

# Six Senators Seek Federal Control Of High School and College Athletics

The NCAA has joined with the National Federation of State High School Associations and other amateur sports organizations in opposing U.S. Senate Commerce Committee Bill No. S 2365 as amended by amendment No. 459.

The Bill, which would lead to Federal government taking control of amateur sports in America, is titled the "Amateur Athletic Act of 1973."

While opposing the Senate Commerce Committee Bill, the NCAA has endorsed bills introduced in the House by Congressmen James C. Wright (D-Texas) and B. F. Sisk (D-California), Samuel L. Devine (R-Ohio) and Olin E. Teague (D-Texas).

The Council also complimented the efforts of Congressman John Dellenback (R-Oregon) to develop a solution and noted his understanding of the need for educational restraints upon unlimited participation during the academic year.

The NCAA believes the House bills ("Amateur Athletic Act of 1973") can solve America's amateur sports problems by only temporary government supervision.

Opposition to Chairman Warren G. Magnuson's (D-Washington) Senate Commerce Committee Bill and endorsement of the pending House bills were announced during the Association's Special Convention in Chicago, August 6.

"The Senate Commerce Committee Bill would disrupt established American sports programs," said Robert C. James, chairman of the NCAA National Policy Board. "It will work to the disadvantage of the young athlete because the bill restricts his competitive opportunities and will dry up scholarship and grant-in-aid assistance for him." The National Policy Board has representatives from the National Junior College Athletic Association, NFSHSA and NCAA. The Board is responsible for coordinating policies on legislative matters.

The NCAA Council released a prepared statement to the membership on the Association's posi-

tion and announced that a referendum was being conducted so that the chief executive officer of each member can state his position on these critical issues.

"This bill, in effect, states that our presidents and faculties do not want what is best for the students with whom they associate every day of the week," NCAA President Alan J. Chapman said. "This bill would take away the right of our faculties to establish eligibility rules. This represents Federal control of higher education and I do not believe our presidents will agree to this."

The Senate Commerce Committee Bill incorporated the provisions of four bills introduced by

Senators John V. Tunney (D-California), Marlow W. Cook (R-Kentucky), James B. Pearson (R-Kansas) and Strom Thurmond (R-South Carolina) and Mike Gravel (D-Alaska). The resultant S. 2365 (as amended by amendment No. 459) has been introduced by Senator Tunney with the sponsorship of the other four senators and Senator Magnuson.

The NCAA Council has strongly opposed the Senate Bill because it would:

1. Put the government in charge of U. S. amateur sports permanently and in an all-pervasive manner with the establishment of a new, large Federal sports bureaucracy. *Continued on page 2*



## NEWS



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## Special Convention Approves NCAA Reorganization

Reorganization of the NCAA was overwhelmingly approved by delegates to the Association's first Special Convention in its 67-year history.

The adopted plan divides the NCAA membership into three divisions for competitive and legislative purposes.

The Constitution remains a single document but the reorganization allows for each division to adopt amendments to the Bylaws applicable only to that division, without the approval of any other division, unless delegates at the regular Convention object by a two-thirds majority in unicameral session.

Other parts of the plan will restructure the Council and also the

Championships sponsored by the Association.

"The approval of reorganization will make the NCAA an even more viable force in intercollegiate athletics," President Alan J. Chapman said following the membership's voting at the Chicago Convention.

There were 405 voting delegates, with a total registration of 570. The total votes were approximately 85% of a regular Convention registration and the number of delegates was 70% of last January's turnout.

"Reorganization will enable our members to enact rules which pertain to their own competition," continued Chapman.

Each member institution will

select its division through self-determination, except in the sport of football in which Division I football membership will consist of those 126 institutions currently classified as "major" by the Football Statistics and Classification Committee.

The members of each division may establish criteria for membership in that division (subsequent to self-determination).

An institution in Division II or III may elect to participate in Division I in one sport, other than football or basketball and must abide by the Division I bylaws which govern the sport in question, even though the institution's membership rests in another division.

An institution may change its division by petitioning the Council if it meets the established criteria for membership in the division it wishes to be transferred to.

### The Council

The Council will be restructured to give each division representation. Each district shall have a vice-president on the Council and eight vice-presidents shall be elected at-large.

Among the 16 vice-presidents, eight will be from Division I members, four from Division II and four from Division III.

The president and secretary-treasurer shall be ex officio members of the Council and they may be elected from any division.

The Executive Committee will also be restructured with five members being elected from Division I and three from Divisions II and III with each division being represented by at least one member.

All standing committees will be evaluated with a view toward providing representation to each division where appropriate. Specifically, each of the three divisions shall be represented on all rules committees with the implementing legislation to be presented at the 68th Convention in January in San Francisco.

### Championship Competition

The Association will sponsor at least 39 National Championships with at least 10 championships in each of the three divisions not lat-

er than the 1975-76 academic year.

"One of the points which should be underscored in reorganization is the creating of more championships," commented Secretary-Treasurer Richard P. Koenig. "More championships means more competition for the student-athlete."

Each of the three divisions will have National Championship com-

petition in the sports of baseball, basketball, cross country, golf, soccer, swimming, tennis, outdoor track and field, and wrestling

Divisions II and III will have a National Championship in football.

Gymnastics and lacrosse championships will be sponsored in both Divisions I and II and members of Division III will be eligible for

*Continued on page 6*

### Termination of S.W. Louisiana's Membership Recommended

The termination of the membership of the University of Southwestern Louisiana will be recommended to the Association's 68th Convention by the NCAA Council.

At that meeting, delegates will consider the recommendation Southwestern be the first institution expelled from the NCAA.

The Council also banned for two years basketball participation against Southwestern by any member institution.

The actions were the Council's response to a case presented by the Committee on Infractions which totaled 93 alleged violations of the Association's Constitution and Bylaws. The policy-making body met August 4 in Chicago.

The violations were committed as Southwestern built a basketball program which saw it participate in the 1971 College Division Championship and the 1972 and 1973 University tournaments.

It previously was placed on probation in 1968 for violations

in basketball. It received NCAA sanctions in that sport for a two-year period.

In its recent action, the Council not only decreed Southwestern may not participate in outside basketball competition for two years, but also ruled it ineligible for (1) postseason play in all sports for four years, (2) representation on any NCAA committee or vote at any Convention for four years (except on the motion to terminate its membership), (3) an appearance on the NCAA television program for four years; and placed the institution on indefinite probation.

In addition, the Council found players participated in each of the three Tournaments while ineligible for receiving financial aid based on their athletic ability which was not administered by the University.

Accordingly, the institution's participation for those three years shall be vacated, its performances and records shall be deleted and its awards and share of net receipts shall be returned to the NCAA.



**FATHER AND SON FENCERS**—The Danosi family will be well represented at the World University Games in Moscow Aug. 15-25 when father Istvan coaches the United States fencing team, which includes son Steve. It's nothing unusual for the pair, however, as Istvan is the coach at Wayne State University in Detroit, where Steve is an All-America performer. Rosters of the World University Games teams are on page 11



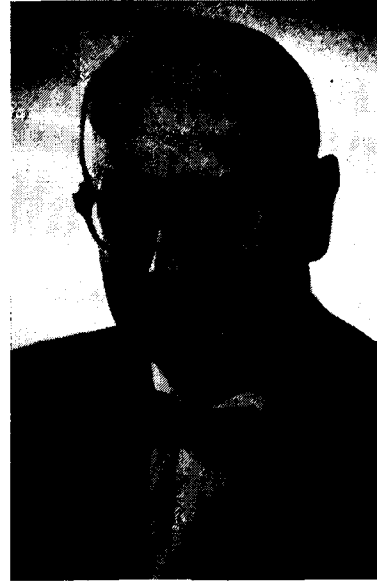
**JAMES C. WRIGHT**  
Bill Co-Sponsor



**B. F. SISK**  
Bill Co-Sponsor



**OLIN E. TEAGUE**  
Texas Democrat



**JOHN DELLENBACK**  
Sponsor of H.R. 8989



**SAMUEL L. DEVINE**  
Ohio Congressman

## House Leaders Fight to Keep Government Out of Amateur Athletics, but Also Solve International Sports Problems

James C. Wright (D-Texas) and B. F. Sisk (D-California) are co-sponsors of H.R. 9171.

**Congressman Wright:** "A study of the disputes in amateur athletics, which continually seem to occur at the point of international competition, shows the need for an impartial tribunal to review the organizations and the procedures responsible for the scheduling of our international competition and the selection of our athletes and coaches for the competition. H.R. 9171 is being introduced as a means of accomplishing these objectives."

**Congressman Sisk:** "H.R. 9171 would set up two impartial units to study and review the problems which have hung over U.S. international competition and the concept already has won the endorsement of more than 800 collegiate athletic directors and from amateur ath-

letes and coaches. This approach is different than other legislation introduced on this subject, because it is designed to get at the cause rather than the effect."

**Congressman Samuel L. Devine (R-Ohio),** sponsor of H.R. 9150: "It is clear there is need for internal rules within organizations to control the amateur status of athletes, to guard against the disruption of teams by profit-oriented promoters and to make certain unscrupulous outsiders do not interfere with the educational commitment of those amateur athletes who are enrolled in our high schools and colleges. H.R. 9150 balances the need for supervision of the athlete with prohibition against the abuse of that authority by any organization."

**Congressman Olin E. Teague (D-Texas),** sponsor of H.R. 9177: "Grave and valid reservations have been voiced in many quarters concerning

the wisdom of the Federal government intruding into the management of amateur athletics. A number of the bills pending in the Congress interject the Federal government into amateur sports far more deeply than it would appear to be necessary and in fact, some would propose a permanent Federal agency with controlling authority over certain aspects of amateur sports. H.R. 9177 would authorize a Federally chartered review board to handle a specific assignment and then dissolve, leaving the management of amateur sports in the hands of qualified, private organizations."

**Congressman John Dellenback,** sponsor of H.R. 8989: "I am hesitant to provide for the Federal government to get involved in international amateur sports competition. It is clear, however, that our athletes are deserving of a better climate for competition than now exists. I be-

lieve H.R. 8989 will go a long way toward creating a better situation for our amateur athletes. I am now convinced that the approach of H.R. 7918 (proposal of Congressman J. G. O'Hara, D-Michigan) would create a great many problems for amateur athletics in this country, particularly for college athletic programs, and I will oppose passage of H.R. 7918."

The bills of Congressmen Wright, Sisk, Teague and Devine differ from Congressman Dellenback's bill in the following principal ways—the Dellenback bill:

- 1—Envisions more authority for the review board;
- 2—Carries connotations that the board would be a continuing body;
- 3—Does not deal directly with the obnoxious "quota system" in the selection of athletes, coaches and managers, and
- 4—Is not as firm on the point that Congress has the authority to determine the qualifications of organizations which represent this country in international sports associations.

**See Special Insert  
For Comparative Analysis  
Of Senate, House Bills**

### Senators Back Measure to Disadvantage of Amateur Athlete

# NCAA Opposes Senate Omnibus Bill, Endorses Legislation in House

Continued from page 1

2. Curtail and probably destroy, in many ways, the school-college athletic programs as they are known today by putting so-called "unrestricted competition" under sanction of a government-appointed sports association and by giving to a powerful new government board, which is wholly unrelated to education, the absolute power to decide whether the school-college regulations are reasonable and properly educational in nature and in enforcement. The bill would take this power away from educational institutions and apparently would even prevent the courts from determining the reasonableness of such rules and their application.

3. Open the door to improper influences by requiring the schools and colleges to permit student-athletes to participate in virtually any domestic or international competition at any time

they are requested to do so by virtually any promoter—or go through an expensive, time-consuming trial before the board each time a school or college rule might be challenged. It gives virtually unlimited opportunity to individual promoters to exploit star athletes without regard to their educational welfare or without investing one cent in their development.

4. Turn back the clock by using long outdated concepts of "restricted" and "unrestricted" domestic competition to impose the heavy hand of government control over the vast college (and high school) athletic programs in this country—an action which is wholly unnecessary and wholly unjustified. Experience has shown that school-college programs regulating outside competition in high pressure sports are necessary for the protection of student-athletes and to maintain the integrity

of the institutions' programs. Educational rules were instituted to protect student-athletes from exploitation by institutions, coaches or unscrupulous promoters and from ill-timed and ill-managed meets. The Act would disregard that experience and invite a renewal of the very problems which led to the enactment of the rules in the first place.

It places into Federal law the very restrictive rules against which the schools and colleges have rebelled periodically for more than 50 years.

5. **Impose on the American public broad new legislation, the scope and effect of which far exceeds the stated intent of its sponsors as explained in their public statements. History clearly shows that Federal controls lead to less individual freedom and Federal bureaus seek to expand their powers.**

The Wright-Sisk (H.R. 9171), Teague (H.R. 9177) and Devine (H.R. 9150) Bills are supported by the NCAA Council because they prescribe the following principles as the means of solving the amateur sports problems:

1. Establish a government board for the short-term purpose of awarding franchises in each Olympic sport to the most qualified organization in that sport with a limit of one franchise for any organization and limits on voting control by constituents of the organization.
2. Eliminate the quota system in the selection of coaches and competitors for international competition.
3. Establish a national commission to study the problems involved in the United States' participation in the Olympics and to make specific legislative recommendations for re-

form of the USOC.

4. Enact an Amateur Athletes' Bill of Rights to see that the interests of the individual athlete are the primary concern of all sports organizations.

The NCAA Council also supports Congressman Dellenback's H.R. 8989, subject to slight amendment.

The NCAA believes the House Bills assist and promote the school-college athletic programs and are not punitive and disruptive like the Senate Commerce Committee bill, S. 2365. The Senate Bill strikes at the institutions and organizations with the programs which are responsible for producing America's best athletes, James said. He encouraged immediate attention to the matter inasmuch as Congress has recessed until after Labor Day and the congressmen probably have returned to their home states.

