

Where Does CoSIDA Go From Here?

By **PHIL LANGAN**
Secretary-Treasurer CoSIDA

(Editor's Note: The College Sports Information Directors of America (CoSIDA) will hold its annual convention in Denver, Colo., this month. Secretary-Treasurer Phil Langan has written a brief history of the organization and has included some analysis of the problems of the profession as well as some future goals.)

Until 1957 the college sports

information directors were an ignored wing of the American College Public Relations Association, with no voice, no influence worthy of the name and no status.

A few hardy souls headed by John Cox, Wiles Hallock, Bob Paul, Ted Mann, Eric Wilson and Ernie Goodman decided that new horizons beckoned and led the SIDs away from ACPRA that year. After months of writing a constitution and talking to SIDs

all over the country, they founded CoSIDA—the College Sports Information Directors of America.

The first of the annual workshops was held in Chicago in July of 1957. Chicago was the site of the workshop until 1972 when the proceedings were moved to New Orleans. This summer, Denver will be the host city.

The purpose of CoSIDA is well stated in the first two paragraphs of its constitution:

Section 1: The purpose for which this Association is formed is to bring together persons of like professional

interests who are desirous of furthering their professional standing, of working together in harmony and friendly competition, of being helpful to one another, of raising the standards and complying with the ethics of their profession, and of increasing their opportunities for fellowship.

Section 2: In addition, CoSIDA shall have as its primary objectives the preservation and promotion of the concepts of intercollegiate athletics as they relate to the principles, objectives, and philosophies of higher education, and the indoctrination of its members with a requisite of dignity for the profession which they represent.

In addition to its annual workshop, CoSIDA publishes a monthly newsletter and, in conjunction with the American Heritage Life

Insurance Company, sponsors Academic All-America Teams in football, basketball, and baseball.

It's been a hard 16 years of growth, but thanks to people like Bob Culp of Western Michigan, who served as Secretary-Treasurer from 1963 to 1972, there has been progress. It's happened despite many athletic directors who know nothing about the function or potential of an SID, some press personnel who continually call us tub-thumpers, drum beaters and shills, but who still depend on us for information every day, and many college administrators who feel the SID's work is done

Continued on page 7



NEWS



VOL. 10 • NO. 8

JUNE 15, 1973



TOTAL COMMITMENT—Glenn Hawkins (right), vice president of the Fiesta Bowl Executive Committee, presents a \$10,000 check, representing the final payment of the Fiesta Bowl's \$30,000 contribution to the NCAA Drug Education Committee, to Dr. Robert W. Pritchard, athletic director of Worcester Polytechnic Institute and chairman of the committee.

Fiesta Bowl Completes \$30,000 Drug Education Pledge Year Early

The Fiesta Bowl Committee has completed its pledge of \$30,000 to the NCAA Drug Education Committee a year ahead of schedule.

The Fiesta Bowl Committee presented Dr. Robert W. Pritchard, NCAA Drug Education Committee Chairman and a member of the NCAA Council, with a \$10,000 check at a spring banquet in Phoenix, Ariz.

The original commitment of the Fiesta Bowl was to have been spread out over two years. The \$30,000 was paid in the span

of one year in three different \$10,000 installments.

The Fiesta Bowl doesn't plan to stop because the commitment has been met.

"We have decided to continue our support of the NCAA Drug Education committee," said Fiesta Bowl Executive Director John Reid. "We haven't put a dollar figure on our next commitment. Hopefully, it will match or exceed this past commitment."

Pritchard extended his thanks to the Fiesta Bowl at the ban-

quet. "It is greatly appreciated and I reassure you that the combination of the NCAA and the Fiesta Bowl assures us opportunities to reach tens of thousands of young people who otherwise would not be contacted in the education and the combating of this terrible social problem," he said.

The Fiesta Bowl's contributions will be used in the NCAA Drug Education programs, including literature, publications and posters.

Proposed Sports Legislation Concerns College Athletics

A deluge of proposed sports legislation, some proposing broad Federal control of amateur athletics, has been introduced in Congress during the past several months, challenging college administrators to be continuously alert to safeguard school-college interests.

The 93rd Congress has quickly assumed since its organization in January the same level of interest in sports legislation which saw some 80 pieces of legislation introduced in the 92nd Congress.

Functioning in this area is the Joint Legislative Committee for Athletes and Education which is composed of three representatives each from the high schools, junior colleges and NCAA. Its chairman

is Robert C. James, commissioner of the Atlantic Coast Conference.

"Our members and other representatives of the school-college community have worked very hard on legislative matters recently," James reported. "We have had to."

"Further, the legislative scene may become even busier, and we are going to need assistance from many institutions and individuals," he added.

"The ever-increasing popularity of sports, plus the emotion often involved in their administration and the publicity attendant thereto, have attracted the attention of the Congress.

"While we welcome this interest, school-college representatives must convey to their legislators the complexity of athletic matters, the intensely competitive nature of college sports and the care with which the existing regulations and programs have been developed over the years," he said.

James cited several bills which would—to a drastic degree—disrupt and damage the management of intercollegiate athletics. Most threatening among these are the O'Hara (H.R. 7918), Peyser (H.R. 5624) and Cook (S. 1192) bills.

The Bayh Bill (S. 1253), as currently written, would grant the merger of the professional basketball leagues without sufficient, necessary protections to school and college programs according to James.

Two bills favored by the NCAA representatives, sponsored by Senators John V. Tunney of California and James B. Pearson of Kansas, were the subject of May 22-24 hearings of the Senate Commerce Committee, along with the Cook Bill and a fourth sponsored by Sen. Mike Gravel of Alaska.

In addition to these primary matters, the Joint Committee also has dealt with bills pertaining to television matters, sports safety, the NSYSF, and copyright revision, James related.

"The Board and Committee have received valuable assistance from representatives of many institutions. However, additional effort is needed to assure the defeat of unfavorable bills (O'Hara, Cook, Peyser) and to assist in the passage of those favorable to the school-college program and to the welfare of student-athletes," he urged.

"Accordingly, the bills currently of importance are identified and summarized below, along with a brief position statement. We urge each member institution to request copies of the bills from its Congressman, to study each measure and then to let its representatives in both houses know its position on each bill," James continued.

"As legislative attention in-

Continued on page 2

NCAA Will Appeal 1.6 Injunction

A Federal District Court's decision against the application of the 1.600 rule will be appealed by the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

A Sacramento, California Federal District Court has entered a preliminary injunction against application of NCAA Official Interpretation 418 to two students at California State University, Sacramento. The students achieved a minimum 1,600 grade point average in college after competing during their freshman year while ineligible under the 1.600 rule.

The NCAA reported it was advised by counsel the Court's ruling did not render the basic requirements of the 1.600 rule unconstitutional. Rather, requiring the student-athlete to forego eligibility which they gained improperly while ineligible under the 1.600 rule was judged unreasonable.

"The NCAA believes it is an incongruous decision to hold a reasonable and valid rule cannot be enforced in a reasonable manner," NCAA Executive Director Walter Byers stated.

"Although the injunction is limited to the eligibility of the two students at California State University, Sacramento the member colleges of the NCAA cannot effectively regulate intercollegiate athletics if this decision is permitted to become a rule of general application," he added.

The NCAA appeal will seek to reconfirm the right of colleges and universities joined in a voluntary organization to adopt reasonable regulations for the conduct of intercollegiate athletics. The appeal will be made to the U. S. Court of Appeals for the ninth circuit in San Francisco.

Fiesta's Contribution Appreciated

The NCAA would like to publicly express its appreciation to the Fiesta Bowl Committee in Phoenix, Arizona, for its \$30,000 contribution to the NCAA Drug Education Committee over the past year.

The Fiesta Bowl pledged the amount over a two-year period, but was able to make three \$10,000 payments inside the space of one year, which is remarkable in this time of tight money on the intercollegiate athletic scene.

The money is being put to good use by the Drug Education Committee and its effect will be felt by every member institution.

Posters, pamphlets, literature and questionnaires are supplied to member institutions and to high schools and junior high schools. A good portion of the cost is directly from the Fiesta Bowl funds.

The reality of a drug problem exists. Unfortunately, this isn't news anymore. Only through a continuing educational program for our young people can we hope to change the current situation. This would be news. And folks like those at the Fiesta Bowl recognize that fact. We commend them and look forward to being associated with them for some time to come.

CoSIDA's Value Recognized

The College Sports Information Directors will convene this month in Denver and the NCAA extends its best wishes to this group of professionals whose dedication many times go unnoticed.

One of the current cries of CoSIDA is to get members involved on more NCAA Committees so they can offer their valuable advice, experience and suggestions on matters other than promotions and public relations.

The cry is not going unheeded. At the recent NCAA Council spring meeting, the Long Range Planning Committee submitted a report which included this very idea. It is the feeling this will come to pass and be act-

ed upon when nominations for committee membership are submitted to future conventions of the Association.

The NCAA recognizes the value of sports information directors. Without them, intercollegiate athletics would certainly lose much of its color and perhaps its current rightful place in the public's eye. Many NCAA championships are successful only by the hard work put forth by an individual SID. Many NCAA executive staff members are former SIDS.

It is hoped that the CoSIDA Convention will be a fruitful one for all concerned. A strong organization of this type can only help intercollegiate athletics.

Proposed Sports Legislation-

Continued from page 1

creases, so must the efforts of the schools and colleges to effectively communicate with elected officials. Otherwise, long-standing carefully developed programs may be upset by votes of uninformed legislators.

"If that should happen, it would be directly attributable to a lack of effort and participation in the legislative process," he concluded.

O'Hara (H.R. 7918, formerly H.R. 5623)—an attempt to remove rules applying to international competition through Federal governmental controls and directives; would remove all national and conference certification programs; conflicting sentences leave institution to decide whether its own rules may be applied. Each institution would have to make unilateral decision on whether its athletes could compete for every outside competition. Coaches could not be restricted by conference or national rules. "International" would include any competition in which one foreign athlete participates. Although claim was made by sponsor that bill also is designed to bear on AAU, only student-athletes are covered by its provisions, reportedly because Education Subcommittee felt it had jurisdiction only over schools, colleges and student-athletes. Result would be subjection of athletes and institutions to manipulations of outside promoters.

Committee Position—Dangerous precedent of Federal intrusion into institutional management; bill jeopardizes educationally sound protection for students; is believed to be AAU attempt to destroy school-college certification program; is biased against schools and colleges; would create chaotic conditions for institu-

tion attempting to judge merit of various meets; would create competitive situation between institutions regarding permission for athletes to enter meets; would permit circumvention of playing and practice rules.

Cook (S. 1192) and Peyser (H.R. 5624)—Embodiment of similar procedures—establishment of commission with broad powers—to give Federal government control of amateur athletics. Commission (per Cook) could regulate use of facilities of any educational institution receiving Federal financial assistance, without providing funding for additional forced use. Requires no experience in amateur sports on part of (Cook-3, Peyser-5) commissioners, does not limit their terms. No one could be appointed to advisory Council who has ever held any position with any organization whose activities relate to the jurisdiction of the Commission.

