

# Better Olympics Group Takes Positive Action . . .

The Committee for a Better Olympics, a group representing nearly every phase of amateur sports in the United States, has invited President Nixon to send a representative to the Committee's Feb. 18-19 meeting.

The Committee, with Marcus L. Plant, professor of law at the University of Michigan serving as chairman pro-tem, sent the president a telegram describing the need for an entirely new United States Olympic organization.

**More than 50 individuals were on hand for the inaugural meeting of the group in Chicago, Dec. 10-11.**

There was unanimity of opinion that a new U.S. Olympic organization must be formed. Several Olympic athletes were in attendance to give their views, in-

cluding gymnasts Cathy Rigby and John Crosby, world record discus thrower Jay Silvester, four-time Olympic distance runner George Young, hurdler Willie Davenport and hammer thrower Harold Connolly.

Plant was asked to appoint a committee to draw up a new U.S. Olympic organizational structure. The proposed new organization will be presented to the Committee at the Feb. 18-19 meeting.

**Several Congressmen and Senators have indicated a great interest in the Committee, including Senator John V. Tunney (D-Calif.) and Senator James B. Pearson (R-Kan.).**

"I feel this meeting took the first positive step toward a total reorganization of the United States Olympic Committee," Plant said.

## Telegram

**The Honorable Richard M. Nixon  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500**

Dear President Nixon:

On December 10-11, the undersigned met in Chicago to discuss the crisis which exists in the United States Olympic movement.

In attendance were athletes, coaches, citizens-at-large, and representatives of the press and national amateur athletic organizations.

We are united in our conviction that a new organization to replace the present United States Olympic Committee is essential.

To that end, we contemplate the following steps:

**1. A special committee is being appointed to draft our proposal for a new Olympic organization in definitive form.**

**2 We will meet again in Chicago on February 18-19, 1973, and will invite additional interested and concerned persons to consider and take action on the special committee's proposals.**

**3. We earnestly solicit your support of these efforts and respectfully invite you to send a personal representative to our February meeting.**

(The following names appeared on the telegram to President Nixon):

Marcus Plant, chairman pro-tem, University of Michigan  
Ed Badger, National Junior College Athletic Association  
Frank L. Bare, United States Collegiate Sports Council  
Stan Bates, Western Athletic Conference  
Bill Bowerman, United States Olympic track coach  
Shirley Bryan, United States Gymnastics Federation  
Jim Bush, United States Track Coaches Association  
Don Canham, United States Track and Field Federation  
Robert Carter, Orchard Lake, Michigan  
Cecil Coleman, National Association of College Directors of Athletics  
Harold Connolly, United States Olympic athlete  
Wayne Cooley, Des Moines, Iowa  
Dr. Donald Cooper, Stillwater, Oklahoma  
Carl Cooper, United States Track and Field Federation  
John Crosby, United States Olympic athlete  
Frank Cumiskey, United States Gymnastics Federation  
Dave Daniel, National Collegiate Athletic Association  
Willie Davenport, United States Olympic athlete  
Mike DeCicco, National Fencing Coaches Association of America  
Wayne Duke, Big Ten Conference  
Lee Eilbracht, United States Baseball Federation  
John P. Furman, Washington, D.C.  
C. R. Gilstrap, Arlington, Texas  
Eric Hughes, National Association of College Gymnastic Coaches  
George Killian, National Junior College Athletic Association  
Ken Kraft, United States Wrestling Federation  
Carl Maddox, Baton Rouge, Louisiana  
Ralph Mann, United States Olympic athlete  
Robert Markus, Chicago TRIBUNE  
Terry McCann, Arlington Heights, Illinois  
Bill McClure, United States Olympic track coach  
Bill Meade, United States Gymnastics Federation  
Jerry Miles, National Collegiate Athletic Association  
Cathy Rigby, United States Olympic athlete  
Myron Roderick, United States Wrestling Federation  
Nick Rodis, United States Collegiate Sports Council  
Irvin Schmid, Springfield, Massachusetts  
Field Scovell, Dallas, Texas  
L. Jay Silvester, United States Olympic athlete  
Judge Archie E. Simonson, Madison, Wisconsin  
Bill Sorenson, American Athletic Equipment Company  
Ed Steitz, Basketball Federation of the United States of America  
Rick Talley, Chicago TODAY  
Mayor Tom Vandergriff, Arlington, Texas  
Bill Verigan, New York NEWS  
Bill Wall, National Association of Basketball Coaches  
Francis Ward, Los Angeles TIMES—Midwest Bureau  
Bill Welter, Chicago, Illinois  
Willye White, United States Olympic athlete  
George Woods, United States Olympic athlete  
George Young, United States Olympic athlete



# NEWS

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## Theodore Roosevelt Award Winner

# NCAA Salutes Omar Bradley

General of the Army Omar N. Bradley is the recipient of the 1972 National Collegiate Athletic Association's Theodore Roosevelt Award.

The "Teddy" Award is the highest honor of the NCAA and is given to a prominent American "for whom competitive athletics in college and attention to physical well-being thereafter have been important factors in a distinguished career of national significance and achievement."

General Bradley will be presented the award on Friday, Jan. 12, at the Honors Luncheon of the Association's 67th Annual Convention at the Palmer House Hotel in Chicago, Ill.

As a cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., General Bradley played center on the Army football team for two years and was a member of Army's first undefeated team in 1914. He also lettered four seasons on the Army baseball team as an outfielder with a powerful throwing arm and posted a .383 batting average. He also participated in indoor track.

He was graduated from West Point in June, 1915 and advanced through the grades to rank of General in 1945 and to General of the Army in 1950.

During World War II, he commanded first a division, then a corps, an army and finally a group of armies. His last command, the 12th United States Army Group in Europe, numbered more than 1,300,000 combat troops and was the largest body of American soldiers ever to serve under one field commander.

Three weeks after V-E Day, General Bradley was drafted to become head of the Veterans Administration during the critical postwar demobilization of the Armed Forces.



**GENERAL OMAR N. BRADLEY**

1972 "Teddy" Award Winner

In February, 1948, he became Chief of Staff of the Army and a year and a half later he was appointed Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, which is the highest military office presently attainable by any officer of the Armed Services. He was reappointed to that post in 1951 and served until 1953.

General Bradley was born in Clark, Missouri, February 12, 1893 and was appointed to the U.S. Military Academy from the Second District of Missouri in 1911. He graduated 44th in the Class of 1915 and was the first of his class to achieve the rank of General.

His decorations include the Distinguished Service Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters, Distinguished Service Medal of

the U.S. Navy, the Silver Star, the Legion of Merit with one Oak Leaf Cluster and the Bronze Star Medal, among many more and numerous foreign decorations. He has also been awarded many honorary degrees.

General Bradley was selected for the Award by a jury of prominent citizens and educators.

Past winners of the "Teddy" were President Dwight D. Eisenhower, Senator Leverett Saltonstall, Supreme Court Justice Byron R. White, Purdue University President Frederick L. Hovde, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) official Dr. Christopher C. Kraft Jr., and Dr. Jerome H. (Brud) Holland, U.S. Ambassador to Sweden.

# Diversified Conferences Support NCAA Reorganization Proposals

Reports from allied NCAA conferences which held late fall meetings reflected solid support for legislative and competitive reorganization of the Association except for the Eastern College Athletic Conference, an allied member which already has legislative-competitive divisions within its large membership, and the West Coast Athletic Conference.

The ECAC, earlier this month, adopted a resolution which criticized the NCAA Council makeup as not being representative of the NCAA membership, attacked the Convention-bound financial aid proposals as being restrictive and called for defeat of the NCAA reorganization plan. The ECAC also urged defeat of the financial aid and candidate's declaration proposals. The ECAC was silent on the one-year scholarship amendment, presumably favoring it, and argued for reorganization of the NCAA Council and Executive Committee in 1974 along with NCAA divisions based upon institutional self-determination.

The WCAC indicated it was not convinced that reorganization is necessary at this time.

Meanwhile, a diversified group of other allied NCAA members expressed themselves as favoring the Association's reorganization. This included the Big Eight and Pacific-8 conferences as well as the Western Athletic Conference, the Southland and

Big Sky Conferences, the Ohio Athletic and North Central Conferences and the Pacific Coast Athletic Association.

Among the comments from conference spokesmen:

"Our people favor it unanimously. We think it is good for both groups"—Stan Bates, WAC.

"We believe member institutions will be better served through reorganization" — Wiles Hallock, Pac-8.

"The OAC believes in the program as an important step in the right direction. We think a third competitive division will evolve and possibly in the near future there will be three legislative divisions as well. This first step, however, must be taken before the others develop."—Ed Sherman, Ohio Athletic Conference.

"There is no question that our conference membership supports reorganization on the legislative level, but we also agree it is sound on the competitive level."—Dick Oliver, Southland Conference.

"It is the sentiment of our conference that reorganization is a necessity; it is the best interests of

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# Diversified Conferences Support NCAA Reorganization Proposals

Continued from page 1

everyone to have divided voting on some issues."—Charles M. Neinas, Big Eight.

