



NEWS



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Silver Anniversary Awards

Five former student-athletes will be honored by the National Collegiate Athletic Association on their 25th anniversary as college graduates.

The five are Stewart L. Udall of Washington, D.C.; John Ferraro of Los Angeles; Donald G. Mulder of Santa Monica, Calif.; Ray R. Evans of Kansas City, Mo., and

John D. Hopper of Harrisburg, Pa.

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

They will be presented special awards at the NCAA's Honors Luncheon January 12 at the Palmer House in Chicago, Ill., during the Association's 67th Annual Convention, along with College Athletics Today's Top Five winners and General of the Army Omar N. Bradley, the 1972 recipient of the Theodore Roosevelt (Teddy) Award.

Bradley to Miss Honors Luncheon

Lt. Gen. William A. Knowlton, superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy, will accept the Theodore Roosevelt Award for General Omar N. Bradley at the NCAA Honors Luncheon.

Bradley was taken ill Dec. 22 and has been restricted from traveling and ordered to have complete rest by his personal physician.

The Silver Anniversary winners were chosen from a group of 11 finalists by a selection committee of prominent Americans.

A brief biographical sketch on each of the five follows:

STEWART L. UDALL, Lawyer
Washington, D.C.
University of Arizona, 1948
Basketball

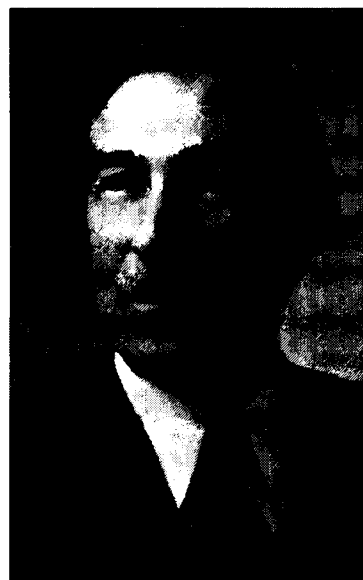
Stewart L. Udall won three letters in basketball for the University of Arizona, where he received his LLB degree. He is currently an attorney in Washington and is a visiting professor at Yale University.

Following graduation he entered law practice. He was elected to the Arizona State legislature in 1958 and was then appointed Secretary of the Interior by President John F. Kennedy, and served into the Lyndon B. Johnson administration.

In 1971, he was a special environmental consultant to the state of Pennsylvania.

RAY R. EVANS, Bank President
Kansas City, Mo.
University of Kansas, 1948
Football and Basketball

Ray R. Evans was the first All-Continued on page 9



STEWART L. UDALL
Washington Attorney



Dr. DONALD G. MULDER
Surgeon



JOHN FERRARO
L.A. City Councilman



RAY R. EVANS
Missouri Banker



JOHN D. HOPPER
Insurance Consultant

Will Be Honored at Convention

Jury Selects Today's Top Five Student-Athletes



SID SINK
Bowling Green Runner



BRUCE BANNON
Penn State Gridder

Five collegians who have excelled both on the playing field and in the classroom have been selected as Today's Top Five student-athletes in the National Collegiate Athletic Association's College Athletics Top Ten.

The five are Bruce Bannon of Penn State, Robert Ash of Cornell College, Jerry Heidenreich of Southern Methodist, Blake Lynn Ferguson of Drexel and Sid Sink of Bowling Green.

They will be honored at the NCAA's Honors Luncheon on January 12 at the Association's 67th Annual Convention at the Palmer House Hotel in Chicago, Ill., along with General of the Army Omar N. Bradley, the 1972 recipient of the Theodore Roosevelt (Teddy) Award and five former student-athletes on their Silver Anniversary as college graduates.

The five student-athletes were

selected by a committee of prominent citizens and educators from a list of 14 finalists for the awards. The finalists were from winter-spring and fall sports competitions for the 1972 calendar year.

The student-athletes were selected for their athletic ability and achievement, character, leadership, campus and off-campus activities and academic achievement. Only seniors are eligible.

A brief biographical sketch on the five winners follows:

ROBERT WESLEY ASH
Cornell College
Mt. Vernon, Iowa
Football and Tennis

Rob Ash has been a three-year starter for the Cornell College football team and this season was the first-team All-Midwest Conference quarterback. He has also lettered two years on the tennis team.

Ash has carried a perfect 4.0 grade point average throughout his academic career. He is a Phi Beta Kappa and is a nominee for a Rhodes Scholarship.

He is the permanent senior class president at Cornell, president of the College Choir and president of the Religious Life Council. He spent last summer in Germany on a youth exchange program and is a member of the Commission of the Future of Cornell College. He is also active on other councils and clubs at the institution.

BRUCE PATRICK BANNON
Penn State
State College, Pa.
Football

Bruce Bannon, Penn State's All-America defensive end, has been the stalwart of the Nittany Lions' defense for three seasons.

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BLAKE LYNN FERGUSON
Drexel Star



ROBERT ASH
Two-Sport Star



JERRY HEIDENREICH
SMU Swimmer

Busy Slate Highlights Convention

The 67th Annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association will be held Jan. 11-13 at the Palmer House Hotel in Chicago, Ill.

The 67th Convention is considered to be one of the most important in the Association's history, due to the significance of the proposals which are to be considered by the delegates from more than 650 member institutions.

NCAA President Dr. Earl M. Ramer of the University of Tennessee will preside over the Convention, which also will elect new officers, new members of the NCAA Council and many new NCAA committee members. Secretary-treasurer Samuel E. Barnes of District of Columbia Teacher's College will preside over the combined round-table discussions.

A record of at least 108 amendments will be considered by voting delegates and the first voting session on proposals has been moved to Thursday morning, Jan. 11, which marks a change in format. Usually, voting has been reserved until the final day of the three-day Convention.

Three major proposals are to be considered among the many. The first is legislative reorganization, which, if passed, will divide NCAA membership into two divisions for some legislative considerations now and possibly, three in the future.

Another deals with financial aid, which bases an athlete's scholarship on the basis of need. The other is candidate's

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The Most Important Convention

Each NCAA Convention is important. But this one is more so.

Not only is there volume, with delegates voting on 108 items (excluding amendments to amendments), but there is the potential for great impact.

If a particular combination of amendments pass at the 67th Convention, for example, the Association would go forth with two divisions with more flexible regulations governing financial aid and with varying eligibility standards required for participation.

The future of intercollegiate athletics could be redirected.

It is for the delegates to determine wheth-

er the Association will adopt any of the proposals, but it is to be hoped by institutions, administrators, coaches, athletes and fans alike, that a large turnout will be present at the Palmer House to evaluate, debate and decide the issue.

Extensive effort has gone into the preparation of the items, particularly the key proposals, and similar effort should go into their consideration.

Also, it is important to note voting will take place Thursday morning, Friday afternoon, and all day Saturday, rather than only on Saturday as in the past.

Accordingly, for these reasons, it is hoped every NCAA member will be represented for three full days.

Bradley Deserving of Teddy Award

General of the Army Omar N. Bradley is most deserving of the NCAA's Theodore Roosevelt Award.

His long and distinguished career has been one of unselfishness as he has always placed the well-being of his country ahead of himself, which was also true of the man for whom the Association's highest award is named.

The confidence and trust placed in Bradley by this nation's leaders during one of the most difficult periods of history of this country demonstrates the respect he held and also his capabilities as a leader and man.

His record on the battlefield was one of greatness, as was his record on the playing field at the United States Military Academy,

where he played on Army's first undefeated football team.

His record after World War II in difficult administrative positions was also admirable as the head of the Veterans Administration and then as Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff.

General Bradley has been honored numerous times before, both for his military genius and for the example he has set for this nation. His honors include the highest ones from several nations and honorary degrees from numerous colleges and universities in his own country.

The NCAA is proud to present Omar Bradley with the Theodore Roosevelt Award. We like to think "Teddy" would be pleased with the choice, too.

Committee Selections Announced

The NCAA officers have made the following committee appointments on behalf of the NCAA Council:

Appointed J. Neils Thompson, University of Texas, Austin, to

replace John Kane, resigned, on Nominating Committee.

Appointed Seaver Peters, Dartmouth College, to replace James Decker, resigned, as chairman of Television Committee.

Appointed F. A. Dry, University of Tulsa, as District Five representative on Football Rules Committee replacing Rod Rust, resigned.

Appointed Henry Hartunian, Yale University, to United States Collegiate Sports Council Fencing Games Committee, replacing Archie Simonson, resigned.

Appointed Don Van Rossen, University of Oregon, secretary-rules editor of Swimming Rules Committee replacing Vic Gustafson, resigned.

Appointed following to USCSA games committees: Figure skating, Mrs. Joy Barr, Cornell University; ice hockey, John Kelley, Boston College, and Bob Johnson, University of Wisconsin; skiing, John Bower, Middlebury College, and Bill Marolt, University of Colorado; judo, Dong Ja Yang, Howard University.

Appointed Daniel W. Litwhiler, Michigan State University, as District Four representative on Baseball Rules Committee, replacing Bob Wren, resigned.

Appointed following as 200th Anniversary Committee: Chairman Budd Thalman, U.S. Naval Academy; Bill Callahan, University of Missouri; Don Canham, University of Michigan; Wade Stinson, University of Kansas; Jerry Miles, NCAA; Jack Waters, NCSS; Jim Mott, University of Wisconsin.

Also, the following actions were taken:

Accepted Florida International University, Miami, as an associate member.

Approved NCAA membership in Amateur Basketball Association.

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.

Rockets' Nichols Finds Latins Love Americans

Reprinted From "Rocket Football Magazine"

The credibility of the U.S. news media will be severely damaged for anyone with time enough to inquire of University of Toledo basketball coach Bob Nichols about his trip to Brazil for The Partners of the Americas.

Nichols spent more than two weeks in Brazil as one of 17 U. S. basketball coaches chosen to conduct clinics throughout South America as part of a cultural and educational exchange program. Bob came away with a distinctly different impression of Latin attitudes than one gets from watching TV news programs and reading newspapers.

"The thing that really struck me most," said Nichols, "was the extremely warm and friendly people. If I came away from Brazil with one feeling, it was how much they like Americans. They really love Americans!"

What? No anti-American slogans? No disdain for anything American? Not that Nichols could discern during a trip that included stops in three of Brazil's largest cities—Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Curitiba.

"The Brazilians I met think anything American is the best," said the Toledo coach.

"They will readily trade anything they have, regardless of the value, for something American-made. And their life-styles are patterned closely after ours.

"From the music I heard on the hotel elevator to the music in record shops (they call them 'discos') and the music on TV, the songs are American songs 99 times out of 100. Rock-and-roll is popular. Most movies are American movies. I saw three and all three were American movies in English with Portuguese subtitles. There were lots of American programs on TV. I even saw the 'Three Stooges' on Brazilian TV."

* * *

But doesn't everyone in Latin America hate the U. S. for its involvement in the Viet Nam war? Didn't Nichols encounter some bitterness about that? Not from the hundreds of Brazilians with whom the Toledo coach worked and talked.

"They say they feel sorry for us—that it's a bad war. But I never had anyone say he blamed the United States for the war or considered us immoral for our part in the war."

Nichols spent most of his time in Curitiba, a city of 600,000 persons, conducting morning, afternoon, and evening basketball clinic sessions. The number of Brazilian basketball coaches in attendance varied from 85 to 100 per session, and the equivalent of a Brazilian high school team was used for demonstration purposes.

Each person was supplied printed copies of Nichols' lecture material, much of it the same material he gives his own UT players. It had been sent to Washington ahead of time for translation and reproduction into Portuguese, the language spoken in Brazil. Visual instruction was accomplished through UT training films and game movies that Nichols took along.

Brazil is one of the most proficient of South American countries in the sport of basketball. It won the Pan American Games title a year ago. But judging from the level of accomplishment Nichols witnessed in Curitiba, the Brazilians remain far behind United States' athletes in basketball techniques.

* * *

"If the boys with whom I worked were to be taken as an average high school team," explained Nichols, "they are not as strong as the average team here. The place where their players are behind ours is in technique of shooting. In this country by the time a boy is in seventh or eighth grade, he has his own shot or way of shooting. Brazilian boys don't have a natural shot. A boy shoots many different ways. He has not been ingrained in any particular method of shooting."

Nichols went on to say that the Brazilians' lack of complete basketball skills has nothing to do with athletic inferiority. "The reason is that down there their No. 1 sport is soccer (they call it football). And I wouldn't be a bit surprised if the second most popular sport is volleyball."