# Senate Bill Would Dismantle School, College Programs

**WAYNE DUKE, Commissioner, Big Ten Conference; President, Collegiate Commissioners Association.**

The Federal government is trying to substitute the judgment of bureaucrats for the judgment of college faculty as to what is best for the college student who competes in athletics. The Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference is 77 years old and pioneered many of the rules which have stood the test of time as being important for the maintenance of sound and successful intercollegiate athletic programs.

The Federal bureaucracy proposed by the six senators would turn loose the private promoter and the aggressive high school-college coach to ignore virtually every reasonable restriction approved by the faculties of our 10 member universities. I refer to limitations on (1) Out-of-season practice, (2) number of games, (3) excessive competition during term time and (4) various other rules designed to make sure that the student meets his educational objectives first before undertaking athletic commitments.



**WAYNE DUKE**  
Commissioner  
Big Ten Conference

**HARRY M. CROSS, Professor of Law, Senior Faculty Athletic Representative, University of Washington and Pacific-8 Conference.**

Importantly, the colleges' regulation of outside competition and their playing and practice limitations which would be affected by this bill are not the source of any problem. The real problems lie in the structure of the United States Olympic Committee and the U. S. governing bodies in the various sports—the organizations through which U. S. participation in international athletic competition is administered. If Congress determines to act in this area, any legislation should deal with the basic problems and not prevent high schools, colleges and universities from having and enforcing rules which they have found to be necessary to protect student-athletes and the integrity of the institutions' own programs.

Admittedly, there are appeal procedures in the bill, but the sheer time and cost in justifying rules before the Board would be prohibitive, particularly where the institution already is carrying a deficit. In fact, the hearing procedures before the Board would be so time-consuming, case after case, that the sheer mechanics would make the entire apparatus impracticable and ineffective.



**HARRY CROSS**  
Faculty Representative  
University of Washington

"...if government wants to run programs, it should pay for them..."



**WILLIAM J. FLYNN**  
Director of Athletics  
Boston College

**WILLIAM J. FLYNN, Director of Athletics, Boston College; President, Eastern College Athletic Conference.**

The important thing to keep in mind is that the various sports associations licensed by the Federal government under this bill must renew their licenses every four years. Thus, a sports association for basketball or ice hockey, for example, could be required to impose upon the high schools or colleges certain requirements pertaining to facilities and equipment or the sports association's charter or license would not be renewed. It does not take much imagination to envision the extent of the potential controls when one observes the pervasive actions of Federal agencies in other fields.



**ROBERT C. JAMES**  
Commissioner  
Atlantic Coast Conference

**ROBERT C. JAMES, Chairman of the National Policy Board; Commissioner, Atlantic Coast Conference.**

The Federal bureau licenses various controlling associations to govern domestic competition in the various sports and represent this country internationally. S. 2365, as amended by amendment No. 459, cements into Federal law the very restrictions against which the colleges have rebelled off and on throughout my time as an athlete, coach and administrator. The high schools and colleges successfully negated these outdated, restrictive sanctioning rules in track, gymnastics and wrestling—and broke the AAU's ability to apply them—but now these rules will be a part of Federally licensed agency. Instead of having controls applied by a private organization (AAU) and subject to tests in the courts, for example, the Federal government through S. 2365 would require that these controls be applied to virtually every sport on the intercollegiate calendar as a matter of Federal law.

"...Senate Bill would cripple programs in high-pressure sports..."

**DONALD B. CANHAM, Director of Athletics, University of Michigan; Former member, U. S. Olympic Track and Field Committee.**

It's a disaster for the college program! It's a disaster for the athlete. We rebelled against the AAU rule requiring the University of Michigan to take an AAU sanction whenever we had some high school boys or college graduates running in one of our meets. The AAU wanted two dollars to register every boy and a percentage of the gate. A lot of these meets had no income but you had to take two dollars from every youngster to let him run.

We broke up those rules in the AAU fight and, as a result, there was more track and field competition for the athlete than ever before. Now the Federal government is going to make us do this kind of thing through a licensed agent, and apply it to all of the sports except, presumably, college football. This bill turns back the clock and tries to revive old AAU rules that no longer apply to the modern scene. It will restrict competition like the former AAU rules did.

The bill has been drawn up by young staff people of the Commerce Committee who know little about what has made the school-college athletic system great. Some of the senators sponsoring the bill appear unclear about some of the provisions. It comes out as a punitive measure aimed at the very interscholastic and intercollegiate programs which enable us to succeed internationally. If the Federal government wants to run these programs they had better be prepared to pay for them.



**DON CANHAM**  
Director of Athletics  
University of Michigan

**ALAN J. CHAPMAN, Professor of Mechanical & Aerospace Engineering and Faculty Athletic Representative, Rice University; president, NCAA**

Although members of the NCAA appreciate the interest and concerns which led to the introduction of this measure, it feels that the bill should not be adopted.

It is not a sound approach to the basic problems affecting international amateur athletics. The bill would constitute a major interference with the autonomy of higher education institutions and it would deny colleges and universities the authority effectively to regulate their athletic programs. Experience has shown that much regulation is needed both for the protection of student-athletes and to maintain the integrity of the institutions' programs.

By prohibiting colleges from limiting student-athlete participation in outside events, the bill would cripple programs in high-pressure sports. Pertinent rules were instituted to protect student-athletes from exploitation by institutions, coaches and unscrupulous promoters and from ill-timed and ill-managed meets.

The bill would severely impair a well-regulated domestic amateur sports program in which each year hundreds of thousands of student-athletes compete. The problems to which it purports to respond, however, have appeared solely in the restricted area of international competition in which comparatively few events and athletes are involved.



**ALAN J. CHAPMAN**  
NCAA President  
Rice University

# Multi-Headed Federal Bureaucracy: Unneeded Offspring of Senate Bill

The Senate Commerce Committee Bill S. 2365, as amended by amendment No. 459, would establish a multi-headed Federal bureaucracy over amateur athletics in the United States. In addition to an Olympic study commission, it would establish a permanent Federal board with two substantial staff divisions and a Federally chartered and funded foundation.

The size of this Federal establishment and its awesome authority are far in excess of any demonstrated need. Far simpler means are available to solve the basic problems of the United States' showing in international sports competition and increased athletic opportunities for the young.

The new bureaucracy (1) takes control of an unlimited number of established events (e.g., the Penn Relays, the

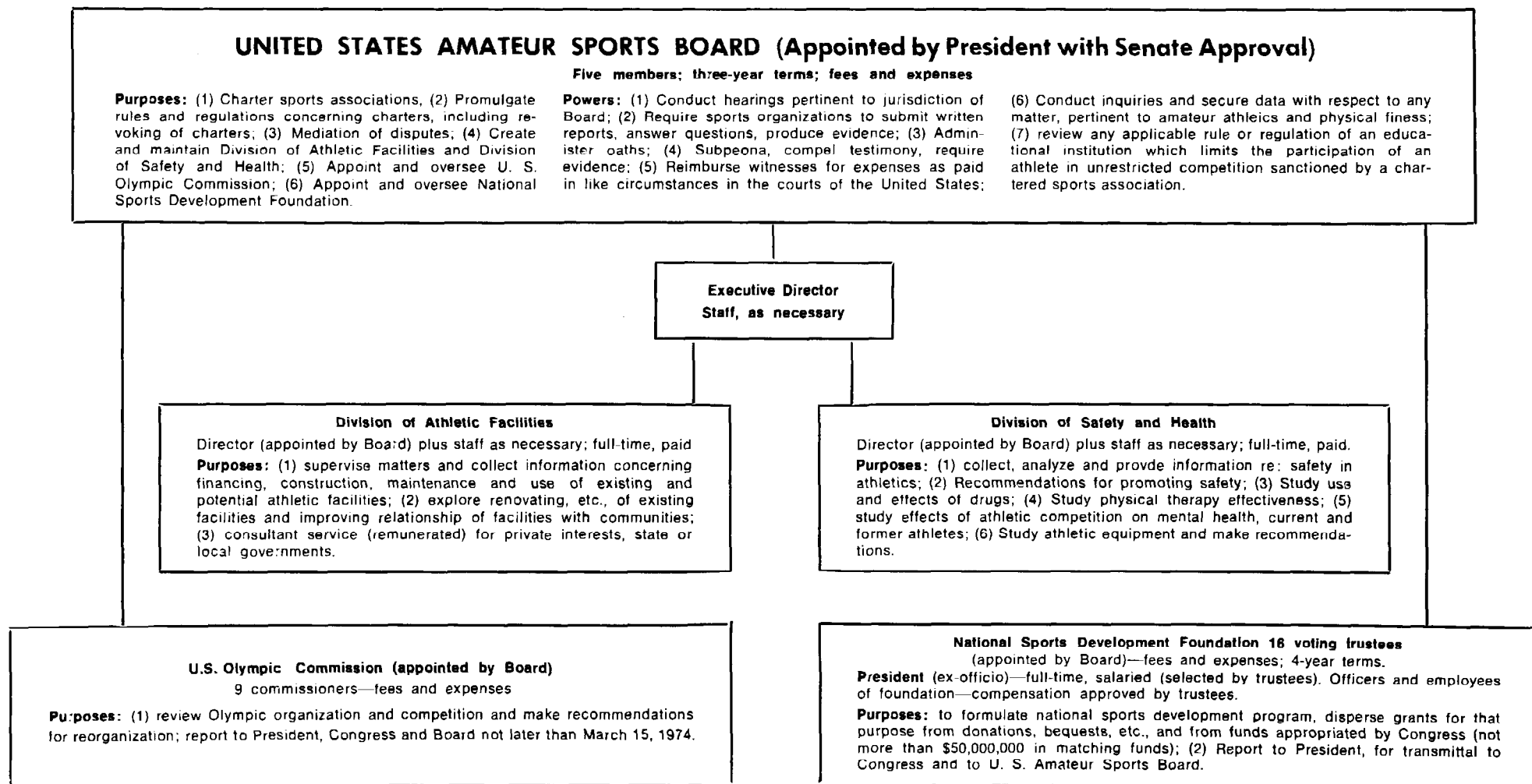
NCAA Indoor Track & Field Championships, the Big Eight Conference Indoor meet); (2) places no limits upon the taxing ability of its licensed agent (i.e., sanctioning fees); (3) strikes down the established and proven rules of the schools and colleges which protect the student-athlete from exploitation by private promoters and assure stability of the interscholastic and intercollegiate program; (4) involves itself in the construction and use of athletic facilities (and has the power to control that usage) and can affect the equipment used by teams and procedures followed regarding medical care for athletes.

All of this occurs without any concern for the present staggering deficit in intercollegiate athletics. NCAA member institutions through the use of educational funds and the donations of alumni and other friends annually subsidize intercollegiate athletes by \$49.5 million. The

envisioned Federal controls will lessen present financial support because college teams will be disrupted and their gate draw lessened, and private money will not be volunteered for programs controlled by the Federal government. Competitive opportunities will be lessened for the athlete.

The provision establishing a new foundation to make grants (if the foundation can raise private funds) to existing sports organizations appears to be clearly tied to the applicant's willingness to accept the rulings and regulations of the bureaucracy. Institutions of higher education are well aware that Federal funds are accompanied by Federal controls.

The proposed Board, with the Olympic study commission; facility, safety and health division; and sports foundation:



## Senate Bill Would Dismantle School, College Programs

Continued from page 3

**JESSE T. HILL, Commissioner, Pacific Coast Athletic Association, former director of athletics and head football and track and field coach, University of Southern California.**

Let's face it, the Senate Commerce Committee ignored the simple solutions to create a legislative monster to take control of 30 or more amateur sports.

The problem is simple. All thoughtful people who have considered the problem want:

1—The most knowledgeable and capable private organizations administering our international amateur sports competition.

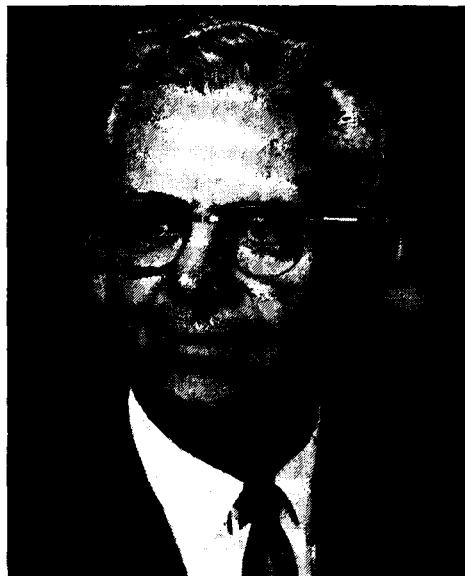
2—Adequate lead time in planning for major international matches involving national teams and, once the USA commitment is made, all amateur sports organizations should cooperate so the USA will be successful.

3—A forum for the settlement of organizational disputes.

4—Unreasonable or unjustifiable restrictions upon competition by the athlete to be eliminated.

All of this can be accomplished without the repressive legislation of S. 2365 as amended by amendment 459. Unfortunately, the Senate Commerce Committee, in its haste to get legislation on the floor, has not conducted hearings on many of the critical features of S. 2365.

This haste does not speak well of the legislative process.