Commissioner Fred Jacoby of the Mid-American expressed his personal opinion that the MAC supported the two-division reorganization plan and Big Ten Conference Commissioner Wayne Duke gave a similar view. Their conferences had not officially adopted positions. Howard Grubbs, retiring executive secretary of the Southwest Conference, said his personal view was that a majority, at least, of his Conference members favored the plan.

The Missouri Valley and Southern Conferences had not considered the issue formally at press time, but their commissioners all expressed their views that their conference members favored the divisional concept and plan, subject to possible amendment of one or two details.

Jesse Hill, PCAA commissioner, also said that some members of his conference might favor amendment of some of the details of reorganization.

The new commissioner of the Southeastern Conference, Boyd McWhorter, pointed out that his Conference would not meet until January but that his members were making whatever adjustments might be necessary to qualify under the plan.

"I believe each of our member institutions would support a move for reorganization," Robert C. James, Atlantic Coast Conference, said.

Meanwhile, among independent smaller institutions, Walter L. Hass, University of Chicago, and Richard T. Bowers, South Florida University, expressed support for the program as an important first step toward better feelings among the membership and a better structure for providing services to the membership.

The ECAC resolution of opposition contended that 241 NCAA members are represented by 11 Council members and 422 members by only five Council members. The ECAC strongly hinted that this alleged malapportionment disqualified the recommended program of the Council in matters of financial aid and reorganization. The ECAC asked for a new committee on reorganization be appointed which would be "proportionately representative of

all of the interest groups within the entire NCAA" and this group should recommend reorganization of the membership, and the Executive Committee and Council.

"Unfortunately, the ECAC resolution is critical of the alleged bias of the Council but does not discuss the reorganization plan on its merits," Earl M. Ramer, NCAA president, commented. "The Special Committee on Reorganization and the Council did discuss a different representation plan for the Council and the rules committees. It was agreed to defer for one year these amendments because of the great amount of legislation which has been offered for the 1973 Convention."

Ramer said that reorganization had been discussed within the NCAA Long Range Planning Committee, the Council and the membership for more than six years of which he personally was aware and to postpone adoption of some plan of reorganization for another year would be a serious mistake.

"No one plan is going to satisfy all segments of the membership," Ramer said. "It is essential that a basic plan be adopted, as recommended by the Council, and then it can be perfected at the 1974 Convention and in subsequent years as the needs indicate."

Ramer noted that the ECAC criticism of the Council did not take into consideration the so-called "one man, one vote" theory which has been discussed within the Reorganization Committee and Council.

"Should an institution with five sports and an undergraduate enrollment of 800 have the same representation and vote as an institution with 12 sports and 20,000 undergraduate students?" Ramer asked.

"It was felt further study was needed before rules committee and Council representation should be acted upon. The Council, however, believes that each institution—regardless of undergraduate enrollment—should be entitled to one vote as has been the NCAA tradition for 66 years and that legislative reorganization into divisions—two divisions to start with and possibly three in the very near future—is the best way to meet the problem of grouping institutions of like enrollment and athletic programs for purpose of voting on particular issues."

## 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.

### It's a Start! Overthrow of USOC

By RICK TALLEY

Chicago Today Sports Editor

George Young didn't get his official Olympic warm-up uniform until the day before he competed in Munich, yet he could look around and see middle-aged, fat, noncompetitors strolling through Olympic Village wearing official uniforms.

Ralph Mann won a silver medal in the 400-meter hurdles at Munich. Then he competed in other countries. One day he saw an athlete from another country receive a new home, with property. Then somebody else gave that same athlete \$4,000.

When Mann returned to the U.S.A., he took the bus home and paid his own fare.

"That was it," he says.

"It was a laugh," says Willye White, the delightfully frank 32-year-old Chicagoan who competed in her record fifth Olympics.

"We were the only amateurs in Germany. The rest of them were competing for incentives. But here . . . I can't even coach."

"Total mismanagement," says Frank L. Bare, executive director, United States Sports Council.

"Bureaucracy and hypocrisy," says hurdler Mann.

"I had the American dream and it was a nightmare," says Bill Bowerman, track coach, U.S.A.

\* \* \*

"The whole damned thing is fragmented," says Harold Connolly, 1956 gold medalist. "Nobody has co-ordinated anything. Isn't that the responsibility of the United States Olympic Committee? I think it has failed."

Yes, it has failed. The USOC, dominated by the AAU and a New York-based power bloc which dates back to the days of the New York A.C., has failed tragically and gigantically.

Yesterday (Dec. 11), though, in the modest Crystal Room of the Palmer House in Chicago, the USOC began to come down.

Nothing official. Not yet. But there has been a meeting here, for the last two days, which may be the most significant in United States' Olympic history.

I'm not going to elaborate on all of the USOC failings. Believe me, they are many and serious. If you watched television from Munich, you know the dirty face we showed the world.

You would have shuddered at the stories of USOC incompetence which rattled yesterday through the Palmer House corridors.

Now, though, finally . . . something is being done.

Committee for a Better Olympics. That's the name of our organizing committee . . . about 50 strong, which met yesterday in Chicago.

Athletes were there [Young, White, Connolly, Mann, Willie Davenport, George Woods, Jay Silvester, Cathy Rigby, John Crosby, etc.].

\* \* \*

Coaches, athletic directors, officials from faculties, plus a judge, some advertising executives, and various other professionals and educators who have dedicated part of their lives to the Olympics. They all attended. Powerful men.

And they all agreed:

There must be a new superstructure to govern the Olympics and all amateur sports within America.

There is so much I could relate to you about what's wrong with the United States Olympic Committee. We might start with the \$2½ million Olympic House pension program . . . yet there isn't enough money to send athletes' wives to Munich.

Then we might tell you about the "political maneuvering"; or the one official [with wife] for every four athletes in Munich; or total lack of professional management at Olympic House in New York City.

Something though, is being done.

It won't be easy. We may need your help.

We're drafting a proposal which will be aimed at the White House. If it isn't, we'll name a small, select committee which will soon draft the missile which will be targeted for President Nixon.

That's the only way the changes will come.

\* \* \*

The USOC must be overthrown. A new commission, of some nature whether under federal control or whatever, must be established.

Americans donate about \$10 million [every four years] to support the Olympic Program. What happens to that money? Much of it is wasted.

"Think of all the athletic talent in our country which is not being developed," says hurdler Mann. "The USOC really doesn't care if I train or don't train."

"I've been told . . . 'if you don't like it why don't you quit,'" says distance runner Young.

"We must remove the USOC charter [public law 805, 1959] and replace it with a more representative and functional group," says Frank Bare.

That's what this Chicago meeting is all about.

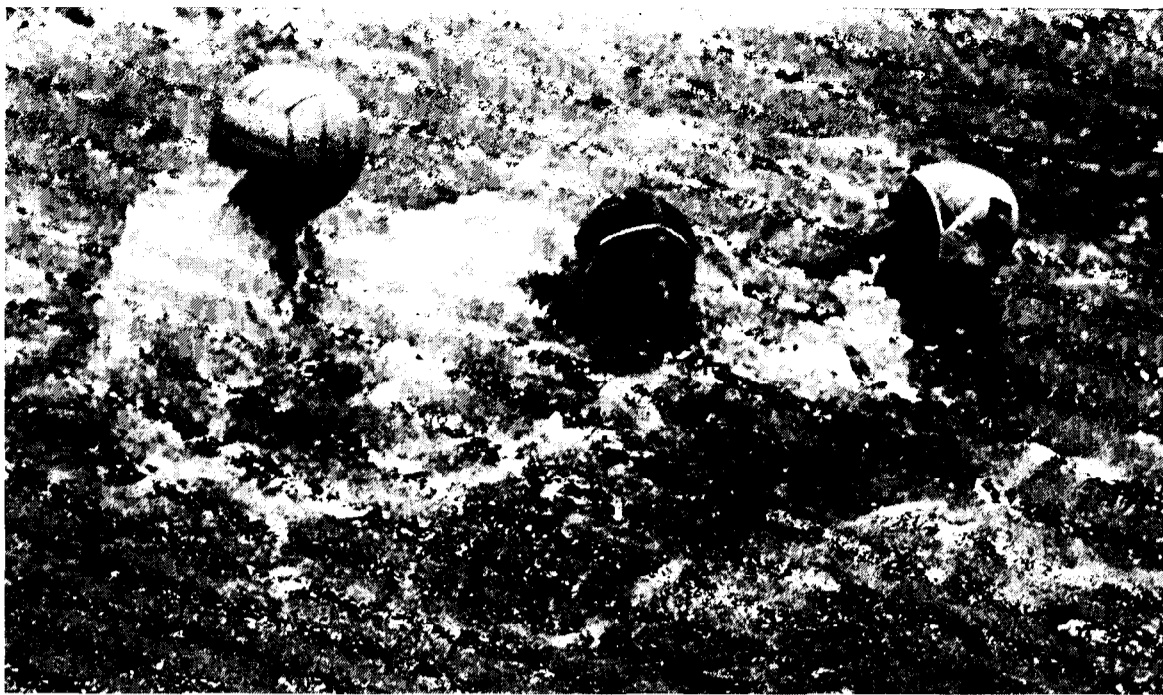
Something, finally, is being done about the Olympic mess. We're not sure what the final outcome will be but there are a lot of dedicated, angry people on the move.