Committee Position—Bills constitute unwarranted intrusion by Federal government, bordering on unconstitutional seizure of programs and facilities. Other avenues can be utilized for resolution of sports problems without Federal takeover.

Bayh (S. 1253)—Bill was drafted virtually ignore school-college interests. Legalizes combined draft, yet does nothing to protect school-college programs from signings of student-athletes who have not completed education. Grants school-college protection from league telecasts only, ignoring fact that most basketball telecasts are by individual pro teams.

Committee Position—Strongly opposed to bill, working to defeat it, unlike fall of 1972 when Committee supported amended bill.

(That version died when Congress adjourned.)

Tunney (S. 1018)—Would establish nine-member Presidential commission to recommend specific proposals for legislation to reform USOC.

Committee Position—Favorable, though concern expressed that Commission recommendations might not receive prompt follow-through. Representatives testified in favor of S. 1018 on May 24.

Pearson (S. 1580)—Would create five-member U.S. Amateur Sports Association Board which would establish rules under which "U.S. Sports Associations" could be issued Federal charters as international franchise holders in respective sports. It would prohibit any U.S. sports associations from holding more than one charter. Twenty per cent of voting power in association must be held by active athletes.

Committee Position—Testified in favor of the bill subject to amendment. Feels it offers solutions to many problems with limited Federal intervention (not enter in the administrative area of sports), offers forum for organization seeking sports franchise, breaks monopoly over several sports by any group. Also gives athletes significant involvement in international sports administration for first time.

NEWS Corrects Misstatements

The NCAA NEWS would like to correct two recent misstatements.

It was reported in the May 15 issue that C. M. Newton had resigned as basketball coach at the University of Alabama. He has not.

It was reported in the April 15 issue that Wilbur G. Renken of Albright College was appointed to the NCAA College Committee. He was appointed to the NCAA Basketball Statistics and Classification Committee.

Columnary Craft

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

Growth of NCAA Apparent; But Optimism Still Abounds

By Joe McGuff
Kansas City Star

If the growth of an organization can be measured in terms of brick and mortar it is apparent that the National Collegiate Athletic Association has come a long way since establishing its headquarters in Kansas City in July of 1952.

Amid the splashing of fountains and appropriate remarks by the assembled dignitaries, the NCAA dedicated its handsome new headquarters building at U. S. 50 and Nall. The \$1.2 million structure sits on a rolling 3.4-acre site and features a striking exterior of glass and precast concrete.

It is certain to be the envy of AAU as well as a monument to the popularity and the complexity of collegiate athletics.

The NCAA's first offices were located in the Fairfax Building at 101 West 11th Street. The suite, if it could be called that, consisted of three small offices and a work room. Walter Byers, who had been named to head the organization 10 months earlier, had a staff of four. His assistant was Wayne Duke, who is now commissioner of the Big Ten. He had two secretaries, one of them Mrs. Marjorie Fieber, who is still with him, and a bookkeeper.

"I spent my first day on the job going through film," recalls Duke, who is now a member of the prestigious NCAA Executive Committee. "It was hard work," Mrs. Fieber says, "but it was more fun then. I guess that's because it was small and everything was on a more personal basis."

As with any organization, growth and affluence have brought added problems for the NCAA. Two critical issues have to do with reorganization and legislation that is pending in Congress.

In August the NCAA will conduct a special meeting to consider the question of whether the organization should be broken down into two or more divisions. Among the sports legislation being debated in Congress is a bill sponsored by Reps. James O'Hara (D-Mich.) and John Dellenback (R-Ore.) that would restrict the colleges' powers to control conditions under which their athletes compete. It is a bill that has caused great alarm in NCAA circles.

Problems Yes, Crisis No

Even though the NCAA's problems are formidable, officials who attended yesterday's dedication are optimistic about the future of the NCAA and college athletics.

"We are facing some very important problems, but I don't know that this is a critical time in the history of the NCAA," commented Alan Chapman of Rice, the new president. "In regard to reorganization, I don't see anything that people of good will can't resolve. I think it's a healthy thing to have changes. Any organization should constantly re-examine what it does and how it does it."

"In any vibrant organization you have a lot of swinging back and forth. It's a reflection of the growth of our organization that we can consider having not only two competitive levels but two legislative levels."

"What so many people fail to recognize is how the NCAA works. It is an organization of institutions. It is not an organization concocted by 18 dirty old men hiding in a cave in Kansas City."

Speaking of the NCAA's growth Chapman said, "Expansion is not only a sign of the increasing popularity of collegiate athletics but an indication of the dynamic leadership provided by Walter Byers and a lot of other people."

Chapman regards rising costs in collegiate athletics as one of the greatest problems facing the NCAA's member institutions but even in this area he remains optimistic.

"The financial question is causing some curtailment in the way things are done in intercollegiate athletics, but it does not mean that collegiate athletics are on the way out," he said. "Young men like to compete in athletic events and people like to see them. Trying to stop athletics would be as hopeless as trying to bury a pile of dirt."

Reorganization Seen as Healthy

Earl Ramer of Tennessee, the immediate past president, shares Chapman's positive outlook.

"Our organization is in excellent shape," Ramer said. "The NCAA is more responsive than ever to the needs of its member institutions. The reorganization into separate divisions almost certainly will be accomplished by August. As an association of individual institutions, we have the right to exist only as long as we meet the needs of different institutions. Because our member schools are of different sizes and have different problems we can better meet our responsibilities by going to three or maybe even four divisions."

Duke believes the controversy over reorganizing the NCAA into smaller divisions came about because the member schools failed to discuss the problem and express themselves in advance of the January meeting.

"The Eastern segment of schools felt the need for expressing concern over certain aspects of the reorganization plan," Duke said. "The commentary actually emphasized the need for reorganization and I think it will come about in August without a fight. The Eastern schools have recognized the larger schools have definite views on the matter and they are willing to accept them."

"Perhaps the problem came about because the larger schools had never felt the need to express themselves before. The events of the NCAA convention dramatically emphasized the need for reorganization. This is an instance of the NCAA changing to meet the times."

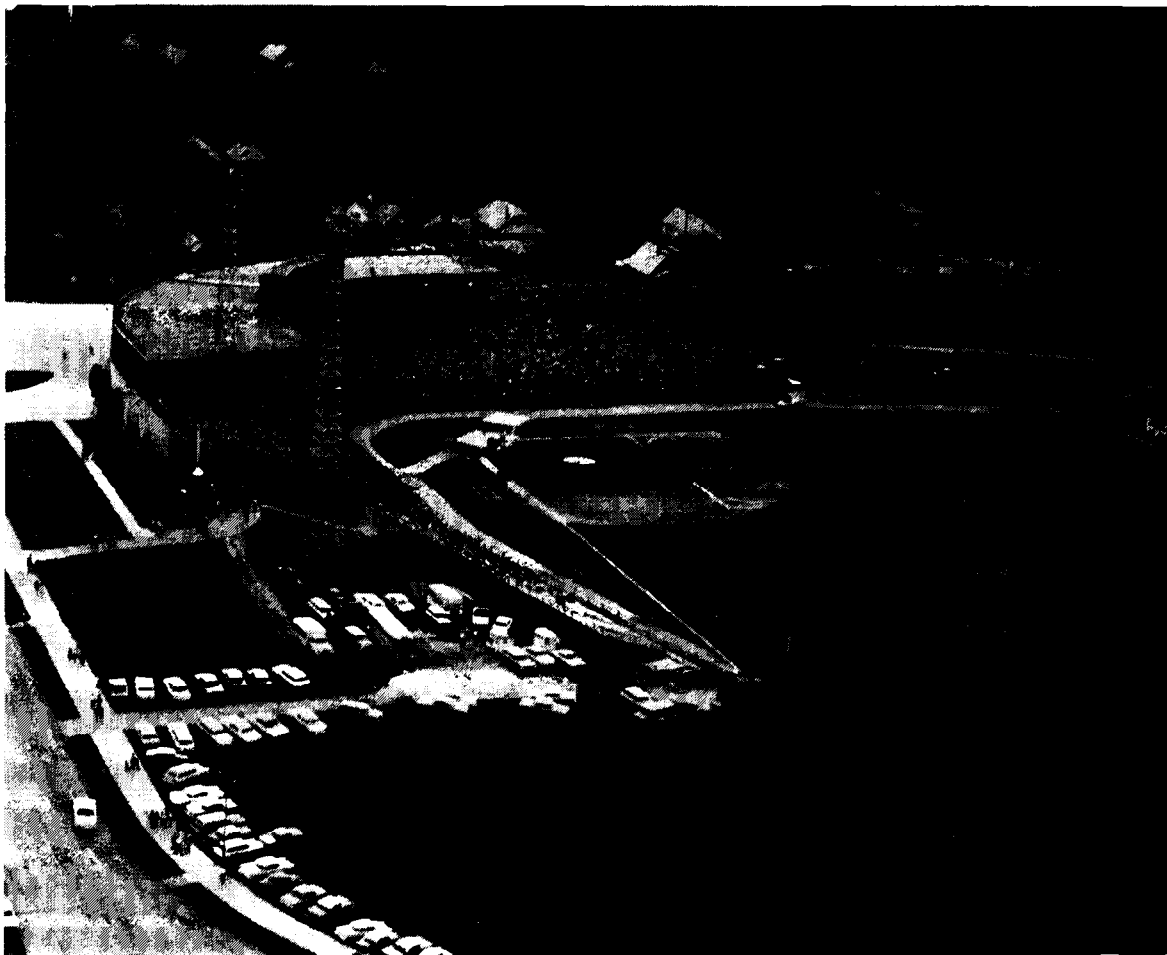
Marcus Plant of Michigan, a member of the Executive Commit-

Continued on page 3

NCAA NEWS

Editor Dave Daniel

Published 19 times a year by the National Collegiate Athletic Association, executive and editorial offices, U.S. Highway 50 and Nall Ave., P.O. Box 1906, Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66222. Phone (AC 913) 384-3220.



SERIES SETTING—More than one million fans have passed through the turnstiles at Rosenblatt Stadium to view the College World Series. The 27th event returns to Omaha, June 8-14.

Trojans Seek Fourth CWS Crown

The University of Southern California will go for an unprecedented fourth consecutive National Collegiate Baseball Championship during the College World Series in Omaha, Nebraska.

The Trojans were one of the final four teams to qualify to complete the eight-team field for the double-elimination tournament, which will be played for the 24th consecutive year at Rosenblatt Stadium in Omaha, beginning June 8 and running through June 14.

USC captured the District 8 championship with a two-game sweep over California State University at Los Angeles, 4-3 and 13-6.