Continued the Toledo coach: "It is not unusual to see a boy going down the street with his mother and kicking a soccer ball as he goes. On one trip downtown I saw a park with three soccer games going on at the same time and with hundreds of people watching. I saw no basketball courts."

Nichols left Brazil with a variety of other impressions about the country and its people, i.e.:

*On the pace of life . . . "Nobody seems to be in a hurry. Not until they get into an automobile, and then all bets are off. I doubt that most people work on an hourly basis. They say only one thing starts on time in Brazil, and that is a soccer game. If they say dinner at nine o'clock, they mean any time after nine" . . .

*On soccer games . . . "I saw one professional soccer game between a fifth place team and an eighth place team, and there still were 30,000 people there. The crowd was extremely vocal—like the crowd at a St. Francis-Central Catholic game, with one side of the stands trying to shout out the other. Only these were adult fans. I saw one TV soccer game that had to be called because the fans got so emotional" . . .

*On industry . . . "Brazilians say they are 20 to 30 years behind the United States industrially. But they're a big country—about 98 million people with a land area as big as the U. S. minus Hawaii and Alaska—and they're coming by leaps and bounds. Right now they lack machines to do work for them. For instance, I saw a superhighway under construction, and it was all basically manual labor. Perhaps at this stage of development it is a good thing. They have so many people and they all need work."

Convention Highlights—

Continued from page 1

declarations, which will affect prospective student-athletes at all institutions.

Legislative reorganization would become effective immediately if passed. Delegates then would decide several of the remaining bylaw issues on a divisional basis.

One of the highlights of the Convention is the presentation of the Theodore Roosevelt ("Teddy") Award, which will be presented to General of the Army Omar N. Bradley at the Friday noon Honors Luncheon in the Grand Ballroom. The "Teddy" is the NCAA's highest honor.

Also at the Honors Luncheon, the College Athletics Top Ten winners will be presented, honoring five student-athletes from the 1972 calendar year as "Today's Top Five" and five "Silver Anniversary" athletes on their 25th anniversary as college graduates.

Many other college athletic organizations will hold meet-

ings in conjunction with the NCAA Convention.

Included are the American Football Coaches Association (AFCA), the American Association of College Baseball Coaches (AACBC), College Athletics Business Managers Association (CABMA), United States Track Coaches Association (USTCA), the College Sports Information Directors Association (CoSIDA) and the National Summer Youth Sports Program (NSYSP).

Delegates to some of the other organizations actually will begin meeting on Wednesday, Jan. 3.

The NCAA Council will hold its first meeting Monday, Jan. 8, with registration for NCAA Convention delegates scheduled for Wednesday, Jan. 10 and Thursday morning, Jan. 11.

Meetings of committees and other groups will be going on all week while NCAA Convention business sessions will be conducted on Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

NCAA NEWS

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Louisiana Tech Takes Easy Rice Bowl Win

Louisiana Tech capped a perfect season with a 35-0 win over Tennessee Tech in the Grantland Rice Bowl in Baton Rouge, La., to win the NCAA College Division I Mideast Region football championship.

The Bulldog offense amassed 375 total yards while the defense held Tennessee Tech to a total of 94 yards in moving LTU to a 12-0-0 record.

Quarterback Denny Duron put the Bulldogs in the scoring column late in the first quarter by hitting Eric Johnson with an eight-yard scoring pass.

In the second frame, LTU added 21 more points to take a 28-0 lead at halftime. Joc McNeely returned an intercepted pass 31 yards for a TD and was followed into the end zone by Glen Berteau on a one-yard run and Roger

Carr, who scored on a 10-yard pass from Duron.

Berteau added the game's final TD early in the final frame on a 10-yard run.

Duron connected on 11 of 20 passes for 227 yards with Carr catching six of them for 141 yards. Berteau was the game's top rusher with 58 yards on 10 carries.

Tennessee Tech could muster only 29 yards passing on two completions and a total of four first downs as the LTU defense completely shut off any Eagle threats.

Louisiana Tech 7 21 7 0—35
Tennessee Tech 0 0 0 0—0
LT—Johnson 24 pass from Duron (Norris kick)
LT—McNeely 31 pass interception (Norris kick)
LT—Berteau 2 run (Norris kick)
LT—Carr 29 pass from Duron (Norris kick)
LT—Berteau 21 run (Norris kick)



Happiness Is a Win—Massachusetts coach Dick MacPherson plants a kiss on running star Paul Metallo after the Redmen defeated Cal-Davis, 35-14, to win the Boardwalk Bowl.

Tennessee State Bows Past Drake in Pioneer

Tennessee State University got off to a fast start and then finished even faster to defeat Drake University, 29-7, to win the Pioneer Bowl and the NCAA College Division I Midwest Region football championship.

The Tigers jumped to a 12-0 lead in the first quarter in the game played at Wichita Falls, Tex., and carried a 12-7 lead into the fourth frame before breaking the game open with a field goal and two touchdowns.

Larry Dorsey got the Tigers on the board first by returning a punt 82 yards for the game's initial TD. A few minutes later, Mike Hegman ran back a 40-yard pass interception for the second TD.

Drake's defense set up its only score when Doug Winslow re-

covered a Tiger fumble after a punt on the TSU 14. Three plays later, Jerry Heston scored from the two.

Ken Pettiford passed 45 yards to John Holland on the first play after TSU intercepted another Drake pass in the fourth period and Fred Lane ran one in from 37 yards. Alfred Reese's 31-yard field goal rounded out the scoring.

Drake ended the season with a 7-5 record while Tennessee State boosted its mark to 11-1.

Tennessee State 12 0 0 17—29
Drake 0 0 7 0—7
TS—Dorsey 82 punt return (run failed)
TS—Hegman 40 pass interception (run failed)
Drake—Heston 2 run (Smith kick)
TS—Reese 31 FG
TS—Holland 45 pass from Pettiford (Reese kick)
TS—Lane 37 run (Reese kick)

The University of Massachusetts used a balanced offense to overcome a passing offense used by the University of California at Davis to take a 35-14 decision in the Fifth Boardwalk Bowl at Atlantic City, N.J.

The Redmen rushed for 184 yards and passed for 197 more while Davis passed for 388 yards to claim the NCAA College Divi-

sion I East Region football championship.

Aggie quarterback Bob Biggs put the ball in the air 60 times, completed 27 of them and had four intercepted, but Davis couldn't overcome the Redmen balance.

UMass signal-caller Peil Pennington connected on 12 of 22 passes for 145 yards and four other throwers also put the ball up while a bevy of running backs, led by Paul Metallo's 129 yards on 24 carries, provided the balance.

Pennington got the Redmen on the scoreboard early by hitting Tim Berra with a 17-yard scoring toss. Steve Schubert added the second score on a 10-yard run to give UMass a 14-0 lead at the end of the first frame.

Metallo then latched on to a 20-yard scoring strike from Pennington to make it 20-0 before Biggs hit Frank Altick for a 20-yard score to close the gap to 20-6 at the half.

Joe Mangiaracina ran one yard midway in the third frame for Davis' second score to cut the margin to 20-14, but UMass scored twice in the final frame to ice the game.

U.S. Davis 0 7 7 0—14
Massachusetts 14 6 0 15—35
Mass—Berra 17 pass from Pennington (Palau kick)
Mass—Schubert 10 run (Palau kick)
Mass—Metallo 20 pass from Pennington (kick failed)
UCD—Altick 20 pass from Biggs (Ahee kick)
UCD—Mangiaracina 1 run (Ahee kick)
Mass—Metallo 12 run (Berra pass from Tripuka)
Mass—Parrott 58 pass interception (Palau kick)



Congratulations—Cal Davis coach Jim Sochor (right) receives runnerup trophy from NCAA promotion director Grayle Howlett after the Fifth Boardwalk Bowl in Atlantic City, N.J.

Redmen Best in Boardwalk Bowl

North Dakota Downs SLO To Capture Camellia Bowl

North Dakota University scored at least one touchdown in every quarter to defeat California Polytechnic University at San Luis Obispo, 38-21, in the 12th Camellia Bowl at Sacramento, Calif.

The Fighting Sioux jumped to a 10-0 lead in the first quarter and were well on their way to the NCAA College Division I West Region football championship before 17,194 fans.

Six NDU runners gained a total of 266 yards, led by Mike Deutsch's 119 yards on 41 carries, and quarterback Jay Gustafson added 136 yards more passing to give the Sioux 402 yards of offense while the Mustangs mustered 174.

Jamie Gronowski booted a 36-yard field goal to open the scoring and Lawrie Skolrood gathered in a 13-yard pass from Gustafson in the first frame for NDU's 10-0 lead.

The teams traded TDs in the second period with Ron Gustafson catching a six-yarder from Jay for a 17-0 lead before SLO's Dave Quirk returned an intercepted pass 60 yards for a TD.

Deutsch carried over from the one for NDU's third-period score and then the teams finished with a flourish by both scoring 14 points in the final frame.

North Dakota 10 7 7 14—38
Cal Poly SLO 0 7 0 14—21
ND—Gronowski 36 FG
ND—Skolrood 13 pass from J. Gustafson (Gronowski kick)
ND—R. Gustafson 6 pass from J. Gustafson (Gronowski kick)
CP—Quirk 60 pass interception (Guerra kick)
ND—Deutsch 1 run (Gronowski kick)
ND—J. Gustafson 5 run (Gronowski kick)
CP—Mead 29 pass from Pettas (run failed)
CP—Thomas 1 run (Thomas run)

Wooden Misses First UCLA Game

UCLA basketball coach John Wooden was hospitalized for a short period in the third week of December for a mild heart condition.

Wooden, in his 25th season at UCLA, was released from St. John's Hospital in Santa Monica, Calif., on Dec. 18, but missed his first game of his career the previous weekend.

NCAA Postgraduate Winners

Thirty-three senior football players have been awarded \$1,000 Postgraduate Scholarships by the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

The 33 winners are divided into three groups—University Division, College Division and At-Large Division. Each winner has earned a 3.0 of "B" accumulative grade point average or better for three years of college work and has performed with distinction on the football field, epitomizing the term "student-athlete."

The program was created to recognize student-athletes and to give the outstanding young men an opportunity to continue their graduate work at an institution of their choice.

The 33 football scholarships bring the total number of recipients to 577 since the program's inception in 1964. The money allocation now stands at \$577,000.

The NCAA awards the 33 football postgraduate football scholarships in addition to 15 basketball scholarships and 32 for other sports in each academic year.

Included among this year's winners are All-America defensive end Bruce Bannon of Penn State and Rob Ash of Cornell College in Iowa, who have also been selected as winners of Today's Top Five Awards in College Athletics Top Ten competition.

Other winners include Greg Marx of Notre Dame, Joe Wylie of Oklahoma and Doug Kingsriter of Minnesota.

UNIVERSITY DIVISION

BRUCE PATRICK BANNON

Pennsylvania State University 3.91 in Geological Sciences
Home town: State College, Pa. Defensive end.
An All-America defensive end for the Nittany Lions. Won President's Freshman Award and President's Junior Award. On Dean's List 10 consecutive terms. Member of Omicron Delta Kappa and Phi Kappa Nu.

BARRETT BOUWARE SUTTON

Vanderbilt University 3.46 in Philosophy-Religion
Home town: Nashville, Tenn. Linebacker
Outstanding linebacker for three seasons. President of the Fellowship of Christian Athletes. On Dean's List all six semesters. Scholarship Award of Sigma Chi two semesters.

THOMAS ANTHONY CARPENITO

Virginia Polytechnic Institute 3.56 in Industrial Engineering
Home town: Martinsville, Va. Linebacker
Team captain and three-year letterman. Member of Omicron Delta Kappa and Alpha Pi Mu. Coaches little league basketball and teaches Sunday School. Selected to "Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities, 1972-73."

FRANK D. DOWSING

Mississippi State University 3.20 in General Sciences (Pre-Med)
Home town: Tupelo, Miss. Defensive back
All-Southeastern Conference defensive back and honorable mention All-America. Twice All-SEC Academic Team. Three-year letterman. Also school record holder in 220 in track. President's scholar. Dean's scholar. Voted "Mr. Mississippi State University" by fellow students. Vice-president Omicron Delta Kappa. President Alpha Epsilon Delta.

GLENN SCOLNIK

Indiana University 3.58 in Business and Governmental Relations
Home town: Munster, Ind. Wide receiver
Three-year starter. Co-holder of school record for most TD passes caught in one game—three. Member of Beta Gamma Sigma and on Dean's List every semester except first.

GREGORY ALAN MARX

University of Notre Dame 3.15 in Psychology
Home town: Redford, Mich. Defensive tackle
Earned All-America honors on at least five different teams this season. First-Team Academic All-America. Dean's List. Worked in Indiana State Home for the Retarded.