Nothing like this is easy. There have been other committees to shake up the Olympics in the past. None have succeeded.

This time, though, I have a feeling the USOC's backside is vulnerable, and believe me, folks, there are some well-directed arrows on the way.



Money for food and travel expenses?  
Sorry, kid, we just can't afford it.



**Soggy Shooter**—UCLA's Scott Massey takes aim as San Jose State's Tom Curren plays defense in the NCAA Championship game in Albuquerque, N. Mex. UCLA won, 10-5.

# Edwardsville Garners First CD Soccer Title

Host Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville reigns as the first NCAA College Division Soccer champion.

The Cougars dropped Oneonta State University of New York, 1-0, in the Finals Dec. 9 before more than 2,000 spectators that had turned out in zero-degree temperature and a frozen rain storm.

Edwardsville, coached by former St. Louis University coach Bob Guelker, who won five National Collegiate Soccer Championships with the Billikens, de-

feated Baltimore, 4-1, in the semi-finals to gain the title match against Oneonta, which had dropped Chico State University of California, 6-0, in the other semi.

Chris Carezza, the Cougars' leading scorer all season, scored the game's only goal seven minutes into the second half as SIU-Edwardsville posted its seventh shutout of the season.

SIUE finished the season with a 11-0-3 record while Oneonta ended with a mark of 16-2-1. Baltimore finished at 16-4 and Chico State at 13-6-2.

# Bruins Love the Sports With Nets

When it comes to a sport that requires throwing a ball at a net, UCLA does well in it.

The Bruins have demonstrated that fact in basketball and are now building a dynasty in water polo.

UCLA swept through the fourth NCAA National Collegiate Water Polo Championships at the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque December 1-2 to wrap up their third title in that sport.

The Bruins, paced by the tournament's most valuable player, Eric Lindroth, defeated Pacific Coast Athletic Association champion San Jose State University, 10-5, in the final game to repeat as champions.

Earlier, the Bruins downed Yale, 21-3, and U.C. Irvine, the only other team to win a national water polo title, 15-10. The Ant-

eatiers defeated San Jose following the title game, 14-10, to finish in second place.

Goalie Kevin Craig joined Lindroth on the all-tournament team and UCI added three players to the squad, including Jim Krusc, who established a tournament scoring record of 31 goals. Jack Dickmann and Bruce Black were also selected from UCI, along with San Jose's Brad Jackson and USC's Dennis Needleman.

UCLA finished the season at 19-1 with its only loss coming to cross-town rival USC earlier in the year. San Jose, which entered the championships undefeated at 18-0, finished with a 20-2 mark. Irvine was 14-4 entering the tournament and that included a pair of losses to UCLA. The Anteatiers finished at 19-5 and include wins

over U.C. Santa Barbara, 16-12, New Mexico, 23-9, USC, 12-8, and San Jose.

The two easternmost entries in the tourney, Yale and Loyola of Chicago, were the first to bow out by losing their first two games.

## RESULTS

**First Round**  
 UCLA 21, Yale 3; U.C. Irvine 16, Santa Barbara 12; USC 17, New Mexico 7; San Jose State 21, Loyola 7.  
**Consolation Bracket**  
 Santa Barbara 21, Yale 2; New Mexico 17, Loyola 12; USC 15, Santa Barbara 10; Irvine 23, New Mexico 9; Irvine 12, USC 8.  
**Championship Bracket**  
 UCLA 15, Irvine 10; San Jose 19, USC 14; UCLA 10, San Jose 5.  
**Second Place**  
 Irvine 14, San Jose 10.

## CHAMPIONSHIP GAME

UCLA ..... 3 0 3 4—10  
 San Jose State ..... 1 0 2 2—5  
 UCLA—Lindroth 6, Bergeson 2, Krump-holz, Massey.  
 San Jose: Warnecke, Jackson, Samuels, Spencer, Gonzales.  
 Saves: UCLA Craig 14; San Jose—Warf 19.

# 'Twine' Wins With Spins

Ever tried to spin a basketball on the tip of your finger? Ever tried to spin three at one time? Well, if you haven't—or can't—stand back, folks, and let Antoine Terrell show how it's done.

Terrell, known as "Twine" to his friends, is a freshman intermediate education major at Winston-Salem State University.

He became interested in this unique and difficult pastime as a youngster in Philadelphia when he witnessed an exhibition by the Harlem Satellites, a team like the Globetrotters, that did nearly unbelievable things with a basketball.

Terrell began to practice tricks himself and while playing football, he hurt his arm and couldn't play basketball, he decided to concentrate on spinning the ball. He became so good that eventually he put on halftime shows at his high school basketball games. The show was appropriately called "It's Twine Time." He also puts on the show at WSSU games.

Terrell and his particular talent were brought to the attention of one of the local television stations and he was

featured on that station's sports report.

There is a great deal more to the game of basketball than just doing tricks. Terrell can also play the game well. As a senior guard in high school, he averaged 11 points and several assists per game. As quarterback of the team, he says his job was to "create situations and keep the other players satisfied."

Getting a chance to play for the WSSU basketball team will be quite a challenge for Terrell as coach Clarence E. Gaines returns a veteran squad.

Terrell however, is confident that he will see some playing time and would like to follow in the footsteps of the great Earl Monroe, who starred at WSSU.

As of now, Terrell plans to teach for a while upon his graduation from college, then try out for a team like the Globetrotters.

Lots of practice and concentration is necessary to become adept at doing basketball tricks, according to Terrell. But when people ask him how he does it, he prefers to call it "Soul."

# Elsewhere in Education

State colleges and universities would lose income of between \$250 and \$300 million a year if non-resident tuition charges were eliminated, according to a study recently published by the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges and the American Association of State Colleges and Universities.

The study, conducted by Robert F. Carbone, dean of the School of Education at the University of Maryland, examined the effects of the 18-year-old vote amendment to the Constitution on 400 public four-year colleges and universities. Of particular concern was the amount of income derived from higher charges to out-of-state students.

"If adult status and voting rights for college-age citizens eliminate non-resident tuition charges in public colleges and universities, the effect on higher education budgets will be staggering," Carbone said.

According to the survey, students are allowed to register to vote in their college communities in

nearly every state, assuming they meet other qualifications and, in some cases, also declare their intent to remain in the state. The survey inquired whether non-resident students would use their new status as registered voters in a state to seek reclassification as resident students. About half the responding institutions reported that they had at least had "office inquiries" related to reclassification, although all were not based entirely on voting status.

The institutions surveyed enrolled 463,357 non-resident students in the fall of 1971. The study estimated that the tuition differential they paid ranged from \$250 to \$300 million.

The Colorado Supreme Court has upheld a lower court decision that the University of Colorado cannot be compelled to collect a five per cent city admissions tax on public events at the university. The State Supreme Court held that no municipality "can compel the state or its officials to collect municipal taxes."

## 'Could Be Interesting'

# Michigan Initiates Non-Scholarship Program

Michigan's unique attempt of reserving a level of intercollegiate basketball for non-scholarship players is off to an impressive start.

The young Wolverine freshmen basketball team, recruited only by issuing a general call to try out to University students, dropped an 84-68 opening season decision to Shaw Junior College in a preliminary game to Michigan's 96-87 win over Notre Dame.

Their coach, Richard Carter, was highly pleased with the team effort. "They scrapped all the way and showed they could play basketball not only with players who are recruited for their basketball

ability, but teams composed of freshmen and sophomores. This should be an interesting year."

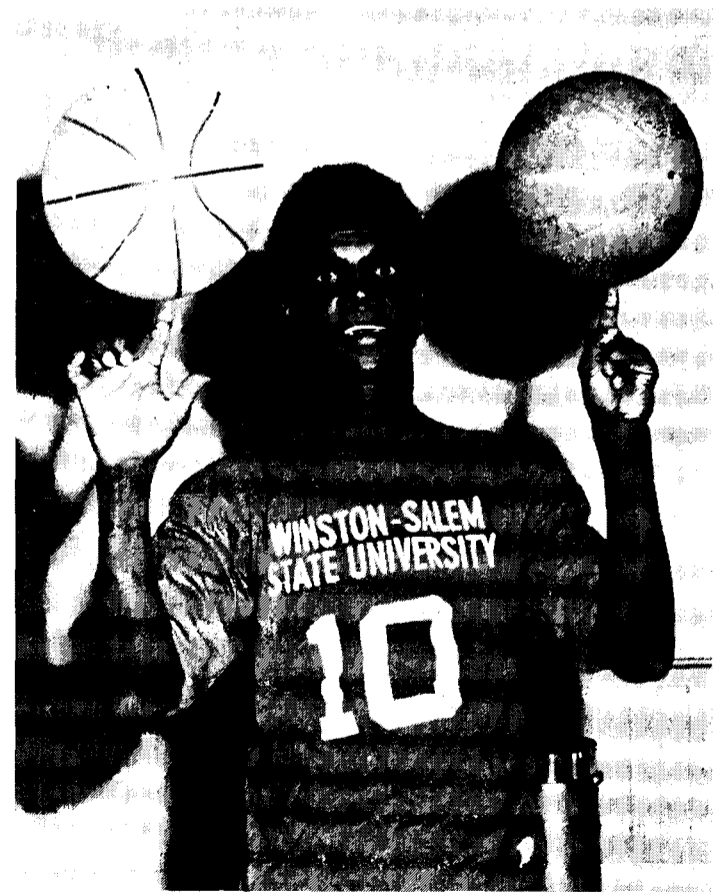
Michigan athletic director Don Canham, who suggested this freshmen program be organized and said then, "If it works out we hope to expand it to other sports," has been pleased with the program. "These kids have regular practice sessions, a full-time coach, a schedule and in those Michigan uniforms they look and play just like other freshmen teams."