Joining the Trojans as the latest qualifiers are Arizona State University from District 7, Minnesota from District 4, and Penn State University from District 2.

Texas, Georgia Southern, Oklahoma and Harvard qualified earlier.

The first round pairings for the 27th annual event find Big 8 champion Oklahoma (47-10) meeting Big Ten champion Minnesota (29-14-2).

Western Athletic Conference champ Arizona State (56-6)

meets Penn State (19-5) in the other first-night game.

Southwest Conference champion Texas (48-5) faces independent Georgia Southern (42-10), followed by Pacific-8 Conference titleholder USC (46-11) against Eastern champ Harvard (35-3) in the other first-round games.

The Trojans have won the past three College World Series crowns and defeated Arizona State in last year's finals.

Also returning from last year's tournament are Texas (third) and Oklahoma (fifth).

The only newcomer to the field is Georgia Southern, which will be making its first CWS appearance.

Harvard last appeared at Omaha in 1971 and finished fifth. Penn State has made the trip four times, but the most recent was in 1963, when it finished fifth.

Minnesota has the best track record of the entries. The Gophers of coach Dick (Chief) Siebert have made three appearances at Omaha and have won three national titles, the last being in 1964.

Arizona State will be making its sixth appearance at Omaha and holds three championships

(1965-67-69) in that span. The Sun Devils bounced Denver, 14-1 and 14-0, to advance.

Penn State swept through District 2 with a 3-0 record and downed Temple, 4-2, in the final game.

Minnesota outlasted host Southern Illinois University, 7-6, in a 14-inning affair that began on Saturday. The game was called after 11 innings Saturday night and concluded Sunday afternoon, making the Gophers the last team to qualify for the College World Series.

Texas is riding a 13-game winning streak coming into the series and Minnesota is on a 17-game streak. The Longhorns posted a 20-game winning streak earlier in the season.

Large Field Slated for C.D. Tennis

A total of 339 schools have been sent invitations to the 11th annual NCAA College Division Tennis Championships June 11-16 at East Stroudsburg State College.

The number of eligible college division schools is three more than in 1969 when East Stroudsburg also played host to the tennis championships.

Each school is permitted to enter four singles players and two doubles teams. The singles players also can compete in doubles. The entry deadline was May 25.

Last year, a total of 88 singles players and 41 doubles teams entered the event held at Kalamazoo (Mich.) College. Because a great majority of the college division schools are in the East, Dr. Charles Wolbers, East Stroudsburg tennis coach, expects to top these figures.

Among the schools sent invitations were last year's co-champions the University of California at Irvine and Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.

During the past 10 years, a California team has won or shared the championship nine times. The only school to break the string was Rollins in 1966. Cal State-Los Angeles, now a University Division school, and California-Irvine each have won two titles and shared a third.

Championship Corner...

The NCAA Executive Committee has approved several recommendations for various NCAA Championships.

In wrestling, the total number of qualifiers per weight classification for the University Division meet was increased to 36.

Also, individual regional qualifiers for the U.D. meet were realigned. The Western Athletic Conference and Mid-American Conference were increased from two to three qualifiers in each classification and the West Region was decreased from two to one. The Big 8, Big Ten, ECAC and Pacific-8 will remain at four each; the East Regional and College Division entries will remain at three each; and the others (Atlantic Coast, Big Sky, Middle Atlantic, Pacific Coast, Southeastern, Southern, and Northeastern) will remain at one each.

The Executive Committee also agreed that for a wrestler to qualify for the College Division Championships, he must have won at least one-half of his matches or have placed third or higher in his conference meet.

* * *

The Executive Committee approved a fall meeting for the Ice Hockey Rules and Tournament Committee for the purpose of considering bids for the 1975 and subsequent National Collegiate Championship. Also, the per diem for the official traveling party of 25 for the Ice Hockey Championship was increased from \$15 to \$20.

The Executive Committee referred back to the Ice Hockey Rules and Tournament Committee for further review a plan for a North American Championship, which would match the NCAA champion against a Canadian team.

* * *

The automatic qualification into the University Division gymnastics championships was realigned for 1974. The Pacific Coast Athletic Conference was eliminated, paring the field of automatic qualifiers from nine to eight. The Pacific-8, Big 8, Big Ten, Western Athletic, ECAC, Southern, and East and West Regional winners retain their automatic qualification.

The Executive Committee also ruled that no protest of a judge's decision would be allowed and that protests of meet procedures must be filed with the Rules and Tournament Committee.

Other decisions involving gymnastics included the approval of including compulsory exercises in team scoring at the College Division meet and deciding that the 12 judges at the College Division meet shall be selected from the host institution's region.

* * *

The Executive Committee authorized the establishment of a committee to review the possibility of establishing a National Collegiate Rowing Championship, as proposed by the Long Range Planning Committee.

* * *

Indiana University has been awarded the 1974 University Division Cross Country Championships. The meet will be held on Nov. 25.

* * *

The College Division Wrestling Championships have been awarded to California State University at Fullerton for 1974. The dates will be March 1-2. The 1975 C.D. meet was awarded to East Stroudsburg State on March 7-8. The 1976 C.D. meet was awarded to Cleveland State University on March 5-6.

* * *

The 1973 College Division Soccer Championship will be played at Springfield (Mass.) College on Dec. 6-8.

* * *

The University of Southern California will host the 1974 University Division Tennis Championships from June 17-22. The College Division Tournament will be played at the University of California at Irvine, June 11-15, 1974.

* * *

Portland State University will host the University Division West Regional Gymnastics meet, March 28-30, 1974. The College Division meets will be hosted by Cincinnati (East) and Drake (West) on March 1-2.

* * *

The 1975 University Division Gymnastics Championships will be hosted by Indiana State University at Terre Haute, April 3-5. Springfield (Mass.) College will host the 1974 College Division Gymnastics Championships and the 1975 meet will be hosted by Eastern Illinois, March 27-29.

* * *

The 1973 U.D. Soccer Championship will be played Jan. 2 and 4, 1974, in the Orange Bowl in Miami.

Columnary Craft—

Continued from page 2

tee, calls the O'Hara bill "very troublesome," but expresses doubts that it will pass if the college community recognizes the dangers it poses.

"The bill would expose athletics to all sort of dangers," Plant said. "It would play into the hands of promoters who want to use athletes for their own purposes under the guise of international competition.

"At the time of the basketball scandals a judge in New York gave a scathing opinion in which he denounced the NCAA for failing to control its athletics and shield them from situations where they would be exposed to gamblers. He was right and this is the reason that the NCAA established tighter controls."

In the years ahead the NCAA's problems are certain to become broader and more complex, but with the opening of the new headquarters at least they can be agonized over in splendid misery.

Boston U. Posthumously Honors Late R. V. Stout

The late R. Victor Stout, for 20 years a man synonymous with Boston University athletics, was posthumously honored at BU's Harold C. Case Physical Education Center, at which time a lasting memorial was officially dedicated in his memory.

More than 75 friends, relatives, and colleagues attended a private luncheon to honor Stout, a 1932 graduate of Boston University who returned to his alma mater in 1949 as Director of Sports Information, rose to the position of Director of Athletics in 1956, and in 1965 assumed the post of Graduate Manager of Athletics, serving in that capacity until his death in 1969. Stout was a member of the NCAA Executive Committee, 1961-66.

Following the luncheon, a plaque was unveiled in the lobby of the Case Center in Stout's memory. Another plaque in the press box of the Walter A. Brown Ice Rink officially dedicated that press facility in his name.

Present at the dedication were Stout's father, J. Ralph Stout, Mrs. Mary Stout, widow of the late director, and the four Stout children.

Speakers at the ceremony included: Staten R. Curtis, Boston University Dean of Physical Development Programs; Harry Arlanson, Director of Athletics at Tufts University; Nicholas Apalakis, Boston University Trustee; and Ernie Roberts, Sports Editor of the Boston Globe.

NCAA Testifies on Proposed Senate Legislation

(Editor's note: Following are excerpts of NCAA Executive Director Walter Byers' comments before the Senate Committee on Commerce, Thursday, May 24, 1973. Byers testified on four proposed bills concerning amateur sports in the United States.)

My remarks are divided into three parts. One is to lay a basis for several of the assertions and recommendations that we plan to make to the committee, and we hope to lay a factual basis before making those.

Secondly, to discuss the problems as we see them.

And, three, to comment upon solutions—specifically, the four bills that are before your group.

We believe that in those international sports in which America is most concerned, our members are the principal source and indeed in some instances, the only source, of United States athletic ability. Our athletic strength comes from NCAA colleges in those sports.

The colleges spend more money subsidizing amateur track and field in one year than the U. S. Olympic Committee spends in four years in marshalling our teams for Pan American Games and Olympic competition.

In the 1968-72 quadrennial, the U. S. Olympic Committee spent \$8.5 million, which I understand is approximately \$200,000 less than it raised. I believe it is important to note that NCAA colleges annually subsidize track and field by \$8.7 million.

NCAA member institutions annually run a net deficit of \$23.3 million to conduct intercollegiate sports. The colleges do this because they believe sports participation is a valuable educational experience.

If you take intercollegiate football out, NCAA members subsidize all the other sports, including basketball, by a cost of \$49.5 million each year. Income from football brings a net subsidy from higher education for intercollegiate sports to \$23.3 million.

We have 556 member colleges sponsoring intercollegiate track and field, and they spend, as I cited, \$8.7 million a year in the red.

We have 416 members sponsoring intercollegiate wrestling, and the net red figure is \$3.1 million each year.

In basketball, surprisingly enough, we have 690 sponsoring institutions and the deficit figure is \$8.1 million.

There are only approximately 99 colleges of our membership that break even or enjoy an excess of receipts in basketball.

Now, the point of this is: The colleges' belief in a program makes our athletic prowess possible in these sports.

Let me give you figures on track and field. The University of Kansas has an annual subsidy to track and field of \$81,300 not counting coaches' salaries. Coaches' salaries go to a different account. Louisiana State University subsidizes its track program by \$115,000.

There are three members of the Pac-8 Conference in California that average annual deficit financing of \$121,500, \$137,700 and \$121,000.

These are the programs responsible for putting the athlete in the competition, with expert coaching and proper facilities and bring him to his top level of performance.

SCHOLARSHIPS

I want to speak on scholarships. Some

people seem to see the colleges and the NCAA as some ogre that is exploiting the student athlete. Our colleges provide \$76.2 million in scholarship and grant-in-aid money each year to student athletes. I hazard a guess that 92 per cent of young people who compete in intercollegiate competition have some form of grant-in-aid or scholarship assistance, and I think it's perfectly clear a vast majority of these young people would never go to college without this type of aid.

A great many of them emerge from this athletic system into the mainstream of our society on a financial footing they never could have achieved in any other way.

We feel instead of exploiting the student athlete, we are providing a program and administering it in a healthy fashion that works to his benefit.