**JESSE HILL**  
Commissioner  
Pacific Coast Athletic Assn.



**ROBERT WOODRUFF**  
Athletic Director  
University of Tennessee

**ROBERT WOODRUFF, Director of Athletics, University of Tennessee.**

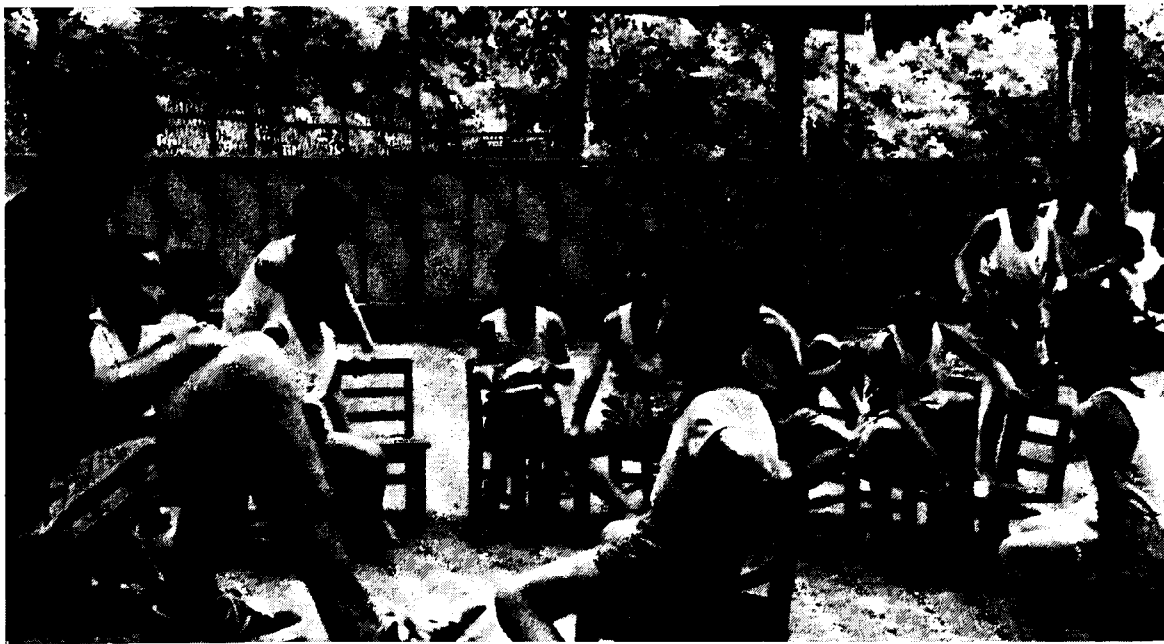
The high school and college athletic programs throughout Tennessee and the nation next month may be subjected to a form of Federal control that likely will endanger their very existence as they stand today. The bill before the U. S. Senate, S.2365 as amended by amendment No. 459, reportedly may become law next month unless friends and supporters of high school and college sports in every county and state promptly and clearly make known their views. This Senate bill could lead to a situation where a Federal bureau could have the means of dictating to each college and high school chief executive, athletic director and coach when and where athletes play, what schedule will be carried out, what type of equipment may be used and generally will interfere with the control of amateur athletics at the local level.

We all recognize there is a need for some form of legislation aimed at correcting some of the problems which existed at the Olympics last summer and eliminating the controversy between the NCAA and the AAU, but we are confident that all Americans (once they understand the bill) will agree that the Senate Omnibus Bill is not the answer and would do far more harm than good.

**KHJ-TV (Los Angeles) Editorial—**

"... Legislation, titled the Tunney-Pearson-Cook Amateur Athletics Act of 1973, will establish governmental controls over what has traditionally been an independent competitive sports program. KHJ-TV feels that a bill creating a federal agency to administer amateur sports programs is contrary to our democratic political system. This legislation should be defeated."





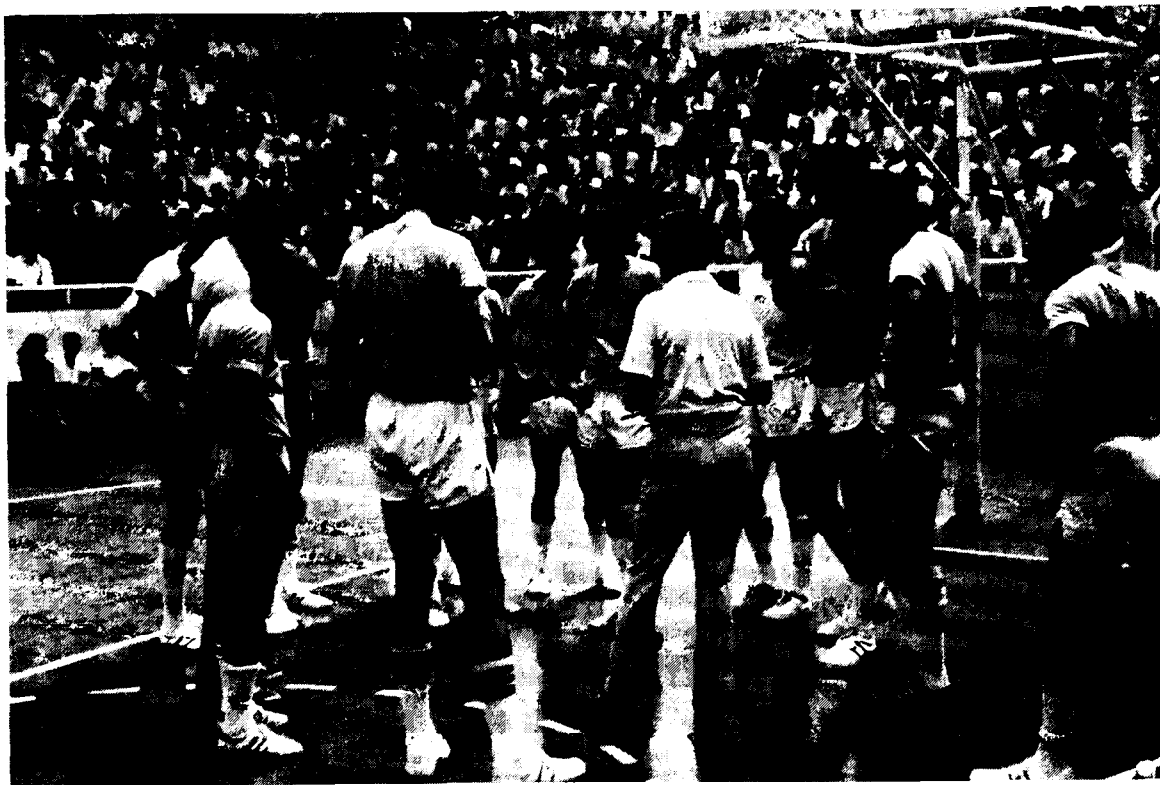
**Jim Andrews of Kentucky enjoys his visit with children at a zoo.**



**Lon Kruger of Kansas State accepted the challenge of a 12-year-old Chinese ping pong expert.**



**Team members toured a Chinese factory.**



**Even team practice sessions drew near capacity crowds during tour.**

# Chinese Cage Tour Complete Success

"Friendship first, competition second" was the theme of a good will tour of the People's Republic of China by a team of United States collegiate basketball players that ended last month, according to Charles M. Neinas, commissioner of the Big 8 Conference and head of the delegation.

Twelve players, coached by Memphis State's Gene Bartow, played eight games on the tour and won each handily. However, the Chinese's theme prevailed.

"The Chinese are good shooters, but they don't play defense well and they lack experience," Neinas said of the actual competition, but acknowledged that the tour was even more successful from the good will standpoint.

Kentucky's Kevin Grevey was one of the 12 players on the tour. "The U.S. officials told us when we left China that the tour was a success far beyond their most optimistic expectations," he said, "and that the Chinese government was really pleased with the tour."

Joining Grevey on the trip were Alvin Adams of Oklahoma, Jim Andrews of Kentucky, Quinn Buckner of Indiana, Dan Jackson of Xavier (New Orleans), Wardell Jackson of Ohio State, George Karl of North Carolina, Rich Kelly of Stanford, Lon Kruger of Kansas State, George Pannell of South Plains College, Ronnie Robinson of Memphis State and Kevin Stacom of Providence College.

The tour was promoted by the

U.S. State Department and coordinated by the United States Collegiate Sports Council.

"The Chinese were most hospitable," Neinas said. "They exerted considerable effort to meet our requests. Beds were extended to accommodate our taller players. Pre-game meals and post-game snacks were available. In short," he added, "the Chinese were excellent hosts."

"We had as many as 10,000 spectators for practice sessions. Playing facilities in Peking were very good," Neinas said. "Four of our games were televised in China."

One of the highlights of the trip was an unscheduled appearance by Madame Mao at a reception.

"We usually had the mornings off," Grevey said, "when we would take in the sights, and then in the afternoons, we'd practice and conduct clinics."

The team also was allowed to view an acupuncture operation and conducted an impromptu mustache growing contest.

The team also took part in various activities and were well received by the people.

The scores of the game aren't really important, but for the record, the U.S. defeated the following: National Selection, 88-59; Peking, 94-67; National Selection, 95-75; National Selection Second Team, 81-55; Chilin Province, 101-82; Shanghai, 97-61; Shantung Province, 98-61; Kwangtung Province, 101-82.



**Stanford's Rich Kelly, Oklahoma's Alvin Adams and Kansas State's Lon Kruger were enthralled watching an acupuncture operation.**

# August—No Time for 'Dog Days'

The month of August, 1973, promises to be one of the most important in the Association's 67-year history.

The Special Convention restructured the NCAA into three divisions for competitive and legislative purposes. The Special Committee on Reorganization-1973 is to be commended for the proposal it presented to the Council, which sponsored the legislation which was voted upon by the membership.

The proposal is not simply a compromise between institutions with large enrollments and those with smaller enrollments. It is a solid plan that offers a definite course of action that is best-suited for all members.

The United States Collegiate Sports Council has assembled a contingent of nearly 300 student-athletes to compete in Moscow during the World University Games with a minimum of difficulty.

The support that the public has given the

USCSC also shows that there is interest and confidence in the organization. AMF, Inc. contributed \$100,000 plus the official uniforms while a score of other companies have provided cash and/or supplies so the United States team will be able to compete under the best circumstances. The USCSC guarantees it will be that way.

Congress has recognized the failure of the United States Olympic Committee and has set the wheels in motion for the restructuring of that body and America's representation in international competition.

The NCAA NEWS encourages Association members to support H.R. 9171, H.R. 9177, and H.R. 9150, which would correct many of the existing ills of international competition. Contact your local congressman and get his support of the House bills.

August is the hottest month of the year and no one knows it better than the NCAA.

## NOCSAE Adopts Testing Procedure for Helmets

A standardized procedure for the testing of football helmets has been adopted by the National Operating Committee on Standards in Athletic Equipment (NOCSAE) and endorsed by the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

The voluntary standard, which is a series of tests and methods,

## Fullerton, Idaho Will Join PCAA

Applications for membership by California State University, Fullerton, and the University of Idaho have been approved by the Council of the Pacific Coast Athletic Association effective July 1, 1974.

The announcement was made jointly by conference president Dr. Edward Betz and commissioner Jesse Hill at the PCAA Council meeting.

Admission to the conference is subject to termination of their memberships in their respective conferences, and their ability to meet all provisions of the PCAA constitution and bylaws.

California State University, Fullerton, is currently a member of the California Collegiate Athletic Association, and Idaho is presently a member of the Big Sky Conference.

Admission of the two schools will permit the number of conference members to remain at seven. Presently there are seven members, but the memberships of California State University, Los Angeles, and University of California, Santa Barbara, had been terminated effective June 30, 1974, at a previous Council meeting.

Dr. L. Donald Shields, president of California State University, Fullerton, said, "We feel privileged and honored to have the opportunity to work with the other member universities in offering a positive, enthusiastic and energetic commitment to advance the future goals and purposes of the Pacific Coast Athletic Association."

hopefully will minimize head and neck injuries to football players, according to Dr. Carl S. Blyth of the University of North Carolina and one of the NCAA's representatives to NOCSAE.

"The NCAA will, at some time in the future, recommend to its football-playing members," Blyth said, "not to use a helmet unless it meets the standards prescribed in the tests."

The testing methods and the performance standards required of the helmets are based on two years of research at Wayne State University in Detroit, Michigan. The institution's Department of Neurosurgery Biomechanics Lab, under the direction of Dr. Voight R. Hodgson, pioneered the study.

The tests and testing procedures have been devised to raise the standard of helmet protection in multiple impact situations, such as football, as opposed to the high-stress impact found in sports such as auto racing.

If the tests and procedures are followed by manufacturers before helmets are placed in production, safer helmets will be the result, which in turn should minimize injuries.

The laboratory standard to control head-neck injuries will be under continuous review, according to Blyth, to keep it consistent with the progress in injury reporting, research and manufacturing techniques and any suggestions for improvements.

Organizations belonging to NOCSAE are the NCAA, American College Health Association, Sporting Goods Manufacturers Association, National Athletic Trainers Association, National Federation of State High School Associations, National Junior College Athletic Association and The Sports Foundation.

## Building Costs Close to Estimate

The actual cost of financing the new NCAA National Office Building in Mission, Kans., adhered closely to the original April, 1971 estimates, according to the NCAA Building Committee.

Total expenditures will amount to \$1,535,851 for the building. The estimate adopted by the council in April, 1971, was \$1,534,540.

The purchase of land amounted to \$219,543. The estimated cost was \$220,000.

Contractor fees totaled \$1,199,686, which was slightly above the estimate of \$1,180,370.

Architect fees were estimated at \$94,170 and the total expenditure was actually \$95,864.

A total of \$20,758 was spent from the "Miscellaneous" portion of the estimated budget of \$40,000.

Of the total amount, \$516,247 already has been paid and a loan secured in the amount of \$1,019,604 for a period of 15 years. Interest shall be at the prime rate during this period, except for a one-time, one per cent over-ride. The interest will be established quarterly.

Of the 27,000 square feet in the building, approximately 4,000 square feet is available for rental.

The Association had to pay \$12,300 to cancel its lease for the former executive office located in the Midland Building in Kansas City, Mo. The NCAA and the Publishing Service had been paying \$34,300 annually in rent. It is anticipated that income from building tenants will be \$30,000.