Coach Carter had 17 players dressed for the game and every one of them played. "That's what this program is all about. They all practice and give us one

hundred per cent. They all deserve to play in the game. We'll win our share, too."

The Michigan freshmen team has only four players taller than 6-feet-2, while four are under six-feet and another five are listed at just 6-feet even. All but two of the players are from Michigan. No athletes on a scholarship can participate in the program, but the freshmen players can advance to the junior varsity or varsity teams.

"Who knows?" offered varsity coach Johnny Orr. "We could come up with a player who could help the varsity because of this program. If desire counts, they all could help us."



ANTOINE TERRELL . . . Bares His 'Soul'

# NCAA NEWS

Editor . . . . . Dave Daniel

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

Continued from page 8

ate hurdles, six-mile run, triple jump and decathlon into its events. Wrestling rules were adjusted for better liaison with international style, and the gymnastics rules were similarly altered. The number of rowing colleges had more than doubled even in this most expensive of sports. Canoeing and bicycling have grown on the campus, and new regions introduced fencing. The NCAA has given encouragement to responsible women's organizations to foster competitive opportunities for development of higher skilled female athletes.

In October 1962, since the AAU refused to recognize the Federations and threatened "to rule ineligible any athlete who competes in a federation event sponsored by a high school or college" (Dr. Flath, "History of Relations Between NCAA and AAU, 1905-1963"), the NCAA Council recommended:

"1. Member colleges withdraw from membership in the AAU until such time as that organization indicates a cooperative attitude toward federation members.

"2. Member colleges should not enter athletes or teams in AAU competition unless the event is sanctioned by the appropriate federation. In those AAU sports in which there is not an operating federation, member institutions desiring to enter such AAU events should enter their athletes unattached.

"3. Staff personnel of member institutions should withdraw promptly from AAU committees in the sports of basketball, gymnastics and track and field.

"4. Institutional facilities and equipment should be utilized to the maximum to further federation activities; the AAU may enjoy these same privileges and support by entering into cooperative arrangements with the new federation."

## Federal Intervention (1962-1963)

At this time Attorney General Robert Kennedy expressed the Federal government's concern and called a meeting in Washington on October 26, 1962, with representatives of the USOC, AAU, NCAA, Federations, NAIA, YMCA and government officials. An agreement was made, but the AAU renounced the "Washington Alliance" prior to a November 12 meeting called to implement it. (Ann Arbor News, Nov. 8, 1962)

The impending AAU-arranged tour of the Russian National Basketball team also was discussed. The NCAA decided its athletes might participate if the Basketball Federation, to which it belonged, would approve. The AAU refused to request the sanction, so the players were not invited, and for the first time Russia won many of the games.

On November 12, 1962, without a "Washington Alliance" to implement, negotiations continued. The Attorney General made a late evening appearance after 13 hours of meeting had failed to produce agreement in New York City. The next day the so-called Olympic House Coalition was agreed to, and needed only ratification of the parent bodies to go into effect. Later in the month at the AAU convention in Detroit, this agreement was repudiated, although the U.S. Track and Field Federation approved it.

Louis Fisher, president of the AAU, and AAU Executive Director Colonel Hull vilified the NCAA and coaches in vicious press statements at the 1962 AAU Convention. The AAU ruled athletes ineligible who participated in Track and Field and Gymnastics Federation open meets.

President Kennedy, following AAU rejection of two consecutive negotiation agreements worked out by its own AAU negotiating committee, requested the sports leaders to submit their dispute to arbitration. General Douglas MacArthur accepted appointment as arbitrator.

At its January 1963 convention, the NCAA reaffirmed its full support of the amateur sports Federations.

Whereupon Executive Director Hull of the AAU bitterly denounced the NCAA's policy program as "another in the series of the NCAA blackmail tactics to destroy the AAU." (Dr. Flath, "History of Relations Between NCAA and AAU, 1905-1963")

Although General MacArthur was not, in fact, accorded arbitration power, he did work out an agreement which he announced January 19, 1963, as follows:

"Our purpose here is to devise a means whereby the American people may be assured of a team composed of the finest amateur athletic talent in the country to represent the United States in the 1964 Olympic Games, and I am sure that every individual at this conference is equally dedicated to the achievement of that purpose. Time is of the essence. We must accomplish our purpose with a minimum of delay to assure our country's victory in 1964.

"To such end I propose the following sample plan:

"(a) That an immediate amnesty be granted to all athletes who have been disqualified from selection for reason other than those which are purely personal to the individual;

"(b) That any discrimination against the full use of available facilities and all athletes for scheduled athletic meets and tournaments be lifted.

"(c) That a board be formed to be known as the 'Olympic Eligibility Board' composed of six members, three to be designated by the Amateur Athletic Union, and three by the United States Track and Field Federation as the duly constituted agent of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and all other affiliated members. That such board shall meet at the call of either group under rotating chairmanship and be empowered to pass upon the qualifications and eligibility of every candidate for the United States Olympic Team of 1964 and any matters directly related thereto. Any matter on which the board cannot reach an agreement shall be referred to me, as arbitrator, with a full statement of the divergent views, and my decision shall be final; and

"(d) That it be strongly recommended to the President of the United States that, if desired, following the Olympic Games of 1964, an athletic congress be called by him, composed of representatives of the athletic groups and associations, leading sportsmen and sportswomen of the country and such educators and writers as may be engaged in the field of sports, to devise a permanent plan under which all organizations dedicated to amateur athletics and all individual men and women aspiring to represent our country in international games be able to pool their resources so that by a united effort we may be able successfully to meet the challenge from any nation in the field of athletics and sport.

## Implementing Agreement:

"The members of the USTFF will restrict their activities to enrolled students and the organization will be classified as closed. This includes graduate students, students in the vacation period between terms, and students in the summer period between high schools, junior colleges, colleges or universities. Furthermore, on this basis an agreement will be developed by mutual consent between the AAU and the USTFF on a non-membership basis. An athlete not in the foregoing classification shall be required to have an AAU card to compete in USTFF open events sanctioned by the AAU and must in addition comply with any USTFF requirements to compete in such events." (Detroit Free Press, Jan. 20, 1963)

A moratorium was thus established until after the Olympic Games of 1964, although General MacArthur was called upon to make a straddling decision on sanctioning, which kept both sides "sullen but not mutinous."

A great portion of the NCAA Convention proceedings at the January 1963 meeting was devoted to the subjects of AAU and Olympic relations and the Federation concept, with full reports being made by various people responsible for different phases.

To sum up the situation at this point, it might be said the NCAA conducted serious negotiations for a period of three years to try to solve the problems. Rebuffed by delays, broken commitments

and a refusal to face the issues by the AAU in its desire to maintain the status quo, there was no alternative but to proceed with new organizations in the form of Federations which offered the best potential for improving the nation's athletic posture.

The new Federations made rapid progress in setting up programs and operating meets, clinics and other events. Local and regional track meets were conducted with mutual sanction by the AAU and the USTFF, but the AAU National Championships became a sore point when the AAU would not request a sanction from the USTFF. The AAU contended that a boycott was being placed on their meet. Meanwhile, the gymnastics coaches were highly indignant that the trials for the selection of the Pan American team had been scheduled to discriminate against a number of college gymnasts.

At the Pan American games in Rio de Janeiro in 1963, FIBA, the International Basketball Federation, authorized the Basketball Federation of the USA as well as the AAU to sanction and schedule foreign competition. This caused an increase of about 600 foreign exchanges in the next three years by the action of BFUSA.

Richard C. Larkins, Ohio State University, then chairman of the USOC Development Committee, reported the Olympic treasurer did not charge much of the Olympic Winter Games training costs against the Development Fund for this Olympics as he had done in the previous Olympiad.

The minutes of the USOC Board of Directors meeting on September 17-18, 1963, stated that the motion to approve the U. S. Baseball Federation as a Class E member was tabled until the December meeting of the entire organization. The AAU objected to the Baseball Federation even though it did not recognize the sport, and even though the USOC was seeking an organization to assume this nation's international responsibilities. J. Lyman Bingham, then executive director of the USOC, wrote that the chances of the Baseball Federation being recognized would sit better with the AAU if the baseball group did not use the name "Federation."