NSYSP

I know there is great concern here about opening up facilities, letting those people probably at a younger age than college get a chance to experience some disciplined competition—throw balls instead of rocks—that type of approach. I would like to remind you, Senator Tunney, that you had a bill in the last Congress to advance the National Summer Youth Sports Program. This is the fifth year of that program. It operates in approximately 110 colleges with the Federal Government providing approximately 52 per cent of the funding, and the colleges and universities plus some help from other private sources providing approximately 48 per cent.

There are 150 to 200 colleges standing in line waiting to participate in this program if additional funding can be found.

The point here is there is a proven program, highly successful. It survived the dismantling of OEO, which I think is some testimony to the fact it had to meet some strong competition.

It is an ongoing way of giving young people—we are talking now about 12- to 17-year-old youngsters—exposure to the best facilities under the best college coaches and under college athletes who are successful.

It really gives, in addition to educational components, hot meals and medical checkups, an exposure to a potential way of life that is needed in many areas of this country.

We would hope, in your considerations as you envision increased athletic opportunities for our young people, you would study the possibility of expanding this program.

THE PROBLEM

The problem. The NCAA withdrew from the U. S. Olympic Committee October 26, 1972. On January 11, 1973 our convention unanimously approved the action of the NCAA Council in that regard.

We tried reorganization within the USOC for at least 10 years. Our efforts to secure reorganization within led to a more elitist, private-club concept. In fact, the governing hierarchy of the U. S. Olympic Committee strengthened their rules to maintain the elitist hierarchy in these efforts instead of loosening them.

I would like to present some exhibits in graph form. I think it would be helpful in considering your bill, Senator Tunney, and yours, Senator Pearson.

I've brought you some graphs, two of

which are bar graphs on how the Olympic Track and Field and Olympic Basketball Committees are structured.

(Editor's note: The Olympic Track and Field and Basketball Committee graphs are shown below.)

The rules of the U. S. Olympic Committee provide that if you have an international franchise, you then have the control of the Olympic committee in the sport. That is a USOC rule. I don't believe you can find that anywhere in the IOC.

But the USOC took an extension of the IOC position on control of the national Olympic committee by international franchise holders and extended it to the games committees or the operating committees themselves.

You can see in basketball the AAU, as the holder of the international franchise which the international governing body took away at the Munich meetings, has 25 votes, and the NCAA has eight. It's ironic though that the AAU can control the U. S. Olympic basketball operation. I would defy anybody in this room to name one AAU basketball team that has played a national schedule any of the last five seasons.

I would hazard a guess everybody can name 25 NCAA basketball teams, but I'd like them to name an AAU basketball team that has a coach and a regular schedule of any national recognition.

And again track and field is comparable.

In our efforts to reorganize the USOC, we tried to change it from within and were frustrated in that effort.

You have another situation which results from this political swapping, and that is what we call the quota system. This is certainly one of the deterrents to our ability to get our best athletes in the competition under our best stewardship and with our best logistic support.

Gentlemen, you may wonder why the NCAA has been carrying on this fight for so many years. President Chapman has told you that we, as an organization, are not interested in securing international franchises; and that is correct. The thing that has motivated the men in this room and hundreds of others throughout this country is the fact that the present system doesn't let you get your best athletes together with your best coaches, with the best preparation and with the best logistic support to represent our country.

Why we feel so strongly about it is because we dedicate our lives to that proposition day to day with every student athlete that comes along.

QUOTA SYSTEM

The quota system is what happens when you get into organizational swap-outs. The head coach is picked, but he does not get the right assistant coach because the position is going to some other organization.

You get the games committees, such as in basketball, governing the selection of players.

They rebut this and say the committee gives a wide latitude to the coach. The committee when they finally see an organization does not have a player on its team says, "Wait a minute, Coach; we need to get somebody from this organization, an AAU player, NAIA, or another organization."

Often the best players are not selected,

so everybody is represented. That is what we call the quota system. It is a damaging system and it is not right.

THE BILLS

Senator Tunney, we are supportive of your bill; and we hope that it will be moved forward promptly. We hope that you will put a very reasonable time schedule on the Commission. We have found that as each Olympic Games approaches, there immediately are cries of, "Don't rock the boat."

We are concerned that any proposals brought back by your Commission will be subject to that kind of attack.

Secondly, we think that before you appoint your Commission, this committee should resolve once and for all whether the United States Congress has the authority—if it desires to exercise it—to determine the makeup of the U. S. Olympic Committee.

The position is going to be taken, if it has not already, that Congress has no authority over the USOC.

Until that decision is reached, I do not particularly see why the Commission should be started on the program.

Senator Tunney: One thing is very clear: The USOC is chartered by the Congress. The Congress can eliminate the charter if it wants to. Congress can amend the charter any way it wants to. The Congress, of course, has the perfect right to make these determinations; and the only argument against it, I suppose, is from the USOC, that they are a creature of the Congress.

Byers: We are strongly in favor of Senator Pearson's bill subject to some amendments. We think the two bills (Tunney and Pearson) must be adopted. In our judgment, Senator Tunney, your bill deals with the Olympic organization; but it does not deal with such problems as competition as the Russian track meet or the problem with sending a team to Red China such as swimming and basketball. Incidentally, we are sending a basketball team to Red China this year.

Senator Pearson's bill is directed to the international franchise holders who make international arrangements between Olympic Games as well as participate in the Olympic competition.

Both bills are badly needed. We think Senator Pearson's bill, in all due respect, sir, should embrace some amendments.

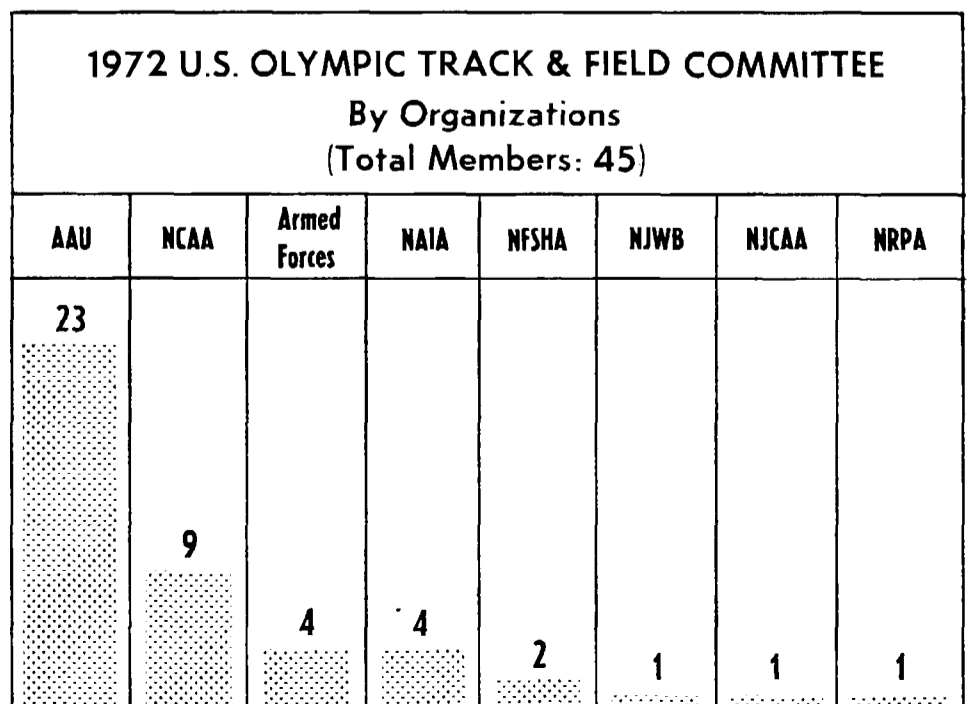
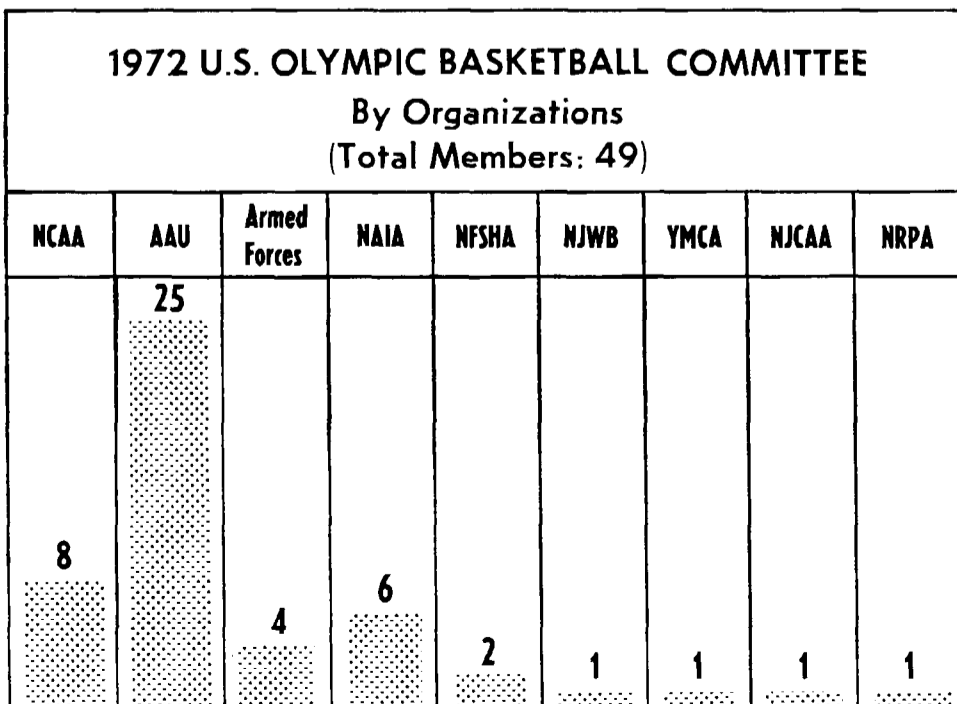
Both bills we think are constructive. Senator Tunney: How about the Gravel bill?

Byers: We definitely do not believe that federal money should be put into amateur sports until amateur sports problems are resolved. We think the problems will be increased rather than decreased by the lure of federal money.

We also have some difficulty with the idea of federal money in sports, which could lead to federal control. We think this control is almost inevitable 20 years from now if federal money is put into amateur sports.

We are strongly opposed to Senator Cook's bill. We appreciate his interest and concept; but we think he envisions a Federal Trade Commission, AICC for sports.

The problem with amateur sports is international competition, not in the domestic area. That is the point which must be treated and it is the point treated by your bill and Senator Pearson's.