LAURENCE ANTHONY MCCARREN

University of Illinois 3.26 in Physical Education
Home town: Champaign, Ill. Center
Team captain and started every game since sophomore. Honorable mention All-Big Ten in 1971. On Dean's List four semesters.

DOUGLAS JAMES KINGSRITER

University of Minnesota 3.00 in Speech Communications
Home town: Richfield, Minn. Tight end
Three-year letterman. All-Big Ten and AP All-America. 1972 NCAA USO Tour of Korea. President Fellowship of Christian Athletes. Outstanding College Athletes of America. Delta Tau Delta. Also pitcher on baseball team.

TIMOTHY P. QUINN

University of Dayton 3.8 in Chemistry
Home town: Kettering, Ohio Defensive end
Three-year starter. Academic All-America. Member of Alpha Epsilon Delta and advisor for Dorm Court. Won John L. MacBeth Scholar/Athlete Award.

JOE WYLIE

University of Oklahoma 4.0 in Accounting
Home town: Henderson, Tex. Halfback
Sophomore of the Year in the Big 8 in 1970. Two-time selection to Churchman's All-America. 1970 Young Texan of the Year. Bible Study Leader-Baptist Student Union. Beta Gamma Sigma.

MARK EUGENE PRILL

United States Air Force Academy 3.79 in Civil Engineering
Home town: Port Townsend, Wash. Linebacker
Two-year letterman and defensive Player of Week five times. President of Civil Engineering Club. Three-time Wing Open Boxing champion, twice as heavyweight. Superintendent's List every semester. Dean's List every semester.

COLLEGE DIVISION

EDWARD ALAN SALO

Muhlenberg College 3.97 in Psychology
Home town: Flourtown, Pa. Center
Four-year letterman and team captain. Academic All-America twice. Ranks second in class of 282. Five of six semesters with straight A average. Dean's List every semester. President of Fellowship of Christian Athletes. Member of Omicron Delta Kappa and Psi Chi. Lettered also in lacrosse three years.

JOSEPH GROMER OUSLANDER

Johns Hopkins University 3.67 in Natural Science
Home town: Metuchen, N.J. Offensive guard
Three-year starter at guard and also played lacrosse. On Board of Intramural Athletics. Blue Key Society. Admissions Council. Member of Phi Gamma Delta and Maryland Wrestling Officials Association.

GUY TRENT FALKENHAGEN

Northern Michigan University 3.7 in Secondary Education
Home town: Saginaw, Mich. Offensive tackle
Three-year letterman who started every game. No conference affiliation, but selected to numerous All-Opponent Teams. Treasurer of Sigma Chi Fraternity. Dean's List. Fellowship of Christian Athletes. Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities.

GREGORY HAROLD MACK

Ball State University 3.97 in Geology
Home town: Muncie, Ind. Corner back
Three-year letterman at defensive back despite 5-8, 158-pound size. Member of National Science Honorary, Sigma Zeta and a four-year Honors Program student.

STEVEN GEORGE SMILJANICH

Denison University 3.95 in Economics
Home town: Broadview Heights, Ohio Linebacker
Four-year starter and team captain. Second-team All-Conference as a junior. Member of Omicron Delta Epsilon and Economics Honorary Society. Member three years of Denison Campus Government Association Finance Committee and Student Academic Advisor.

MARK RICHARD WILLIAMS

Carleton College 4.0 in Physics
Home town: Merriam, Kans. Guard
Team captain who started every game for three seasons. Chief engineer of campus radio station. Member of American Association of Physics Teachers and American Physical Society. National Association of Underwater Instructors. Phi Beta Kappa and Pi Mu Epsilon. Also a pole vaulter.

ROBERT WESLEY ASH

Cornell College 4.0 in History
Home town: Decorah, Iowa Quarterback
Started one year at wide receiver and two years at quarterback, earning All-Conference honors this year. Vice-president of Fellowship of Christian Athletes. President of Choir and Religious Life Council. Phi Beta Kappa. Dean's List "Highest Honors" every semester. Also three-year tennis letterman.

JOSEPH WALTER WOROBEC

Drake University 3.16 in Physical Education
Home town: Edmonton, Alberta, Can. Offensive tackle
All-Missouri Valley Conference and invited to play in North-South Shrine game. Three-year letterman. Dean's List. Two-year wrestling letterman. Floor President of Crawford Residence Hall.



DAVE MASON

Nebraska Scholar-Athlete

STEPHEN DENNIS

Grambling College 3.14 in Physical Education
Home town: Sarepta, La. Defensive half back
Team captain and four-year letterman. All Southwestern Athletic Conference three years, honorable Mention All-America 1971. Led team in punt returns and interceptions. President of Fellowship of Christian Athletes and member of Kappa Alpha Psi. Outstanding College Athletes of America.

COLLON CHARLES KENNEDY III

Southern Colorado State College 3.37 in Political Science
Home town: Pueblo, Colo. Linebacker
Three-year starter and team captain. All-Rocky Mountain Athletic Conference. All-Conference Academic team. President of Letterman Club. Fellowship of Christian Athletes, Political Science and History Clubs.

CHRISTOPHER JOHN STECHER

Claremont Men's College 3.26 in German Literature, Economics
Home town: Bellingham, Wash. Defensive tackle
All-Conference three years and started every game for four seasons. Nominated for Rhodes Scholarship. Dean's List five of six semesters. Special Merit Scholarship. President's Student-Faculty Committee.

AT-LARGE DIVISION

FREDERICK ROY RADKE

Dartmouth College 3.16 in Biology
Home town: Orono, Maine Defensive end
All-Ivy honorable mention as a sophomore on undefeated team, but missed most of junior season with knee injury. Member Project Head Start Follow Through and Woodstock A Better Chance Program. Dragon Senior Honor Society. Theta Delta Chi and Dartmouth Pre-Med Society.

RODNEY MICHAEL LEIS

United States Coast Guard Academy 3.22 in Economics
Home town: Caston, Wisc. Linebacker
Two-year letterman and ECAC Weekly Division II All Star Team. Four semesters on Dean's List. Chapel Choir.

KENNETH JOSEPH NELSON

Colgate University 3.22 in Biology
Home town: Wilmette, Ill. Offensive tackle
All-New York State first team. Team captain. Two-year starter. Vice-president of Newman Club, Member of Athletic Affairs Commission. Delta Upsilon. Mathematics Department Award. Lettered in lacrosse.

DANIEL YUSEF JOSEPH

Moravian College 3.47 in Mathematics
Home town: Allentown, Pa. Split end
Four-year letterman and team captain. Seven semesters on Dean's List. Sigma Phi Omega. Triangle Honor Society. Math Club. Member of Syrian Orthodox Youth Organization. Who's Who in America's Colleges and Universities. Four years basketball and one year baseball.

BENJAMIN WALDREP ANDERSON

Clemson University 3.7 in Political Science
Home town: Edgefield, S.C. Safety
Three-time first-teamer on All-Atlantic Coast Conference Scholastic team. Academic All-America. President of Tiger Brotherhood. Blue Key Society. Dean's List. Phi Kappa Phi. Phi Eta Sigma. Sigma Tau Epsilon.

DARNELL JOHNSON

Elizabeth City State University 3.01 in Mathematics
Home town: Portsmouth, Va. Defensive end
Four-year letterman and team captain. All-CIAA 1971. President Alpha Phi Alpha. Chairman Interfraternal Council Board of Trustees. Student Government President. Human Relations Council. Dean's List. Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities.

JOHN THEODORE SCHROLL

University of Kansas 3.06 in Microbiology
Home town: Hutchinson, Kans. Tight end
All-Big Eight and All-Big Eight Academic Team. Holds school records for most passes caught in one game, TD passes in a season, and most passes in a season. Fellowship of Christian Athletes. Sigma Chi. Dean's Honor Roll.

DAVID CLAYTON MASON

University of Nebraska 3.12 in Secondary Education
Home town: Green Bay, Wisc. Cornerback
Three-year letterman. Second team All-Big 8. Big 8 Academic Team. All-America Church Team. Big Brothers of America.

KIM DAVID COLTER

University of Missouri-Rolla 4.0 in Chemical Engineering
Home town: Downers Grove, Ill. Defensive back
Four-year letterman and team captain. Student member of American Institute of Chemical Engineers. Outstanding Chemical Engineering Student three consecutive years. University Scholar.

SCOTT TEMPLETON WALKER

Texas Christian University 3.76 in Accounting
Home town: Midland, Tex. Center
Three-year letterman. Second-team Academic All-America. Team sportsmanship award. President of Beta Gamma Sigma. Intercollegiate Athletic Committee. Six semesters Dean's List. Dormitory Council.

JOHN DAVID BRADY

University of Washington 3.09 in Business Administration
Home town: Oak Harbor, Wash. Tight end
Three-year letterman. President Key Club. Young People Society. Student Advisory Council. Co-chairman UNICEF and March of Dimes. Student counselor to elementary school.

Alternates

- 1st Alternate: Michael Bayer, University of Texas.
- 2nd Alternate: Russell Stephen Gill, Millsaps College.
- 3rd Alternate: Don Crawford Satterlee, University of Hawaii.
- 4th Alternate: Richard Kubiak, Lamar University.
- 5th Alternate: Thomas Charles Benfield, Lehigh University.
- 6th Alternate: Edwin Jerome Zaunbrecher, Middle Tennessee State University.

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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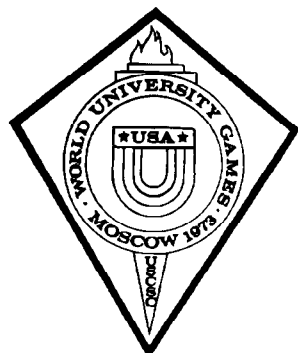
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Problem That Won't Go Away

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The NCAA International Relations Committee 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 final installment of a three-part, condensed version of this significant historical overview. The first installment dealt with the early history of amateur sports and their governing bodies in this country. The second part continued the chronology and the conclusion is presented here, along with a possible solution to the problem. Complete, printed copies of the review are available by writing the editor of the NEWS.

NCAA Withdrawal? (1966)

In 1958, the NCAA had been successful in amending the USOC Constitution to limit the terms of Board members to two Olympiads. Such legislation would provide for the infusion of new blood and ideas to hopefully stimulate Olympic progress. The first rotation would become operative for the first time in the fall of 1965. What happened? The majority of the Board members—who represented the AAU and other international franchise holders—decided they did not want to relinquish their positions on the Board. As a result of another Constitutional amendment, the rotation system was removed. The then Board members could stay on in perpetuity (although the NCAA kept its promise and rotated its delegates). The Olympic movement still was devoid of new ideas and outlooks.

The May-June 1965 meetings were a disaster for progress and a triumph for the fumbling USOC oligarchy.

The NCAA sponsored an amendment for increased representation for junior colleges and high schools. The result? Another defeat.

The NCAA supported a 66-year age limit recommended by the Little company report. It was also defeated.

Geographical representation on the Board was suggested, but to no avail.

Regardless of merit, suggestions were summarily dismissed by the USOC unless they proved beneficial to the international franchise holders. In brief, the Chicago action of the AAU and other international franchise holders was an emasculation of the democratic process in the Olympic movement.

In a post-meeting autopsy, NCAA delegates listed three alternatives: One, remain in the Olympic movement and adjust to a subservient role; two, withdraw from the Olympic Committee and continue to provide the best possible athletic program for America; three, the high schools and colleges present a united front and carry the battle to higher authority.

A majority of NCAA delegates offered the following:

1. The NCAA and its allied and affiliated members should withdraw from the USOC.
2. Federations should be established in other sports.
3. Federal supervision of amateur sports could be a possibility.
4. The Association should investigate the possibility of appealing for Federally-directed reorganization of the USOC. The Association and its allied and affiliated members could withdraw from the USOC and ask Congress to investigate the present Olympic structure since the USOC holds a Federal charter.
5. The NCAA should refrain from making any appointments to the various Olympic games committees.