The AAU initiated a motion which passed to eliminate a representative of the National High School Federation as a member of the USOC Executive Committee.

Roy Dath, soccer coach at Trinity College, protested that college players were eliminated from trying out for the Olympic soccer team when the trials were scheduled in St. Louis on October 12, 1963.

President Kennedy, by Executive Order, established an Interagency Committee on International Athletics, chaired by the Department of State Representative, on August 13, 1963. The Special Assistant for Athletic Programs of the State Department was charged with collecting and dispensing information on the subject.

The NCAA Yearbook, covering 1963, reported that "The NCAA Executive Committee, April 26, 1963, approved a request submitted by Richard C. Larkins, chairman of the Olympic Development Committee, to jointly sponsor with the Division for Girl's and Women's Sports of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation and the Women's Board of Olympic Development a national institute for girl's sports, scheduled to take place at the University of Oklahoma in October 1963, and appropriated \$9,500 to underwrite the costs of that institute." (NCAA Yearbook, 1963-64, p. 144)

The NCAA Executive Committee, August 25, 1963, named Mr. Larkins chairman of a special committee for liaison on women's competition.

The Basketball, Baseball and Track and Field Federations reported progress, but the Gymnastics Federation provided information about the circumstances of the AAU's actions which prohibited three U.S. Gymnastics Federation trampolinists from performing in an exhibition in Germany.

## Storm Clouds Gather (1963-1965)

The biennial meeting of the United States Olympic Committee was held November 10-11, 1963. The motions to seat the U. S. Baseball Federation as governing body or even to be admitted to USOC membership in Group E were defeated in a disgraceful performance by the AAU representatives.

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

Continued from page 4

They denied membership to a qualified organization, which was requested to be formed by the USOC itself.

At this meeting, the independent international franchise holders were granted 40 votes each, giving this group with the AAU a majority of votes in the USOC; as a matter of fact, 62 per cent at that time. The National Junior College Association was admitted to Group B, and the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations changed from Group E (with one vote) to Group B (with 10 votes.) An amendment which would have allowed them each 50 votes and five delegates was defeated by the AAU voting in a bloc. Thus, two of the greatest contributors to the benefit of the Olympic program were denied their appropriate position, and their representation on the various Olympic Games committees was inadequate. In another voting action, a resolution to restore the eligibility of more than 500 gymnasts suspended by the AAU was defeated, showing the complete dominance of U. S. Olympic Committee voting by the AAU. However, subsequently, the U. S. Olympic Committee restored the eligibility of five standout Midwest gymnasts for the Pan American Games, and made meaningless the convention action and AAU threats.

Persons attending the biennial meeting came away with a feeling of revulsion and disgust that an operation so related to their nation's international standing could be operated so much for personal interests. Typical of this reaction was a telegram sent to USOC President K. L. (Tug) Wilson the day following the meeting, which said: "Please accept my resignation as Chairman of the Olympic Development Committee. The continued domination of the U.S. Olympic Committee by the AAU makes it distasteful to fulfill responsibilities of this position. I see no hope for our country in future international competition under this monopoly." (Signed) Richard C. Larkins.

Statements and letters from Gordon H. Chalmers, Wiles Hallock, Clifford B. Fagan and Don B. Canham\* further indicate the frustration of how an organization which should enjoy the enthusiasm and devotion of almost any person, is so controlled by men obsessed with retention of their own positions that it quenches this enthusiasm. Clarence L. (Biggie) Munn, then athletic director, Michigan State University, wrote, "I think it would be un-American to stay with a situation that is impossible; therefore, it is my feeling that the NCAA representation should resign from the Olympic Board after the 1964 Olympics."

At this point in time, temporary enthusiasm was felt for a plan that would form a National Sports Foundation. It would be a private organization with a top, impartial Board of Trustees, and would raise money from private sectors to build a comprehensive and efficient program to develop sports and fitness activities as a general crusade for excellence at home and internationally. Many organizations wished to play the lead role in this act, but the USOC was so concerned that it would interfere with its own fund raising, the idea never got off the ground.

The NCAA Convention in January 1964 devoted much attention to these subjects. The president and executive director of the AAU met with the Executive Committee and Council the day before the convention, and NCAA President Henry Hardt reported to the Convention:

"Now keep this point in mind because it is important—in the discussions yesterday with President Mahoney and Executive Director Hull, the matter of sanctions was carefully reviewed. At that time, these officials did state that there is no international rule which governs sanctioning policies within a country for domestic competition. Thus, under international rules, it is permissible for cooperative sanctioning. However, the AAU's own rule specifically prohibits sanctioning by any other body but the AAU, and this rule was put into the AAU's book in the first part of December 1962. Thus, gentlemen, the

AAU's persistent denial of the colleges' right to sanction outside competition does not come from any international rule—which so often has been implied and reported to the press—rather it stems from the AAU's own handbook, which was revised approximately a year ago for this specific purpose.

Rev. W. H. Crowley, NCAA secretary-treasurer, submitted a report on track and field, which stated that the USTFF constituency provides track and field competition for 682,926 boys and girls throughout the year, employs 27,353 coaches, spends \$31,653,784 a year to support track, and, since World War II, 130 United States athletes have finished sixth or better in Olympic competition—129 of whom attended and competed for NCAA colleges.

Mrs. Jernigan, Women's Olympic Advisory Board, and Miss Marguerite Clifton, director of Physical Education at Purdue, spoke of the emancipation of women in sports following World War II and made excellent recommendations for cooperation and guidance regarding increasing opportunities for higher skilled girl's athletic competition and regulation. Dr. Mason Gross, president of Rutgers University, spoke in part as follows:

"It seems to me that just as we have operated with football and basketball, so with track and field affairs; that the college organizations are the proper ones to police the entire program. There is going to be resentment at any change but I think we have to assert our concern for the programs in which our students take part." (NCAA Yearbook, 1963-64)

Robert Kendler, president of the U.S. Handball Association, said:

"I certainly can understand why any sport would want to be free of AAU domination. The suspension of my national championship handball team, the persecution of my national championship swimming team, the slander of my club and the threats to me personally constitute one of the blackest pages in AAU history.

"Our entire controversy with the AAU revolved around one basic point—freedom. Freedom for the game and freedom for the player. I made a tremendous effort to obtain this freedom. A fortune in money and 14 years in time have been required to give players the right to play with anyone they chose and in any place they chose. In a nutshell, this tells you the story of handball's war for independence. It stems from the inability of the AAU to be a 'Jack of all Trades and Master of None.' The slow decay that cost the AAU one sport after another is not good for them, nor is it good for us. I would like to see the AAU do a good job in handball. We have no fear of good clean competition. History will prove that the USHA and the NCAA took the human footsteps necessary to right a great wrong and thereby restore the dignity of the athlete. No longer need he fear suspension without trial. No longer need one sport suffer a secondary boycott because of controversy in another sport." (NCAA Yearbook, 1963-64)

Through the years, Mr. Kendler said, it became apparent that most important to the AAU were the clubs and not the players; the money they could take in, not put out.

Everett D. Barnes, then athletic director of Colgate University and later to become president of the NCAA, reported to the 1964 NCAA Convention for the Baseball Federation:

"I knew that the AAU did not sponsor baseball, they had no interest in baseball, they had no facilities, no equipment, no personnel, no coaches. So in the development work of the Federation we were requested by the United States Olympic Committee to make application to represent the United States on the International Baseball Federation. Many of you will remember the Washington USOC meeting. I think this was one of the darkest moments for amateur sports in that the Baseball Federation had to become the political football for all the Federation movement . . . for this one reason: If one Federation was rec-

ognized, they had nothing to do but recognize the remaining Federations. It had nothing to do with athletics. This was discouraging for the moment, but not discouraging enough to prevent us from keeping on working." (NCAA Yearbook, 1963-64)

Wilbur C. Johns reported the Basketball Federation is representative of more than 85 per cent of the organized basketball played in the United States, and plans to sanction foreign competition for the next three years.

Reverend Crowley, reporting for the Track and Field Federation, said:

"One is forced to the inescapable conclusion that if there is any illegality about the Federation movement or any restriction of competition among our athletes, or any threat of ineligibility for Olympic or international competition, it stems from a monopolistic regulation which rejects co-sanctioning for domestic open meets. The officers of the Federation recognize the right of the AAU to take a stand as a splinter group, if it so pleases, but they cannot recognize its claims to interfere in the legitimate interest of the major sports groups in this country." (NCAA Yearbook, 1963-64)

"Biggie" Munn, chairman of the NCAA Olympic Committee, criticized the USOC voting structure:

"Consequently, the National High School Federation, representing more than 20,000 high schools, many thousands of coaches and hundreds of thousands of athletes, has a staggering total of only 10 votes, or one-half of one per cent of the total votes of the United States Olympic Committee." (NCAA Yearbook, 1963-64)

The USOC Board of Directors, at its May 1964 meeting, authorized Arthur D. Little, Inc., management consultants, to conduct a study of the Olympic Committee and its operations. Plans for the 1964 Tokyo games were made.