Maintenance costs are estimated at \$1.50 per square foot per year (\$30,000) and the cost of maintaining the grounds is estimated at 75 cents per square foot (\$14,175). The building is subject to property taxes.

It is currently estimated that the construction account will have a balance of \$112,549 on Sept. 1, 1973, and that amount, coupled with an estimated \$200,000 from the 1973 television assessment, will be ample to make the first annual interest payment.

# Is Volleyball Your Next Intercollegiate Sport?

By WALTER G. VERSEN

University of Illinois Chicago Circle  
Member, NCAA Volleyball Committee

The NCAA has just conducted its fourth National Championship in the sport of volleyball. Have you considered adding volleyball to your varsity sport program? If you haven't, why not read on and then consider it?

First of all, volleyball is now considered to be a spring sport. One of the major deterrents in the past has been that basketball programs have been given preference in the use of facilities. And rightly so, after all—basketball, for the most part, pays its own way (and others', too). But so can volleyball.

This year's final match was viewed by more than 8,000 fans in the San Diego Sports Arena and countless others via ABC's Wide World of Sports. More important, each of the Championships have been financial successes—even after meeting the expenses of the participating teams.

The annual Championships will be held in the middle of May. Even if you have an early school closing, your team concludes play early. If you make the basketball championships, you still have at least six weeks available exclusively for volleyball, and in most cases you have a full two months for your competitive season. Prior to this, you will probably be able to provide some practice space.

Each year the scheduling will be greatly enhanced as new teams achieve varsity status.

And at what expense—that's up to you. Awards and administrative costs are really negligible and enough competition should be available in most areas to keep down travel expenses. Equipment costs can be small by making full use of physical education equipment.

Power volleyball is an intriguing sport—excitement on every point when played the way it is supposed to be played. With the cooperation of your physical education and intramural departments, you can increase the caliber of play greatly in a short period of time. Appeal to them to supply the right equipment and instruction and you will be amazed at the results.

Up to this point in time, the West Coast teams have dominated the sport. It is easy to rationalize this position and state that they should be better because of the year-round outdoor play that players engage in at the beaches and elsewhere. It does not always have to be this way. Look what UCLA has done in basketball and that's an "indoor" game.

Exposure to power volleyball received a great boost with the televising of the 1972 Olympic Games. High school leagues are forming across the country. The NCAA has announced full support of the United States participating in the World University Games and volleyball will be one of the most popular activities. Why don't you announce your support of this rapidly developing sport and give volleyball varsity status at your institution? You may not make the championships the first year and maybe never will, but you will be providing another exciting program to the intercollegiate scene.

## Insurance Benefit Doubles With No Premium Increase

The NCAA Intercollegiate Athletic Accident Insurance Program for the academic year beginning Sept. 1, 1973 will allow for more benefits at no increased cost, according to the NCAA Insurance Committee Chairman Rix N. Yard of Tulane University.

Institutions enrolling in the program with the Aetna Life Insurance Company will pay the same rates as last year. The major benefit increase states that the hospital room and board allowance has been increased from \$25 per day to \$50 per day—at no additional cost.

Under last year's plan, the \$50 per day allowance was available to institutions which increased their total premium payments by 40 per cent.

"Under the new plan," Yard said, "this means that those institutions which purchased the \$50 per day allowance last year will save 40 per cent in 1973-74 and those institutions which had the standard \$25 per day allowance will receive a 100 per cent increase in the benefit without additional cost."

"In the opinion of the Committee, this is a remarkable plus in benefits," Yard said.

There will be no change in premium rates for the Travel Accident plan or the Loss of Revenue Insurance since these programs are part of a continuing contract.

The administrator of the Ath-

letic Accident Insurance Plan is David Richman Associates, Inc., Ill. 60604.

## Reorganization—

Continued from page 1  
the Division II championship in 175 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, these sports.

Only one National Championship will be conducted in the sports of fencing, hockey, skiing, indoor track, volleyball and water polo. All member institutions will be eligible for these championships.

In individual events, certain place winners from Division II and III championships who meet the qualifying standards will be eligible to compete in Division I competition, providing such individuals have met all academic and eligibility requirements of Division I, including academic standards for initial participation.

In those instances where a championship is not conducted for a sport in Division II or III, member institutions shall be eligible to compete in the next higher divisional championship under the rules of their own division.

All member institutions are eligible to compete in the National Collegiate Championships for fencing, hockey, skiing, indoor track, volleyball and water polo under eligibility rules of the division they elect for their overall program.

The two above exceptions will apply through the 1975-76 academic year, following which a member institution and its individual athletes must be eligible under the governing legislation for the division conducting the championship.

## NCAA NEWS

Editor . . . . . Dave Daniel

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See Special Insert  
For Comparative  
Analysis of Senate,  
House Bills

# Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley Relates His Success to Athletics

By CHARLES MAHER  
Los Angeles Times

If Thomas Bradley hadn't run for UCLA, he probably never would have run for mayor.

On one of his last days in the second-floor City Hall office he has occupied as a councilman, the mayor-elect looked back at his career in track, talking about how it opened an avenue of escape from a neighborhood that seemed to have only deadend streets.

"I got involved in junior high school," he said, "at the 22nd St. playground. The coaches recognized certain talent and tried to encourage me—that I might use that talent to get into college. I knew there was no other way. I couldn't afford to pay my own way. So I quit my job as a paperboy to concentrate on athletics."

The phone rang. Bradley, seated with a reporter in a corner of the office, excused himself and walked to his desk to take the call. He's 6-foot-3½ but seems taller when he's standing and you're sitting. Thirty years after his last race at UCLA, he still has a trim, athletic look.

He spoke quietly on the phone a few minutes, then returned. "So I quit my job as a paperboy with my mother's consent. She'd never seen a football game or a track meet, but she knew it was important for me to go to college."

## Income Important

"Was your income important to the family?" he was asked.

"Yes. My meager income was helping take care of my personal needs and I'd also contribute a buck or two to the family on occasion. There were five children. My older brother was working but the rest of us pretty much relied on my mother's income, which came from what we called day work. She was a domestic. It was meager, to say the least."

So Bradley entered old Poly High and went out for track. "My first year I did very well," he said. "The coaches were impressed. From there I went into football and finally became All-City. Essentially, I was a tackle but my last year I also played end and halfback."

(Records of the Citizens Savings Athletic Foundation show Bradley made first string on the 1936 Herald-Express All-City team and second string on The Times and Examiner teams.)

"Did you get scholarship offers from a number of colleges?"

"The first one I got was from UCLA. That's where I wanted to go, so that settled it."

"How many blacks were at UCLA then?"

"Oh, about a hundred, as I recall, out of about 13,000 students."

## Credits Athletics

"And if you hadn't had athletic skill, you say, you probably would never have gotten to college."

"That's true."

"And then you couldn't have progressed the way you did in politics, or maybe you couldn't have progressed at all."

"I'm sure of it. I lived in a community where many of the youngsters just had no hope, and they turned to many things. Some to a life of crime. Some were simply social misfits. Some, with great talent, had no way to use that talent and they became disillusioned, frustrated, wasted. If someone suggested some kind of criminal activity, I knew what was necessary for me; it was clear that I had to disassociate myself from those who didn't have ambition and those who would turn to illegal activity. I went to Poly High rather than Jefferson, where I actually lived, for the purpose of a clear break, to try to find some new identification, new associates."

"Poly was then largely white?"

"Yes, I think we had about 100 blacks out of 1,500."

"At UCLA, you ran the 440. Were you the top man?"

"Yes. I was the top quarter-miler and also ran on the relay team."

"Do you remember your best time?"

"Forty eight seconds." (The time is unimpressive by today's standards. The present world record, set by another UCLA man, John Smith, is 44.5. But 48.0 was a good time in Bradley's day.)

"Were Jackie Robinson and Kenny Washington at UCLA then?"

"Yes. Kenny was a shot putter. Jackie was Mr. Everything. He broad-jumped as well as running the sprints."

"Did you know them well—socialize with them?"

"We really didn't socialize much. There wasn't a heck of a lot of social activity for us." Bradley laughed.

## True Comment

"I came across a little item about you in Sports Illustrated," the reporter said. "Would you read it and comment on it?"

The item said:

After Tom Bradley, born the son of a sharecropper on a Texas cotton plantation, was elected the first black mayor of Los Angeles, capping a long upward rise which he began as a 21-year career

policeman studying law at night, political consultant David Garth suggested that observers look at Bradley's athletic background as a key to his personal drive. . . . "The 440 is the only race where you can't pace yourself," Garth noted. "The last 100 yards of the 440 are the worst suffering any track man has to go through."

The story reminded Bradley of a line he used at a recent Urban League banquet honoring UCLA basketball coach John Wooden.

"My old track coach, Ducky Drake, was there," Bradley said. "Ducky always used to push us to strive harder in that last 100 yards. He'd tell us, 'Keep your knees up and run your guts out.' It was the toughest race. You had to sprint all the way. After running 300 yards you were really in no shape to think about putting out any more. Well, we'd gone through the '69 election and faded in the stretch, but now I said: 'Ducky, I saved something for the stretch this time.'"

"But is there something to the point that sports gave you drive?"

## Self Discipline

"The whole business of competition—in track, particularly, because you're kind of one-on-one in track—involves a kind of discipline you have to develop for yourself. I think it really became part of my life style."

"How were you built when you were running at UCLA?"

"Same as I am now. I weigh about 200. I guess I was probably 10 pounds lighter then."

"Had there been many black athletes at UCLA before you and Robinson and Washington?"

"No."

"With black athletes such a novelty, what was the reaction of the fans?"

"I think the attitude and atmosphere on our campus were such that race was not really a strong factor. In football, it was, I think, probably a tougher grind because of the direct contact and the kind of almost living together that is necessary in football. I recall there were some harsh, derogatory terms used. With some help from the coaches, that was pretty much kept under control. The attitude of the students was absolutely superb. It was that attitude that made it possible for some breakthroughs. Our school would simply refuse to book teams if they would not accept our athletes."

## No Racial Remarks

"There was an understanding that there would be no racial remarks and so forth?"

"Yes. The one thing we had not made a breakthrough on was housing. We would go to cities where there weren't hotel accommodations for the blacks and they had to be housed in people's homes."

"Have you had time in recent years to attend sports events?"

"Very little. I get to two or three baseball games a season. I get to maybe a couple of professional football games and two or three college games."

"What's your favorite sport?"

"I enjoy college football, I think, as well as anything. I like basketball."

"Why college football?"

"I think it's the school spirit, the enthusiasm you get from the spectators, that you don't find in anything else."

"Do you watch sports on television?"

"I have very little time to watch television. You might get the impression I'm pretty much consumed by politics. (Bradley smiled.) The last four years I've almost totally had to give up many of these kinds of pleasures. Since I concentrated on being elected mayor. . . ."

## Sports Lure

Of course, only a small fraction of minority-community athletes who go to college become successful professional athletes. But interest in sports is what lures many into college, giving them at least a chance to learn other things.

"Yes, Bradley said, "because of the exposure they get. They've been so limited because of cultural and economic factors that they haven't really had a picture of the world. It's through athletics, very often, that a whole new world opens up. They not only get the experience but they get a cultural and interpersonal exchange that is important in shaping their lives. So sports are important for a variety of reasons. I think it would be one of the major disasters of this country if we ever lose the interscholastic athletic program. . . ."

The reporter said he'd taken enough of Bradley's time and excused himself. But Bradley said he'd like to add something:

"It was athletics that made a number of things possible for me. It was also the reason that I'm now married to my wife (Ethel). We had gone to the same school and had been associated with clubs and other activities, but I guess the first time she really began to take notice was when I achieved some success as an athlete, in track. I think it was because of it that I finally won her hand."

That Bradley should think to mention this triumph marks him as an astute politician. At least he knows what he's doing in the domestic field.



FEATURED IN FILM—Basketball official James Howell, who is featured in an NCAA promotional film, talks with students at junior high school where he is assistant principal. (Photo by Craig Miles)

## Basketball Promo Films Underway

What does a college basketball official do for a living?

That will be one of the topics for the 1973-74 promotional film series on college basketball.

The film, which will be distributed to conferences and independent institutions for use on halftime shows, will feature officials James Howell and Joe Shosid, who both worked the 1973 NCAA Championship Tournament in St. Louis.

Howell is the assistant principal of a junior high school in Wash-

ington, D.C. while Shosid is an administrative assistant for Congressman James Wright (D-Tex.).

The film illustrates how college basketball officials are actively involved in prominent full-time positions and their work at basketball games is only on a part-time basis, stemming from their love of the game.

For additional information about the promotional films, contact NCAA Director of Public Relations Jerry Miles, P. O. Box 1906, Shawnee Mission, Kans. 66222.

## North American Cable Buys Rights for 18 Championships

North American Cable, Inc., Ann Arbor, Michigan, has purchased television rights for 18 National Collegiate Championship events.

The contract covered four 1973 spring events and 14 championships during the 1973-74 academic year.

North American Cable will not only have exclusive rights to produce and distribute NCAA championship events to cable systems, but also will be able to offer the events to over-the-air stations and pay cable television systems.

North America's exclusivity in certain events may be pre-empted by the network which carries the NCAA's college football series.

Tom Johnston, president of North American Cable, felt the contract would be mutually beneficial. "It's a great step forward for the cable industry," Johnston commented, "but it's also a great step forward for some of the lesser known NCAA sports. With the television exposure, I'm sure we are going to create a wide following for intercollegiate sports which never have had much publicity or promotion."

The events in the package included the 1973 National Collegiate Tennis Championships, 1973 National Collegiate Golf Championships, 1973 National Collegiate Lacrosse Championship and the 1973 National Collegiate Baseball Championship (College World Series) in the spring.