The National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations at its annual meeting passed a resolution, which it sent to members of Congress, which said in part:

"Whereas, there are 20,200 high schools in the United States of America that are making significant contributions to the Olympic

effort through their broad competitive sports programs, and

"Whereas, these schools are not equitably represented on the United States Olympic Committee and their repeated requests for fair and proportionate representation consistently have been denied by the Committee;

"Therefore be it resolved, that the Council of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations respectfully requests that the Congress of the United States make a reappraisal of the public law which charters the United States Olympic Committee and examine its plan of operation to the end that all areas of the United States and all amateur sports programs now being conducted be justly and equitably represented in the Olympic Committee so that a united effort may be made to further insure and increase the prestige of the United States of America in international athletic competition." (National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations, Minutes of June 30, 1965)

NCAA delegates to the U.S. Olympic organization and members of the NCAA Olympic Committee, including the chairman, Mr. Munn of Michigan State University, recommended to the NCAA Council, at its meeting in conjunction with the 1966 NCAA Convention, that the NCAA withdraw from the Olympic organization. NCAA President Barnes and William R. Reed, then commissioner of the Big Ten Conference and incoming chairman of the NCAA Olympic Committee, argued against the recommendation. They contended low-key, friendly negotiations within the USOC, particularly with the groups other than the AAU which held international franchises, would result in the USOC accepting the views and recommendations of the schools and colleges.

The NCAA Council approved the Barnes-Reed line of reasoning, which subsequently was proved invalid. It also was a major tactical error. Mr. Reed, shortly before his untimely death in 1971, publicized his reluctant conclusions that total reorganization of the USOC was necessary and that external intervention was the only means of accomplishing the necessary change; i.e., it could not be realized within the USOC framework.

Dr. Jerome H. Holland, then president of Hampton Institute and a member of the NCAA Council, reporting for the Council at the 1966 Convention, said:

"As stated earlier, the NCAA has long been on record favoring revisions designed to improve the United States Olympic Committee. Through the years there has been a general disregard for ideas advanced by the NCAA. In 1965, the nation's schools and colleges suffered a serious setback when the USOC adopted an amendment which provides that the international franchise holder must have a majority vote on the Olympic Games Committees. This situation obviously is inequitable and cannot be justified by any arguments or facts. It is the result of some type of misunderstanding, or perhaps we might say political manipulation. Our dissatisfaction must not be misunderstood. We continue to encourage our members to provide the finest athletic programs possible so that the Olympic Committee can reap the fruits of our harvest every four years." (NCAA Yearbook, 1965-66)

The NCAA appointed a new group to the USOC Board, under the chairmanship of Big Ten Commissioner Reed. At the outset, Reed said, "As you may know, I have, in a manner of speaking, imposed myself upon the NCAA Olympic Committee. I have done so in good conscience for what I think are sufficient reasons, to express a viewpoint regarding our Olympic relations somewhat at odds with the feelings of other NCAA people. I am gratified that these views not only have been heard by the policy councils of the NCAA but have been endorsed, as symbolized by my appointment as chairman of the NCAA Olympic Committee."

His communications and dealings carried out

his intentions of attempting by logic, friendliness and persuasive discussion to obtain better results for the NCAA and sports in the U. S. throughout his term.

Bill Reed and Jay-Ehret Mahoney of the AAU worked with great zeal on redistributing the votes in the USOC to accommodate the new Constitution. It is interesting to note that with the reorganized USOC Board, the distribution had not materially changed in that New York and Maryland had 23 members, 18 states had 50 and 32 states had no members.

The USOC Board meeting held in Washington, D. C., was preceded by a two-day conference on Olympic Development, which was very useful. Everett D. Barnes and Edward S. Steitz, athletic director at Springfield College and an NCAA delegate to the USOC, spoke on "Bright Spots in Olympic Development." Excellent charts of present rating of various sports were produced.

Reed discovered that some gymnasts had not been invited to a training camp on the basis of their affiliation. Correspondence confirmed this same tactic had deprived college gymnasts of trying for the Pan American team in 1963. The problems were worked out satisfactorily.

A. E. Simonson, president of the National Fencing Coaches Association, revealed in his letters that the Amateur Fencing League of America as Governing Body had convened a committee of AFLA representatives of the New York City area, which presented and had approved a plan for development without informing the other members of the Olympic Fencing Committee. They planned to accept money and run a program in high schools and colleges, unbeknownst to the national coaching association. Also, the AFLA instructed its members to resign from the coaches association. This is a good example of the authority assumed by the governing body by its majority in a Games Committee, and their lack of ability to get the working teachers united in the program.

The Olympic Committee balance sheet on Dec. 31, 1966, showed assets of \$4,849,869, and allocations for development of \$296,724.

Sports Arbitration Board (1966-1968)

NCAA President Barnes reported to the NCAA Convention in January 1967 on the work of the so-called Sports Arbitration Board, which had been appointed by Vice-President Humphrey as a result of action by the U.S. Senate. This action following hearings by the Senate Commerce Committee under the chairmanship of Senator Warren G. Magnuson. Barnes said:

"Two basic issues in the dispute remain unsolved—sanctioning and jurisdiction. About a week ago, the AAU notified Chairman Kheel (Theodore Kheel, New York City lawyer and labor negotiator) that it was unable to meet in January and requested a postponement of the meeting until mid-March.

"We have met 12 times in the last 13 months and what concerns me personally, having been associated with this problem for so many years, is a repetition of history. If future negotiations are delayed two or three months, we are going to be faced immediately with the Pan American Games. Immediately following are the Winter Games and the Olympic Games in the summer of 1968. We find ourselves repeating the position in which we found ourselves in 1963 and 1964—'Please don't tip the applecart and don't rock the boat during the Olympic year.'" (NCAA Convention Proceedings, January 1967)

[Editor's Note: Although named the Sports Arbitration Board, the Board was never given arbitration authority.]

Bill Reed's report of the NCAA Olympic Committee reveals what that group was experiencing, viz:

"The present NCAA Olympic Committee had reasoned that the U.S. Olympic Committee was not necessarily subject to the domination by the AAU, contrary to our predecessors. . . . The biennial meeting of the USOC,

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

Continued from page 5

February 26, 1967, confirmed that there does exist a political coalition between the AAU and the independents which constitutes control of the U.S. Olympic Committee, and which operates to serve the interests of the AAU.

"The test issues before the USOC were the applications for membership by the U.S. Track and Field Federation, the Basketball Federation and the U.S. Gymnastics Federation, supported by the NCAA as a constituent member of each and vigorously opposed by AAU.

"It is ironic to note that the classification for membership in the USOC being sought called for one vote for each Federation, among a total USOC voting strength of approximately 3,000. It is essential to record the constitutional requirements for the classification being sought, since there can be no possible doubt of the constitutional qualifications of the applicants. . . .

"In the words of the AAU president, taking evident satisfaction in the fact, the membership applications of the Federation were 'resoundingly rejected.' The AAU has also stated that all the independents joined with it in this rejection, but this was incorrect for three independents. . . .

"It is a fair conclusion that, echoing the experience of our predecessors, a sense of futility and frustration prevails within the NCAA Olympic Committee in its approach to the affairs of the United States Olympic Committee."

Charles M. Neinas, assistant NCAA executive director and an NCAA delegate to the USOC, expressed concern that since no master plan for development had been presented, much of the \$400,000 allocated for Olympic development would be wasted.

In its letter of April 27, 1967, the NCAA told USOC Executive Director Art Lentz:

"Since Mr. Hull (AAU executive director) is telling the Olympic Games Committees what they can and cannot do, I think you should have a copy of his March 10 Bulletin and I am enclosing same.

"The point is that the AAU is imposing its own myriad requirements on top of the IAAF and Olympic rules, and stating that if an athlete does not obey all the conflicting rules, interpretations and restraining orders of the AAU, he sacrifices his right to compete for the United States in the Olympic games. For example, the AAU has ruled five Penn State gymnasts ineligible for the Pan American Olympic games. Why? Because they competed against the University of Cologne in an intercollegiate meet (at Penn State) not sanctioned by the AAU."

Counsellor Pat Sullivan of the USOC ruled that athletes trying out for the Pan American team were not required to join the AAU to be eligible for the U.S. team, only after selected they would have to be certified by the governing body.

The minutes of the U.S. Olympic Gymnastic Games Committee of May 6, 1967, illustrate the improper dominance of the AAU in that body, through the imposition of AAU rulings for those that Committee should make, including false statements made to uphold the AAU position.

The trials for the 10,000 meter track team of the U.S. Pan American team were removed from the regular tryouts, and selections made from the AAU championships by a postcard decision of the 45-man track and field committee of the USOC by memo of June 5, 1967.

Clifford B. Fagan, executive secretary of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations, wrote Lentz as follows:

"It is commonplace, rather than unusual, for a person who is introduced to Olympic Committee work for the first time to come away totally amazed and ask not only himself but everyone else, 'Is this the way Olympic business is conducted?' People who are dedicated to the Olympic movement, and who are looking for opportunity to serve the United States in this effort, more often than not are not concerned with the differences of the or-

ganizations that work within the Olympic structure. However, they find if they are not of the AAU membership they are not given an opportunity to participate. They are made to feel all too frequently that they are intruders. The person who is taking part in Olympic Committee work for the first time finds it extremely difficult to differentiate between the AAU and the Olympic Committee. He is led to believe that it is the AAU that is establishing the policy and procedures rather than the Olympic Committee. Since there isn't any question but what the AAU is in control, it is difficult for us to understand why it is necessary for that organization to flaunt its power to the extent that it is harmful to the United States Olympic Committee's image and its work." (Letter from Fagan, June 14, 1967)

At a 1967 meeting of the USOC Board of Directors, Clifford Buck of the AAU brought up a motion which passed that the Olympic Basketball Committee be given the assignment of trying to solve the basketball dispute between the AAU and the Basketball Federation of the USA. Buck knew FIBA, the governing body of international basketball, had cancelled the Basketball Federation's right to sanction foreign games and had told the AAU to settle the domestic question prior to the 1968 Olympic Games. This move was interpreted to take the AAU off the hook, using the Olympic Committee again in an unconstitutional manner. The Olympic Basketball Committee chairman refused the assignment, stating that it was not the Committee's job, and that it could not possibly reach a fair decision since the Basketball Federation was not represented on the Committee. He was redirected to undertake the task, which graphically shows how the U.S. Olympic Committee is used to do the bidding of the AAU.

Letters from members of the Olympic Track and Field Committee reveal their disgust and frustration at the meeting of that group where, for the first time, no coach or manager was selected from the NCAA coaches' nominations for 1968 Olympic duty.

A flurry of correspondence including Don Canham's resignation from the Olympic Track and Field Committee is pretty well summed up by a letter from William R. Reed to Oregon track coach William J. Bowerman, with this quote:

"I am greatly concerned by the operations of the majority of the USOC Track and Field Committee. It may be significant that in most Games Committees, partisanship has not been asserted so blatantly, but that in our most important Olympic sport, track and field, it evidently is. The whole thing is a result of that action of the USOC which gave governing bodies absolute control over Games Committees, and authority which is always a potential source of abuse.

"The situation is symptomatic of a sickness within the USOC, which should be solely concerned with the advancement of our Olympic effort and should be making every effort to keep the disputes which do exist for good reason outside its affairs." (Letter from Reed, October 20, 1967)

Clarence L. (Biggie) Munn wrote on December 6, 1967, wondering if it was proper for colleges such as his to pay expenses of his coaches and himself to all the Olympic meetings without credit or reimbursement when the USOC rejected the co-operation and ignored the services rendered by the college group. Neinas answered:

"We agree that the nation's colleges and universities have been shortchanged in more ways than one and are still expected to contribute to the Olympic movement. You will be interested to know that the current NCAA Olympic Committee is rapidly coming to the same conclusions voiced by the previous Committee of which you were the chairman. It appears that you and your colleagues were right while the new Committee, including the writer, was wrong."

Ed Steitz's letter of December 29, 1967, brings out more detail of the action of Cliff Buck, past president of the AAU, in sending the basketball dispute back to the Olympic Basketball Committee in spite of the possible damage to the USOC visu-

alized by Dr. Harold Frierhood of the YMCA and Asa S. Bushnell.

At the NCAA Convention, January 1968, President Marcus L. Plant reported:

"We have worked very earnestly during the past year with the Sports Arbitration Board, which was appointed by Vice-President Humphrey. As you may recall, some time ago we offered to arbitrate all issues if the other side would submit all issues to arbitration. Our offer was refused. We have observed the moratorium meticulously in the face, I might say, of repeated violations by the other side. The AAU, as far as we can see, holds that no one can put on a track meet without its permission. This is and will continue to be totally unacceptable to us." (NCAA Convention Proceedings, January 1968)

The NCAA waived the provisions of Bylaw 7B to conform to the moratorium request; however, Plant said:

"There was a track meet at Albuquerque in June, at which another example of capricious declaration of ineligibility appeared. The meet was not sanctioned by the AAU, but the AAU picked out seven high school girls and declared them ineligible, allowing quite a few other important athletes whom they have use for in international competition to retain their eligibility. So it is a pretty clear case of selectivity.