The Olympic Games at Tokyo, Japan, were well-managed and conducted by the Japanese. The United States had many superb performances from its athletes, but again did not win as many medals as the Soviet Union. President Johnson did a splendid thing on the athletes' return by entertaining them at dinner at the White House.

An uneasy feeling grew in many sectors of the college community on the limited number of contacts and questions asked by the Arthur D. Little investigators, which indicated that a superficial report would be the result.

The NCAA Convention at Chicago in January 1965 again reaffirmed its support of the new Federations, and allotted a large segment of time to having speakers report to the membership on the issues involved. Professor Earl M. Ramer, University of Tennessee, gave an excellent history of the dispute with the AAU; Dean Ernest B. McCoy, Pennsylvania State University, explained very clearly the topic of sanctioning, and Federation spokesmen outlined the growth of their activities and membership, which moved rapidly.

Dean McCoy's conclusion is worthy of quotation:

"Sanctioning authority is for one purpose alone; to encourage well-managed competition, not to inhibit it; to provide a broad base of wholesome and constructive competitive opportunity within the legitimate programs of all organizations, and that this authority does not preclude sanctioning of meets and tournaments by other amateur sports bodies having a legitimate interest therein."

A motion passed which directed the NCAA to participate in direct negotiations with the AAU to again try to solve their differences, and to obtain cooperative sanctioning.

Correspondence between Asa S. Bushnell and Max Ritter, USOC secretary and treasurer, respectively, brought out the fact that large sums of money were expended for training of Olympic Winter Games teams and charged to the Development Fund. Mr. Bushnell was insistent that a means be found to differentiate the two purposes.

The USOC Board of Directors met March 22, 1965. Arthur D. Little, Inc., had been paid \$136,000 to that date. Some of its recommendations

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\*Mr. Chalmers is now athletic director, Indiana State University; Mr. Hallock is executive director, Pacific-8 Conference; Mr. Fagan is executive secretary, National Federation of State High School Associations; Mr. Canham is athletic director, University of Michigan.

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

Continued from page 5

were prepared for legislation, although the Olympic Board did not have a copy of the report as yet.

It seemed to many that the material submitted by the Little company reflected a desire by this management firm to please the voting majority of the organization which had authorized the survey, and sustained the suspicion that the people interviewed did not embrace the full horizon of competent people who could present the complete picture.

The NCAA offered amendments for the USOC Constitution, which would make officers and Board members ineligible for the same office after two Olympiads (eight years), and to have the games committees appointed in numbers according to each group's contribution to the sport.

On April 8, 1965, Myron Roderick, wrestling coach at Oklahoma State University, appeared before the NCAA Executive Committee stating that the Wrestling Coaches and Officials Association had voted 60-4 to join a proposed U.S. Wrestling Federation. He stressed that the USWF was not intended to oppose the AAU, but that the AAU and other organizations interested in wrestling were urged to join to aid the sport of wrestling. He stated that the main reasons for the formation of the USWF were (1) to provide leadership in promoting one of the country's fastest growing sports, and (2) the necessity of unifying and coordinating the efforts of all organizations interested in amateur wrestling to improve America's international record. (NCAA Yearbook, 1965-66)

The AAU steamroller was very much in evi-

dence at the USOC Board of Directors meeting and the Special USOC meeting on May 8-9 and June 12-13, respectively, augmented by the bloc vote of the independent international franchise holders who caucused with the AAU. Some of the non-controversial legislation suggested by Arthur Little, Inc., was passed. The Baseball Federation was admitted as a Group E member, while the other Federations' applications were tabled.

An assessment of the meetings was supplied by an NCAA delegate:

"Unfortunately, as far as improving the United States Olympic effort is concerned, the USOC took a giant step backward. It turned back the hands of time some 35 to 40 years.

The era of equal representation on Olympic Games Committees has passed. The nation's high schools and colleges, always a minority voice in over-all Olympic policy, now have lost their last vestige of equity.

"At the recent meeting of the United States Olympic Committee in Chicago, the AAU, together with the 17 other sports governing bodies, relegated the high schools and colleges to a completely subservient role. The NCAA is no longer in the minority but now becomes a segment of the minority.

"An amendment (Sulger) was adopted which provides that the majority of votes on all Olympic Games Committees must be reserved for the governing body of that sport.

"Example: The AAU has 23 votes of the 45-man basketball committee and the track

and field committee. Regardless of contribution to the sport or what all other organizations believe is right for this country's Olympic teams in those sports, the AAU now is in a position to dictate try-out arrangements, name the Olympic coach and manager and determine how the athletes will be selected.

"Why the change in games committee structure after 35 years? Probably because the international franchise holders are just plain scared. Why are they afraid? The answer in the case of the AAU, and probably some of the others as well, is that they have not performed in a manner equal to their responsibilities in administering sports. They have banded together in a self-protective union to blunt the strong position of the colleges and high schools.

"It is ironical that the sports governing bodies should take such action at this time when Arthur Little, Inc., calls for greater cooperation between the educational community and the franchise holders. They have definitely injured this country's Olympic efforts.

"When an AAU spokesman claimed that such a games committee change was necessary under International Olympic Committee rules, the USOC counsellor stated that this was a fallacious argument. The USOC counsellor quoted Rule 24 of the existing IOC rules that international franchise holders are not entitled to majority vote on the games committees or on the Board of Directors."

(END OF PART TWO)

## INTERPRETATIONS

### Teaching Sports Activities

**Situation:** Prior to enrollment at a collegiate institution, a prospective student-athlete is employed to render services restricted solely to teaching or instructing sports activities. (124)

**Question:** Does such employment jeopardize the individual's eligibility upon enrollment at an NCAA member institution?

**Answer:** No. O.I. 10 prohibits a student-athlete from being employed to give instruction in a particular sport. Inasmuch as the individual is not a student-athlete at the time of this employment, this interpretation does not affect his eligibility. [C3-1-(h)-O.I. 10]

### Payment of Expenses—Illness or Injury

**Situation:** Prior to or after his enrollment in a member institution, a student-athlete contracts an illness or incurs an injury not caused during his practice for or participation in intercollegiate athletics at the institution. (153)

**Question:** May the institution pay for the resultant expenses to cure or correct the illness or injury?

**Answer:** No. Inasmuch as the injury or illness is not the result of intercollegiate competition or practice, the resultant expenses could not be considered benefits incidental to a student's participation in intercollegiate athletics. Payment of the expenses would be considered an extra benefit not available to the student body in general. [C3-1-(f)-(6) and C3-1-(g)-(3)]

### Job Income

**Situation:** A student-athlete represents his institution in a goodwill tour during the summer months. In conjunction with this tour, it is proposed that the student-athlete sell jackets, blazers or similar institutional promotional items to booster groups or other friends of the institution. (154)

**Question:** Is this permissible?

**Answer:** It would be permissible for the student-athlete to sell such items on a salary basis. However, it would not be permissible for the student-athlete to receive any income on the basis of a commission for each item sold inasmuch as it is inherent in the proposal that purchases may be made on the basis of a young man's athletic reputation. [C3-1-(h)]

### Financial Aid—Employment

**Situation:** A student-athlete (recruited per O.I. 100) is not awarded institutional financial assistance. (155)

**Question:** Is it permissible for the student-athlete to obtain a job and earn income in excess of that defined as commonly accepted educational expenses by NCAA legislation?

**Answer:** Yes. Inasmuch as the student-athlete is not receiving financial assistance from the institution, he may realize as much income as is possible for him to legitimately earn. [C3-4-(b)]

## NCAA RECORD

### DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS

Basketball coach AL McGUIRE will assume the AD post at Marquette in addition to his cage job, succeeding SAM SAUCEDA, who said he wants to rejoin the academic faculty . . . J. EDWARD DONNELLY will step down from his post at Vermont in the spring.

### COACHES

**FOOTBALL**—ART BAKER, an assistant at Texas Tech, has accepted the head post at Furman, replacing the retiring BOB KING . . . Arizona's BOB WEBER has resigned . . . BILL DUPES has resigned at Austin Peay . . . Pittsburgh released CARL DePASQUA . . . Kentucky will be without JOHN RAY . . . Mississippi State promoted offensive coordinator BOB TYLER as head coach CHARLEY SHIRA will devote full time to his AD post . . . Texas-El Paso announced that TOMMY HUDSPETH, interim coach since Oct. 23, to the head post next season.

**TRACK**—Texas-El Paso released WAYNE VANDENBURG.

**HOCKEY**—RAYMOND J. LEMAY has taken over the head job at Assumption College.

**WRESTLING**—KEN BAER replaces GENE MONACO at Rensselaer Poly.

**TENNIS**—Lehigh announced the appointment of ART SMITH, JR to replace ROY NICHOLS, who is doing graduate work.

**FENCING**—Lafayette has hired JOHN POCZE, a native of Hungary.

**BASEBALL**—RICHARD E. KLEIN at Illinois Institute of Technology, as well as assistant basketball coach.

### NEWSMAKERS

Former RPI head football coach RICHARD S. LYON has been named Chairman of the Athletic-Physical Education Departments at that institution . . . JERRY WALKER, LSU-New Orleans sports information director, has left LSUNO for a position with the department of athletics at LSU in Baton Rouge . . . PETER F. PASCARELLI has been named director of public relations for Western New England College.