WOODY GREEN



DAN WHITE



LARRY FARMER



KEITH BOBO



JERRY HUBBARD



DICK EDWARDS



RON STRATTEN



DAVE GAVITT



AL BAKER

NCAA Co-Sponsors Four Goodwill Tours This Summer

The National Collegiate Athletic Association, in cooperation with the Department of Defense and the United States Pacific Air Forces, will sponsor a total of four goodwill tours of military bases and hospitals in the Far East and Europe this summer.

Two tours, one to Korea and the Philippines and one to Europe, will be co-sponsored by the Department of Defense, while the other two, both to the Far East, will be co-sponsored by the Pacific Air Forces.

A total of 19 players and coaches will participate, beginning the first week in June.

The Air Force tours will be headed by Dave Gavitt, Providence College basketball coach, and Dick Edwards, basketball coach at the University of California, and Ron Stratten, football coach at Portland State University.

Gavitt's group will tour air bases in Hawaii, the Philippines, Thailand and Taiwan. Included in his group will be University of Michigan wrestler Jarrett Hubbard; All-America running back Woody Green of Arizona State University; and Providence cager Al Baker.

Edwards and Stratten will lead a group to Hawaii, Okinawa, Japan and Korea. Joining the coaches will be UCLA basketballer Larry Farmer; Arizona State quarterback Danny White; and Keith Bobo, Southern Methodist University quarterback.

The tours with the Department of Defense, Nos. 8 and 9 co-sponsored by the NCAA, all involve football players.

The first tour will be headed by USC assistant coach Don Lindsey and will include Northwestern University end Steve Craig; John Cappelletti, Penn State tailback;

Frank Pomarico, Notre Dame guard; Warren Capone, Louisiana State University linebacker; and John Dutton, University of Nebraska defensive tackle. Lindsey's tour will be of military bases and hospitals in Europe.

Jay Robertson, assistant coach at Northwestern University, will tour the Far East. The group includes Jim Scott, Penn State flanker; Kent Merritt, University of Virginia halfback; Tim Welch, University of Oklahoma fullback; Paul Vellano, University of Maryland defensive lineman; and Mike Boryla, Stanford University quarterback.

All athletes and coaches involved in the four tours will entertain servicemen with highlights films and rap sessions and will distribute institutional and NCAA mementos.

NCAA All-America Unit 1

JARRETT HUBBARD—The most outstanding 150-pound wrestler in collegiate circles, Hubbard won the NCAA championship this year as a junior. He was runner-up as a sophomore. He posted a 19-2 record this past season and holds the Michigan record for most all-time wins with a 54-8-1 mark for three seasons. He will captain the Michigan team next season. His hometown is Joliet, Ill.

WOODY GREEN—A consensus All-America choice last season, Woody Green is considered one of the top threats for the Heisman Trophy in 1973. He led the Sun Devils to two consecutive Fiesta Bowl victories in 1971 and 1972 and was the Most Valuable Player last year. He stands 6-1 and weighs 202 pounds. He has run the 100-yard dash in 9.5 seconds. His hometown is Portland, Ore.

DAVE GAVITT—Dave Gavitt just concluded his fourth season as head coach at Providence College and compiled an 82-29 record in that span, including a 27-4 mark this year, his team swept through the East regionals and landed a berth in the NCAA semi-finals in St. Louis. The Friars bowed to Memphis State in the semis. He played basketball and

baseball at Dartmouth and in 1956 he and Rudy LaRusso led the team to the Ivy League championship.

AL BAKER—A 6-6, 220-pound junior last season, Baker saw action as a key reserve for Providence. He did not play as a sophomore, but averaged 24.6 points per game as a freshman for the Friars.

NCAA All-America Unit 2

LARRY FARMER—A starter and one of the leading players on the last three NCAA championship teams of UCLA. He helped to lead the Bruins to two undefeated seasons in that span. He was the third-leading scorer on the team last year with a 12.9 points per game average and also the third-leading rebounder with a 5.3 average. His hometown is Denver, Colo.

DANNY WHITE—The starting QB for the Arizona State Sun Devils the past two seasons, White has led ASU to 19 wins in 21 games during that span. He completed 113 of 219 passes for 1930 yards and 21 touchdowns in 1972 and also handles the team punting and averaged 43.0 yards on 51 punts last year. ASU scored a major college record of 513 points last season and White's current yards average per offensive play of 7.36 yards is ahead of the national record of 7.16 set by Johnny Bright of Drake from 1949-51. His hometown is Mesa, Ariz.

KEITH BOBO—The top percentage passer in the Southwest Conference last year with a 54 per cent completion mark, Bobo didn't start until the fourth game. He hit on 65 of 120 passes for 1003 yards and 10 TDs. He played tight end and halfback as a sophomore until he broke his wrist. He's a 6-3, 195-pound senior. His hometown is Henderson, Texas.

DICK EDWARDS—Edwards just completed his first year at California, where the Bears posted an 11-15 record playing in the rugged Pacific-8 Conference. He coached nine years at Pacific and never had a losing season, posting 168 victories against 72 defeats for a win percentage of 70.

RON STRATTEN—He finished his first year at Portland State University last fall with a disappointing 3-8 record. He was defensive line coach at his alma mater, Oregon, for four years prior to taking over at Portland State. He has been appointed by Oregon governor Tom McCall to a three-year term on the Governor's Commission on Human Rights.

European Unit

STEVE CRAIG—Craig is expected to be one of the nation's leading pass receivers this fall at Northwestern. The 6-3, 230-pounder also is an excellent blocker. Craig's agility and varied athletic skill were demonstrated on the basketball court in 1970 when he led the Wildcat freshmen to a stunning upset over a highly regarded Marquette team. His hometown is Akron, Ohio.

JOHN CAPPELLETTI—Cappelletti is one of the major reasons Penn State had a 10-1 regular season record and another appearance in the Sugar Bowl in 1972. His total of 1,117 yards was the second best season yardage in Penn State history. He led the Lions in scoring with 13 touchdowns and was second in receiving. Cappelletti had five 100-yard games, including totals of 162 yards against Syracuse and 154 yards against West Virginia. His hometown is Philadelphia.

FRANK POMARICO—Pomarico, who has played more than any other offensive player during his two years with the Irish, is the offensive captain at Notre Dame. He was named to several All-America teams last year and is strong candidate for post-season honors again this season. He lettered in football, indoor and outdoor track and rugby in high school. His hometown is Howard Beach, N. Y.

WARREN CAPONE—Warren was the leading tackler on the 1972 LSU team. Some believe the small (6-1, 202-pounder) may wind up as the best linebacker ever to play for the Bengals. As a prepster, Capone was all-state in football and state champion in wrestling. His hometown is Baton Rouge, La.

JOHN DUTTON—Dutton is a solid All-America candidate after a great junior season at Nebraska. Big (6-7, 250-pounder), fast, and aggressive, Dutton rates as the top defensive tackle in the Big Eight. The Cornhuskers lost All-American Rich Glover, but with Dutton returning it may not be that noticeable. His hometown is Rapid City, S. D.

DON LINDSEY—Lindsey is in his third year on Coach John McKay's staff at USC. Though his career has been brief, Lindsey has worked under some of the top intercollegiate coaches—Bear Bryant, Frank Broyles and McKay. Lindsey, a quarterback standout at Arkansas A&M, started his coaching career at Alabama under

Bryant in 1965. He moved on to Montana State, Washington State and Arkansas before joining the USC staff as linebacker coach in 1971.

Far East Unit

JIM SCOTT—While Scott caught only 12 passes for Penn State in 1971, he averaged 36.1 yards per catch. He also scored three touchdowns for the Lions, including a 69-yarder against Tennessee. Scott has been clocked in 9.5 seconds for the 100-yard dash and 21.5 in the 220. His hometown is Carlisle, Pa.

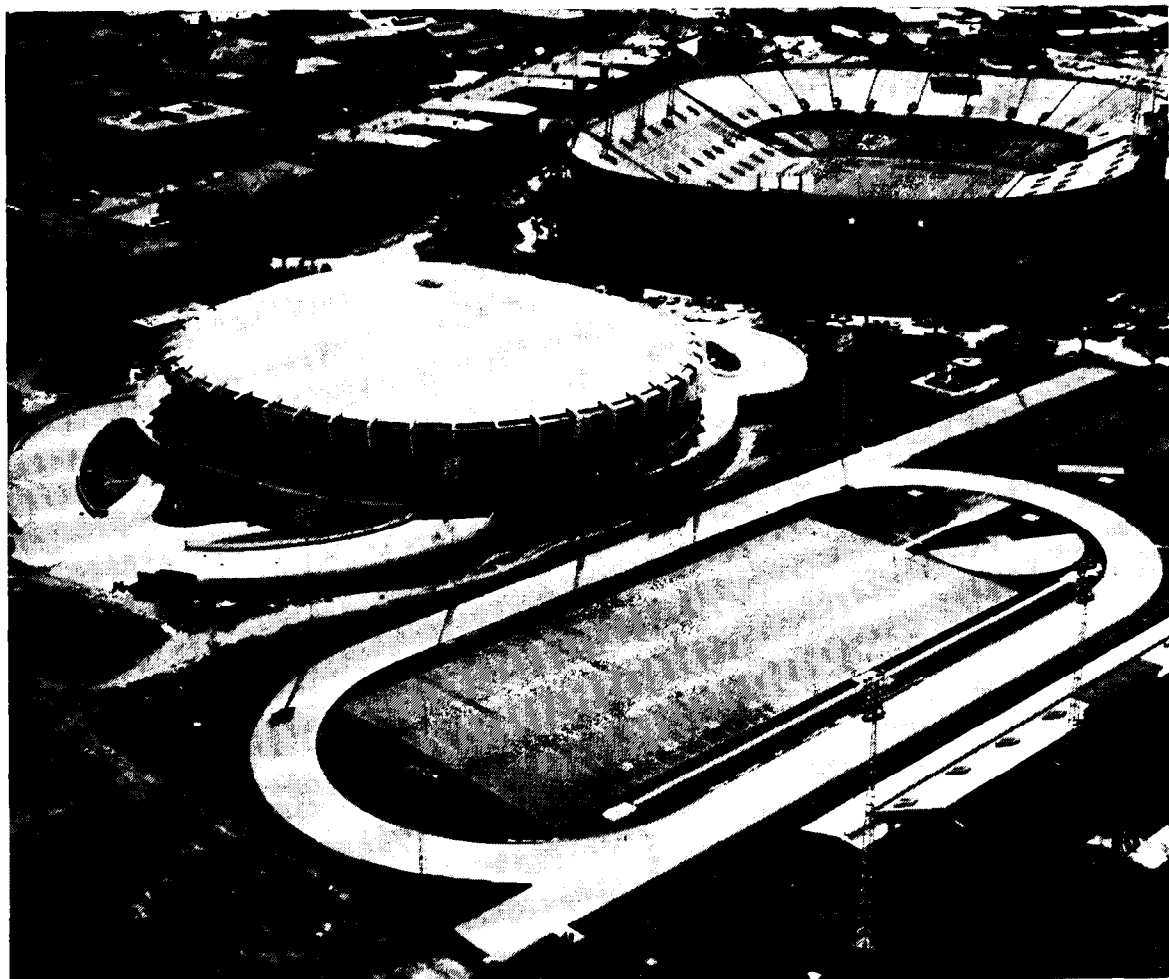
KENT MERRITT—Merritt has been Virginia's leading rusher on the freshman team and the last two seasons on the varsity. He also has developed into a world class sprinter. Merritt erased a 65-year-old school record with a 9.3 clocking in the 100-yard dash this year. His hometown is Charlottesville, Va.

