olympic Association, expressing his belief that "college athletes who receive scholarships because of their ability in sports become, in fact, professionals." (New York Times, Dec. 12, 1949)

The 1952 Olympic Games in Finland were the first in which the Soviet Union competed. The Russians showed immediately that they would challenge U.S. domination.

Willis O. Hunter, athletic director of the University of Southern California and chairman of the NCAA Olympic Committee, told the 1956 NCAA convention:

"A large majority of participants of the U.S. Olympic teams in the various sports schedules are either undergraduates or graduates training under their former collegiate coaches. A majority of the U.S. Olympic team coaches are also NCAA personnel. Therefore, it is only fitting that the NCAA member institutions assume a large share in raising funds to finance our Olympic teams.

"Bearing these facts in mind, the NCAA Olympic Committee feels that for future Olympiads an important function of the NCAA Olympic Committee will be the furtherance of NCAA interest in the U.S. Olympic Games Committees and administrative staff, consistent with NCAA policy. It is our thought that there should be rotation, and a geographical spread in reference to assignment." (NCAA Yearbook, 1955-56)

At Melbourne, Australia, in 1956, the USSR won more medals than the U.S.

Accumulated Grievances (1954-1960)

Although not publicized, a number of incidents and an accumulation of complaints were growing during the 1950s against the AAU's administration of amateur sports and its cavalier attitude in domineering Olympic matters.

In the frustrating sessions of the USOC Executive Board in 1958-59, the NCAA strongly advocated rotation of Board members and members of Games Committees to obtain new ideas and possibly relieve the situation of personal animosities. The only way rotation could be approved in 1958 was by making an agreement that the rule would not be retroactive, so that the incumbent AAU members would not rotate off for another eight years. Seeing that this was the only way the objective could be attained, the NCAA members accepted this AAU provision, and agreement was made. (USOC Minutes, 1958) This rule was subsequently rescinded by an AAU-led clique before it could affect any of the incumbents.

The NCAA also proposed a development program, and it was authorized under the Chairmanship of Thomas J. Hamilton, with equal membership from AAU and the NCAA, and one other member, General O'Donnell of the Air Force. The program made progress, but was kept under constant harassment, delays and opposition from AAU personnel.

Basic grievances as compiled by the NCAA included:

1. The major point of dissension is the dictatorial attitude of the AAU with reference to established policy in sports in which it is the international representative. The AAU appears to disregard the suggestion of others without considering the sport itself; its decisions too often have been based upon self-interests of the organization or the individuals involved.
2. Complaints registered with the AAU are not investigated, whether they be justified or unjustified. Requests by athletes for hearings have been ignored; institutional requests for hearings on suspensions have gone unanswered.
3. Athletes and coaches have been denied foreign trips when such denial would better

suit the purpose of the AAU. Invitations to athletes have been withheld when foreign participation would have prevented the same athletes from competing in an AAU event.

4. The AAU has neglected the vital area of research.

5. The AAU has even failed to correspond with certain countries regarding proposed international meets and has failed to develop exchange programs between the U.S. and other countries.

6. AAU track meets often are poorly managed and many times incompetent officials are used.

7. Poor planning has been exhibited by the AAU in preparing teams for foreign competition. Practice sites and schedules as well as travel accommodations are open to criticism.

8. The AAU has shown no special regard for the welfare and treatment of foreign athletes visiting the United States.

9. The AAU has failed to coordinate and process efficiently applications for U.S. and world records.

In January, 1960 the NCAA amended its definition of an amateur to emphasize that scholarship aid granted to students, who were also athletes, would not be misunderstood by Avery Brundage or his AAU colleagues. (NCAA Yearbook, 1959-60)

The AAU wrecked the tour of the Swedish National Basketball team by threatening suspension of eligibility in the winter of 1959-60 if it played a number of college teams. (AAU Magazine, Vol. 30, January 1960) This imposition of monopolistic control over college activities was unacceptable.

Further, the need for improvement of the Olympic organization was felt keenly, so the NCAA took action. At the 1959 NCAA Convention, a resolution was passed and transmitted to the Olympic Association President that the NCAA recommended and would support efforts to attain improved Olympic teams.

The NCAA cancelled the Articles of Agreement with the AAU in April 1960 and announced it would not honor any suspensions imposed on college students by the AAU. (New York Times, April 27, 1960)

New Negotiations (1960-1961)

The NCAA Executive Committee made a formal request to the President of the U.S. Olympic Committee to undertake a complete review of the organization and operations. The NCAA asked the USOC to correct several weaknesses that were damaging to the Olympic movement and a deterrent to the U.S. fielding its best teams.

A special committee for AAU and Olympic relations was appointed with Wilbur C. Johns, athletic director of UCLA, as chairman.

The Committee was organized to meet with a similar committee of the AAU to resolve differences and negotiate a new Articles of Alliance. The Committee met with the AAU group on June 4-5, 1960, and it was agreed the NCAA should write and transmit its proposals. This was done.

Unrest among the gymnastics and basketball coaches was prevalent. With urging from the National Association of Basketball Coaches, the National Basketball Committee of the United States (primarily a rules-making body) met and decided to seek recognition as the U.S. governing body in basketball, supplanting the AAU. Edward Steitz, of Springfield College, NBC representative, made the presentation at Rome, but was preemptorily dismissed by Bill Greim, AAU representative, who was president of FIBA, the international governing body for basketball.

At this time, the AAU paid the Swedish Amateur Basketball Federation \$7,000, and arranged another tour in 1961-62 of eight to 10 games to alleviate its past error. FIBA appointed Lou Wilkie, AAU, to convene a meeting of all basketball interests in the U.S. to solve the internal dispute.

Track, basketball and gymnastics coaches became aroused and requested separate Federations be formed in their respective sports.