The 14 championships which will be televised next year are the National Collegiate Soccer Championship, National College Division Basketball Championship, National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship, National Collegiate Gymnastics Championships, National Collegiate Wrestling Championships, National Collegiate Swimming Championships, National Collegiate Indoor Track Champion-

ships, National Collegiate Skiing Championships, National Collegiate Baseball Championship (College World Series), National Collegiate Volleyball Championship, National Collegiate Track & Field Championships, National Collegiate Lacrosse Championship, National Collegiate Golf Championships, and the National Collegiate Tennis Championships.

## Construction Begins On Wrestling Hall Of Fame Building

Construction is under way on the U. S. Wrestling Federation's Hall of Fame building in Stillwater, Okla.

Ground breaking ceremonies were held on the construction site to officially kick off the project.

"A long-time dream of the wrestling world takes a major stride forward with this ground breaking," USWF Executive Director Myron Roderick said.

The ceremonies were attended by special guests U. S. Senator Henry Bellmon, U. S. Congressman John (Happy) Camp, and Oklahoma State University President Dr. Robert B. Kamm. Homa Thomas, Rex Peery and Jerry Miles, members of the USWF governing council, also attended the dedication and luncheon.

A special tribute was paid to Dr. Mel Jones, chairman of the Hall of Fame Committee, who is recovering from a recent heart attack.

The half million dollar building is expected to be completed in time for opening ceremonies during the next wrestling season. In addition to the Honors Court, the 10,000 square foot Hall of Fame will include a museum of wrestling history, a library of literature and films, a records section, displays listing past national and international champions and the offices of the USWF.

## Skiing Is Believing

The University of Colorado and the University of Denver have won 18 of the 20 NCAA National Collegiate Skiing Championships. Colorado won its second straight title in 1973, with Denver finishing fourth.

## Record Crowd

A record crowd of 65,356 for a 14-game series attended the 1973 College World Series in Omaha, Nebraska. There were 12,050 fans in attendance when USC defeated Arizona State in the Championship Game.



# International Competition, Not Domestic, Is the Problem

(The editor of the News has prepared the following summary of the school/college appraisal of the history of international competition and offers possible solutions to the current problems.)

Changes are badly needed to insure America's finest representation in all international athletic competition. This is why the National Collegiate Athletic Association withdrew from the United States Olympic Committee and also why it continues to be at odds with the Amateur Athletic Union.

The present system simply does not allow America to get its best athletes together with its best coaches, with the best preparation and with the best logistical support to represent this country.

To understand the problems which exist in amateur sports, it first is necessary to separate domestic from international competition.

## Domestic Competition

The bulk of U. S. participation in competition in all major sports is domestic, that is, competition among predominantly American athletes conducted in American facilities.

There are few, if any, serious problems affecting any aspect of that domestic competition in track and field, basketball, gymnastics, or any other major sport. This is because the overwhelming preponderance of all domestic competition is conducted by the school-college community—the educational environment in which most American athletes, coaches, trainers, athletic directors and other administrators co-exist and work well together and in which most of the significant U. S. amateur sports facilities are located.

**The result is well established: The American school-college athletic program is a tremendous success, has provided numerous benefits to participating athletes and, in many respects, is the envy of the rest of the world.**

America's athletic strength is almost exclusively in those sports conducted in the school-college program.

## International Problems

The problems arise in international competition, whether conducted in the U. S. or abroad. They stem mainly from the structure of international sports organizations and the U. S. organizations which are members of the international bodies.

We are confronted in this country with a self-perpetuating, private-club monopoly both in the USOC and in the holders of international franchise designations. Several of these organizations sit back and watch others produce the money to make the sport possible in this country, provide the facilities, coach and meaningful competition, and develop the class competitors for international competition.

**When all that has been done, the so-called private clubs step in and take charge of all aspects of international competition, from the qualifying trials to the Olympic Games themselves. The results, at best, is inefficiency.**

In the late 19th century, these organizations were created by the well-to-do as private, voluntary avocations for gentlemen of leisure. In essence, they were private clubs, and that's their basic attitude today. Often, the individuals who set up an international sports federation in turn became recognized as franchise holders in that sport in their re-

spective countries. They enacted rules of exclusivity, they asserted monopoly rights in the sport and they enforced their monopolies with self-created eligibility rules, boycotts, blacklists, and similar tactics.

In this country, they invented terms such as "open" to refer to the competition over which they asserted jurisdiction, and "closed" to refer to that over which they did not or could not. Because the school-college competition was beyond their control, they called it closed. But if one non-student competitor was involved they called it open, and demanded the right to approve the competition even though they had nothing to do with it.

It is remarkable how much friction this attitude has created in so small a portion of the total amateur competition conducted in this country in any given year. Even a single track meet involving one foreign country can create national attention when the U. S. franchise holder schedules the event during the school-college season, expects to use school and college athletes to make it a success, intentionally fails to request certification from the school-college organizations and then manufactures a public issue.

**The uproar is out of proportion to the significance of the competition. Worse, it is totally unnecessary and leads to inefficient administration, uncertainty for the athlete and poor athletic results. This situation is illustrative of the chaos which results from having an international franchise holder who is in fact totally divorced from the active conduct of the U. S. competitive program in that sport.**

In recent years, public attention has focused more sharply on the problems which have afflicted the Olympic Games, especially the mismanagement of the international competitions and the archaic structure and private-club type organization of the United States Olympic Committee.

## Reforms Fail

For more than 12 years, the NCAA and affiliated organizations have tried to achieve reform within the structure of the USOC. The efforts consistently failed, and last year the NCAA resigned from the organization.

The decision to withdraw was by no means either hasty or lightly taken. It was the result of total frustration of NCAA efforts and those of other member organizations to achieve any of the reforms which would permit this country to begin to realize its true potential in Olympic development and Olympic performance. The schools and colleges are so under-represented in sports in which they dominate the domestic program they are unable to effectively lend expertise to the U. S. Olympic effort.

During the past 10 years, the NCAA has supported and joined the movement of many organizations to establish and strengthen single-sport federations (as opposed to the umbrella-like AAU) involving all organizations active in each such sport.

**These federations have greatly increased domestic competitive opportunities for American young people, whether still in school or out of school. In one case, a federation became recognized as the new international franchise hold-**

**er for the United States, the United States Gymnastics Federation, which replaced the AAU. The Gymnastics Federation has done wonders in revitalizing American interest in gymnastics.**

As soon as it became evident—because of the USGF success—that a single-sport federation could succeed in displacing the AAU as a domestic franchise holder, the USOC adopted a rule whereby the USOC asserts the right to require a would-be franchise holder to obtain approval of the USOC before going abroad to seek recognition from the international body. Since the AAU (through alliances) controls the USOC, this rule (called the Greenbrier Amendment) constitutes a desperate monopoly tactic to protect the franchises of that ineffective, inefficient organization against competing franchise applications from federations whose members represent virtually all of the organizations active in the sport in the United States.

After many fruitless attempts to break this monopoly, the schools and colleges reluctantly have concluded legislation by Congress apparently is the only way to reach a solution. No other equitable forum exists in which to seek redress for the grievances against athletes, coaches and organizations.

**Since the USOC was chartered by Congress in 1950 under a law which retained the power of amendment or revocation, the authority of Congress to act in this area is unquestioned. The NCAA favors legislation to establish a commission which would study all USOC problems and American participation in the Olympics and also to direct the commission to return to Congress with specific legislative proposals for reform.**

It also is evident that the determination of the international franchise holders for the U. S. is a specific problem requiring direct action. The public cannot continue to let the USOC and the AAU tell the United States that the matter lies entirely in the hands of an international federation.

## Insure Democracy

If an agency were established to consider applications for becoming the holder of any international franchise for the U. S., it would insure a democratic opportunity for any organization to contest for the franchise. With such legislation, the United States could determine for itself whether those groups which have this nation's international rights are qualified. If such legislation were further coupled with total reform of the USOC, there could be put together in this country an Olympic potential many times greater in all respects than ever done in the past.

There is no need for any franchise holder to be given sanctioning or other monopoly rights or powers over domestic competition in its sport. In fact, the AAU has been the only international franchise holder who has attempted to impose such requirements in recent years and then only in two or three sports.

Care must be taken to avoid a permanent federal bureaucracy. Such a bureaucracy could disrupt the nation's highly successful school-college athletic programs, in which hundreds of thousands of high school and college athletes annually compete without encountering any of the difficulties which pervade international competition.

The problems, while complex, are by no means insuperable and they can be resolved with a minimum of government interference.

## Aluminum Bats, Designated Hitter Set for 1974

The National Collegiate Athletic Association's Baseball Rules Committee officially adopted the designated hitter for the 1974 season.

Meeting at the 27th College World Series in Omaha, the NCAA Rules Committee also approved the use of aluminum bats for the coming season and adopted a limited substitution rule.

**"The designated hitter rule for colleges will essentially be the same as used by the American League," said Dick Siebert, University of Minnesota coach and secretary-editor of the College Baseball Rules Committee.**

"The only difference in college ball next season," Siebert said, "is that the pitcher can also be the designated hitter."

**Aluminum bats were used this past season on an experimental basis in the Big Ten and Indiana Collegiate Conference and also was approved unanimously by the Rules Committee.**

The substitution rule will be used by conferences that approve it and by independent teams upon the mutual agreement of the coaches involved.

It will allow for a starting player, with the exception of pitchers, to return to the game after having been replaced. The player that returns to the game must bat in his original spot in the lineup. Players that enter the game after it has begun cannot be taken out and then put back in.

"The Western Athletic Conference and the Big Ten Conference both used the designated hitter rule on an experimental basis this year," Siebert said, "and gave it unanimous approval. It met with a great deal of success from players, coaches and fans."

## Elsewhere in Education

The Cost of Living Council said that the 60-day price freeze that began on June 13 includes tuition, room and board at colleges and universities. A CLC spokesman said, in response to a question, that tuition, room and board for a summer school would not be included in the freeze if the summer school began before the freeze period.

**Presidential Executive Order 11723 provides that "no seller may charge to any class of purchaser and no purchaser may pay a price for any commodity or service which exceeds the freeze price charged for the same or a similar commodity or service in transactions with the same class of purchaser during the freeze base period." The freeze base period means the period June 1 to June 8. In the case of a seller who had no transactions during that period, the base period means "the nearest preceding seven-day period in which he had a transaction."**

Official regulations covering the freeze were published by the Cost of Living Council in the *Federal Register* June 15. Additional information is available from local offices of the Internal Revenue Service.

Nearly half (47 per cent) of all 19-year-olds in the U.S. were attending school in 1970 compared to 33 per cent in 1960, the Census Bureau reported. It said 39 per cent of all black 19-year-olds were in school in 1970 compared to 29 per cent in 1960.

Only 47 per cent of the school bond issues submitted to voters in the 1972 fiscal year were approved, according to a report released by the U. S. Office of Education. Of 1,153 elections seeking to raise \$3.1 billion for public elementary and secondary school construction, 542 were approved by voters. A year earlier, only 507 of 1,086 bond issues were approved. In both years the percentage of bonds passed averaged 47 per cent and each year about \$1.4 billion was approved.

A total of 32 states require voter approval of bond issues. Three states require no voter approval, and 15 states have requirements which vary among school districts.

A survey of most of the nation's graduate schools shows that total enrollment increased by about two per cent to 640,000 students in 1972-73. Increases occurred in all of the major disciplines, except the physical sciences and engineering. The survey, the second of its kind, was sponsored by

the Council of Graduate Schools in the United States and by the Graduate Record Examinations Board. Educational Testing Service conducted the survey for the two organizations.

Despite the reported surplus of teachers, the survey notes, the largest enrollment increases were found in education, up by 5.7 per cent over 1971. The number of students enrolling for the first time in graduate courses in education increased by almost nine per cent.

Total enrollment increases ranged from three to 4.5 per cent in the humanities, the social sciences, and the biological sciences. First-time enrollment increases ranged from five to seven per cent, but the smallest increase here was for the social sciences.

One out of every three qualified and available men eventually must volunteer for active military service in order to maintain an all-volunteer active force of 2.2 million under existing manpower policies, according to a study released by the Senate Armed Services Committee. In addition, the study says, one-third of the volunteers will have to be "above-average" and over one-half "average" as measured by the present Armed Forces Qualification Test (AFQT).

The report, prepared for the committee by Martin Binkin and John D. Johnston of the Brookings Institution, said that, given no unforeseen changes in present trends and circumstances, the rate at which qualified volunteers enlisted in fiscal 1973, if continued, "should be adequate to meet average long-term quantitative needs without any further real increase in costs." Also on the basis of the 1973 experience, they said, it should be possible but more difficult to maintain qualitative standards.

The two researchers emphasized there has been only a relatively brief experience with an all-volunteer force and warned that "any one of a number of new developments could produce an imbalance between military manpower requirements and the supply of volunteers." They urged the importance of examining as many options as possible to make sure that future minimum requirements are met.

**Beginning salary averages for college graduates moved upward this year at a rate of four per cent or more, in many instances—the biggest increase in four years, the College Placement Council reported. In the previous three years of curtailed recruiting activity, CPC said, percentage increases in salary offers "hovered around the two per cent level."**





**DAN SHERMAN**  
Iowa Wrestler



**DAVE WOTTLE**  
Bowling Green Runner



**GARY HALL**  
Indiana Swimmer



**DOUG COLLINS**  
Illinois State Cager



**JOHN CROSBY**  
S. Conn. Gymnast

## Six Selected as Finalists for Top Ten Awards



**BRIAN JOB**  
Stanford Swimmer

Six student-athletes have been selected as finalists for the National Collegiate Athletic Association's College Athletics' Top Ten awards.