TIM WELCH—Welch gained 369 yards in Oklahoma's powerful Wishbone offense last year. He averaged 5.3 yards a carry and didn't lose a single yard in any of his 70 rushes. As a sophomore, Welch gained 381 yards. He also is considered one of the Sooners' top blockers. His hometown is Bowie, Texas.

PAUL VELLANO—Maryland's annual football awards banquet was referred to by sportscaster Ray Scott as the "Paul Vellano Testimonial" because of the many awards the All-America defensive guard received. Vellano's brilliant play led the Terps to the Atlantic Coast Conference defensive title in 1972. Opponents averaged only 128.5 yards a game against the Vellano-led line. His hometown is Schenectady, N. Y.

MIKE BORYLA—Boryla was the nation's fourth leading passer and 12th total offense leader in 1972. The big quarterback, who threw 14 touchdown passes last season, promises to be one of the premier performers in college football this year. His hometown is Salt Lake City, Utah.

JAY ROBERTSON—Robertson was a three-year letterman at center for Northwestern. He was captain of the Wildcats his senior year and played in the East-West Shrine Game and Southwest Challenge Bowl. A former Marine Corps platoon and Company Commander in Vietnam, Robertson attained the rank of captain in his three-year military career. He coached the Quantico Marines for one year before joining the Northwestern staff. He coaches the defensive line.



CHAMPIONSHIP SITE—Part of the multimillion dollar LSU athletic complex is shown here, including the Bernie Moore Track and Field Stadium (bottom right), where the 1973 NCAA Track and Field Championships will be staged on June 5-9. At the top is Tiger Stadium and in the center is Assembly Center, where Tiger basketball, gymnastics and wrestling teams compete.

U. of Chicago Awards Two Athletic Grants to Women

Two high school seniors—one from California and the other from Ohio—have been awarded The University of Chicago's new academic-athletic scholarships for women.

The two were selected after nearly 1,000 high school women from across the country wrote to the University inquiring about the Women's Athletic Association-Gertrude Dudley Scholarships, which offer full tuition for four years.

Undergraduate tuition at the University for 1973-74 will be \$2,850 for a normal, three-quarter academic year.

Response to the announcement of the scholarships last November was so overwhelming that two scholarships, instead of one as originally planned, were awarded for 1973-74.

This scholarship opportunity will continue to be available to incoming freshman women each year.

The two 1973 winners of the University's women's academic-athletic scholarships are: Noel Bairey, of Modesto, California, and Laura Ann Silvieus, of Kingsville, Ohio.

Both will enter the University as freshmen next fall.

Miss Bairey is a swimmer while Miss Silvieus is a softball, volleyball, and basketball player.

ball, and basketball player.

The Dudley Scholarships were established at The University of Chicago last November (1972). They are believed to be among the first of their type in the nation.

All applicants must meet the University's academic requirements for entrance to the College.

The scholarships are renewable for subsequent years in the College of the University, providing satisfactory academic achievement is maintained.

There is no stipulation in the scholarship that recipients must compete in women's intercollegiate varsity sports at the University, which fields women's varsity teams in six sports: badminton, basketball, baseball, swimming, tennis, and volleyball.

Next NEWS July 15

The next issue of the NCAA News will be published July 15.

It will contain information regarding the Association's first Special Convention, which will be held August 6-7 in Chicago, and spring championship results.

INTERPRETATIONS

Summer School Financial Aid

Situation: A student-athlete receives institutional financial aid for the regular academic year and then attends the summer term. (205)

Question: Is it necessary for the institution's regular financial aid authority to make a separate award to provide for financial aid for this summer term?

Answer: Yes. Effective August 1, 1973, a member institution is limited to the award of aid for a period not in excess of one academic year. Thus, it will be necessary to make an additional award for the summer term in such instances. [C3-4-(b)]

Multi-year Grants-in-aid

Situation: Effective August 1, 1973, a member institution is limited to awarding athletically related financial aid to a student-athlete for a period of not more than one academic year, it being understood that such aid may be renewed at the end of that period. (205a)

Question: Is it permissible for athletically related financial aid actually to be awarded prior to August 1 for a period longer than one academic year?

Answer: Yes. A member institution which enters into a written agreement with a prospective student-athlete for the award of such aid for more than one year prior to the date the rule becomes effective (August 1, 1973) may fulfill its obligation to the student-athlete, provided his enrollment is not later than the fall term, 1973-74 academic year. [C3-4-(b)]

Financial Aid—Room and Board

Situation: A student-athlete is awarded institutional financial assistance which provides for room and board. (206)

Question: Is it permissible for the institution to require that the grant-in-aid recipient obtain this room and board in a facility designated by the institution?

Answer: Yes, provided that this requirement is contained in the written statement issued to the young man by the institution which sets forth the amount, duration, conditions and terms thereof. [C3-4-(c) and C3-1-(g)-(2)]

Entertainment—Friends and Relatives of Student Athlete

Situation: The friends or relatives of a student-athlete plan to visit the young man at the institution in which he is enrolled. (202)

Question: Is it permissible for the institution or any of its athletic representatives to pay or provide the actual and necessary expenses incurred by these individuals during the visit (e.g., room, board, transportation)?

Answer: No. The provision or payment of such expenses would be considered an extra benefit not available to the friends or relatives of student body members in general. [C3-1-(g)-(6)]

Recruiting By Student-Athletes

Situation: An institution wants one of its student-athletes to recruit a prospective student-athlete in the home town of the prospect or at some site other than the institution's campus.

Question: May the institution provide actual and necessary expenses for the student-athlete to travel to meet the prospect and/or entertain the young man?

Answer: No. Such transportation and local expenses represent financial assistance not permitted by the rules of the Association as well as extra benefit not available to the student body in general. [C3-1-(g)-(6) Case No. 35]

CERTIFICATIONS

SUMMER BASEBALL

Six leagues and four independent teams have been certified by the NCAA Summer Baseball Committee in accordance with applicable Summer Baseball and NCAA rules. Other teams and leagues may be certified in the future.

LEAGUES

- California—California Collegiate Baseball League, La Mesa.
- Illinois—Central Illinois Collegiate League, Bloomington.
- Massachusetts—Cape Cod Baseball League, North Chatham.
- New York—Atlantic Collegiate Baseball League, Elmhurst.
- South Dakota—Basin League, Pierre.
- Virginia—Valley Baseball League, Harrisonburg.

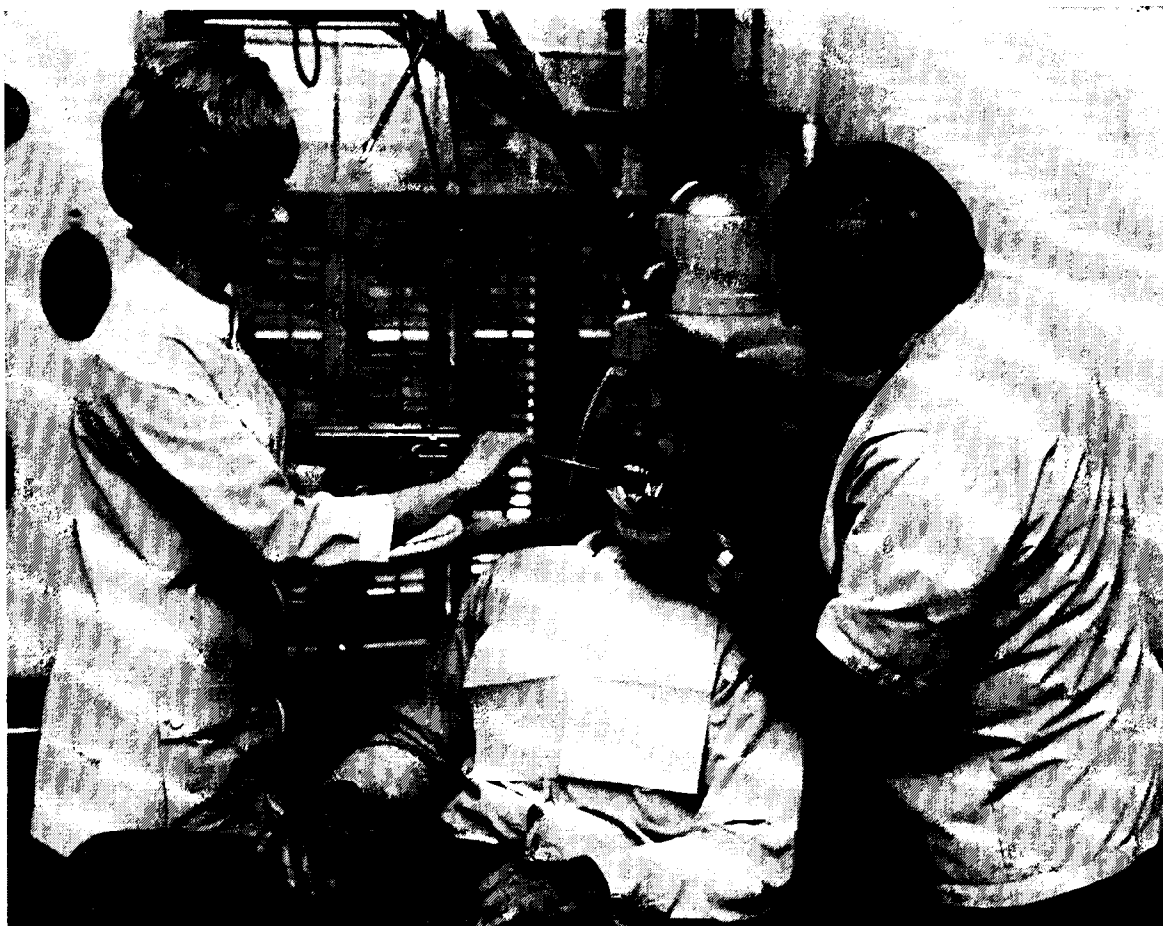
INDEPENDENT TEAMS

- Alaska—Alaska Goldpanners, Fairbanks.
- Colorado—Grand Junction Eagles, Grand Junction.
- Illinois—Chicago Stars, Chicago.
- Kansas—Liberal Bee Jay Baseball Association, Liberal.