"The NCAA Council now has decided that it will resume the enforcement of Bylaw 7B starting in November 1968, and, in doing this, the NCAA is simply reaffirming the colleges' traditional position that through their selected agency they must satisfy themselves of the conditions of competition.

"At no time in the course of the dispute was the NCAA obliged to refrain from enforcing this rule. The rule is not a restraint upon competition. It does not prevent a student from participating in any proper competition consistent with his educational program. In fact, it is a reasonable rule and a rule which is necessary to the internal operation of the NCAA and its member institutions' programs. This rule stands in sharp contrast to a rule such as the AAU General Rule, which is an out-and-out boycott rule, which prevents any meet operator from sanctioning or accepting a sanction of any organization other than the AAU. That AAU rule, in our opinion, is illegal because it constitutes a boycott and because boycotts are a per se violation of antitrust laws." (NCAA Convention Proceedings, January 1968)

On February 1, 1968, the NCAA, as well as other parties, heard the Sports Arbitration Board decision announced publicly. Both the NCAA and the USTFF submitted a list of questions requesting clarification and pointed out certain errors. The answers received were most disappointing. Most of the key issues involved in the dispute were not settled but referred to a coordinating committee which was proposed.

President Plant discussed the matter with a large number of track coaches and the NCAA Council and Executive Committee. It was voted that the Association reject the Sports Arbitration Board's decision; further, that the Congress be urged to adopt appropriate legislation creating a democratically structured single-purpose organization to be responsible for governing the sport of track and field in the United States.

Senator Magnuson indicated he was anxious to have the SAB's decision put into law, but Senator James B. Pearson proposed a bill to accomplish the above chartered track organization, and the matter reverted to the Judiciary Committee where it languished.

The Olympic Basketball Committee experienced many problems in attempting to operate with a 45-man membership but was able to field an Olympic team that won, although probably the weakest U.S. team up to that point. The NCAA Council waived rules in order that student-athletes might tour with the prospective team as requested by the AAU.

The U.S. Wrestling Federation was formed Au-

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

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gust 1, 1968. In Mexico City at the FILA Congress, it was passed that FILA (international governing body for wrestling) would recognize only single-purpose national governing bodies. The USWF was authorized to sanction meets and foreign competition and combine with the AAU in selection of national and junior teams.

Also at the Olympic Games in Mexico City, the International Gymnastic Federation, FIG, through its president, persuaded the AAU and the U.S. Gymnastics Federation to sign an agreement for an equal commission to be the gymnastics governing body in the United States. The AAU rejected the plan, but the AAU Convention approved it.

William R. Reed's report as chairman of the NCAA Olympic Committee at the 1969 NCAA Convention included these observations:

"The spectacular success of the United States team in the Olympic Games at Mexico City was a source of gratification to all Americans, but especially to the NCAA Olympic Committee. Never has there been such a graphic demonstration of the role of the school-college athletic system in providing the underpinning for international competition as there was in the host of medal winners who are currently students or who are the products of that system.

"The team successes were a further gratification to the Committee in dispelling any concerns that the controversies over amateur sports administration in the United States, to which the NCAA is a party, might adversely affect the Olympic effort.

"NCAA cooperation in the Olympic effort was extended (as it always has been) freely, notwithstanding the serious concerns of the NCAA regarding the Association's role with the U.S. Olympic Committee apparatus. There is concern that maximum contributions of NCAA members and their personnel are debarred by the U.S. Olympic Committee itself; for example, by restrictions upon the composition of the Games Committees. There is concern that the role of the NCAA in the USOC may be anomalous because of the capacity of the international sports federation members (the multi-sport AAU and the so-called independents) to combine politically to dominate the USOC and exclude the NCAA from a position of responsibility and influence." (NCAA Annual Reports, 1967-68)

There was concern expressed also by many when the U.S. Olympic Committee officers, without executive committee approval, endorsed an indoor track meet in New York City, and allowed it to be called the U.S. Olympic Invitational Meet. The meet seemed to benefit private promoters and did not fall within the USOC's chartered purposes.

At the USOC Executive Committee meeting on December 1, 1968, a minute item reads:

"Mr. Buck touched on the subject of the USOC 'standing up and being counted' regarding its proprietary rights in the duties and responsibilities of governing bodies and their relationship with international sports governing organizations." (USOC Executive Committee Meetings, December 1, 1968)

This represented an early move by the AAU, which ultimately was successful, in persuading the USOC to bail out the AAU in its continuing fight to hang on to its international franchises, particularly in the sports of basketball, gymnastics, wrestling and track and field.

Everett D. Barnes, who substituted for the ailing Art Lentz as Olympic executive director at Mexico City, submitted an excellent report. In part, he said:

"Other problems that plagued us in the United States migrated with the team to Mexico City. . . . Although many athletes were involved in the early phases of Olympic training, the poor relationship that existed in this country between coaches and teams carried over into Mexico and resulted in lack of proper discipline and control of team members and their behavior. . . . The USOC was accused of lack of action in investigating monetary payments to athletes for the wearing of certain athletic equipment, which should have reverted to the AAU."

His list of recommendations should have been followed before leaving for Munich.

The NCAA, despite its dissatisfaction with the administration of the U.S. Olympic Committee, continued to take measures to build strength for our nation's Olympic teams. The NCAA gave a push to three sports, water polo, volleyball and soccer, by establishing national championships; and added decathlon to the track championships, and gave support to the burgeoning programs building in the Track and Field, Basketball, Gymnastics, Baseball and Wrestling Federations. More colleges continued to add rowing to their programs. An active interest and participation in the World University Games movement was maintained; however, the general dissatisfaction showed in lesser financial support from the colleges for the Olympic quota.

John Sayre, Olympic Gold Medalist, sports editor of *Pace* magazine wrote, "The Olympic games are in grave danger. Heavily publicized charges of payola, drugging, racialism, fossilized leadership and double standards of eligibility are often all too true. . . . Concerned athletes want to help save the games." (*Pace* Magazine, February 1969)

He published a nine-point program by the Board of Consultants to rejuvenate U.S. athletics at the Olympic level. His thoughts had merit, but the past 50 years' experience indicates one or two individuals with fresh ideas will be ineffective unless the USOC is uprooted and placed on a new basis.

Carl Cooper, executive director of the USTFF, wrote a letter to Art Lentz, Olympic Committee executive director, objecting to the technical ruling again barring the USTFF from membership in the USOC. Cooper was track coach on the Pan American team in 1967 and worked five weeks at the high-altitude camp, as well as serving on the USOC Track Committee. He noted the extensive indoor track meets scheduled by the USTFF and wondered why the U.S. Olympic Committee failed to recognize them as an asset. The reason, of course, was never admitted. The AAU saw the USTFF as a major threat to its precarious position as the so-called "governing body" for track and field and was able to deny USOC acceptance to a qualified applicant.

The International Basketball Federation, FIBA, after sending a commission to the United States, obtained an agreement that a board be established to conduct international basketball, with 10 members each from the AAU and the Basketball Federation and with Ben Carnevale, then athletic director at New York University and now in the same position at Wake Forest University, as chairman. This compromise was to remain in effect until the 1972 Olympic Games.

The NCAA, cooperating with the federal government, established the National Summer Youth Sports Program, whereby the NCAA institutions in the large population centers contribute their staff and facilities to operate an extensive sports program for underprivileged youths, having long-range basic potential for the fitness and well-being of our young.

The USOC quadrennial meeting in Denver on April 19, 1969, rejected the application of the U.S. Wrestling Federation and tabled the application of the U.S. Track and Field Federation until the biennial meeting in 1971. The application of the Women's Basketball Association was objected to by the AAU, so this was also tabled. Additions to the Board of Directors and Executive Committee were approved, including at-large appointments to athletes and former officials chosen by the Board of Directors, and by adding women representatives. The NCAA motion to include athletes in a ratio of one to 15 committee members was approved, but the proposal to change the composition of the Games Committees by deleting the provision for a majority membership for the internationally recognized sports governing body was defeated. The AAU, in an audacious move to secure Olympic-contributed funds for its own purposes, proposed the USOC authorize the sharing of Olympic funds with national athletic organizations which participated in the raising of the funds. This would have allowed the AAU to use the Olympic cause for its own purposes to a greater extent than it already was doing. The motion was defeated.

Beginning of the End (1969-1972)

Bill Reed invited new USOC President Franklin Orth to a meeting of the NCAA Olympic Committee at the NCAA track meet in June 1969 and unburdened himself of some of his doubts in a letter dated May 7. Chairman Reed urged the NCAA Olympic Committee not to consider withdrawing from the USOC.

To illustrate the feeling toward the structure of the U.S. Olympic Committee, the following is quoted from a letter sent by Clifford B. Fagan, of the National High School Federation, to USOC Executive Director Lentz:

"A recent edition of the USOC Newsletter failed to include the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations on the list. We cannot but conclude that this is an overt act. . . . We accepted it as further evidence of the influence of the AAU on the USOC. . . . The organizations that have the largest regularized competitive program in the United States, and which administer athletics for over one and one-half million boys and an increasing number of girls, are not represented in the development program of the nation's Olympic Committee. This is, of course, ridiculous on its face. The school people know the reason why." (Fagan letter, September 14, 1969)

George Killian, executive director, National Junior College Athletic Association, called to USOC President Orth's attention the fact that no junior college representative was on the Olympic Development Committee.

The U.S. Olympic Basketball Committee, at its meeting October 5, 1969, voted to establish training development camps each summer to train young men in the Olympic international style. A selected team from this source would engage in foreign trips following the session. Of course, this move cut into the idea of other U.S. teams engaging in foreign schedules, and provided the AAU, who had no top-level teams of its own, with a representative to keep its European correspondents happy. Results to date show the program has not developed a better basketball team for the U.S.

President Orth of the USOC died suddenly, and in January 1970 a long-time AAU worker, Clifford Buck of Denver, Colorado, was elected president.

There was disappointment that the Pan American swimming team trials were conducted at the AAU indoor championships, even though the Olympic Swimming Committee expressed a desire to name the two NCAA College and University championships as pre-qualifying meets.

R. E. Durland, Olympic Shooting Games Committee, stated:

"I am very much aware also of the sometimes cold climate that exists at the college level when shooting sports are mentioned. It is this climate that I would like to see warmed up to the point where colleges are producing the majority of the team potential right from the schools rather than the students having to enter the service to get the kind of training and recognition they deserve. The next few years are going to see many of the finest shooters retire from active military service. Many of them are or could become the coaches we need so badly at this level." (Durland letter, February 10, 1970)

This is representative of traditional USOC double standards—seek the colleges' help in maintaining and advancing a program, but continually reject their influence in the policy-making process.

The USOC Board of Directors, meeting February 14, 1970, elected Buck president and set a goal of \$10,000,000 for the 1972 Olympiad.

An April 7, 1970, letter by Chairman Summers of the Olympic basketball team is an illustration of the use of the Olympic training squad to represent the AAU on foreign tour and give the AAU some semblance of having a basketball program to their foreign colleagues.

Meanwhile, NCAA Olympic Committee Chairman Reed was becoming increasingly disillusioned. He wrote:

"I am somewhat disenchanted with the independent federations and accordingly have

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

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less confidence in our original strategy than I did. The problem is that the independents represent pretty provincial points of view, limited to the circle of their own activities and mainly concerned with protecting the status quo within those circles except for such assistance that Olympic recognition or Olympic money can give to them. Looking back I think there is great significance in the fact that the Sulger Amendment (control of Games Committees), which is the thorn in our side constantly, originated with and is in fact an expression of the political thinking of independents, perhaps even more so than the AAU."

Reed, in his NCAA Olympic Committee report, said:

"It is amusing now, however, to hear and to anticipate some of the arguments against forms of USOC reorganization called for as a result of developments within international federations.

"The United States cannot accept dictation on domestic matters from foreign bodies, it is said.

"The cry is reminiscent, although exactly the opposite, of the protests of 'international obligations' which have been used to suppress the emergence of the U.S. sports federations, which were the supposed rationale of the Sulger Amendment, and, indeed, which are the heart of the anomalous character of the USOC as it is built along organizational lines (federations) rather than functional lines reflecting actual participation in and contributions to the U.S. Olympic effort.

"In final analysis the situation is not in fact amusing. There is involved the effectiveness of the USOC to discharge its responsibility for furtherance of the U.S. Olympic effort.