Wilbur Johns' Committee on AAU and Olympics met with the officers of the USOC and the AAU Committee on December 15-16, 1960. Proposals for Articles of Alliance and changes in Olympic

Continued on page 8

U.S. Olympic Crisis: The Problem That Won't Go Away

Continued from page 7

organization were discussed. The AAU promised to submit its suggestions in writing to the NCAA Committee.

The AAU did not submit its suggestions as promised on February 3, 1961, and was requested again to do this by letter.

Johns' Committee on AAU-Olympic matters met again on May 23-24, 1961, and stated its beliefs and recommendations:

"In essence our Committee believes the following:

"(a) That the AAU of the United States, which claims to have been designated the governing body in nineteen (19) different sports (although their official publication lists only 14 for which they hold membership in an International Federation) is no longer truly representative of all interests in certain sports, and is certainly not the best representative group for NCAA interests in specific sports.

"(b) That in these specific sports, basketball, track and field, gymnastics and swimming, new organizations are needed as International Federation representatives, if the best interests of these sports are to be furthered at home and abroad.

"(c) That the organizations which contribute most in the development and support of any sport in the United States should be the officially recognized representative to the International Federations, or should have at least equal representation in the organization so designated. (Development and support, as used in this context, means specifically: teaching, coaching, acquiring facilities, arranging competition schedules, recruiting candidates, stimulating interest of participants and spectators, promoting National and International competition.)

"(d) That definite steps must be taken to break the 'strangle hold' of the AAU, if the NCAA is to acquire its rightful place in International representation, particularly in those Olympic sports which are completely dominated by NCAA athletes.

"(e) That the AAU has shamefully neglected to explore and foster International competition in many Olympic sports, and as a result of this neglect, our Olympic team representatives are at a great disadvantage.

"(f) That one of the primary problems is the self-serving interests of the AAU leadership and their unwillingness to evaluate the merits of any suggested changes.

"(g) That positive steps must be taken by the NCAA if we expect to bring about these desired changes which we believe will result in general improvement of our competitive strength in International and Olympic competition.

"(h) That the U.S. Olympic Association organization is completely outmoded and should be reorganized so as to create a vital continuing structure. (Reorganization would include Constitution and Olympic Executive Board Games Committees, and Coaches' selection.)

"(i) That Constitutional provision should be made to insure a strong and continuing development program.

"During the February 3 meeting with the AAU officers and after lengthy and detailed discussion of the most urgent problems, it became evident that the AAU people were not inclined to agree to anything unless we were willing to 'deal.' They set forth certain possibilities of conceding certain changes in the area of International representation, but only on the basis that the NCAA would immediately withdraw support of the National Bas-

ketball Committee's effort to be recognized as the United States membership in FIBA, the international governing body for basketball. As chairman of your Committee, I told Mr. Barack that we were not in any position to make such a 'deal.'" (Report of Special NCAA Committee, May 21, 1961)

Action taken at the May 1961 meeting of the Special NCAA Committee was as follows:

"The NCAA Executive Committee be informed that (1) negotiations with the AAU representatives are discontinued, (2) the Articles of Alliance between NCAA and AAU have been dissolved and no new articles have been approved, (3) we recommend to the NCAA Executive Committee that the NCAA lend all its effort to bring about the formation of new organizations to represent the U.S. in basketball and gymnastics to the International Federations, (4) the Committee believes the new organizations must be truly representative of the amateur sports interests of the U.S. (historically these have been high schools, colleges, armed services, YMCA and AAU), (5) the position of the NCAA is that we need different representation in certain other sports in the International Federations, and we recommend a committee be appointed to study and determine those sports needing a revision of representation, and (6) we recommend that this committee be discharged."

On a separate front, in mid-August 1961, the U.S. Handball Association terminated its five-year agreement with the AAU. (U.S. Handball Association Bulletin, September 8, 1961)

Nonetheless, the NCAA Executive Committee voted for the Special Committee to meet on September 15, 1961, with Olympic and AAU representatives for a final effort to resolve the questions. This meeting ended in a stalemate with no progress. (END OF PART ONE)

Memories Jarred in Tale of Homecoming

By JIM MURRAY

Los Angeles Times

The Rose Bowl was not at stake. ABC managed to pass up the game. Howard Cosell was nowhere in evidence. The Chicago Bears scouts saw no reason to attend and not even the NFL talent combine asked for a 3-deep chart.

The crowd ran well up into the hundreds. Red Smith, Arthur Daley, Sports Illustrated and Chris Schenkel didn't even know it was being played. It would make the "Weekend Games" section of the New York Times right under the Albright-Lebanon Valley score and just above the Bloomsburg-East Stroudsburg biggie. The scalpers did a very unbrisk business; there were plenty of bad seats available.

The books did not list a point-spread. Betting was mostly man-to-man. All seats were between the end zones, in fact, were between the 20-yard lines. They had no backs on them. The men's rooms were portable.

This is the country where George Washington slept. The weather was nice for New England this time of the year. It was merely raining. Visibility was zero and it was like sitting under a slow leak. They would have turned the lights on in the second quarter except they didn't have any. Mark Harmon was suited up, but didn't get in the game.

★ ★ ★ ★

Still, this game was a classic before there even was a UCLA. And, after all, Amherst was putting its unbeaten record on the line. They had crushed American International, Bowdoin, Tufts, Springfield, Wesleyan and Rochester and other Northeast powerhouses and had a chance to break into the top 300 nationally. And now, Trinity, conquerors of Bates, RPI, Coast Guard and other football powers had a chance to spoil it.

Trinity-Amherst will never make game of the week. If something historic had happened, like someone ran the wrong way or one of the teams got a fifth down, there would have been nobody but Bill Lee of the Hartford Courant and myself to report it.

If someone had stolen the ball, they would have had to call the game or reach in the glass case at the field house and take out the 1886 ball with "Amherst 16-8" written on it.