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—Interbors United Soccer Club, Magnolia; Williams-town Soccer Club, Blue Anchor.
- PENNSYLVANIA—Octorara Soccer Club, Parkesburg.
- WASHINGTON, D.C.—Washington United Soccer Club.



GETTING READY—Football rules legislation passed during the past year makes it mandatory that all collegiate players wear protective mouthpieces during games, beginning this season. Tim Berra, University of Massachusetts flanker, has a plastic mouthpiece checked by Dr. Joseph Mascis and technician Mrs. Debbie Kopec in preparation for the 1973 season.

THE NCAA RECORD

A roundup of current membership activities and personnel changes

CONFERENCE COMMISSIONERS

EDWARD F. TSCHANNEN of Florissant, Mo., has been selected as the new commissioner of the Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association, succeeding ROY F. BROWN, who is retiring after serving in the position since 1963. BROWN will remain as a consultant until June of 1974. ANDREW BROWN will move from Stanford to become the commissioner of the Southwestern Athletic Conference, effective July 1. ALBERT N. SMITH is retiring from the Ohio Valley Conference after 12 years as commissioner.

DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS

ALBERT NEGRATTI will leave his post as AD at the Merchant Marine Academy to assume the same post at California-Santa Barbara, July 1, replacing the retiring JACK CURTICE. J. EDWARD DONNELLY retires as AD from Vermont this month after 21 years. ROSS FORTIER has been named AD at Moorhead (Minn.) State, replacing T. E. SMITH. FORTIER will continue as football coach, also. TOM REARDON, baseball coach at Loras, will also take on the AD's post, replacing JIM BERRY. VIC BUCCOLA has been appointed AD at Cal Poly San Luis Obispo, replacing JOE HARPER, who will continue to coach football. A. L. (ADE) SPONBERG will move from the AD post at Augustana College to North Dakota State University, replacing RON ERHARDT. JAMES H. DECKER is retiring from his AD post at Syracuse because of health reasons. BERNARD (PECK) HICKMAN, Louisville's AD since 1953, has been promoted to Special Assistant to the President, effective July 1, and will relinquish his post. CLIFTON R. LARGESS, professor of naval science and commanding officer of the University of Rochester's Naval ROTC, has been named acting AD, replacing ROBERT J. DEWEY. LU WINS has succeeded WILLIAM LUCAS at Central (Ohio) State.

COACHES

FOOTBALL—DONALD M. JONES has been granted a leave of absence for the first semester of next year at Hamilton College. PAUL KEMP, former aide at Pittsburgh, has been hired at Boston University, replacing LARRY NAVIAUX, who moved to Connecticut.

BASKETBALL—DOUG HINES, former Bethel (Tenn.) AD and coach has moved to Mississippi College, replacing the retired

JAMES Q. (STUTE) ALLEN. BOB DYE moves from the J.C. ranks in California to the Cal State Fullerton head job, replacing MOE RADOVICH, who accepted the head post at Wyoming. JIMMY SATALIN has replaced the resigned LARRY WEISE at St. Bonaventure. BERYL SHIPLEY has resigned at Southwestern Louisiana. BEN JOBE has resigned from South Carolina State College. Former Boston Celtics great TOM SANDERS has been hired at Harvard, replacing ROBERT W. HARRISON.

LEO RICHARDSON has replaced EDWIN D. MUTO at SUNY-Buffalo. EARL VOSS has replaced WALT FUNK at West Chester (Pa.) State. TONY LASCALA will return to Illinois Benedictine, replacing MIKE GORMLEY, who resigned. BEN SUMMERS moves from the prep ranks to the head post at Hillsdale (Mich.) College, replacing RON EKKER, who moved to West Texas State. EMORY LUCK is new at Northern Illinois. TAY BAKER has moved to Xavier. Former Cal Poly Pomona assistant DON HOGAN has taken over the head post, replacing the resigned DAN AYALA. FRANK GOMPERT has been granted a year's leave of absence from Wayne State University and has been replaced by baseball coach BOB SAMARAS.

BASEBALL—LARRY KRAMER, former offensive tackle at Nebraska, has been named head baseball coach at Austin College. JACK SMITHERAN, former player assistant at Arizona State, has been hired at UC Riverside, replacing LYLE WILKERSON. TOM DIX has replaced JOE GEGG at St. Louis U. GEGG will remain as SID. BOB TALLENT has moved from assistant to the head post at George Washington, succeeding BILL SMITH, who resigned. HARRY J. (CHOKER) EDMONDS is new at North Carolina State, succeeding PAUL SWANN.

TRACK—JACK MOOBERRY is retiring after 28 years at Washington State and assistant JOHN CHAPLIN will take over. RON ALLICE has switched from Cal Poly Pomona to Cal State Long Beach, replacing JACK ROSE. THOMAS E. MULLIGAN is Heidelberg's new head coach, replacing BOB WARREN. A. L. (BUCK) DAWSON moves from West Virginia State College to Morehead (Ky.) State University.

WRESTLING—TERRY LINANDER has been named head coach at the U. of South Dakota, replacing MARV MORTENSON. DAVID BEAVER, former assistant

at Springfield and Lock Haven is the new head coach at Morehead (Ky.) State. TIMOTHY P. WILSON has succeeded IAN MACKINNON at the U. of Maine-Orono.

SWIMMING—Former UCLA All-America MIKE BURTON has been named head coach at Brigham Young, replacing WALTER CRYER, who resigned. BRENT GETCHEL has been elevated from assistant to head coach at South Dakota State U. DICK SMITH has returned as diving coach at Arizona State, a post he held from 1963-69.

TENNIS—TED PIERCE replaces PIERCE KELLEY at George Washington. RAY (HAP) SORENSON will retire from Western Michigan University after 23 years.

SOCCER—STEPHEN KLINGMAN has been hired to replace JOHN ROBERTSON at the U. of Scranton.

HOCKEY—JACK VIVIAN has resigned at Bowling Green. AL RENFREW will retire after 16 seasons at Michigan.

GYMNASTICS—YOSHIAKI TAKEI replaces KEN BARTLETT at Cal State Long Beach.

NEWSMAKERS

SPORTS INFORMATION DIRECTORS—JACK CHERRY has been relieved at Kansas. DON BAKER is serving as interim SID. RYAN REES has resigned at UC Riverside. DOUG VERB has replaced AL NELSON at Drexel.

DIED—MANTON D. SCOTT, who was killed in a sailing mishap, has been awarded Tufts University's highest student-athlete award posthumously. He died May 6. JAMES E. (TOM) BROCK, 53, former football coach at Omaha and Kings College. MARTY BRILL, 67, All-America halfback at Notre Dame in 1930, of a heart attack. HAROLD A. (BABE) WHITE, 76, All-America guard at Syracuse in 1915. LAWRENCE BITCON, 38, former football coach at Illinois State, in a car accident. CLEVE I. (SHORTY) LONG, 79, former All-America quarterback in 1916 at Minnesota.

FLOYD M. SIMMONS, 90, former football coach at Davidson. WILBUR (WEE WILLIE) WILKIN, 57, former St. Mary's (California) tackle in the 1930's, of cancer. GEORGE PLATUKAS, 58, Duquesne end in the 1930's. TOM ELLIS, 49, former head coach at McMurray (Texas) College and former assistant at Texas A&M, Oklahoma State and Texas, of a heart attack. TOM DOHERTY, SID for 28 years at Rhode Island.

Where Does CoSIDA Go From Here?

Continued from page 1

when the football season is over. Progress, yes, but there are many miles to go before the sports information director achieves the place in a college athletic program which he so justly deserves. His biggest hope is CoSIDA, which has now grown to more than 630 members, and which may hit 700 before the end of the year.

There is an acute awareness

among many members that a lot of work has to be done in order to preserve college athletics and that CoSIDA as an Association should be deeply involved.

"I suggest that we should become more alert to excesses, errors and short-comings in college athletics and recommend corrective steps to athletic administrators in the name of CoSIDA," comments Michigan State's Fred Stabley. "Our role

here would be that of a benevolent critic."

"CoSIDA should continually strive to keep the basic purpose of the organization, the promotion of intercollegiate athletics within the framework of an educational institution, before the membership," Wyoming's Bill Young remarked.

"Too often SIDs get trapped into the idea that only the money makers are important. They are, but not to the virtual exclusion of other sports. Those other sports need a shot, too, or they will die," Young continued. "There is no way we can justify our existence as football and basketball departments, exclusively, to the students, legislature or anyone else, and I believe this strongly. If the SID is to be of any worth to an athletic department, he has to get this message across to the athletic directors and to others, such as the NCAA. I recently found out that there are just three SIDs, other than the P.R. Committee and the Bicentennial Committee, on the Association's 55 committees. There's a lot of talent not being used, obviously. CoSIDA should exert any and all of its muscle to help amend this situation," Young said.

"If we had more athletic directors such as Don Canham or my former boss, the late Red Jacoby, then all SIDs would be blessed," Young added. "I was extremely fortunate to have a man who understood the full value of an SID. He believed his SID should have the opportunity to work at his job with only a minimum of supervision and interference. He was also willing to listen and, in most instances, be guided by advice. Revolutionary concepts? Hardly. But not many ADs allow their SIDs such latitude."

CoSIDA's importance to SIDs was further emphasized by Navy's Budd Thalman.

"I think CoSIDA can, and should be, as important to SIDs as the United Mine Workers is to miners or the American Newspaper Guild is to journalists. Our leadership must be responsive to the needs of its members, applaud their successes and understand their frustrations," Thalman remarked. "The SID is, after all, a unique person. CoSIDA must work to highlight this uniqueness and bring about a better awareness of the sports information profession.

"To become more effective, CoSIDA needs, in my opinion, to develop stronger relationships with the other athletic-oriented organizations—the various coaches associations, the business managers group, and others," Thalman said. "We need to take positions on issues in intercollegiate athletics and compile a track record for good judgement and constructive advice.

"CoSIDA has come a long way in 15 years and, like any association so young, has devoted much of its early growth to organizational matters. That period, I believe, is now behind us and ahead is the challenge of becoming a viable member of the college athletic community," Thalman concludes.

Tom Miller of Indiana points out that the SID's talents are not recognized often enough.

"I think the NCAA and many athletic departments don't rely on the SID as they should and, consequently, don't gain the appreciation of his abilities and potential, both of which would lead to a more important role in overall department operation," Miller said.

"The professionals are far ahead of the colleges in this aspect," he continued. "Take a look at the general managers of professional football clubs—or the league

president, for that matter. It's obvious that ownership recognizes that SIDs, by the nature of their jobs, get a better overview of the entire operation than most.

"Certainly we must all share some of the blame for the lack of recognition. If a guy is content to sit back, write a few releases and publish a few programs, meet only the minimum of his job, he shouldn't feel hurt if he's regarded as a minor cog in the machine," Miller explained.