"The root problem is historic. It is inherent in the virtual uniqueness of the United States sports structure, where so much is centered in the educational system. This is unlike the prevailing circumstances in most other nations, where sports activity is centered in a state supported and regulated system or under the aegis of organizations which identify so completely with domestic programs they lend themselves to the conduct of international relations."

"It remains a truism that the maximum effectiveness of the USOC cannot be realized until the vast potential of the school-college community is fully, responsibly and equitably integrated in the constitution and functions of the USOC." (NCAA Annual Reports, 1969-70)

Reed questioned President Buck concerning the authorization of the Olympic basketball tour to pay off AAU debts to its international friends. He noted such a tour was not proposed when the development camp was authorized.

NCAA executive Charles M. Neinas' letter to USOC basketball coach Henry Iba, August 11, 1970, stated:

"The AAU took care of its own in connection with the trip to Europe and, as you may have noticed, the USOC received second billing or none at all in the publicity surrounding the tour."

The FILA Congress at Edmonton, Canada, in July 1970, disaffiliated the AAU as the governing body for wrestling in the United States since it did not conform to the FILA requirement that the governing body should be a single purpose body. President Coulon of FILA asked that a commission be formed. The Board of Directors meeting of the USOC held a discussion on this matter, and Counselor Sullivan suggested the USOC serve as the interim member. Wally Johnson, president of U.S. Wrestling Federation, supplied a revealing memo on the make-up of the U.S. Olympic Wrestling Committee, which is also typical of the AAU appointments to the Track and Field and Basketball Olympic Committees. He noted "of the officers elected by the Olympic Wrestling Committee, all were from the AAU. The AAU had six active coaches out of 22 (controlling majority) appointed on the Olympic Wrestling Committee; all eight NCAA members were active coaches."

FILA's decision to disaffiliate the AAU in wrestling prompted the AAU to persist in having the USOC intervene in its behalf.

Bill Reed's letter of December 1 answered the USOC doubletalk on this point:

"I am bothered by an implication that the USOC must initiate affiliation with the international member. I read nothing in the USOC Constitution that this is a USOC function or within its authority. As I see it, the USOC is passive in its relations with an international federation until the latter acts either to affiliate or disaffiliate its own member. The USOC then must act in accordance with its constitutional qualifications for membership."

On December 22, 1970, the U.S. Gymnastics Federation, now the international franchise holder, filed the necessary material and was recognized as the Group A member and governing body in gymnastics in the United States.

The U.S. Wrestling Federation applied as a Group B member. The AAU influence in the USOC showed at the January 20, 1971, Board meeting in Denver. The officers of the USOC proposed an amendment to the Constitution to give themselves the authority to approve or deny an organization's application to become this country's representative in an international sports governing body. The Board also voted to establish the USOC as the interim governing body for wrestling.

Dr. de Ferrari, FILA vice-president, called a meeting of the commission involving the Wrestling Federation and the AAU as directed by FILA. This body sponsored two teams for the junior and senior world's championship. The AAU reneged on accepting its half share of the costs, which it had planned to get from the U.S. Olympic Development Fund.

The AAU sought and secured continuing help from two AAU stalwarts—USOC President Buck and International Olympic Committee President Avery Brundage—to persuade FILA to return the international wrestling franchise to the AAU even though it was not a single-purpose organization.

The biennial USOC meeting at Greenbrier, West Virginia, became known as the USOC "power grab." The USOC passed the amendment to the USOC Constitution that a majority of the Board of Directors of the USOC would have to give approval before any national organization in the United States could seek affiliation with an international federation as a national sports governing body; another amendment proposed without prior notice was adopted amending the required vote from a majority to two-thirds. Many questioned the legality of the action.

A great loss was suffered on the death of William R. Reed in 1971. His statement, distributed to many sports organizations on May 14, 1971, called for total USOC reorganization. The negotiator and peace-maker realized that his efforts had been futile.

Other observers experienced the same feelings. C. R. Gilstrap, NCAA Olympic Committee member, wrote:

"When I was first associated with the Olympic movement, I carried with me the idea that the controversy between the NCAA and the AAU was in all probability the result of personality differences, poor communication and perhaps a somewhat exaggerated presentation of the whole thing by the news media. . . .

"Since that time, I have had an opportunity to watch the USOC hierarchy function at the Denver meeting and at Greenbrier, and I am now convinced that I have been totally wrong. I have watched as these people manipulate the USOC Constitution to suit their convenience. I have seen them interpret the same IOC rule in diametrically opposite ways to support different positions. I heard them preach patriotism and national sovereignty merely to justify the USOC position in the FILA fight, and I have become convinced that they can't be dealt with. Parenthetically, I would also add that I have great difficulty distinguishing between our 'friends' in the AAU and some of the so-called independents. I note that they fit quite well together." (Gilstrap letter, June 8, 1971)

Ed Steitz, athletic director at Springfield College and a veteran international authority, took over as chairman of the NCAA Olympic Committee. Steitz summarized the year in his report, and parts are quoted:

"At Greenbrier at the USOC biennial meeting, a motion was passed whereby a sports body, such as a Federation, in order to be recognized by the USOC, must obtain a favorable vote of two-thirds. . . .

"This devious legislation is interpreted by NCAA representatives as a means of doing all that is possible to prevent one of the Federations from being designated the governing body for that particular sport. In addition, before a sports body may apply to the international governing body for membership, it must have the approval and recognition of the USOC.

"This, in effect, places control of (all) international competition in the hands of the USOC Board of Directors which, in turn, is governed by the organizations which hold international franchises at the present time. Before any change can be made in membership, the change must be approved by two-thirds vote of the very people who hold present membership. Objections to their policies and procedures are passed upon by the same people who make policies and administer the procedures. At a time when due process is emphasized in the schools and in the courts of our land, this is a movement diametrically opposed to such a concept. If Ralph Nader believes General Motors is too much 'establishment,' he would be flabbergasted by the USOC's role in controlling international competition.

"Oddly enough, the legislation prohibiting a Federation from being recognized without approval of the USOC Board of Directors is a complete turnabout of the cry that we heard in former years. The previous argument was that the Board could not recognize a new sports governing body until the international federation had done so.

"In my view, the future membership of the NCAA within the USOC should be contingent upon repeal of three constitutional provisions: (1) the notorious Sulger Amendment which provides that international franchise holders must have majority representation on U.S. Olympic sports committees; (2) the provision that the USOC may recognize only one national governing body in a sport, which body must be a member of the international sports federation and that recognition may come about only by a two-thirds majority, and (3) prior to acceptance of a Federation as the international franchise holder, the USOC must give its prior approval as recognition of that organization being the governing body.

"NCAA members of the Olympic Committee are gravely concerned; in fact, quite pessimistic, to the point that they feel a radical change must take place within the structure of the USOC itself before the school-college system will ever receive its due identity and respect; i.e., having a voice and vote commensurate with the contribution it makes in various sports." (NCAA Annual Reports, 1970-71)

It was agreed among many of the NCAA committee members and officers who considered the problem that the NCAA, as an organization, and the individuals who represented it should fulfill their responsibilities and assignments through the 1972 Olympic summer games at Munich, Germany. Serious and damaging mistakes in USOC management were evident previous to and during the Munich competition. On October 25, 1972, the NCAA Council—the Association's 18-member policy board—voted to withdraw from the U.S. Olympic Committee.

Summary

An attempt has been made to consolidate from files and other materials a narrative of what has happened in the NCAA in its relationships with the U. S. Olympic Committee, the AAU and the

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

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new Federations. Also the most pertinent letters from the various files have been sorted by subject matter to provide a ready reference and bibliography. Hopefully, they may be useful in giving some background for present assessment of the position of the NCAA and other organizations on these subjects currently.

The struggle going on in amateur sports today is the very same struggle that has gone on intermittently since 1889, flaring up when conditions became intolerable in 1921, 1926, 1928, 1936, and from 1960 to 1972 when the NCAA finally withdrew from the USOC.

The basic issue is the self-assumed and continued monopolistic control that the Amateur Athletic Union has claimed and tried to maintain over various amateur sports in the United States, mainly through the U.S. Olympic organization.

Perhaps in the first few Olympiads there was some reason for the athletic clubs to assume a leading role, although college athletes and Professor Sloan of Princeton were involved in almost equal numbers in the first Olympic Games, and were in a majority at the second.

With persistent political maneuvering, the AAU has controlled the U.S. Olympic organization and insisted that it has the sole jurisdiction and registration rights in certain sports. Even though club athletic teams have long since ceased being supported by most of the private or publicly assisted clubs, the AAU has insisted on maintaining the status quo of its voting power and control in the Olympic organization. The situation has been magnified by collusion of the AAU with the independent franchise holders' voting bloc, which exists for the same defensive protection of the power position of these governing bodies as the AAU.

Several of these governing bodies (other than the AAU) are as inactive and decaying in their sports as is the AAU in several of the sports over which it claims control.

The rules have been manipulated or interpreted at the will of this bloc to put the school-college athletic system, which represents the greatest actual and potential source of United States athletic talent, in a servile and now exiled status—exiled by the self-serving Sulger and Greenbrier Amendments. The school-college community is most willing to serve, and for many years has contributed the greatest portion of the Olympic effort in many sports. But the AAU and its cronyism technique of maintaining control requires a new Olympic structure.

In 1921, General Pierce, NCAA president, said, "The attitude of the Committee on Reorganization, and the steps it has taken, are such that the NCAA feels that it is for the best interests of amateur sports in the United States that it withdraw from the present movement. . . ."

He offered two solutions: "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."

In 1926 after the NAAF, the Navy, YMCA and NCAA withdrew from the Olympic Association, General Pierce said, "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."

On April 16, 1928, 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."

Following the 1936 Olympic Games, President John Griffith of the NCAA advocated and obtained an equal number of games committee members for the NCAA and AAU in certain sports. The current Olympic power bloc has repealed this 1936 compromise solution.

In 1961 and 1962, the NCAA made numerous attempts to get the Olympic Committee and the AAU to agree within the structure for a reorganization, to no avail. When it was obvious the AAU had no intention of modifying its position, the NCAA and other large athletic organizations adopted the Federation concept in some sports to provide a way to bring progress in those sports.

The late William R. Reed, chairman of NCAA Olympic Committee, wrote in May, 1971: "During my six years as a member of the USOC Board of Directors and Executive Committee, I have reached the conclusion that the USOC is a sick organization or one so anomalous in its composition that I seriously doubt that it can serve USOC interests adequately for the future, particularly considering the advances in the level of world competition." He suggested approaching Congress to review the charter, eliminating all organizations in the USOC but the Federations with some modifications, and possible withdrawal to support the World University Games.

Ed Steitz, his successor, said: "In my view,

the future membership of the NCAA within the USOC should be contingent upon repeal of three constitutional provisions: (1) the notorious Sulger amendment; (2) recognition of only one national governing body by the USOC only by a two-thirds vote, and (3) the USOC must give its approval before an organization is accepted by the international federation in a sport."

All will agree that Bill Reed and his colleagues made as good an attempt as can be made to solve the problem by winning over the other members of the USOC. When they arrive at the same conclusion as all the other NCAA delegates have previously over the long span of years, it rules out for good the option of internal USOC restructuring.

The recent gross errors of USOC mismanagement at the 1972 Summer Olympics in Munich have focused public attention upon the problem.

History has repeated itself many times. Men in good faith have tried to obtain a suitable Olympic organization which coincides with American ideals. They have accepted compromises hopefully, but these have soon changed back to greater monopolies. Action must be taken now, while the last Olympics is still fresh in our minds and before the next one approaches.

THE SOLUTION: A new Olympic structure which abandons the present concept of organizational control—with its power bloc voting structure and jurisdictional disputes—and returns the United States Olympic movement to the American people on a state basis.

The problem that won't go away can be solved!

EDITOR'S NOTE: The NCAA International Relations Committee is composed of the following eight men, each representing an NCAA District: Edward S. Steitz, director of athletics at Springfield (Mass.) College.

Samuel E. Barnes, professor of physical education at District of Columbia Teachers College.

Carl Maddox, director of athletics at Louisiana State University.

Donald B. Canham, director of athletics at the University of Michigan.

Charles M. Neinas (chairman), commissioner of the Big Eight Conference.

Claude R. Gilstrap, director of athletics at the University of Texas, Arlington.

Stan Bates, commissioner of the Western Athletic Conference.

Jesse T. Hill, commissioner of the Pacific Coast Athletic Association.

Silver Anniversary Awards

Continued from page 1

America football player at Kansas, but also won that honor in basketball in a career that was sandwiched around three years of Air Force duty during World War II.