Swimmers Brian Job of Stanford and Gary Hall of Indiana join track star Dave Wottle of Bowling Green, gymnast John Crosby of Southern Connecticut State College, basketball star Doug Collins of Illinois State and wrestler Dan Sherman of Iowa as the finalists.

The winter-spring nominees will be judged against finalists to be selected after the fall sports season with the winners earning the coveted "Today's Top Five Student-Athletes" awards.

The Today's Top Five will join the "Silver Anniversary Top

Five" winners which honors five former student-athletes on their 25th anniversary as college graduates. The NCAA's College Athletics' Top Ten will be honored at the Association's 68th annual Convention in San Francisco in January.

The finalists are selected for their athletic ability, achievement, character, leadership, campus and off-campus activities and academic achievement. Only seniors of the preceding calendar year are eligible.

All the winter-spring finalists except Sherman were members of the 1972 Olympic team. Sherman, the 1973 NCAA and Big Ten champion at 118 pounds, suffered a broken jaw in the final match of the Olympic tryouts and was forced to miss the team. He com-

plied a 3.26 grade point average as a sociology major.

Crosby has been the dominate collegiate gymnast of the past two years as he has won a total of 13 individual NCAA championships—the most in history—including the coveted all-around title. He holds a 3.57 grade point average as an English major and was a member of the Olympic team.

Wottle, a six-time All-America in cross country and track, won the Olympic gold medal at 800 meters and compiled a 3.40 grade point average as an English History major.

Collins was considered the top defensive player on the Olympic basketball team and holds all of the Illinois State scoring records as a three-time choice on the Aca-

demie All-America team. His grade point average is 3.30 in health and physical education.

Hall is a two-time Olympian and was the World Swimmer of the Year in both 1969 and 1970. He is the only swimmer ever to captain the Indiana team twice and he has broken world records on 12 occasions. His grade point average is 3.78 in zoology (pre-med).

Job is also a two-time Olympian and is a recent recipient of an NCAA Postgraduate Scholarship. He holds a 3.17 grade point average in electrical engineering. He was defeated only once in four years of varsity dual meet competition in the breaststroke—and that was by teammate John Hencken, the Olympic champion.

## Donated Supplies Aid U.S. Effort to Moscow

More than 20 companies have donated cash or supplies to the United States teams which will take part in the World University Games in Moscow.

The donations range from the \$100,000 and uniforms provided by AMF, Inc. to bobby pins, which are part of a cosmetic package donated by Faberge, Inc. Faberge also donated \$3,000.

The Faberge package was given to each woman competitor and included, combs, brushes, makeup, scarves, lotions, colognes, soaps, nail polish and other cosmetic items.

The Colgate-Palmolive Company has provided razors and blades, shaving cream, soaps, shampoos, toothpaste and anti-perspirants to all competitors. Also donating personal items is Tampex, Inc.

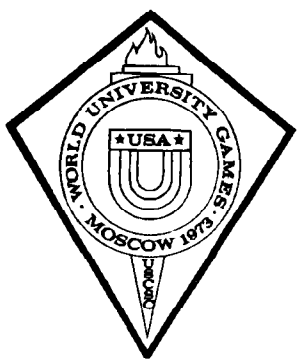
Food companies supplying nutritional needs include Lipton Tea; Nabisco; Wyler Foods; Sun Maid Raisens; Wrigley Corp.; General Foods; Lifesavers; and the M&M Division of Mars, Inc.

Trainers supplies have been donated by Kendall Sports Division; Johnson and Johnson; Cramer Products; Chattanooga Pharmal Company; Bowman Hospital Supply; Zide's Sport Shop of Marietta, Ohio; Champion Products of Columbus, Ohio; E. C. Frazier & Associates of Columbus; and Dexter Shoes.

"We have received excellent support from these sponsors," said Frank L. Bare, executive director of the United States Collegiate Sports Council (USCSC) which sponsors the teams for World University Games competition. "We certainly appreciate the help extended to the teams. Without the help, it would be really quite difficult to present our athletes under the best circumstances."



Official Pin



Official Patch

## Tests Indicate Use of Salt Overrated

Concluding two years of tests in cooperation with the Northeast Louisiana University football team on the problem of dehydration caused by strenuous exercise, Dr. Richard L. Westerman of Kalamazoo, Mich., and Charles Martin, Northeast trainer, have established some new findings on the problem.

Dr. Westerman, a research consultant for a pharmaceutical company and a renowned authority on heat problems, has supervised research at several colleges on dehydration with Northeast Louisiana and the University of Arizona the first two.

Martin was assisted in the Northeast research by the faculty and students of NLU's School of Pharmacy.

Martin divided the football team into three groups, with each group taking a different liquid during and after practice.

The first group tested used only flavored water, but was allowed to take salt during meals.

The second group of players was limited to a water and salt tablet intake, with the number of tablets being recorded.

The third group took a solution which contained salt and potassium. The solution is called "Sideline Sider" and was given to the players during and after practice.

Three charts were kept by Martin and his assistants to record the weights of the athletes, salt and potassium intake and the amount of weight lost during practice.

Players participating in the test were required to give urine samples before and after practice so the amount of salt in the body could be recorded before practice and compared with the amount of salt in the body after practice.

This was done to compare the amount of salt lost during practice, and which solution best prevented the loss of salt. Also, which solution helped the athlete regain the salt level in his system the fastest.

The amount of salt lost during practice took a sharp decline on the charts and in the players using the water, while the process of building the salt content up again was slower in these athletes than with the players on the salt tablets and potassium solution.

According to Dr. Westerman, the athletes on the potassium solution showed the most interesting results of the tests.

The group on the potassium solution showed a much lower

rate of salt and potassium secretion from their systems.

Dr. Westerman said the role potassium plays in the functioning of the body is that potassium is contained in the cells of the body. Once potassium is secreted from the cells, the cells can't function properly, thus causing fatigue and exhaustion to the athlete.

Remarking on the test results and some of the findings, Dr. Westerman said, "We now believe the use of salt for athletes has been overemphasized and that too much salt can hurt the body. Also, regardless of how much salt an athlete takes, heavy work still causes the loss of potassium from the cells of the body."

## Record Book Available

The 1973 edition of the NCAA's *College Football Modern Record Book*—the only book with all national records—is now available from National Collegiate Sports Services.

The publication contains more than just the records. New features this year include stories on the top coaches, including USC's John McKay, Auburn's Ralph (Shug) Jordan, Nebraska's Bob Devaney and Delaware's Harold (Tubby) Raymond.

Also, a Form Chart, listing the nation's top 100 returning players, for both large and college division schools, is included.

Price of the publication is \$2 per single copy and can be ordered with the coupon below.

NCAA, Box 757, Grand Central Station  
New York, N.Y. 10017

Enclosed is \$ \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ copies of *College Football Modern Record Book* at \$2 each

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# 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.

## High School All-Star Game

**Situation:** An individual graduates from high school, enrolls in a preparatory school and, prior to his initial enrollment as a regular student in a collegiate institution, participates in a high school all-star football or basketball game which has not been certified in accordance with C3-9-(b). (208)

**Question:** Will the young man's eligibility be affected upon enrollment at an NCAA member institution?

**Answer:** Yes. Participation in any high school all-star football or basketball game by an individual subsequent to his graduation from high school and prior to his enrollment in a collegiate institution shall jeopardize his first year of varsity competition in the sport in question upon enrollment at an NCAA member institution. [C3-9-(b)]

## Recruiting—Improper Transportation Expenses

**Situation:** A prospective student-athlete travels via automobile to visit an institution's campus at the expense of someone other than the prospect. (213)

**Question:** Is it permissible to reimburse the prospect at the permissible mileage rate when he has not incurred any actual expenses for the transportation?

**Answer:** No. Reimbursement of the prospect in this instance for expenses he did not actually incur would constitute an extra benefit and an improper inducement. It would not be considered to be reimbursement of actual and necessary expenses incurred by the young man. [B1-5-(d)-(1), 1-1-(a) and 1-5-(a)]

## NCAA Championships—Residence Requirement

**Situation:** A student-athlete attends a four-year collegiate institution and then transfers to an NCAA member. (216)

**Question:** Is it necessary for a student-athlete to fulfill a one academic year as well as one calendar year residence requirement before he is eligible to participate in an NCAA championship event or postseason football game?

**Answer:** Yes. [B4-1-(d)]

## Transfer Student Determination—Night School

**Situation:** A collegiate institution has a night school which is considered to be a regular term (semester or quarter) the same as its day school. A student-athlete enrolls in a minimum full-time load for this regular evening term and is considered by the institution to be a regularly matriculated student. (217)

**Question:** Is the individual considered to be a transfer student upon enrollment in an NCAA member institution?

**Answer:** Yes. [B4-1-(d) - O.I. 402-(a)]

## Transfer Student Determination

**Situation:** A student-athlete enrolled in an NCAA member institution subsequently attends another four-year institution as a regular student for one semester or quarter for the purpose of taking academic courses not available at the first institution. He also may enroll at the same time in additional courses which were available at the first institution. (218)

**Question:** Is the individual considered to be a transfer student upon return to the first institution?

**Answer:** No. Further, it is not necessary that the courses he is taking at the second institution be courses in the degree program which he is pursuing at the first institution. [B4-1-(d) - O.I. 402-(d)]

## Junior College Transfer—Waiver of Residence Requirement

**Situation:** A student-athlete attends a junior college and while there the sport in which he participates is discontinued by the junior college. (219)

**Question:** Does the student-athlete qualify for an exception to the fulfillment of the one-year residence requirement for participation in an NCAA championship event?

**Answer:** No. Only a student-athlete enrolled in a four-year collegiate institution which discontinues the intercollegiate sport in which he participates is eligible for a waiver of the residence requirement by the NCAA Eligibility Committee. [B4-1 - O.I. 402-(h)]

## NCAA Championships—Hardship Case

**Situation:** Effective August 1, 1973, a student-athlete qualifying as a hardship (as defined by O.I. 400) will be permitted an additional year of varsity competition for purposes of determining eligibility for participation in an NCAA championship event in the sport in question. (220)

**Question:** Is it permissible for a student-athlete to qualify as a hardship case if the injury or illness in question occurred prior to August 1, 1973 (the effective date of the rule)?

**Answer:** Yes. [B4-1-(f)-(1) - O.I. 400]

# EXCEPTION TELECASTING PROVISIONS FOR 1972-1973 NCAA TELEVISION PLAN

Article	Description/Participants	Time	Extent of Release
16(a)	400-Mile and Sellout Any Major Team No Appearance charge APPRECIABLE DAMAGE No Series conflict at night	Day or Night	Institutional Home Markets Only
16(b)	Any Major Team APPEARANCES CHARGED APPRECIABLE DAMAGE	Night	Four stations
16(c)	Majors Never on Series No Appearance charge No Appreciable Damage	Day	Five stations
16(d)	Majors Never on Series No Appearance charge APPRECIABLE DAMAGE	Night	Five stations

ABC-TV has first rights to all exception telecasts, except Educational Station and College Division exceptions.

The Appreciable Damage rule shall apply to college games on Saturday, and to high school, junior college and college on Friday.

Under 16(b), if all the stations over which the telecast is released are in the area of one participating institution, the opponent institution shall not be charged with an appearance.

## Current TV Plan Modified By Committee

Two actions by the NCAA Television Committee have modified the current 1972-73 Television Plan.

Each was approved by the NCAA Council in accordance with Article 26 of the Plan.

The first change concerns exception telecasts, the second delayed releases on CATV.

The table on this page details the modification of Article 16 and illustrates what types of telecasts now are permissible. Article 16(d) is an addition to the Plan.

Essentially, the sellout and 400-mile exception opportunities were extended to night, the opportunity was broadened for Major institutions which have never appeared on the NCAA Series and ABC, in exchange for these relaxed restrictions, was granted the right of first refusal to all exception telecasts, according to Thomas C. Hansen, NCAA assistant executive director and Television Program Director.

The basic provisions of Article 16 still apply, though the charge for appearances under 16(b) may apply only to one participating institution under the modified rules if each release is made in one institution's area of interest. Previously both were charged an appearance.

Forms to be used in application for these exceptions are available from the District representatives on the Television Committee.

In the second action, Article 21 of the Plan was amended to prohibit delayed telecasting of a game over a CATV system until 8 a.m. of the Sunday following the game. The Committee has been concerned by reports of the spreading of the release of various telecasts by CATV, and with the probable mushrooming of CATV interconnection capabilities in the future. The action is intended to maintain control of various types of release to avoid damage to the games of other institutions.

# THE NCAA RECORD

A roundup of current membership activities and personnel changes

## DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS

DAVID R. HART moves from Morris College to the AD post at U. of Louisville . . . LESTER H. DYE takes over from JAMES H. DECKER at Syracuse U.

## COACHES

**TENNIS**—FRANK PARTEL, retired at Stevens Tech after 36 years. His replacement is STEVAN KUZMAN . . . ROBERT H. BRADLEY takes over at South Carolina State College and he'll also head the swimming program . . . DENNIS AUCOIN will be the first varsity tennis coach at LSU-New Orleans when that school adopts the sport next spring.

**SWIMMING**—LEE LAWRENCE moves from the assistant post to the head position at Navy, succeeding JOHN HIGGINS . . . DANIEL (TUCKER) DIEDWARD moves from the assistant job at Southern Connecticut State College to the head post at Youngstown State, replacing BOB LEAHY, who moves to Temple as aquatics director in scuba . . . TOM GRIFFITHS is now diving coach at Maryland.

**SOCCER**—THOMAS F. CONNER is the new soccer coach at the U. of Rochester, replacing GARY G. BROWN, who resigned to enter private business.

**GOLF**—TIMOTHY B. TAYLOR, assistant hockey coach at Harvard, will also take over as head golf coach . . . ANTHONY MARTONE takes over at Southern Connecticut State College for JESS DOW, who will devote full time to his duties as AD.