**DIED**—E. R. (BOB) QUINN, 74, coach and athletic director at Eastern Oregon College from 1929-67 . . . R. N. (RUBE) McCRAY, 69, former football coach at William and Mary, Tennessee Wesleyan and Kentucky Wesleyan . . . W. IRVING REID, 72, former national broad jump champion and captain of the Brown U. track team . . . STEPHEN LENZI, 59, former assistant football coach at Yale

THOMAS SPALJ, 31, head physical therapist for the Iowa athletic department . . . HERBERT McQUILLAN, 79, former basketball coach at Texas A&M and football coach at Stetson . . . GEORGE (VIC) MONTGOMERY, 55, half-back for TCU from 1934-36.

## BYU Top Draw-er in Basketball Attendance

Of all the college basketball teams in the nation, which one was the top draw at home last season?

If you guessed UCLA, the national champion, you are wrong by quite a margin.

Brigham Young University's Cougars drew more than 50,000 more home fans than did the Bruins in 1971-72, and they did it with five fewer home games.

According to a report compiled by the National Collegiate Sports Services, BYU led the nation in overall attendance at home (261,815) and in highest average per home game (21,818).

In many respects it was "no contest" for the Cougars, who moved into the new Marriott Center last December. The BYU crowds were an all-time high for the NCAA.

The Cougars not only out-drew the Bruins by 50,000 overall, they did it in five fewer home games—12 to 17. UCLA's overall attendance at home was 211,357.

As for the per game figures of the 210 university division teams in the NCSS survey, the Cougar average was more than 5,000 over

the next best average which was posted by Iowa State. BYU's mean of 21,818 was well ahead of runner-up Iowa State—14,280.

Trailing BYU and Iowa State in the top 20 averages are Minnesota (13,806), Illinois (13,706), Purdue (13,701), New Mexico (13,333), Indiana (13,284), UCLA (13,192), Maryland (13,166), Ohio State (13,147), Dayton (12,741), Kansas (12,504), Iowa (12,391), South Carolina (12,327), Tennessee (11,691), Kentucky (11,560), Kansas State (11,515), Western Kentucky (11,228), Louisville (11,150) and Vanderbilt (10,882).

BYU and UCLA were the only teams to go over the 200,000 mark in home attendance last year. But another Western Athletic Conference team, New Mexico, ranked fourth in the overall standings with 186,660.

The report also stated that the university division teams played a total of 2,549 games at home. Total attendance was 12,613,751; and the average home game attendance was 4,949.

These figures, the report noted, do not include games played on neutral courts or NCAA tournament games.

## CERTIFICATIONS

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

### GYMNASTICS

Illinois State Championship, March 24, 1973, Glen Ellyn, Ill.

### OUTDOOR TRACK AND FIELD

Trojan Invitational, April 14, 1973, Los Angeles, Calif.

Carmel Classic Championships, June 23-24, 1973, Carmel, Ind.

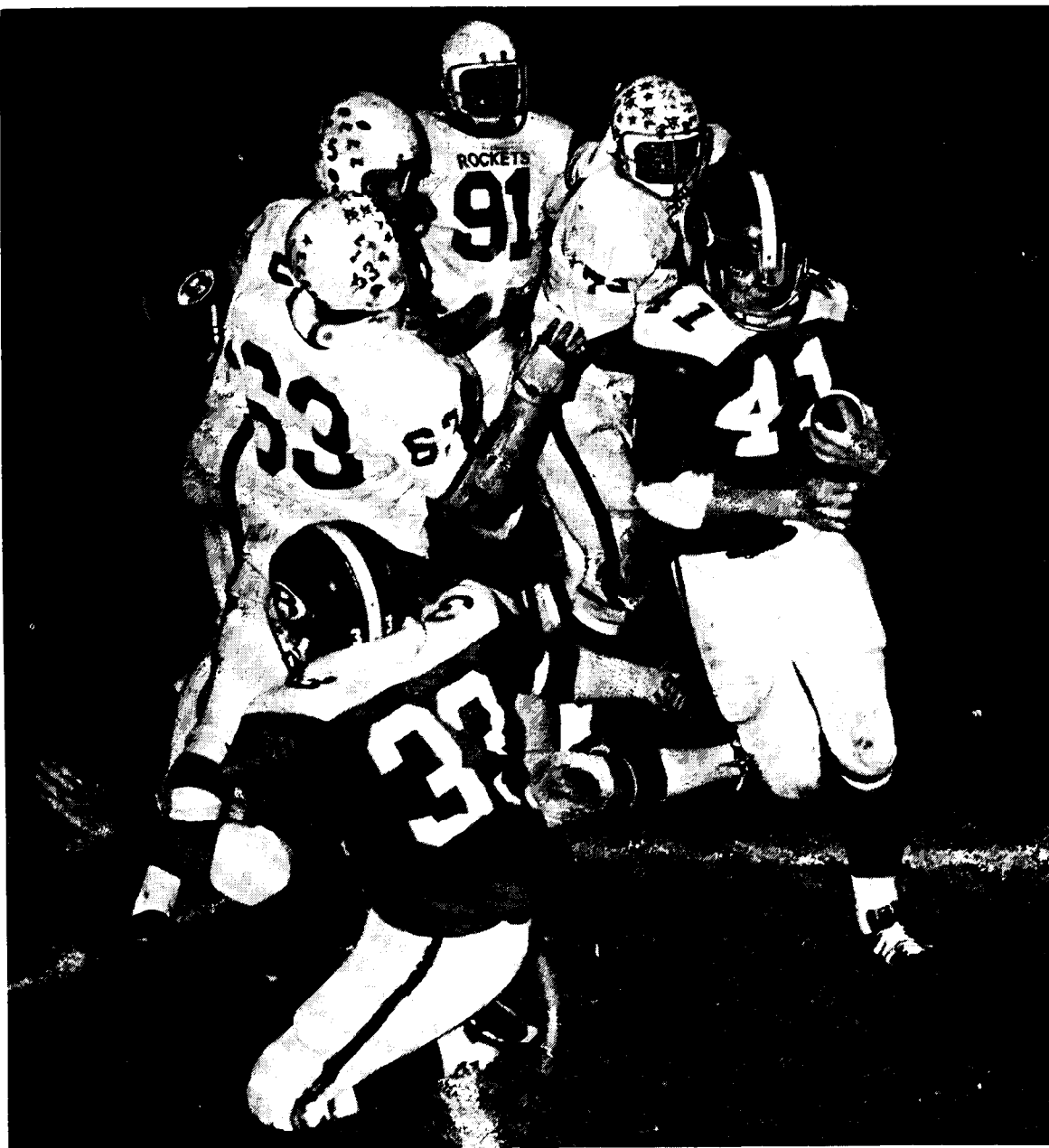
### SOCCER CLUBS

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:

**FLORIDA**—Winter Park Reds, Winter Park.

**NEW YORK**—German-American Soccer Club, Rochester; German-American Kickers, Rochester; Rochester Rangers, Rochester; Oneonta United Soccer Club, Oneonta.

# CD II Bowl Championships to Bridgeport, Heidelberg



**First Touchdown**—Jim Tully of Bridgeport reaches end zone untouched to score first touchdown of game as Bridgeport defeated Slippy Rock, 27-22, in the Knute Rockne Bowl. (Hickey Photo)

The University of Bridgeport stretched its winning streak to 11-0 in the season by defeating Slippy Rock State College of Pennsylvania, 27-22, to win the fourth annual Knute Rockne Bowl in Atlantic City, N.J., to wrap up the East Region championship for College Division II.

Bridgeport recorded its 21st consecutive victory, longest in the nation, and its second Rockne Bowl victory in a row.

Slippy Rock, which finished the season at 8-2-1, showed a slight edge in the statistics, but couldn't overcome a 14-0 half-time lead by the Purple Knights.

The Rock runners totaled 202 yards on 47 carries while Bridgeport runners carried the ball 48 times for 195 yards. The Rockets added 152 yards passing and three TDs by quarterback Tim Nunes, while the Knights' Roy Ferreira accounted for 129 yards and two TDs passing. Mike Kish of Slip-

pery Rock was the game's leading rusher with 117 yards on 24 carries.

After a scoreless first quarter, Bridgeport's Jim Tully scored early in the second period on a three-yard run and then Ferreira hit Chuck Cornell shortly before halftime on a nine-yard scoring pass to take a 14-0 lead.

Slippy Rock closed the gap to 21-14 by the end of the third frame and took the lead with 9:17 to play in the game at 22-21 when Nunes hit Ron Layton with a nine-yard TD pass and then hit Ken Merranko for a two-point conversion.