This was Trinity College, home of the Gold-and-Blue, where football is just another P.E. class, where they consider TCU just a trade school, Stanford an upstart, and California a place where stagecoach robbers hang out. Once, at a faculty tea, someone idly mentioned that California had elected a movie star governor and the dean inquired politely, "What's a movie star?" A philosophy professor wondered if it was Mary Pickford.

The press box was as partisan as a USC card stunt (in this part of the country, card stunt is where the guy at the carnival takes the ace of spades out of your ear).

Trinity fumbled on the first play but, then, things got bad. I expect

they got their game plan, as usual, out of Ovid. They call audibles in Latin.

Amherst won, but heck, they get their players from as far away as Sudbury and Hingham. Blatant overemphasis. The final score on the Trinity score board was XXXIV to VII. I expect the college papers' lead will be "Haec olim meminisse fersitan juvabit" which, loosely translated from the Virgil, is "Shucks, it's just a game."

It was Homecoming Week for Trinity and I was here because it was 29 years since I graduated magna-cum-skin-of-the-teeth and they gave me a medal—I guess because I found work in the interim. Frank Fasi, the mayor of Honolulu and probably the future governor of Hawaii, was on hand for the same reason.

A class reunion, for those of you who have put it off, is a masochistic enterprise about on a par with reading your own obituary.

I was shocked at the changes in Hartford. For instance, Sisson Ave. It was about a half-mile wide when I was a kid. It's shrunk to two lanes. And surely you all remember how far away East Hartford used to be? A half day journey at least. Well, it's like a 90-cent cab ride. With tip.

"It's smaller than I thought," my wife murmured, looking out at this capital city from our hotel room window. "It's shrunk is all," I told her. "It used to be much bigger when I was a kid."

"What tunnel will we be sitting at in the game?" she asked. "Will we need binoculars?" "No," I said. "But you might bring a lantern." "Oh, look!" she said. "Here's a 'Mark Harmon' on the Amherst team. From 'Cochituate, Mass.' Isn't that a coincidence?"

★ ★ ★ ★

I peered in a dormitory window. A young lady smiled out at me. I was taken aback. "Didn't allow women in the rooms when I went to school here. Now, they live in 'em."

A young man opened the window. "Would you like to come in?" he invited. "Well," I said, "I used to live here from time-to-time. With Jack Cohane."

The room had changed. They had McGovern stickers where Cohane had his pictures of Roosevelt. The poker table was gone and the girl made me nervous. I half expected someone to come rushing in and shout, "Get her off the window, quick! Dean Hood is coming!"

I thanked the young man and his girlfriend. I left. As I closed the door, I heard one of them say, "Who was that?" And the cool answer came, "I dunno; some old grad."

Old grad?! Me?! No! I'm not. I'm young and slim in my white buck shoes and it's the summer of '43 and the chapel bell is ringing and I've got an 8:30 in Philosophy 4A and none of us is ever going to be old, ever. And just who are all these grey headed old imposters who say they went to school with me? My classmates were young and shining and gay and carefree, not these somber insurance men. Besides, we always beat Amherst.

NCAA Briefs

Gettysburg College will construct a fieldhouse to be named in honor of John A. Hauser, a member of the Board of Trustees who has had a long-standing interest in athletics and physical education. The fieldhouse will accommodate four tennis courts, three basketball courts, a four-lane track and permanent cage areas for baseball and golf. The fieldhouse is the second phase of a three-part construction program.

* * * *

Pomona College in California has formed an athletic alliance with Pitzer College and its teams are known as Pomona-Pitzer. Pitzer was previously an all-female institution but began admitting male students in 1970. The male students from Pitzer are eligible for the Pomona teams as the schools are next to each other in the Claremont Colleges complex.

* * *

Jackson State College in Mississippi was thinking of renaming Mississippi Memorial Stadium "Payton Place," after sophomore running back Walter Payton, who had an outstanding season. In one game, he rushed for 279 yards and seven touchdowns and a pair of two point conversions.

* * * *

When Tom Osborne was first hired to coach at Nebraska, he received no salary, but was able to eat free at the training table. Next season, he takes over for Bob Devaney as the head Husker coach. His philosophy? "I feel that playing college football is not necessarily a right, but more or less a privilege."

Top-Ranked Bisons Eye Soccer Title

No. 1 ranked Howard University, which upset St. Louis University, 3-2, last year to win the National Collegiate Soccer Championship, will return to defend its title this month.

The National Collegiate Soccer Championship will be played Dec. 27 and 29 in Miami's Orange Bowl as part of the Orange Bowl Festival.

Howard registered three consecutive shutouts in the first three rounds to qualify as one of the four semifinalists. The Bisons turned back Pennsylvania, 2-0, before 11,000 at Penn's Franklin Field to highlight third round action. That shutout went with Howard's previous 4-0 win over Clemson and 9-0 rout of Duke.

Cornell ended Harvard's hopes for a return trip to Miami with a 2-0 home field victory. Cornell had earlier recorded a 3-2 win over Long Island and a 3-1 victory over Army to stay alive in the Tournament.

Cornell's opponent in the semifinal round will be UCLA. The Bruins defeated San Jose State, 3-1, in the third round to advance. UCLA also has a 5-0 shutout over Washington in the second round. The Far West region is exempt from playing first round games.

Perennial power St. Louis still has a third round contest remaining. The Billikens will play at Ohio University Saturday, Dec. 9. The winner of that game will earn the right to play Howard in the semifinals in the Orange Bowl Dec. 27.

BOWL LINE-UPS

PELICAN BOWL
Grambling vs. North Carolina Central, Dec. 2, Durham, N.C.

LIBERTY BOWL
Georgia Tech vs. Iowa State, Dec. 18, Memphis, Tenn.

FIESTA BOWL
Missouri vs. Arizona State, Dec. 23, Tempe, Ariz.

TANGERINE BOWL
Kent State vs. East Carolina, Dec. 29, Orlando, Fla.