**WRESTLING**—TERRY LINANDER is the new head coach at the U. of South Dakota.

**TRACK**—BILLY PHILLIPS has resigned at New Hampshire . . . W. JAMES SESSIONS has been hired at Marietta . . . ED JACOBY

moves from the California JC ranks to the head post at Boise State, replacing RAY LEWIS . . . DICK FLANAGAN has replaced EARL BAKER at N.W. Missouri State . . . TIMOTHY G. HALE moves from SUNY-Plattsburgh to U. of Rochester, replacing JAN HUNSINGER, who is now at Colgate. He'll also handle the cross country team.

**BASEBALL**—DAVID MAYS has replaced W. A. WRIGHT at Tennessee Tech . . . JIM MORRIS replaces FRANK LOVRICH at Appalachian State . . . DALE OREM has left Louisville . . . Former Washington State assistant ROSS VAUGHN replaces LYLE SMITH at Boise State while SMITH devotes full-time to his AD post . . . NORM DANIELS has retired at Wesleyan after 39 years on the staff.

## NEWSMAKERS

**SPORTS INFORMATION DIRECTORS**—L. BUDD THALMAN has left Navy for the Buffalo Bills of the NFL. His replacement is TOM BATES, who moves over from Lafayette College . . . JOHN CULWELL moved from his assistant's post at Arizona State to the head job at Cal State Fullerton.

**DIED**—Dr. GERALD AUDETTE, 43, a starting guard on the 1951 Columbia football team, was killed in a freak boating accident . . . BRIGGS HUNT, 64, UCLA wrestling coach for 30 years (1935-65) following heart surgery . . . R. BARTON MITCHELL, 58, athletic ticket manager at U. of Missouri, of a heart attack . . . VICTOR GLENNON, 67, former football and basketball official in the Big 8 and Missouri Valley Conferences . . . WILLIAM (BILL) QUILLIAN, 39, former tennis coach at U. of Washington.

# CERTIFICATIONS

## 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.

**NEW JERSEY**—Scots-American Athletic Club, Kearny.

**NEW YORK**—Manlius II Soccer Club, Manlius; Skaneateles Dukes, Skaneateles.

**PENNSYLVANIA**—Lehigh University Soccer Club, Bethlehem.

## OUTDOOR TRACK AND FIELD

National Metric Junior Championships, Aug. 3-4, Bowling Green, Ohio.

# Final Teams Chosen for World University Games

The 16 teams have been selected for the World University Games for the Aug. 15-25 competition in Moscow, according to Frank L. Bare, executive director of the United States Collegiate Sports Council (USCSC).

The United States will send nine men's teams and seven women's teams to the international competition against athletes from more than 60 nations.

The men's track team was the last to be selected after final trials Aug. 4-5 at Penn State University.

Following are the rosters of the teams:

## BASKETBALL

### Men's Team

Alvin Adams ..... Oklahoma  
Gus Bailey ..... Texas-El Paso  
Marvin Barnes ..... Providence  
Willie Biles ..... Tulsa  
Quinn Buckner ..... Indiana  
Tom Burleson ..... North Carolina State  
Mitchell Kupchak ..... North Carolina  
Maurice Lucas ..... Marquette  
Kevin Stacom ..... Providence  
David Thompson ..... North Carolina State  
Wally Walker ..... Virginia

Head coach: Ed Badger (Wilbur Wright College); assistant coach: Norman Sloan (North Carolina State); manager: Del Harris (Earlham College).

## FENCING

### Men's Team

Paul Apostel .....  
Edward Ballinger ..... New York U.  
Edward Bozek ..... Columbia  
Steve Danosi ..... Wayne State  
Heik Hambarzumian ..... U. San Francisco  
Christopher Jennings ..... Harvard  
Wayne Johnson ..... Cal State Hayward  
Stephen Kaplin ..... New York U.  
Martin Lang ..... New York U.  
David Littell ..... Illinois  
Tom Losonczy ..... Columbia  
Brooke Makler ..... Pennsylvania  
John Nonna ..... New York U.  
Phillip Reilly ..... St. John's  
Allen St. Clair ..... Southern California  
Peter Westbrook ..... New York U.

### Women's Team

Devan Blythe ..... Cal State Los Angeles  
Ilona Maskal ..... Jersey City College  
Kathlyn Richert ..... Kansas  
Nikki Tomlinson ..... Temple  
Ruth C. White ..... New York U.  
Head coach: Istvan Danosi (Wayne State); assistant coaches: Alfred Peredo (Baruch College), Clifford Kirmss (Stevens Tech); Leslie Bleamaster (Cal State Fullerton); managers: Michael DiCicco (Notre Dame), Muriel Bowers (Cal State Northridge).

## GYMNASTICS

### Men's Team

Marshall Avenuer ..... Penn State  
\*Michael Carter ..... Louisiana State  
John Crosby ..... Southern Connecticut St.  
James Ivicsek ..... New Mexico  
Gary Morava ..... Southern Illinois  
\*Jay Whelan ..... Southern Connecticut St.

### Women's Team

Adele Gleaves ..... Western Kentucky  
Sandra Phillips ..... S. E. Louisiana  
Terry Spencer ..... Southern Illinois  
Stephanie Stromer ..... Southern Illinois  
\*Ann Vexler ..... Massachusetts  
Head coaches: Russell Mitchell (New Mexico), Mildred Murray (Springfield College); manager: Jim Howard (Wisconsin), Kathy Shelly (Sacramento State).

## SWIMMING-DIVING

### Men's Team

Dean Anderson ..... Stanford  
Steve Cameron ..... UCLA  
Mark Chatfield ..... Southern California  
Mark Elliott ..... North Carolina State  
Leroy Engstrand ..... Tennessee  
Rex Favero ..... UCLA  
Steve Furniss ..... Southern California  
Stuart Isaac ..... Michigan  
David Johnson ..... New Mexico  
Kenneth Knox ..... Tennessee  
James McConica ..... Southern California  
Stephen McFarland ..... Miami  
Pat O'Connor ..... Indiana  
Allen Poucher ..... Southern California  
Kevin Priestley ..... Tennessee  
Richard Reeder ..... Pacific  
Stephen Schenthal ..... Michigan  
Paul Tietze ..... Southern Methodist  
Jack Tingley ..... Southern California  
\*Kim Tutt ..... Southern California  
Jeffrey White ..... Tennessee

### Women's Team

Jerrie Adair ..... Indiana  
Irene Arden ..... Washington  
Alberta Arrighi ..... U.C. Davis

Susie Atwood ..... Long Beach City College  
Kathleen Boynton ..... San Joaquin Delta JC  
Catherine Carr ..... New Mexico  
Cathy Corcione ..... Princeton  
Ellen Feldman ..... Virginia  
Mary Ireland ..... Memphis State  
Christine Looock ..... Southern Methodist  
Kathy Manger ..... Memphis State  
Dana Schoenfield ..... UCLA  
Catherine Siefarth ..... Arizona State  
Ann Simmons ..... Long Beach City College  
Jill Strong ..... Arizona  
Elizabeth Tullis ..... Arizona State  
Sally Tuttle ..... Ventura JC  
Eadie Wetzel ..... New Mexico

Head coach: Peter Daland (Southern California); assistant coaches: Glenn Patton (Alfred Tech JC), Mona Plummer (Arizona State); diving coach: John Walker (Harvard); assistant coach: Charlotte Piper (New Mexico); manager: John Martin (Winona State).

## TENNIS

### Men's Team

Dan Birchmore ..... Georgia  
Rand Evett ..... Arizona  
Chico Hagey ..... Stanford

### Women's Team

Linda Lewis ..... UCLA  
Janice Metcalf ..... Redlands  
Jane Stratton ..... Utah  
Coaches: Jim Verdick (Redlands), Ann Pittman (Arizona State).

## TRACK AND FIELD

### Men's Team

Jim Bolding ..... Oklahoma State  
Darwin Bond ..... Tennessee  
Rich Bowerman ..... Indiana  
Ted Bregar ..... Navy  
Doug Brown ..... Tennessee  
\*Larry Brown ..... Essex J.C.  
Reynaldo Brown ..... Cal Poly San Luis Obispo  
Rick Brown ..... California  
Bruce Collins ..... Penn  
George Davis ..... Nebraska-Omaha  
Boris Djerassi ..... Northeastern  
Roger George ..... Cal State Fresno  
Wardell Gilbreth ..... New Mexico J.C.  
Anthony Hall ..... Norfolk State  
Glen Herold ..... Wisconsin  
\*Ron Jenkins ..... Texas Southern  
Robert Joseph ..... Arizona  
Al Lanier ..... Cincinnati  
Marty Liquori ..... Florida  
Joe Lucas ..... Georgetown  
Mark Lutz ..... Kansas  
Charlie Maguire ..... Penn State  
Pat Mandra ..... Indiana  
Barry McClure ..... Middle Tennessee  
Jim Penrose ..... California  
\*Harold Porter ..... S.W. Louisiana  
Terry Porter ..... Kansas  
Bill Rea ..... Pittsburgh  
Steve Riddick ..... Norfolk State  
Dave Roberts ..... Rice  
Fred Samara ..... Penn  
Ken Schappert ..... Villanova  
Dennis Schultz ..... Oklahoma State  
Larry Shipp ..... Louisiana State  
Jesse Stuart ..... Western Kentucky  
Don Sturgal ..... Texas  
Milan Tiff ..... UCLA  
Tony Waldrup ..... North Carolina  
Sam Walker ..... Southern Methodist  
Tom Whatley ..... Alabama  
Mac Wilkins ..... Oregon

Head coach: Joe Vigil (Adams State); assistants: Ross Black (New Mexico J.C.), Harry Groves (Penn State), Willie Williams (Arizona).

## Women's Team

Teri Anderson ..... Kansas State  
Vicki Betts ..... UCLA  
Beth Lynn Cannon ..... Cal State Chico  
Deanne Carlson ..... Cal State Chico  
Rochelle Davis ..... Texas Women's  
Patrice Donnely ..... Cal Poly Pomona  
Monette Driscoll ..... Cal State Fullerton  
Gale Fitzgerald ..... Montclair State  
Jane Frederick ..... Colorado  
Kathy Gibbons ..... Glendale Community  
Pamela Green ..... Northern Colorado  
Debbie Landsky ..... Massachusetts  
Frances Larrieu ..... DeAnza College  
Kathy Lawson ..... Massachusetts  
Lynette Mathews ..... Seattle Pacific  
Karen Moller ..... Temple  
Gwen Norman ..... D.C. Teacher's  
Alice Pfaff ..... Colorado  
Matteline Render ..... Temple  
Debbie Sapenter ..... Prairie View  
Kathy Schmidt ..... Long Beach City  
Jarvis Scott ..... Cal State Los Angeles  
Maren Seidler ..... Tufts  
Nancy Shaefer ..... Wooster  
Janet Ann Svendsen ..... UCLA  
Cherryl Toussaint ..... New York U.  
Maeoper West ..... Illinois  
Helen Williams ..... Alcorn A&M

Head coach: Ken Forman (Seattle Pacific); assistants: Joe Vigil (Adams State), Ross Black (New Mexico JC), Harry Groves (Penn State), Willie Williams (Arizona); managers: Phillip Delevan (Kansas State Teachers), Barbara Palm (State U. of New York).

## VOLLEYBALL

### Men's Team

Gerald Angle ..... George Williams College  
Stephen Arnett ..... UCLA  
Thomas Ashen ..... Cal State Long Beach  
Michael Barton ..... Cal State Long Beach  
Douglas Beal ..... Ohio State  
Michael Bettinghouse ..... Pepperdine  
John Blair ..... Tennessee  
Dan Bongren .....  
David DeGroot ..... U.C. Santa Barbara  
Gerald Gregory ..... U.C. Santa Barbara  
Jeffrey Jacobs ..... UCLA  
Peter Johnson ..... George Williams  
Jeffrey Jordan ..... Pepperdine  
Richard Leatherman ..... Ohio State  
Christian Marlowe ..... San Diego State  
Martin Mee ..... U.C. Santa Barbara  
Jon Roberts ..... U.C. Santa Barbara  
David Schakel ..... Ball State

## WATER POLO

Guy Antley ..... U.C. Irvine  
Thomas Belfanti ..... California  
Bruce Black ..... U.C. Irvine  
Joe Bogen ..... DeAnza College  
John Dickman ..... U.C. Irvine  
John Gebers ..... Cal State San Jose  
Stephen Hamann ..... Cal State San Jose  
Douglas Healy ..... California  
Bradley Jackson ..... Cal State San Jose  
James Kruse ..... U.C. Irvine  
Jeffrey Massey ..... UCLA  
Dennis Needleman ..... Southern California  
Scott Newcomb ..... Southern California  
Boyd Philpot ..... U.C. Irvine  
John Rees ..... UCLA  
Edwin Samuels ..... Cal State San Jose  
Bruce Watson ..... Cal State San Jose  
Randall Williams ..... California

Head coach: Edward Newland (California); assistant coach: Lee Walton (Cal State San Jose); manager: Kenneth Lindgren (Cal State Fullerton).

## WRESTLING

Donald Behm ..... Michigan State  
Michael Bradley ..... Eastern Michigan  
Jeffrey Cellard ..... Oklahoma  
Joseph Cliffe ..... Northern Illinois  
Mark Davids ..... Eastern Michigan  
William Davids ..... Michigan  
Buck Deadrick ..... California  
Gary Ernst ..... Michigan  
Wesley Hines ..... Oregon  
Floyd Hitchcock ..... Bloomsburg State  
Larry Horton ..... Elizabeth City State  
James Humphrey ..... Ohio State  
Richard Lowinger ..... Wisconsin  
Kenneth Levals ..... Hiram College  
John Major ..... Oakland Community  
Gary Neist ..... Mankato State  
Stanley Opp ..... South Dakota State  
William Reinboldt ..... Ohio State  
James Sones ..... Iowa  
Douglas Willer ..... Eastern Michigan

Head coaches: Ron Finley (Oregon), Harold Nichols (Iowa State); assistant coaches: Robert Hartman (SUNY-Buffalo), Wally Johnson (Minnesota).