Under coach F. C. (Phog) Allen, he was a two-time cage All-America in 1942 and 1943 as a guard. After entering the service, he returned to K.U. and was a football All-America quarterback in 1947.

He was graduated from the K.U. School of Business in 1948 and in 1951 he became associated with the Traders National Bank, of which he is now president.

He has been elected to the Helms Foundation Basketball Hall of Fame and the National Football Foundation Hall of Fame. He has served as president and a member of the board of directors of the K.U. Alumni Association and as president of the Board of Regents. He is a prominent civic and sports booster in Kansas City.

JOHN FERRARO,
City Councilman
Los Angeles, Calif.
University of Southern California,
1948, Football
John Ferraro was twice an All-

America selection at tackle (1944, 47) for USC and has since distinguished himself as a civic leader in Southern California.

He has been a Los Angeles City Councilman from 1966 to the present and served that city as Police Commissioner from 1953-66. He is also an insurance broker.

He is a member of several key committees on the City Council and is also very active in charitable organizations. He served as an ensign in the Navy during World War II and was presented the Star of Solidarity by the Italian Government.

DONALD G. MULDER, Surgeon
Los Angeles, Calif.
Hope College, 1948
Basketball and Baseball

Dr. Donald G. Mulder is professor of surgery at the School of Medicine at the UCLA Medical Center. A graduate of Johns Hopkins Medical School, he is recognized as a pioneer in the technique and practice of open heart surgery.

He lettered three years as a guard on the Hope College basketball team and was an All-Conference choice all three seasons. He was also a pitcher and infielder for the baseball team and

served the school as Student Council President.

He now resides in Santa Monica, where he spends time teaching, in research and in the actual practice of surgery. He participates in medical forums throughout the nation and has written numerous articles for professional journals.

JOHN D. HOPPER
Insurance Consultant
Camp Hill, Pa.
Dickinson College, 1948
Baseball, Golf and Basketball

John D. Hopper was a three-sport star at Dickinson College. He was a four-year varsity letterman in basketball, serving three years as captain and lettered two years each on the baseball and golf teams.

He received his LLB degree from the Dickinson School of Law and became a field life underwriter in 1952. He passed the Pennsylvania Bar Exam in 1953 and earned C.L.U. Degree in 1958. His insurance agency led all agencies in the United States in sales three times and placed second twice since 1958.

He is active in civic and professional organizations.

Today's Top Five Winners—

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At the same time, he has compiled a 3.91 grade point average while majoring in geological science.

Besides his football ability, he won the institution's President's Award in both his freshman and junior years and has been a Dean's List student for 10 consecutive terms.

He is a member of three honorary fraternities and was the outstanding defensive player in the 1972 Cotton Bowl game against Texas.

JERRY ALAN HEIDENREICH
Southern Methodist University
Dallas, Tex.
Swimming

Jerry Heidenreich is the most prolific swimmer to come out of the state of Texas. He was a four-time All-America for the Mustangs and was the high-point man of the Southwest Conference for three seasons. He holds the NCAA record in the 200-yard freestyle and won two gold medals at the 1972 Olympiad in Munich, as well as a silver and a bronze.

He compiled a 3.1 grade point average, majored in business administration and won civic honors.

SIDNEY ALLEN SINK
Bowling Green State University

Bowling Green, Ohio
Track and Cross Country

Sid Sink, Bowling Green's nine-time All-America track and cross country performer, was graduated last June with a degree in mathematics and a 3.08 grade point average.

He holds the American record in the steeplechase and was chosen All-America three times each in cross country, indoor track and outdoor track.

He was an active student leader in the campus Union Activities Office and was president of the Varsity Club. He worked with physically and mentally handicapped children, and was presented an NCAA Postgraduate Scholarship.

BLAKE LYNN FERGUSON
Drexel University
Philadelphia, Pa.,
Football and Lacrosse

Lynn Ferguson was an Academic All-America for Drexel as a defensive back and three-year letterman with a 3.61 grade point average. He received his degree in metallurgical engineering.

He was also an All-America in lacrosse his senior year as the leading midfield scorer.

He also was awarded an NCAA Postgraduate Scholarship and was active in national honorary societies and student councils.

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.

Contact at Site of Competition

Situation: NCAA Official Interpretation 105 governs the contact of a prospect at the site of his high school's athletic competition. (160)

Question: Do the requirements contained in O.I. 105 also apply to contact with a prospect at the site of his preparatory school or junior college competition?

Answer: Yes. Accordingly, the references in O.I. 105 to high school competition only should be deleted. [B 1-1-(b)-O.I. 105]

Entertainment of Prospects—Booster's Club

Situation: An institution's athletic booster club, which is not a bona fide alumni organization under the conditions set forth in O.I. 107, wishes to expend funds to entertain prospective student-athletes. (161)

Question: May such an organization expend funds to entertain prospective student-athletes at a luncheon, tea or dinner (or on any other occasion)?

Answer: No. Only bona fide alumni organizations of the institution may sponsor luncheons, teas or dinners at which prospective students (athletes and non-athletes) of that immediate locale are guests. [B 1-2-(b)-O.I. 106 and B 1-5-(e)]

Paid Campus Visit

Situation: A student-athlete attending a four-year institution desires to transfer and the first institution does not object. (162)

Question: Is it permissible for an NCAA member institution recruiting the student-athlete to provide expenses to visit the institution's campus?

Answer: Yes. Since there is no objection by the first institution, the student-athlete reverts to a prospective student-athlete for NCAA member institutions and may be provided with one expense-paid visit by each institution. [B 1-5-(a)]

Paid Campus Visit—Friends or Relatives of Prospects

Situation: The only means by which friends or relatives of a prospective student-athlete may receive cost-free transportation to visit an institution's campus is if they accompany the prospect at the time he travels in an automobile to visit the institution's campus. (163)

Question: Does this legislation require that the automobile be one which is owned by the prospect or his parents?

Answer: Any automobile may be used by the prospect in traveling to the campus provided it is not obtained from any representative of the institution's athletic interests, any institutional athletic staff member or the institution. [B 1-5-(d)-(1)]

CERTIFICATIONS

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

INDOOR TRACK AND FIELD

Chesterfield Jaycees Invitational, Jan. 13, Richmond, Va.
Wanamaker Milrose Games, Jan. 26, New York, N.Y.
Albuquerque Jaycees Invitational, Jan. 27, Albuquerque, N.M.
Times Indoor Games, Feb. 9, Inglewood, Calif.
Mason-Dixon Games, Feb. 10, Louisville, Ky.
U.S. Olympic Invitational, Feb. 16, New York, N.Y.
San Diego Track Club Indoor Games, Feb. 17, San Diego, Calif.

BASKETBALL

Indiana-Ohio, April 20, Indianapolis, Ind.
Ohio-Indiana, April 21, Columbus, Ohio.

GYMNASTICS

National AAU Championships, April 26-28, Buffalo, N.Y.

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:

CONNECTICUT—New Haven City Soccer Club, East Haven.

MASSACHUSETTS—New England Intercollegiate Soccer League All-Stars, Babson Park.

MISSOURI—Bachelors II, St. Louis; Kuna Meat, St. Louis; Larry May, St. Louis; Latin America, St. Louis; Our Lady of Sorrows, St. Louis; Pepsi Cola, St. Louis; St. Matthias, St. Louis; St. Stephen, St. Louis; T & C Ford, St. Louis; Volpi-Virtus, St. Louis; Ziegenhein, St. Louis.

NEW YORK—Binghamton Soccer Club, Binghamton; Colonial Soccer Club, Binghamton.

OHIO—Akron Kickers, Akron; Stow Soccer Club, Stow; Viking Soccer Club, North Ridgeville.

PENNSYLVANIA—Reading-American Soccer Club, Reading.

Michigan Ends OSU's Streak

Michigan ended Ohio State's string of 14 consecutive national attendance championships in 1972, during which college football attendance reached an all-time high for the 19th season in a row.

The 10-1-0 Wolverines (their perfect season ruined by Ohio State in the closing game) climbed 4,941 per game to a six-game home average of 85,566. Ohio State's average also climbed, but by only 453 per game to 84,903, and the Buckeyes fell to second for the first time since 1957 (Michigan won that year, too).

Nebraska climbed one notch to third at 76,143 per game, entirely because of 9,400 new seats. Wisconsin slipped to fourth, even though its average climbed to 70,454, making the first time in history four teams topped 70,000 per game.

Tennessee made the biggest jump among 1972's top 10, with 9,934 per game, helped by 5,737 new seats. The Vols vaulted from 16th place to fifth at 68,198. 10-1-0 Oklahoma at 63,141 was the other new member of the top 10, which includes seven bowl teams. (Purdue and Stanford fell from the top 10.)

The Big Ten maintained its dynasty (at least four in the top 10 for the 16th consecutive season) by placing four: 1-2-4 and Michigan State eighth at 66,443. The other top-10 averages: Texas 67,874, Louisiana State 67,154 and Alabama 63,597.

In all, 30,828,802 spectators attended games

at the nation's 620 football-playing four-year colleges this season. A final survey by National Collegiate Sports Services shows the increase of 373,360 (1.23 per cent over 1971) was because increases totaling almost one million fans in nine major conferences more than overcame slight declines in all other sectors.

11-0-0 Southern Cal, Notre Dame and Auburn brought the number of teams over 60,000 per game to 13—two more than last season. In all, 31 teams—three more than last season—topped 40,000.

Four teams showed increases of more than 10,000 per home game over their 1971 averages: Utah State went up 15,104 (to 26,011), Tulane 14,837 (to 36,691), UCLA 14,263 (to 48,931) and Baylor 11,798 (to 33,479). As a group, they won 27 games this season, only 14 last season.

The next largest increases (after Tennessee's 9,934) were by Illinois (up 9,654), Mississippi (8,730) and Maryland (8,555).

The top 10 crowds of 1972:

Home Team—Visitor	Attendance
Michigan—Michigan St.	103,735
Navy—Army	95,774
Michigan—Purdue	88,423
Ohio State—Michigan	87,040
Ohio State—Minnesota	86,439
Ohio State—Indiana	86,365
Ohio State—Illinois	86,298
Ohio State—North Carolina	86,180
Tulane—Louisiana St.	85,372
Michigan—Minnesota	84,190

Cameron's Era Ends at Duke

When E. M. (Eddie) Cameron of Duke University retired as director of athletics at the start of the 1972 football season, one of the oldest coaching and athletic tenures came to an end.

Cameron joined the Duke athletic staff in 1926 and served the Blue Devils for 46 consecutive years. During his long and distinguished career, he was head basketball coach, head football coach, director of physical education and recreation and athletic director.

It would be difficult to find a man who has enjoyed the coaching success of Cameron. His first duties at Duke were the position of head freshman coach and in 1929 he took over as varsity backfield coach. In 1929 Cameron also was named head basketball coach.

Cameron gained considerable acclaim as a basketball coach. His teams rolled up a 226-99 record during his 14 seasons as coach during which his teams won three Southern Conference championships, finished second five times and never wandered out of first division.

In 1942 Cameron was named acting head football coach and athletic director when Wallace Wade left for duty in the Army. His teams went on to win three consecutive Southern titles and lost only one game to a college team in 1944 and 1945.

It was Cameron who coached Duke to its first bowl victory, a 29-26 win over Alabama in the 1945 Sugar Bowl which was called by many "the most exciting bowl game ever played."

His basketball achievements include the best team in Duke history (percentage-wise) in 1942 that ended the season with a 22-2 record. He produced 10 All-Southern Conference players and two All-Americans.

In football he guided the Blue Devils to a 25-11-1 record. Cameron produced the highest scoring team in the nation in 1943 and 1945 and coached six All-Americans during his tenure. He is the only coach in Duke history never to lose to North Carolina in football.

Cameron has served in many capacities within the Atlantic Coast Conference since being one of the founders of the organization in 1953. He is currently chairman of the ACC basketball committee.

Besides serving as athletic director for the past 20 years, Cameron has also served as Di-

rector of the Department of Physical Education and has played a major role in the new physical expansion program of the Duke physical education and athletic facilities.

Cameron's dedication and contributions to the world of inter-

collegiate athletics will long be remembered by all those who have known or been associated with him over the years.

Carl James, long time assistant to Cameron, took over the athletic director's responsibilities on Sept. 1, 1972.

THE NCAA RECORD

A roundup of current membership activities and personnel changes

DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS

LaDELL ANDERSON, head coach of the Utah Stars, will take over the post at Utah State, replacing FRANK (BUSS) WILLIAMS, who is entering private business. TED KEARLY has stepped up from football coach to AD at Michigan Tech, replacing the retiring AL BOVARD. WILLIAM ASHLEY has taken over at Long Island.