PEACH BOWL
North Carolina State vs. West Virginia, Dec. 29, Atlanta, Ga.

ASTRO BLUEBONNET BOWL
Tennessee vs. LSU, Dec. 30, Houston, Tex.

GATOR BOWL
Colorado vs. Auburn, Dec. 30, Jacksonville, Fla.

SUN BOWL
North Carolina vs. Texas Tech, Dec. 30, El Paso, Tex.

SUGAR BOWL
Oklahoma vs. Penn State, Dec. 31, New Orleans, La.

COTTON BOWL
Alabama vs. Texas, Jan. 1, Dallas, Tex.

ORANGE BOWL
Nebraska vs. Notre Dame, Jan. 1, Miami, Fla.

ROSE BOWL
USC vs. Ohio State, Jan. 1, Pasadena, Calif.

From the Sidelines...



When Arizona State football player Sal Olivo was interviewed after playing Brigham Young University, it went something like this:

Question: "What was the toughest team you played against this year?"

Answer: "I'd say Brigham Young."

Question: "Why Brigham Young?"

Answer: "Because that's the only game I've played in."

* * * *

When Chris Gartner, Indiana's Swedish soccer-style kicker, booted four field goals against Wisconsin for a Big Ten record, his father, the Bishop of Gothenburg, and mother were in the stands, watching Chris for the first time in a college game. Said one Hoosier fan, "That Gartner—he's some son-of-a-bishop."

* * * *

A writer took one look at Mike Johnson, Western Michigan's 5-9, 165-pound defensive back, and asked him how he made 56 tackles last season. Replied Johnson: "I'm so small, blockers just run right by me and look for someone bigger to hit."

* * * *

Does facial hair adversely affect performance? Not if USC's offensive line is any gauge. The Trojan blockers, headed for the Rose Bowl against Ohio State Jan. 1, may be the team's strongest unit and all starters except tackle Allen Gallaher wear moustaches. To which coach John McKay adds a postscript: "Yeah, but Gallaher has the best-looking girl friend."

Badger Gridders Impressed With LSU—and Vice-Versa

Recently LSU sports information director Paul Manasseh received a letter from two University of Wisconsin football players. The two, Christopher Davis and Randy Safranek, were starting cornerbacks for the Badgers. While Davis is a junior, Safranek is a senior. Their letter to the LSU Athletic Department is as follows:

Dear Sirs,

We would like to compliment you, the people of Louisiana and especially your team on the weekend we spent in Baton Rouge.

All truly demonstrated the quality of your program; particularly evident was your players' appreciation for the game of football. They were real gentlemen and seemed to greatly enjoy their involvement in football.

In a day when the merits of college football are under scrutiny, your players attest to the exceptional experience involvement in the game can be.

To conclude, may we add that we both hope and suspect Sports Illustrated was right.

Thank you,
Christopher Davis
Randy Safranek

Wade Stinson Resigns A. D. Post at Kansas U.



WADE STINSON
Resigns at K.U.

Kansas University athletic director Wade Stinson has announced his resignation from the post he has held for the past eight years.

Stinson, a member of the NCAA Council and chairman of the Extra Events Committee, will also give up those positions.

"This was a difficult decision to make and was arrived at with a great deal of reluctance," he said. "However, after carefully considering all the pertinent facts and problems, the only logical solution is to sever relationships."

Stinson cited several reasons for his decision. "I value athletics very highly," he said, "but the day of supporting ourselves (Kansas) on a well-rounded program is gone. It's getting so that it's not so much for the students but for the alumni."

"Please understand—this is my decision. However, I make the decision for two primary reasons. Number one, we have financial problems, and in trying to solve these problems, I have encountered road blocks at every turn."

"Number two, I have a definite and strong philosophy about the job of an athletic director and his duties. I have encountered a wide difference of opinion among a few people outside the university as to whether mine is the correct philosophy."

"For the good of athletics at not only the University of Kansas but everywhere, I hope the institutions will support the programs financially and stand up and be counted and indicate publicly exactly what kind of program they desire. If they want an honest program, say so and stick with it. If not, they should be prepared to pay the price and that price is the future of intercollegiate athletics."

"I fear for that future. This win or else, win at any cost, attitude will kill the program we all love."

"Finally, I spoke at several gatherings of our alums last sum-

mer and indicated that those functions how athletics would be operated here at K.U. as long as I was director and charged with its administration. Exercising a firm hand is never popular, but when its firmness is eroded by outside influences to where it becomes ineffective, then the end is at hand."

NCAA Executive Director Walter Byers said of Stinson's action: "His resignation not only constitutes a serious loss for the University of Kansas, but for intercollegiate athletics. He is a nationally recognized leader and, as vice-president of NCAA District 5, he was one of the most respected members of the NCAA Council. The University is faced with the difficult problem of replacing an unusually able man and, at the same time, maintaining institutional control of its athletic program."

Stinson's resignation didn't specify any date, but he said he would leave by the end of the year.

Inaugural C.D. Soccer Tourney Down to Semis

The inaugural NCAA College Division Soccer champion will be crowned Dec. 9 on the campus of Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville.

Four teams from the original starting field of 24 remain with Ononta, California State University at Chico, Baltimore and SIU-Edwardsville meeting to determine the first national champion of the NCAA's College Division.

Ononta will face Chico State on Dec. 7 in the first semifinal game, followed by a clash between Baltimore and SIU-Ed-

wardsville in the other semi.

The championship game will be played Saturday at 1:30 p.m. between the winners of Thursday's games.

Ononta, which began the tourney as the No. 3 seeded team from the New York area, has been the surprise entry thus far. It defeated Adelphi, the No. 2 New York seed, 6-1, in the opening round and followed with a 3-0 whitewash of No. 1 seed Hartwick. Ononta then dropped Springfield, the No. 2 seed from the New England region, 2-1, to gain the semis.