\*Alternate.

## Television Coverage Planned by TVS

TVS plans a comprehensive 10 hours of programming to cover all the major events of the World University Games in Moscow. The tentative telecast schedule as of this writing is as follows:

August 15, Wed. evening	1 hour	Opening ceremonies plus opening events
August 18, Sat. afternoon	2 hours	Swimming, track & field
August 19, Sun. afternoon	2 hours	Swimming, track & field
August 23, Thursday	1 hour	Track & field
August 25, Saturday	2 hours	Men's basketball final (To be telecast live— no delay—if possible)
August 26, Sunday	2 hours	Closing events and ceremonies



NCAA Reorganization Approved . . . 1  
 Six Senators Seek Federal Control  
 of High School, College Athletics . . . 1  
 House Leaders Fight for  
 School-Colleges . . . . . 2  
 Finalists Selected for Top Ten . . . 9  
 U.S. Teams in World University  
 Games . . . . . 11

*In This Issue:*

*See Special Insert  
 For Comparative Analysis  
 Of Senate, House Bills*

August 15, 1973

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

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Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66222

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**Drug Education Committee Cooperating With Member Institutions**

***Voluntary Drug Testing Program Will Begin in Fall***

The NCAA Drug Education Committee is working with member institutions on a voluntary testing program of athletes competing in intercollegiate athletics.

"The voluntary urinalysis testing will start this fall," said Dr. Robert W. Pritchard, chairman of the committee.

"We do not plan punitive measures for any individual or college," continued Pritchard. "We plan only to gather facts which, we hope, will provide us with future direction."

The voluntary testing is part of the Committee's research program. The findings will supplement the data

being developed from a drug usage questionnaire, which the Committee has sent to selected member institutions.

**In the near future, the Drug Education Committee plans to recommend to the NCAA Council those drugs which should be banned under the requirements of NCAA Bylaw 4-2.**

Once the Council officially approves the list of non-permissible drugs, the Drug Education Committee will propose a testing program to the NCAA Executive Committee for use at NCAA championship events. The details have not been defined, but it is anticipated that such a recommended pro-

gram will be selective (i.e., not all NCAA events in any one year) and will be mandatory, but these are matters to be determined by the Executive Committee.

The Committee recently testified before the Senate Sub-committee to Investigate Juvenile Delinquency chaired by Birch Bayh (R-Ind.)

Pritchard appeared along with committee members Dr. Donald L. Cooper of Oklahoma State University, Alan Hart, trainer at Ohio State University, James Wilkinson, head of the NCAA's National Summer Youth Sports program, and Dr. Carl S. Blyth, administrator of the

NCAA Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports.

Pritchard outlined the NCAA's detailed involvement in drug education through posters, pamphlets and films.

"We are proud of the program we have developed," he said, "but we realize a great amount of work is ahead if we are to control drug abuse."

Pritchard also announced that Thomas C. Combs of the NCAA's National Office staff has replaced Wilkinson on the Drug Education Committee. Wilkinson's duties as the new controller of the Association preclude his continuation on the Committee.

# Comparative Analysis of Senate, House Sports Bills

## AMATEUR SPORTS BOARD

### Senate Commerce Committee Omnibus Bill (S. 2365 as amended by amendment 459)

### Wright-Sisk (H.R. 9171), Teague (H.R. 9177) and Devine (H.R. 9150) Bills

### Dellenback (H.R. 8989) Bill

Composition	Establishes a five-member Board (one member to be a recent amateur athlete) as an independent government agency. Board members serve 4-year terms and are not eligible for reappointment. Appointed by president.	Same, except that Board members are appointed for a three-year term.	Same, except that it establishes a seven-member Board with members serving three-year terms.
Functions Review of Holders of International Franchises	The Board is empowered to issue charters authorizing the recipient to: act as U.S. representative to the appropriate international sports governing body; act as representative for athletes in international competition; designate teams or individuals to participate in international competition and to certify the amateur status of such athletes; conduct domestic competition; conduct domestic exhibitions with foreign teams; take actions necessary to insure safety and well-being of athletes representing the U.S.; and exercise such additional authority as the Board considers appropriate to carry out the purposes of the Act.	The Board is empowered to issue charters to organizations granting authority with regard to U.S. participation in international competition in the sport concerned.	The Board is empowered to issue charters to organizations to be responsible for approving international competition in the sport or sports concerned.
Mediation	The Board is authorized to mediate disputes between chartered sports associations and between a sports association and another sports organization or an athlete. If the parties consent, the mediation will be binding.	No comparable provision.	Incorporates a provision substantially the same as that in the Commerce Committee bill.
Powers	The Board is authorized to issue rules and regulations and to take other actions to ensure compliance with charters issued by it and to advance U.S. international amateur athletic competition.  The Board may also hold hearings (it must do so on all charter applications) to conduct inquiries and secure data regarding athletic activity or physical fitness, and it has broad subpoena powers and powers to require sports organizations to submit reports.	Substantially the same, except that the Board's authority is limited to participation by U.S. citizens in international competition.  A hearing must be held on charter applications.	Substantially the same except that the Board's authority is limited to matters involving the issuance, suspension or revocation of a charter or operation under such charter.  Incorporates provisions comparable to the Commerce Committee bill, except that it does not contain the broad authorization to conduct inquiries.
Staff	In addition to the five Board members, the bill provides for an Executive Director and additional staff as necessary.  The bill also provides that there shall be a Director and staff for a Division of Athletic Facilities and a Director and staff for a Division of Safety and Health.	Comparable provision.  No comparable provision.	Comparable provision, except for an additional specific provision for a general counsel.  No comparable provision.
Term	Appropriations are authorized through the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976. There is no provision for termination of the Board.	The Board is dissolved on December 31, 1978. Appropriations as necessary.	Appropriations as necessary are authorized through June 30, 1977. No provision is made for termination of the Board.
Chartered Amateur Sports Associations Sanctioning Authority	The conduct of any "unrestricted" amateur athletic competition in the United States—defined as competition in which all eligible amateur athletes may participate, but not including competition restricted to a specific class of athletes, such as high school or collegiate athletes—is prohibited unless it has been sanctioned by a chartered sports association and a copy of the sanction provided to the Board.	United States Sports Associations chartered by the Board are granted exclusive authority: (a) to certify to international sports bodies regarding the amateur status of U.S. athletes; and (b) to approve the participation of individuals or teams officially representing the U.S. in international competition.	The sanction of a United States Sports Association chartered by the Board is required for any "unrestricted international amateur athletic competition"—defined as competition in which individuals or teams officially representing the United States compete against individuals or teams representing or from any other nation and in which athletes may compete without regard to whether they are affiliated with the sponsor of the event.
	The sports association concerned must give its sanction to competition unless it finds that: (a) steps have not been taken to protect the amateur status of participants; (b) provisions have not been made for the validation of records; (c) international requirements have been disregarded; (d) competent officials and medical supervision have not been provided; or (e) the sponsor refuses to submit a financial report.	No comparable provision.	A sanction may be granted only if the promoter shows that he has taken appropriate steps: (a) to protect the amateur status of participants; (b) to validate records and (c) to satisfy other international requirements to the extent considered applicable.
	Violations of these provisions may be restrained by federal courts.	Same.	Same.
Prerequisite	In order to gain and to continue to hold a charter from the Board with regard to a particular sport or sports, an organization must show that: (a) at least 20 per cent of the voting power is held by athletes; (b) it has procedures to inform athletes of policy matters; (c) it will undertake to develop interest in the sport; (d) it is not more than 40 per cent controlled by any organization holding more than 40 per cent of the voting power of any other chartered association; (e) it is fairly representative of athletes and of sports organizations conducting national programs in the sport concerned; and (f) it is qualified to receive recognition by the appropriate international sports association.	The same requirements are imposed, with added requirements that the terms of office of officers and board members are limited to a reasonable period; that the organization has established procedures which assure that the selection of coaches, athletes and administrators will be without regard to organizational affiliations; and that no officer or director is an officer or director of another chartered U.S. Sports Association.	Requirements are imposed which are identical to (a), (b), (c) and (d) under the Commerce Committee bill. It must also be shown that no officer or director is an officer or director of another chartered U.S. Sports Association.
Sports Number	The Board may grant a charter for more than one sport if it finds that the sports concerned are closely related and would benefit from common administration and that the applicant organization is capable of functioning in the best interests of each sport concerned.	Charters may be issued only for a single sport.	Charters may be issued for up to three sports, but may be issued for more than a single sport only upon a showing as required under the Commerce Committee bill.
Identity	The bill applies to sports on the Olympic games program, and such other sports as found by the Board to be appropriate for a charter under the Act.	The authority of chartered U.S. Sports Associations extends to sports on the Olympic or Pan American games programs.	The Board's authority to issue charters applies to sports on the Olympic or Pan American games program.
Expiration	Charters for sports on the Olympic winter games program expire on the following June 30, and charters for sports on the summer games program expire the following December 31.	No specific provision for the expiration of charters is made, although they may be reviewed at any time.	Charters are subject to review at least once every five years.
Revocation	A charter may be revoked if a chartered association is not recognized in a reasonable period of time by the appropriate international association.	No comparable provision.	A provision similar to the Commerce Committee bill is included.
	The Board may revoke charters pursuant to its regulations.  A charter may also be revoked if the chartered association prevents athletes from participating in certain competitions (further described below) or if it fails to comply with a Board directive issued in connection with mediation.	Same.  No comparable provisions.	Same.  A charter may be revoked if a chartered association prevents athletes from competing in certain competitions (further described below).
Limitations on Rules Regarding Competitions	No eligible amateur athlete may be prevented by anyone from, or disciplined for, competing in any "unrestricted" competition (in general, any competition not limited to a specific class of athletes) sanctioned by a chartered association, except that an educational institution may apply to the Board to show that it imposes a limitation on an athlete which is reasonable and based on academic interests and policy of the institution regarding the educational development of students. This provision may be enforced by any interested party by application to the federal courts.	No chartered U.S. Sports Association or other sports organization may prevent an athlete from competing in any event which it has organized or sanctioned on the ground that the athlete has competed in an international event organized or sanctioned by another chartered sports association, nor may any such organization prevent an amateur athlete from competing in any international competition sanctioned by a chartered sports association; provided, however, that reasonable rules, including rules regarding the conditions of competition, adopted to promote the physical, moral, or educational welfare of amateur athletes may be enforced. This provision may be enforced by application to the federal courts.	No comparable provision, except as noted below.
	In addition, the bill provides that a charter may be denied to any organization (or any organization which is "formed out of" an organization) which has prevented athletes which are affiliated with it from competing in any "unrestricted" competition conducted by any sports organization, unless it can be shown that the event failed to meet the criteria for a sanction listed above or that the denial was based on the application of a reasonable rule of an educational institution based on the academic interests of students.	No comparable provision.	A charter may be denied to any sports organization which (or which is "formed out of" an organization which) has denied an athlete the right to compete in any unrestricted international amateur athletic competition (that is, competition involving official national teams) on the ground that he is not a member of the organization, or which denies any member athlete the right to compete in any such international competition sanctioned by a chartered association.
	The bill also provides that the charter of any association may be revoked or suspended if the association has prevented any amateur athlete from competing in any "unrestricted" competition sanctioned by the association or any other chartered association, subject to the same qualifications regarding criteria for sanctions and reasonable rules of educational institutions based on academic interests which are listed immediately above.	No comparable provision.	The Board may revoke the charter of any association which denies the right of any amateur athlete to compete in unrestricted international amateur athletic competition on the ground that he is not affiliated with the association, or which prevents any affiliated athlete from competing in unrestricted international competition sanctioned by another chartered association.
Athletic Facilities	A division is established within the Board to collect and promulgate information regarding the financing, construction, maintenance and use of athletic facilities; to consider methods for the expansion and renovation of facilities; to study the relationship between facilities and local communities and to provide consultant services.	No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.
Health and Safety	A separate division is established with authority to collect and promulgate information regarding safety in athletics, to make recommendations to improve safety, to study the use of drugs and medications in treating injuries, to study techniques of injury treatment, to study the affect of competition on the mental health of athletes and to study the effectiveness of athletic equipment and make recommendations for improving such equipment.	No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.
Olympic Study Commission	A nine-member (including two athletes from the 1972 games) United States Olympic Commission is established to review U.S. participation in the Olympics and to make specific proposals for reform (including recommendations for legislation) in the organization of the U.S. Olympic effort, the manner of team selection and administrative arrangements. The members of the Commission are to be appointed by the Sports Board. The Commission's report is to be submitted to the President, the Board and the Congress not later than March 15, 1974.	A National Commission on the Olympic games is established with nine members to be appointed by the President. The authority of the Commission and reporting date are the same as in the Commerce Committee bill.	Incorporates provisions substantially identical to those of the Commerce Committee bill, except that the Commission's report is due not later than 180 days after appointment of the ninth member of the Commission.
National Sports Development Foundation	A National Sports Development Foundation is established, with 16 trustees appointed by the Board. The foundation is authorized to accept private gifts and donations, and matching contributions from the federal government are authorized (commencing July 1, 1975) up to a total of \$50 million. The Foundation is authorized: to promote and encourage athletic activity and physical fitness programs; to support and assist (including financial assistance) organizations and individuals concerned with sports; to promote international athletic exchanges; to study athletic activity; to extend knowledge and facilities and the practice of sports; to sponsor research on sports medicine and equipment design; and to sponsor the establishment of improved coaching and physical education programs.	No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.