Slippy Rock	0	0	14	8-22
Bridgeport	0	14	7	6-27
B—Tully 3 run (Wanamaker kick)				
B—Cornell 9 pass from Ferreira (Wanamaker kick)				
SR—Layton 9 pass from Nunes (Beaver kick)				
B—Esposito 1 run (Wanamaker kick)				
SR—Toomey 4 pass from Nunes (Beaver kick)				
SR—Layton 9 pass from Nunes (Merranko pass from Nunes)				
B—Cornell 19 pass from Ferreira (pass)				

## Amos Alonzo Stagg Bowl

Heidelberg College, displaying a balanced offense and defense, defeated Fort Valley State College, 28-16, to win the fourth annual Amos Alonzo Stagg Bowl in Phenix City, Ala., Nov. 24.

The Student Princes of Tiffin, Ohio, rolled to their 11th consecutive win of the season against no defeats to claim the West Region championship for College Division II teams.

Heidelberg amassed 151 yards rushing with fullback Bob Hunt gaining 129 of that on 28 carries, including a 45-yard touchdown run. Quarterback Jim Ruth added 159 yards passing, including two TDs, on only eight completions.

The Princes' defense accounted for the first TD of the game by blocking a Ft. Valley punt and

falling on it in the end zone. The Heidelberg defenders held the Wildcats to only 37 rushing yards and also intercepted three passes to compliment the offense.

Wildcat signal caller David Hamilton passed for 180 yards on a nine-for-29 performance, including a pair of 24-yard touchdown passes to wide receiver Albert White, who caught four for 124 yards.

Fort Valley	7	0	6	3-16
Heidelberg	7	14	0	7-28
H—Freeman recovered blocked punt in end zone (Bartley kick)				
FV—White 24 pass from Hamilton (Adams kick)				
H—Hunt 45 run (Bartley kick)				
H—Ernst 8 pass from Ruth (Bartley kick)				
FV—White 24 pass from Hamilton (kick blocked)				
FV—Adams 26 FG				
H—Fanning 44 pass from Ruth (Bartley kick)				

## P.E. Majors Get New Outlook From Handicapped Children

By **PHIL LANGAN**  
Sports Information Director  
Ithaca College

There were 800 teachers from all parts of New York State. They all wanted to learn more, or begin to learn, about helping physically and mentally handicapped children.

The scene was the first New York State Conference on Physical Education for Handicapped Children and Youth. It wasn't an ordinary event. There was no way it could be. Too much was at stake since the future emotional and physical happiness of thousands of children literally depends on the ability and interest of the teachers in this important area of education.

One purpose of the Conference was to find ways to interest undergraduate physical education majors, in different colleges throughout the state, in concentrating their academic emphasis on special education. Judging from the reactions of a number of athletes majoring in physical education at Ithaca, a lot of headway was made.

"I've learned so much it's hard to talk about everything," Jim Spano, a stand-out split end for the football team remarked, "These kids are amazing. They get the greatest pleasure out of the smallest things. I am very interested in learning more about working with the handicapped."

"I am interested in pursuing this as a career," sophomore gymnast Bruce Murray offered. "This field is very new to me, but after just one day of observing, you gain a new perspective on life and purpose."

Junior football fullback Jon Bowers is another I.C. student who has developed a deep interest in working with the handicapped. "The first exposure has been eye-opening," he related. "To see some of these kids perform in so many sports, despite a severe handicap, offers a challenge. The children are the ones who develop your interest. I see now what a

few teachers can do, and then I start wondering what a lot could do for so many kids, who don't get enough attention."

"I have two children, both very healthy, and I realized how very lucky they were and I am, after working with the handicapped kids," junior football quarterback Ted Greves said. "This was a brand new field to me, but one which I now consider very important. I wish the Conference could have lasted a week because every minute was filled with a complete and educational experience."

Senior Dana Hallenbeck, an Academic All-America in football, said he feels that just getting people together from all over

the state, who have such a vital interest in life, was important. "Before, it appeared to many that physical educators were not vital in working with handicapped children. Now you see how they can be a key to a new life for these kids."

The interest was not limited to undergraduates. "The conference is my first exposure to this type of work, and it has been a wonderful experience," assistant football coach Bob Charney said. "The way some of the teachers were able to work with the children was almost unbelievable. There is no doubt in my mind, from talking with our students, that the conference has succeeded in starting a lot of new careers."



**Ted Greves and Camera-Shy Friend**

The three-day conference was filled with workshops, demonstrations and seminars. It also included a football game between two eight-man teams from New York State schools for the deaf, and a wheelchair basketball game.

"Probably the most important thing it did was give our students a chance to become involved in working with the handicapped," assistant professor of physical education Bob Caliel remarked. Caliel coordinated the entire three day Conference, and has been a leader in special education for the physically and mentally handicapped children of New York State for the past few years.

"Our athletes gave up a lot of their free time to work with us in the demonstrations and workshops," Caliel added. "They developed wonderful relationships with the youngsters, and the kids loved it. I was never more proud of being a member of the physical education faculty than I was during the Conference. Our major students, and especially our athletes, did a whale of a job."

Many of the nation's leading experts in all phases of special education were on hand for the Conference, including Dr. Julian Stein, special consultant on programs for the handicapped for the American Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation.

"I'm sold on the values of competition," Stein said. "Competition is an important part of the growth process that too often is denied to handicapped children. Like 'normal' children, they should be encouraged to compete in sports, and should be offered the same opportunities to travel to other cities for competition."

"Competition, especially in prestige sports, can be a two-edged sword," he added. "Those who need success least—the successful athletes—get it, those who need it most fall by the wayside."

"New programs for competitive sports for the handicapped need to be developed on the local level and built up to state-wide competitions," he said.

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## United States Olympic Crisis

# 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. This is the second installment of a three-part, condensed version of this significant historical overview.*

*The first installment dealt with the early history of amateur sports in this country and their governing bodies. This installment continues the chronology and the final installment will bring the review up to date. Complete, printed copies of the review are available by writing the editor of the NEWS.*

### Formation of Federations (1961-1962)

In Chicago on October 1, 1961, 88 representatives of many different organizations gathered to explore the desirability and feasibility of forming new Federations in several different sports. There was much interest and approval. Subsequently, separate Federations were formed in basketball, track and field, gymnastics, baseball and wrestling.

Lon Wilkie, long-time AAU official and FIBA convener, unsuccessfully attempted to get the basketball organizations to accept some new compromises.

The Olympic quadrennial meeting produced no changes, but track and field, basketball and gymnastics coaches were further disturbed by the frustrations of politics in games committees. The AAU voted down representation by the high schools in the Olympic organization. NCAA Executive Director Walter Byers wired the White House, in light of then-President John F. Kennedy's announced interest in promoting amateur sports, emphasizing that:

- The U.S. Olympic quadrennial meeting rejected three amendments to give the high schools a voice and vote in Olympic administration and sports planning.

- This was accomplished by solid bloc voting of AAU.

- It was proposed to give the high schools one representative on 15 Olympic Games committees, which ranged in size from seven to 22 people, and to give the high schools two representatives on one committee (swimming) composed of 20 people.

- The Olympic movement, chartered by Act of Congress, supposedly stands for all elements of American amateur sports. Certainly the high schools are an integral part of our sports structure and have a vital part to play not only in the early training of potential Olympic athletes but furthering the basic objectives of the President's fitness program.

Another so-called summit meeting was held in February 1962, where the AAU again offered to place more school and college representatives on AAU Foreign Relations and Sports Committees, but all merely in a position of recommending to the AAU Executive Committee, which would maintain the same monopolistic control.

The AAU, on the other hand, was invited to attend a meeting of sports organizations to further consider formation of Federations on March 4-6, 1962, in Chicago. The AAU declined.

However, the Federations came into being with the strong support of the greatest participants in the various sports. The Basketball Federation was formed on July 1, 1962; Track and Field Federation on July 24, 1962, and the Gymnastics Federation on December 8, 1962.

It is significant that all the Federations urged the AAU to join and fulfill its role, and suggested

the AAU perform most of the administrative functions for the Federations with adequate compensation. Perhaps the AAU attitude was described best by Wilbur C. Johns, Chairman of the Special Committee at the 1962 NCAA Convention, when the Federation concept was approved:

"This was not the Council's intention in April 1960. It was not your Committee's intention in June 1960; but as time passed, it became evident to all those intimate with developments that a major reorganization was a necessity. In September 1961, during the fourth meeting, your representatives were advised that the AAU would never relinquish its exclusive and, in effect, monopolistic control of basketball or any other sport over which it held jurisdiction. This propelled the NCAA in the direction of seeking complete reorganization.

"It was felt that new controlling bodies should be organized in the sports of basketball, gymnastics and track and field—and we committed ourselves to the proposition that no one segment of amateur sports would have control of the policy determining organization in the United States." (NCAA Yearbook, 1961-62)

While dissenting with increasing feeling on the administration of the Olympics, the NCAA continued to fulfill the responsibility it felt for contributing as much as possible to the success of the United States athletic performance, and gave strong support to many activities.

Development work was undertaken by various conferences and regional NCAA members with junior college and high school cooperation. NCAA championships were established in soccer, water polo and volleyball. The Track and Field Rules Committee installed the steeplechase, intermedi-

*Continued on page 4*