Chico State dropped Seattle Pacific, 3-2, and Cal State Fullerton, 1-0, to advance to the semis from the Far West Region, which was exempt from playing a first-round game.

Baltimore, the No. 2 seed from the South, has defeated Loyola of Maryland, 7-1, South Florida, 1-0, and East Stroudsburg State, the No. 1 seed from the Pennsylvania-New Jersey-Delaware Region, 3-0, to move into the semis.

SIU-Edwardsville, coached by former St. Louis coach Bob Guelker, was also exempt from the first round from the Midwest. SIU downed Eastern Illinois, 3-0, and Akron, 3-2, to advance to the semis as the No. 1 seed in the Midwest.

The University Division tournament, which is now underway in regional play, will be concluded Dec. 27 and 29 in Miami, Fla., during the Orange Bowl Festival, with Howard University of Washington, D.C., favored to defend its championship.

COLLEGE DIVISION BOWL LINE-UPS

BOARDWALK BOWL
California-Davis vs. Massachusetts, Dec. 9, Atlantic City, N.J.

GRANTLAND RICE BOWL
Louisiana Tech vs. Tennessee Tech, Dec. 9, Baton Rouge, La.

PIONEER BOWL
Drake vs. Tennessee State, Dec. 9, Wichita Falls, Tex.

CAMELLIA BOWL
Cal Poly (San Luis Obispo) vs. North Dakota U., Dec. 9, Sacramento, Calif.

College Division Regional Crowns on Line in Bowls

Four NCAA College Division I regional championships will be decided Dec. 9 when eight of the top college division teams clash in season finales.

The West championship will be decided in the 12th annual Camellia Bowl in Sacramento, Calif., as California Polytechnic, San Luis Obispo (8-0-1) tangles with North Dakota University (9-1).

The Midwest title will be on the line in Wichita Falls, Tex., in the Pioneer Bowl as Drake (7-4) faces Tennessee State (10-1).

The Midwest championship pits Tennessee Tech (10-1) against undefeated Louisiana Tech (11-0) in the Grantland Rice Bowl in Baton Rouge, La.

The Boardwalk Bowl in Atlantic City, N.J., will pair Massachusetts (8-2) against the University of California, Davis (6-1-2) for the East title.

Cal Poly SLO shared the California Collegiate Athletic Association championship with U.C. Riverside. Both teams were undefeated, in league play, but didn't meet each other. The Highlanders finished the year at 9-1.

North Dakota won its bid after a hectic North Central Confer-

ence race with North Dakota State and South Dakota.

Drake, the only college division team in the rugged Missouri Valley Conference, has lost its last two games against University Division teams, but was issued the bid on strength of its seasonal performance against a tough schedule.

The Bulldogs will face Tennessee State, which is making its third consecutive bowl appearance after racking up two wins in the Grantland Rice Bowl.

Louisiana Tech, which has played in a college division bowl game three out of the last four years, will have its hands full against Ohio Valley Conference champion Tennessee Tech.

Massachusetts won its first six games of the season before being upset by Bucknell, 28-15. The Redmen wrapped up the Yankee Conference championship to earn the invitation to the Boardwalk Bowl to face at-large contender Cal Davis, the winner of the Far West Conference. The Aggies don't give athletic scholarships.

Each of the College Division I bowl games will be regionally telecast by ABC-TV.

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.

Unacceptable Benefits

Situation: A commercial agency (e.g. movie theater, restaurant, car dealer) wishes to make available its service (movie tickets, dinners, use of car) to members of an institution's athletic team free or at a reduced rate. (179)

Question: May a student-athlete receive such services free or at a reduced rate?

Answer: No. It is not permissible for student-athletes to receive such benefits unless they are also available to the student body in general. Providing the service to members of the football squad and band, for example, does NOT meet this requirement. [C3-1-(f)-(6)]

Out-of-Season Basketball

Situation: A student-athlete enrolled in an NCAA member institution participates in out-of-season, organized basketball competition involving teams which have less than five members per team and may or may not be conducted in less than regulation time. (183)

Question: Does participation in this type of outside basketball competition jeopardize a student-athlete's eligibility to participate in intercollegiate basketball competition?

Answer: Yes. [C3-9-(c)]

Recruiting—Improper Inducements

Situation: A member institution's alumni group or booster club wishes to honor prospective student-athletes for outstanding athletic accomplishments and present an award to the honorees. (184)

Question: Is the presentation of such awards permissible?

Answer: No. The presentation of such an award would be considered an improper inducement. [B1-1-(a)]

Sports Camps and Clinics

Situation: For purposes of the Association's sports camp or clinic interpretations, a prospective student-athlete is one who has finished classes in the spring after his junior year in high school. These interpretations prohibit the participation or employment of such a prospective student-athlete in a camp or clinic with which a member institution's athletic department staff or facilities are involved. (186)

Question: Does this definition of a prospect also include junior college students or those who have completed junior college and not yet enrolled in a four-year college?

Answer: Yes. A junior college student is considered to be a prospective student-athlete. [B1-3, B1-1-(a)]

1,600 Prediction—Rank-in-Class

Situation: A member institution utilizes a high school student's rank-in-class to determine his predictability under the NCAA 1,600 rule. (175)

Question: Does the institution use the total number of students in the young man's high school class at the time he began as a freshman or does it use the total number at the time the accumulative rank-in-class is determined?

Answer: The institution must use the total number of students in the class at the end of the period for which the rank is based. [4-6-(b)-(1)-O.I. 409]

CERTIFICATIONS

The following meets and games have been certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee in accordance with NCAA Bylaw 2-2:

GYMNASTICS

National Gymnastics Clinic, Dec. 26-30, Sarasota, Fla.

BASKETBALL

Missouri Valley Conference-Southeastern Conference Charity, (formerly Press-Scimitar Sertoma Charity), April 1, 1973, Memphis, Tenn.
National Association of Basketball Coaches East-West All-Star Game, March 31, 1973, Dayton, Ohio.