DUTCH LONBORG is the acting AD at Kansas until a permanent successor to the resigned WADE STINSON can be found. BILL MILLER, head football coach at Southwest Texas State, has taken over the AD post as well in place of the late MILTON JOWERS.

COACHES

FOOTBALL—DAVE SMITH left the head job at Oklahoma State for the same position at SMU. JIM STANLEY, defensive coordinator, replaces SMITH at OSU. RED PARKER left his head job at The Citadel for a similar spot at Clemson and was replaced by BOBBY ROSS, a former assistant at Maryland. JIM BRADLEY moves from the prep ranks to the head job at New Mexico State, replacing JIM WOOD.

ALEX AGASE left Northwestern after nine years to take over at Purdue for BOB DeMOSS, who moved up to assistant AD. Michigan State chose defensive aid DENNY STOLZ to replace the retiring DUFFY DAUGHERTY. ROD HUMENIUK resigned at Cal State Northridge and he was replaced by GARY TORGESON, a former Matador player and assistant coach. JAMES DENNISON, assistant, will take over at Akron for the retiring GORDON LARSON. JOE KOPNISKY moved up from assistant to replace the resigned JACK BEHRINGER at Grove City. DWIGHT REED gave up his football job to concentrate on his duties as AD at Lincoln, Mo. JIM YOUNG replaced BOB WEBER at Arizona.

CHUCK MILLS switched from Utah State to Wake Forest, replacing TOM HARPER. Iowa State's JOHNNY MAJORS jumped to Pittsburgh.

JACK BUSHOFSKY, assistant at Villanova for the past five years, has accepted the head job at Austin Peay. McMurry College named former Austin College assistant DON NEWSON as head coach. FRAN CURCI, head coach at Miami, has accepted the head post at Kentucky. PETE ELLIOTT, former head coach at Nebraska, California and Illinois, was named to replace Curci. JOHN ANDERSON jumps from Middlebury to Brown as head coach, replacing LEN JARDINE. Indiana's JOHN PONT has taken over the post at Northwestern after an eight-year stint with the Hoosiers. TONY MASON moves from an assistant's role at Purdue to the head post at Cincinnati, succeeding the resigned RAY CALLAHAN.

SOCCER—Columbia will replace JIM REIN, who resigned. BASKETBALL—MICHAEL KOLSKY moves to John Jay College of the City University of New York and will also coach baseball.

NEWSMAKERS

DIED—DWIGHT (DIKE) BEEDE, 69, who retired this year after being the only football coach in Youngstown State's history, since 1938, drowned Dec. 10 on his farm. HARRY FOGLEMAN, 59, tennis and soccer coach at Davidson, Duke, Florida and Cincinnati. HERMAN A. COWLEY, 67, former assistant football coach at SMU. FRITZ BRANDT, 63, football star at Tennessee in 1929. JOE PITTARD, 72, baseball coach at Georgia Tech for 16 seasons. EARL C. (MULE) FRAZIER, 74, former football and track star at Baylor. JOHN T. (IKE) VOEDISCH, 68, assistant football coach at Notre Dame under Knute Rockne, and former Irish great.

RONALD K. RICE, 34, assistant football coach at Maryland, of a heart attack. MATT DAHLINGHAUS, 20, a starting defensive end for the U. of Dayton, of complications of a broken neck suffered in a game Nov. 11. MILTON JOWERS, 59, athletic director at Southwest Texas State.

CONFERENCES—CECIL W. (HOOTIE) INGRAM has joined the staff of the Southeastern Conference after leaving Clemson.

Big Ten Leads Grid Attendance

College football attendance in 1972 reached an all-time high for the 19th consecutive season, because increases totaling almost one million fans in nine major conferences more than overcame slight declines in all other sectors.

A final survey by National Collegiate Sports Services shows that 30,828,802 spectators attended games at the nation's 620 football-playing four-year colleges this season, an increase of 373,360 (1.23 per cent) over 1971.

In exact figures, the nine major conferences that went up in total attendance (only two dropped) drew 941,619 more fans. Total attendance for all 11 major conferences climbed 5.28 per cent to 16,811,182—more than half the national attendance pie. By contrast, major independents slipped 1.79 per cent to 4,457,473 and the nation's 496 other teams fell 3.91 per cent to 9,560,147.

The major conferences averaged 34,309 spectators per game, up 3.78 per cent over 1971's average, the major independents averaged 23,710 (down 6.49 per cent) and the 496 other teams 4,123 per game (down 5.31 per cent).

Six major conferences boasted all-time highs in both average per game and total attendance. The six and their record totals are the Big Ten (3,360,837), Southeastern (3,055,339), Big 8 (2,305,180), Pacific-8 (1,969,257), Southwest (1,764,269) and Missouri Valley (692,031).

The three conferences also up in total attendance were the Atlantic Coast (1,091,194) and Western Athletic (1,043,484)—both second-highest in their history—and the Southern (395,016). Only the Ivy and Mid-American declined, and the latter was coming down from its all-time high.

In terms of higher average crowds, the Southern enjoyed the biggest jump—15.37 per cent—followed by the Missouri Valley at 14.30, Atlantic Coast 8.42, Southeastern 5.62, Southwest 4.44, Big Ten 4.18, Big Eight 3.90 and Pacific-8 1.42.

The per-game attendance averages for 11 conferences in 1972:

Big Ten	58,962
Southeastern	50,088
Big 8	48,025
Pacific-8	43,761
Southwest	39,206
Atlantic Coast	27,979
Western Athletic	24,267
Ivy League	17,003
Missouri Valley	16,477
Mid-American	14,015
Southern	10,395

The 12 major Eastern independents averaged 24,229 (down 7.81 per cent), nine Southern independents 27,820 (down 5.49 per cent), five Midwestern 18,545 (down 9.73 per cent) but nine other independents in the Southwest, Rockies and Pacific combined averaged 21,195, an increase of 18.14 per cent.

Adding in the 496 smaller-attendance colleges, the sectional picture shows the South on top for the 16th consecutive season with 8.6 million fans, or 27.8 per cent of the national total. The Midwest was next with 6.1 million, or 19.9 per cent.

The Rockies showed the biggest percentage increase in total, however, at 7.87 per cent, followed by the Midlands (6.60 per cent) and Pacific Coast (4.95).

Among the 496 smaller-attendance colleges alone, however, per-game average dropped in every section except the Pacific Coast, and even there the total dropped because fewer games were played. Totals dropped in every section but the Rockies, but climbed there only because more games were played.

Schedule for NCAA Convention

1973	1973	1973	1973	1973	1973	1973
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	NCAA Council 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.	College Committee 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. NCAA Council 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.	College Committee 9:00 a.m.-Noon Executive Committee 9:00 a.m.-Noon Registration 1:00 p.m.-8:00 p.m. NCAA Council 2:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m.	Registration 8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Delegates Orientation 8:00 a.m.-9:00 a.m. Opening 67th Annual Conv. 9:00 a.m.-12:15 p.m. Combined Round Table 2:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m. Reception for NCAA Delegates 6:30 p.m.-8:00 p.m.	NCAA District Meetings 9:30 a.m.-11:30 a.m. Honors Luncheon Noon-2:30 p.m. Business Session 3:00 p.m.-6:00 p.m. NCAA Council 6:15 p.m.-7:30 p.m.	Business Session 9:00 a.m.-Noon Business Session 1:30 p.m.-5:00 p.m.
College Baseball Coaches—Jan. 4-7 American Football Coaches Assn.—Jan. 8-11 College Athletic Business Managers—Jan. 11-13 U. S. Track Coaches—Jan. 12-13 Tennis Coaches Association—Jan. 13						

Elsewhere in Education

Additional enrollment trends, including fewer freshmen but more part time students, were reported by Garland G. Parker in a further analysis of data from the 53rd annual survey conducted by him at the University of Cincinnati. His data are based on enrollment information from 1,428 colleges and universities, an increase over the 1,200 that responded last year.

Grand total enrollment at the reporting institutions was 6,407,050. Comparisons of the 1,190 institutions reporting both years showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. There were 4,755,795 full-time students, a decrease of 0.4 per cent. He predicted, however, that when the final count is in for all two-year colleges, the increase for all collegiate-level credit-hour students may yet be two per cent, as he predicted in a preliminary report. The grand total enrollment is expected to be 9,215,000.

What he termed "the year of the phantom freshmen" produced a drop of 3.1 per cent in first-year students among 876 colleges and universities surveyed each year. This trend became apparent with a decline in applications early in 1972.

"The admissions scene in the years ahead promises to be one of incredibly keen competition for students among institutions of all kinds, but especially the four-year schools," he said.

Other trends cited by Parker:

- Total enrollment of part-time students increased 2.1 per cent over a year ago.
- Statewide systems of higher education accounted for 19.9 per cent of the full-time and 20.7 per cent of the grand total at all 1,428 institutions. Their enrollment increased 2.4 per cent over last year.
- Full-time enrollment in teachers colleges continued to decline, with the total 5.6 per cent less than last year.
- Enrollment of veterans was up 13.7 per cent, compared to an increase last year of 31.7 per cent.

The 10 largest universities and systems in full-time enrollment were ranked by Parker as follows: State University of New York, 233,969; California State University and Colleges, 186,017; City University of New York, 126,636; University of California, 107,266; University of Wisconsin System, 105,678; University of North Carolina, 74,439; University of Texas, 57,202; University of Illinois, 50,870; University of Minnesota, 49,929; and Ohio State University, 45,388. SUNY also was first in total enrollment with 361,129.



SEAVER PETERS
TV Committee Chairman

TV Committee Chair to Peters

Seaver Peters of Dartmouth College is the new Chairman of the NCAA Television Committee, replacing James H. Decker.

Decker, of Syracuse University, resigned in December due to health reasons. He was a member of the Television Committee since 1967 and served as chairman in 1971 and 1972.

Peters has been a member of the committee from District 1 since 1971.

Championship Corner...

Automatic qualification into the College Division Basketball Tournament for the champions of the Mason-Dixon and California Collegiate Athletic Association Conferences was approved by the NCAA Executive Committee.

Middlebury College, host of the 1973 National Collegiate Skiing Championships March 8-10, has been given permission to conduct part of the meet on Sunday, if necessary, due to inclement weather.

A proposal to increase the official traveling party to the National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championships from 22 to 25 persons is being considered, along with other items pertaining to the sport, including the keeping of statistics by NCSS in the same manner as other sports.

Membership Now Totals Record 771

The NCAA membership now stands at a grand total of 771, with an active membership list of 665 as of Dec. 19, according to NCAA membership secretary Shirley Whitacre.

In addition, there are 45 allied members, 31 associate and 30 affiliated members, to bring the total to a record number.

The following is a breakdown of active members by districts:

	University Division	College Division	District Total
District One	16	64	80
District Two	48	108	156
District Three	54	93	147
District Four	35	81	116
District Five	20	31	51
District Six	22	10	32
District Seven	20	6	26
District Eight	28	29	57
Active	243	422	665
Allied			45
Associate			31
Affiliated			30
Grand Total			771

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.

Heisman Film Available Free

"The Heisman Trophy—The Possible Dream," a new, 24-minute documentary film tracing the history of collegiate football's most coveted award, is available for group showings on a free loan basis.

The film stars Jim Plunkett and highlights such Heisman winners as Roger Staubach, Steve Owens, O. J. Simpson, Pat Sullivan, Tom Harmon, Glenn Davis, Davey O'Brien, and the first winner, Jay Berwanger.

Groups interested in obtaining the film should contact Panasonic, P. O. Box 3062, New York, N.Y. 10017 with the date of showing desired.

Youngstown Coach Beede Drowns

Youngstown State University in Ohio is mourning the death of Dwight (Dike) Beede, who was a drowning victim Dec. 10 on his farm near Lisbon, Ohio.

Beede was the head football coach since starting the first YSU team in 1938 and was the nation's oldest active college coach until his retirement in November. The 69-year-old coach would have reached the state's mandatory retirement age of 70 on Jan. 23 and the 1972 campaign was his final season.

He had a 32-year record of 147-118-14 at YSU and was 175-146-20 in 40 years of coaching, which ranked sixth among active college coaches in career wins. He had previously coached at Geneva and Westminster College.


A native of Youngstown and a 1926 graduate of Carnegie Tech, where he captained the 1925 team, his most notable achievement was the invention of the penalty flag in 1941.

Besides his coaching duties, Beede was also an associate professor of biology and instructed in forestry.


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NEWS



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January 1, 1973

NCAA Calendar of Coming Events

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