INDOOR TRACK AND FIELD

National Invitation Indoor Track Meet, Jan. 12, College Park, Md.
Philadelphia Track Classic, Jan. 19, Philadelphia, Pa.
Examiner Indoor Games, Jan. 26, 1973, San Francisco, Calif.
Oklahoma City Jaycees Invitational, Jan. 26-27, 1973, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Graduate 'N' Club Indoor Meet, Feb. 3, 1973, Natchitoches, La.

SOCCER CLUBS

The following soccer teams have been certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee in accordance with the provisions of Constitution 3-9-(d). The certification of each team shall be in effect until Aug. 31, 1973, unless the membership is otherwise notified:

CALIFORNIA—Northern California Bears, Corte Madera.
INDIANA—Indiana Senior All-Stars, Bloomington; West Indiana Senior All-Stars, Bloomington.
MARYLAND—T. F. Casa Bianca Soccer Club, Baltimore.
MASSACHUSETTS—Worcester College All-Stars, Worcester.
MISSOURI—Kutis Soccer Club, St. Louis.

Toledo Has a Real 'Tom Terrific'

By JIM TAYLOR

Toledo Blade Sports Writer

Tom Kozelko is a throwback to the Great American Image of what we thought an athlete should be 30 or 40 years ago.

He is in the style of Frank Merriwell and Pete Dawkins, Bill Bradley and Jack Armstrong, Wes Fesler and Tom Harmon. Each of those stalwarts fit the image of the heroic, clean-living citizen-athlete.

He, that heroic image, existed perhaps only in our minds.

He was brave and kind, helped little old ladies can their tomatoes, drank milkshakes, ran 90 yards for touchdowns against Rummy State, scored winning baskets, and would rather kiss his old Schwinn bike than a girl.

He lived—only on celluloid, in dime novels, in a talking box, or in the imaginations of those who wrote about him.

And yet, here is Kozelko, a senior now at the University of Toledo, talking as you might expect a long-lost fictional hero to talk, as you hope he might.

Question: Are you a dedicated basketball player?

Answer: "Yes, I suppose I am, especially to the coaches and the school. They gave me a scholarship and I want to do everything I can to pay them back.

Question: Do you drink or smoke?

Answer: No, I don't.

Question: Are you a swinger?

Answer: Oh, no. (Almost blushing.)

Kozelko is 6-8, 220 pounds, well-proportioned, dark-haired, good looking in a boyish way, native of Traverse City, Mich., a shooter extraordinary, who lifted TU to a tie for the Mid-American Conference basketball championship last season and along the way won MAC player-of-the-year honors. He averaged 24.3 points per game, set a single-season Rocket point record of 608 and six times scored more than 30 points.

He is unselfish to a fault, often passing when he should be shooting, and caring more, perhaps, for his teammates' feelings than for his own well-being.

If all this sounds faintly phony, forget it. Tom Terrific is genuine in these attitudes.

He is immersed in this team thing, and if something good happens to Tom Kozelko as a spinoff, why, fine.

But he found last season he couldn't shrink from the roar of the greasepaint and the smell of the crowd. He couldn't be just another member of the team, another basketball player as he might have hoped.

The cloak of national anonymity was snatched away early in the season during the University of Michigan tournament when Kozelko, hitting from a cluster of angles, scored 36 points against Detroit and then 31 against the Wolverines to lead Toledo to a sweep and the UM tourney title.

Utah State Proud Of Degrees Given

We live in an era when many criticize college football as simply a training ground for professional teams. Utah State University coach Chuck Mills says it's more than that.

"Since I've been at Utah State (the past five years), 89 per cent of the players who have completed their eligibility have earned their degrees," he states.

"Many of the junior college transfers are a quarter or so behind because of lack of proper courses in J.C. or changing their major. In these situations, we usually keep the player and have him coach our frosh until the degree is earned."

Tom Terrific was polite, and helpful, and forthright with his answers, but at the same time shy and somewhat overcome by it all.

"If you think he was good here, just wait. He'll have better nights," teammate and TU captain Tim Harman said afterward.

And Kozelko did, scoring 39 points against Western Michigan, 30 against Miami, and 32 against Kent State in big MAC games, and another 33 against Morehead.

Without him, TU would have finished somewhere in the middle, perhaps even lower, in the MAC. With him, the Rockets tied for the title and barely missed moving on to the NCAA championship when Ohio University squeezed out an overtime victory in the vanishing seconds of a playoff game.

"He certainly improved from his sophomore to his junior year and a lot of it was due to his more determined and aggressive play. To me that's the most important thing in Tom—it will be frightening if he improves that much again, and we certainly hope it happens," coach Bob Nichols says.

After his early scoring bursts, Kozelko was mauled, manhandled, elbowed, shoved, chopped, and held as he tried to maneuver in the middle.

In a way, it was an extreme compliment—opponents don't gang up on weaklings.

But by the end, the constant pounding was taking its toll.

"I think he was as tired mentally as he was physically toward the end," Nichols says. "I'm sure we're going to see more of the same unless we can prove ourselves in different areas. Better outside shooting would help open it up.

"We have two sophomores moving up who are 6-8 and I think they will help. One of them will be a backup center. I would like to get a decent amount of playing time for a backup center so Tom doesn't have to play 40 minutes."

One of Nichols' biggest fears is that TK won't shoot enough.

"Our center plays close to the basket and that's the place to shoot the ball. Your percentages are better. I'd like to see Tom shoot more. Actually, I'd like to see everybody shoot more when they get in close."

Tom Terrific has a silky touch with either hand. He can shoot a jumper facing the basket, or a

hook left or right with his back to the goal almost equally well. And he's forceful going up underneath for a layup.

To better combat the rough-house style of ball that he finds is a way of life in the middle, Kozelko stayed around Toledo during the week this past summer, meeting basketball highwaymen like Steve Mix, Butch Komives, and others, in pickup games, polishing his skills and learning the nuances of play that only a crafty, experienced player can pass on.

"I'd jump in the car on Friday and drive home to Traverse City (250-plus miles) and then come back on Monday. I spent the weekends at home and the weekdays here playing basketball. During the season I don't do much other than play the game and go to class," Tom says.

The car is a 1968 Pontiac with 125,000 miles on it.

"I got it used and it had about 30,000 on it then. I guess I put about 1,000 miles on it a week. I haven't had any trouble with it yet. I really don't mind the drive," TU's king of the road, says.

After working with Kozelko last season, former TU star Mix said: "I had him coming to the ball more. I know he can shoot. He shot me out a couple of times, and with Tom in the pivot, the other guys can get three feet closer to the basket with the defense sagging. I also told him, 'You're the center of attention and you've got to be the scorer.'"

Rocket assistant coach Bob Conroy, who does the bulk of TU recruiting, visited Kozelko, and Traverse City, constantly during Tom's senior year.

But Conroy had to convince Kozelko that he not only should come to Toledo, but go to any college.

"We had a poor year my senior season, and I was depressed. I didn't know whether I wanted to go anywhere," Kozelko remembers.

He wasn't heavily recruited, but Conroy and Nichols knew they had a prize if they could land him.

"I saw him about three times," Nichols recalls, "and I thought he could be just great."

As a senior in high school, Kozelko suffered a sprained ankle and perhaps this discouraged college scouts. His weight dropped to 180, and he plays best at 220.

THE NCAA RECORD

A roundup of current membership activities and personnel changes

DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS

J. EDWARD DONNELLY, AD at Vermont, will retire in the spring after serving in that post for 20 years. . . . Central Michigan will fete retiring AD DAN ROSE at a Dec. 8 luncheon. . . . Shepherd College will be under the guidance of Dr. WILLIAM F. STIER, JR.

COACHES

FOOTBALL—RAY CALLAHAN has resigned from the U. of Cincinnati post. . . . Wake Forest has released TOM HARPER. . . . BOB GOIN resigned from BETHANY and was replaced by assistant DON AULT. . . . ROD RUST has been reassigned at North Texas State. He'll stay with the University, but not as head coach. . . . LEN JARDINE resigned at Brown. . . . JIM WOOD was released at New Mexico State. . . . DWIGHT (DIKE) BEEDE, 69, will retire from Youngstown after being the only coach in the school's history.

BASKETBALL—BILL MENE-FEE will retire at the end of this season at Baylor. Assistant coach CARROLL DAWSON will succeed him.

SOCCER—GEORGES EDELINE replaces BUCK DAVIDSON, who resigned for health reasons, at George Washington.

TENNIS—LUCIAN GATEWOOD has replaced PAUL WALKER at Kent State.

NEWSMAKERS

FACULTY REPS—Professor GLENN FRANK at Kent State.
DIED—FRANCIS (FRANK) X. REAGAN, 53, one of Pennsylvania's all-time football greats and former coach and AD at Villanova. . . . JOHN F. (CHICK) MEEHAN, 79, coach at Syracuse, New York U., and Manhattan from 1920-37. . . . GEORGE (POTSY) CLARK, 78, former coach and later athletic director at Nebraska.

WILLIAM (BILL) DOCHERTY, 57, former football, baseball and basketball coach at Haverford College. . . . BOBBY MCBRIDE, defensive half back at Wilkes College, from injuries suffered in a game against King's Point. . . . DONALD F. FRAIL, 49, track coach at Marietta (Ohio) College, of cancer. . . . MATTHEW T. GEIS, former track and cross country coach at Princeton from 1932-56, of cancer at age 84. . . . Brother JOSEPH MURPHY, 78, moderator of athletics at Manhattan College.

RETIRING—MICKEY O'BRIEN as trainer at Tennessee after 35 years.

SPORTS INFORMATION DIRECTORS—STEVE KLEIN at SUNY-New Paltz.



Penn St. Happy With Soccer Attendance

The growth of intercollegiate soccer was nowhere more evident this season than at Penn State.

The Nittany Lions, national quarterfinalists last year, played all their home games at night this fall. Lights, an electric scoreboard and additional seating were installed this year at newly named Jeffrey Field.

With the nocturnal approach, the Lions drew crowds of 2,800, 3,500, 3,800, 5,000 and a

school record 6,200 for their meeting with previously unbeaten Army.

Television has even come onto the scene as the above picture shows. Penn State Television taped the Penn State-Shippensburg State game for delayed broadcast over most of the state and parts of New York and Maryland.

The Lions kept in stride with the off-the-field improvements by gaining their third consecutive berth in the NCAA playoffs.



Alex Wilson and Wife Mayme

Notre Dame's Wilson Retires After 40 Years of Coaching

By DAVE KEMPTON

Notre Dame
Asst. Sports Information Director

Alex Wilson probably gave little thought of the prospects for becoming a star athlete in 1924. After all, he had just dropped out of high school to start working in a bank in his native Montreal.

He hardly knew what the word amateurism meant. The Olympics, as he discovered four years later, were another "dream" world and even more so was competition on the collegiate level in the United States.

Funny how an uncertain future changes.

Today he can talk of every Olympiad since 1928—and of its great athletes—with authority. And his contemporaries among the collegiate ranks in this country talk of Alex Wilson with equal authority and praise, calling him one of modern track's pioneers.

Wilson, who will officially retire from Notre Dame in December, to an extent has changed very little since he entered school here in 1929. Like many veteran coaches in his "minor" sport, he has done a workmanlike job without loads of glory while still turning in productive campaigns.

And he still possesses a quick, radiant smile and a pleasing personality capable of communicating with today's collegiate athletics. "Kids today, just like 40 years

ago, must have some confidence instilled in them," he reasons.

Confidence is something Alex never had to grope for, even at a young age. Despite being forced to leave high school to help support his family, it was his athletic ability that eventually saved him.

He completed his prep work at night, continued to compete in amateur track meets and then finally took his gangly but sturdy body to Notre Dame when Irish coach John Nicholson discovered him while running five- and 10-mile races with a small track club, the Montreal Harriers.

Nicholson, who coached the Montreal A.C. during the summer months, accomplished two things with Alex. He won him over to his idea that he was built for middle-distance running and, in the process, landed him on the 1928 Canadian Olympic team.

Nicholson once said: "It was a task to break him of his long-distance habits, but it was worth it. His greatness, like that of European runners, lies in versatility."

"I was in a dream world at Amsterdam. I was so young I didn't even realize what was going on. Everything seemed so big and large," Alex said. "And then this past summer, while camping in Europe, we spent a night outside the Olympic Stadium at Amsterdam and I was amused while realizing that it seated 'only' 15,000."

Despite his inexperience, he won a medal while running on the 1600-meter relay

team. He also gained the semifinals in both the 400 and 800 meters.

During the next four years, his career at Notre Dame equalled that of any other runner in the country. He made national headlines after winning the Millrose 600-yard run in New York. The same year, he also set the American indoor record for the quarter mile (49.3). At that time, he also held the world record for the 500-yard run (57.4), set in the summer of 1931.

Alex ended his competitive running career ("I still jog several miles every morning with our cross country team.") in 1932 at the Los Angeles Olympics.

He finished second in the 800-meter run and third in the 400-meter run. "I had better control of myself in '32 as compared to the '28 Olympics," he said.

In 1934, he was honored while being selected as the head coach for the Canadian team in the British Empire Games.

He spent the next 18 years on the athletic staff at Loyola University (Chicago), serving at one time or another as the athletic director, swimming, basketball, cross country and track coach.

Wilson, now 64, then succeeded Elvin (Doc) Handy, who resigned to enter private business, at Notre Dame.

"Forty years is a long time but it's been fun, especially when the athletes are willing to work," remarked Alex. "Sometimes, however, you feel like things have changed somewhat, that it's not that much fun as

compared to 25 years ago, but then my wife, Mayme, remarks, 'maybe you're not as much fun either'."

Wilson, who calls Cornelius Warmerdam and Jesse Owens the greatest track athletes, figures his favorite sport still has a future. Even in the Olympics.

"The trip to Europe and Munich was great but the actual Olympics were plagued by trouble," he says.

And he points the accusing finger in one direction. "We (the U.S. team) had nobody in complete charge, giving our athletes any direction. The administration (the U.S. Olympic Committee) should hand out more discipline and have someone responsible in control of things."

"The Olympic coaches should not have all the problems while other officials do little or nothing," reasoned Wilson.

The record book is clear concerning Wilson. While spending 22 years at Notre Dame, his outdoor track teams won two Central Collegiate titles (1963, '64) while placing high in the NCAA finals on several occasions. His teams have also won nine indoor CC titles. In cross country, the Irish have placed among the top 10 in the NCAA 12 times, winning the national title in 1957.

And Alex, who plans to join a stock firm after a trip to the Far East to see one of his four children, was selected NCAA Cross Country Coach of the Year in 1971.

The United States will participate in the 1973 World University Games in Moscow, Russia, Aug. 15-25, along with more than 100 nations and more than 3,000 student-athletes. But to do so, we need your help. Official pins and patches have been designed and may be purchased at a cost of \$2 per item. Share our pride by wearing a patch or pin and help get the U.S. a step closer to Moscow.



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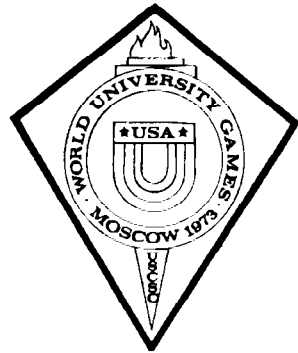
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THEY'RE OFF—The first NCAA national championships of the 1972-73 year were the cross country meets for both College and University Divisions. Details and results are on Page 3.



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NEWS



NCAA Calendar of Coming Events

Event	Site or Host	Date	Event	Site or Host	Date
NCAA College Division Soccer Championships	Southern Illinois U. Edwardsville, Ill.	Dec. 7 & 9	NCAA College Division Wrestling Championships	South Dakota St. U. Brookings, S.D.	March 2-3
NCAA University Division Soccer Championships	Orange Bowl Miami, Fla.	Dec. 27 & 29	NCAA University Division Wrestling Championships	U. of Washington Seattle, Wash.	March 8-10
American Association of College Baseball Coaches Convention	Conrad Hilton Chicago, Ill.	Jan. 4-7	National Collegiate Skiing Championships	Middlebury College Middlebury, Vt.	March 8-10
Collegiate Athletics Business Managers Convention	Palmer House Chicago, Ill.	Jan. 6-10	National Collegiate Indoor Track Championships	U. of Michigan Detroit, Mich.	March 9-10
American Football Coaches Association Convention	Conrad Hilton Chicago, Ill.	Jan. 7-12	NCAA College Division Basketball Championships	U. of Evansville Evansville, Ind.	March 14-16
NCAA Convention	Palmer House Chicago, Ill.	Jan. 11-13	National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championships	Boston College Boston, Mass.	March 15-17
NCAA Honors Luncheon	Palmer House Chicago, Ill.	Jan. 12	NCAA College Division Swimming Championships	Wayne State U. Detroit, Mich.	March 15-17
United States Track Coaches Association Convention	Palmer House Chicago, Ill.	Jan. 12-13	National Collegiate Fencing Championships	Johns Hopkins U. Baltimore, Md.	March 22-24
			NCAA University Division Basketball Championships	St. Louis U. St. Louis, Mo.	March 24 & 26