"But if he his ideas, advances them, assumes responsibilities beyond what he has to take, makes himself valuable and needed in other areas—then, I think, he is upgrading his profession into what it ought to be. I know full well that CoSIDA has helped in many ways, both toward doing a better job and being recognized for it."

Many sports information directors would like to see CoSIDA retain some of its present structure, but expand into other areas. One of the voices belongs to Dartmouth's Jack DeGange.

"Through the CoSIDA workshop and its newsletter, I've been able to gain a better grasp of how to make our operation more effective, not necessarily through carefully structured activities but through the basic liaison that an SID is able to maintain through these two vehicles," DeGange offered.

"To be most effective, I would prefer to see CoSIDA remain a comparatively loose structure. The divergence of interests, scope of athletic programs and geographical considerations prompt this feeling. We've seen how difficult it can be to attempt an all-encompassing program within the ECAC, much less throughout the United States.

"I'd like to think that the success we've had with the New England organization is an example of how CoSIDA might better serve its membership. This is through the regional workshop-seminar approach. It appears that this is a coming thing," DeGange said.

"It would seem that other regions could benefit with similar organizations. It should be encouraged. It would be particularly effective if a national arrangement of regional organizations could be developed as a basis for channeling well-defined thought to the national convention. This is really no different from the NCAA's district breakdown although I feel we can break it down further.

"I don't think that CoSIDA has either succeeded or failed—rather it's somewhere in the middle ground—in making athletic administrators aware of the value of the SID as a source of guidance in determining policy as it relates to activity within and outside the department," DeGange added. "The majority of athletic directors interpret the role of the SID, I think, as a news operative rather than as a public relations counsel. He can, and should, be both and I feel it would be to CoSIDA's advantage to communicate this thought to the people we work for.

"It's not a case of trying to encroach on the athletic administrator's domain. Rather, CoSIDA—every member—should look upon his function (and it should be regarded similarly by his superior in the department) as one of service, to the department, the media, the college (not necessarily in that order)."

Another progressive within the ranks who holds some fresh and welcome opinion is Bill Esposito of St. John's University.

"The most important thing I feel CoSIDA can do as an organization is to upgrade the sports information director as a professional. We must sell ourselves to

our people. Far too many athletic directors will go to their graves as babes in public relations. We must, individually and collectively, convince ADs that we are more than skills, more than hack release writers. There is much to be done . . . the SID must be an image builder for the University through athletics," Esposito pointed out.

"I'd also like to have CoSIDA clean up its own house. We cannot have any more of these ridiculous "All-America" campaigns on the part of some of our brothers," he adds. Sportswriters are laughing at us even now, and books have been written—check Neil Amdur's *Fifth Down*—about the huckstering tactics of some SIDs. We cheapen ourselves, and more important, we cheapen the awards we seek for our student-athletes. We have made them popularity contests.

"CoSIDA has not failed, but neither has it succeeded," Esposito added. "We must establish our jobs at each University or College as vital, important, a must. We must stop bringing in young men who look upon an SID job as a stepping stone to something else and we must have men who enter the profession with a mind to staying in it and improving it. Change locations, yes, but change jobs, no.

"Our job is not merely to promote athletes and athletics but to promote the University which employs us and overall, the entire structure of higher education. A slip by a coach or a player or a team can destroy much of the academic advancement of any school . . . here, athletics is more important than winning or losing."

Esposito's term "professional" is the key. The sports information director in most major colleges and a large number of smaller ones is just that. Take a good look at him. In most cases he is logging a 12-15 hour day for seven days during the football season, and just about the same during the winter months. He must represent every sport, take care of the hometown needs of every athlete, initiate promotional ideas to bring in paying customers, attend luncheons, plant feature story ideas, produce programs and brochures and do many other things. (It would be an education for many coaches and athletic directors, to spend a day with the SID and see what happens.)

Some may ask why we take the job? The answer is simple. We love college athletics and recognize the positive force they can be in today's troubled society, and we enjoy working with our exciting young student-athletes.

CoSIDA is starting to realize its obligation to educate athletic directors and coaches about the SID profession.

In these days when many schools are dissolving the SID position, or considering the possibility, those educational responsibilities must proceed full speed ahead.

"The sports information director is vital to our entire operation," Alabama's Bear Bryant said recently. "He is our link to the public and I rely on his advice all the time."

"The sports information director is now the second or third most important man in the athletic department," Michigan A.D. Don Canham remarked. "Primarily because all athletic directors must be far more concerned with the business aspects of running their departments than they were formerly."

With allies like messrs. Bryant and Canham, CoSIDA has an excellent chance to establish itself as a positive and knowledgeable voice for collegiate athletics. If it fails to accept the challenge, the SID profession will suffer.

★ ★ ★

Academic All-America

A pair of 6-11 undergraduate student-athletes led the balloting for the 1973 CoSIDA-American Heritage Life Insurance Company University and College Division Academic All-America teams.

Bill Walton, junior center at UCLA, winner of most major college basketball awards for the National Collegiate champion Bruins the past two years, added another in leading the balloting for the second consecutive year in the U.D. ranks.

Bruce Hamming, a sophomore forward from Augustana College, led the vote-getting in the College Division, as he compiled a perfect 4.0 grade point average.

The 10-man first teams for each division have a criteria for selection of a 3.0 (B) or better classroom average for the cumulative college career or the last academic year.

Balloting this year was conducted by the Wayne State University sports information office. The American Heritage Co. is co-sponsor and provides plaques and certificates for the winners.

Walton was one of the three

UCLA starters named to the squad as 6-4 guard Greg Lee and 6-6 forward Keith Wilkes, both juniors, were also named to the first team.

Five of the 10 players were repeaters from 1972, including the three Bruins. Also, 6-11 junior Tom McMillen of Maryland, and 6-8 center Kermit Washington of American University, earned the honor again.

Washington was an NCAA Postgraduate Scholarship winner and he was joined by Loyola (Los Angeles) senior Steve Smith, Marshall guard Mike D'Antoni, who also won NCAA Postgraduate Scholarships, on the first team.

Joining Hamming on the C.D. first team is Dean Gravin of Illinois Wesleyan, the lone repeater from 1972, and Gary Pittenger of DePauw, who also won an NCAA Postgraduate Scholarship.

Other NCAA Scholarship winners who landed on the CoSIDA teams were David Hollowell of Ithaca College and Brad Rogers of Wesleyan.

The complete teams follow:

UNIVERSITY DIVISION

FIRST TEAM

Name, Position	School	Ht.	Wt.	Yr.	GPA	Major
Bill Walton, c	UCLA	6-11	220	Jr.	3.08	History
Tom McMillen, f	Maryland	6-11	220	Jr.	3.62	Pre-Med
Kermit Washington, c	American U.	6-8	230	Sr.	3.30	Psychology
Greg Lee, g	UCLA	6-4	191	Jr.	3.72	History
Keith Wilkes, f	UCLA	6-6	180	Jr.	3.10	Pol. Sci.
Doug Collins, g	Illinois State	6-6	180	Sr.	3.40	Phys. Ed. & Psy.
John Ritter, f	Indiana	6-5	193	Sr.	3.49	Bus. & Econ.
Tom Inglesby, g	Villanova	6-3	185	Sr.	3.20	Mar., Bus. Ad.
Mike D'Antoni, g	Marshall	6-3	185	Sr.	3.50	Pre-Med
Steve Smith, c	Loyola (Cal.)	6-8	225	Sr.	3.61	Pol. Sci.

SECOND TEAM

Dennis DuVal, g	Syracuse	6-2	172	Jr.	3.20	Sociology
Lon Kruger, g	Kansas State	5-11	170	Jr.	3.50	Bus. Ad.
Jim Hobgood, f	Virginia	6-4	200	Sr.	3.64	Arts & Sci.
Bob Sherwin, g	Army	5-11	165	Sr.	3.29	B.S. Degree
Jack Louis, f	Texas-Austin	6-7	190	Sr.	3.79	Zoology
Ernie Kusyner, f	Kansas State	6-5	205	Sr.	3.00	Radio-TV
Mac Otten, f	Toledo	6-5	208	Sr.	3.58	Pre-Med
John Pecorak, f	Davidson	6-6	212	Sr.	3.50	Pre-Med
Belmont Anderson, g	Brigham Young	6-3	200	Sr.	3.39	Pre-Dental
Kevin Burke, g	Penn State	6-3	175	So.	3.66	Accounting
Tommy Roberts, g	New Mexico	6-3	179	Sr.	3.22	Pre-Law
Don Orndorff, f	San Jose St.	6-7	195	Jr.	3.75	Civil Eng.

THIRD TEAM

Tom Kivisto, g	Kansas	6-3	180	Jr.	3.10	Bus. Ad.
Mark Sakers, f	New Mexico	6-7	200	Jr.	3.36	Mathematics
Jeff Dawson, g	Illinois	6-2	180	Sr.	3.09	Lib. Arts & Sci.
Steve Gast, f	Air Force	6-3	190	Sr.	3.32	Behav. Sci.
Tom Blase, g	Air Force	6-1	175	Sr.	3.08	Eng. Man.
Richard Nickelson, f	Air Force	6-5	205	Jr.	3.34	Astro. Eng.
Rick Sund, g	Northwestern	6-4	200	Sr.	3.41	Pol. Sci.
Rick Gates, f	Kent State	6-1	165	So.	3.60	Mathematics
John Laskowski, f	Indiana	6-5	182	So.	3.09	Bus. & Econ.
Mike Edwards, g	Tennessee	6-2	180	Sr.	3.20	Phys. Ed.

COLLEGE DIVISION

(Listed in order of votes received)

FIRST TEAM

Name, Position	School	Ht.	Wt.	Yr.	GPA	Major
Bruce Hamming, f	Augustana (Ill.)	6-11	220	So.	4.00	Pre-Med
Charles Gaskill, c	Capital (Ohio)	6-8	180	Sr.	3.45	Pol. Sci.
Rod Smith, g	Western St. (Colo.)	6-1	170	Sr.	4.00	Pol. Sci.
Garland Bullock, g	Howard Payne (Tex.)	6-0	160	Jr.	4.00	Mathematics
Dean Gravin, f	Illinois Wesleyan	6-4	195	Sr.	3.94	Chemistry
Gary Pittenger, f	DePauw (Ind.)	6-3	185	Sr.	3.68	American Lit.
Fat Lyons, f	Cleveland State	6-5	195	So.	3.66	Accounting
Ed Fields, c	C. W. Post (N.Y.)	6-6	180	Sr.	3.15	Sociology
Mike Wegener, g	Carnegie-Mellon (Pa.)	6-1	175	Jr.	3.53	Chem. Eng.
Joseph Haklin, g	Wabash (Ind.)	6-0	175	Sr.	3.70	History

SECOND TEAM

Jim Von Loh, f	Southern Colorado	6-3	178	Sr.	3.19	Biology
David Hollowell, f	Ithaca (N.Y.)	6-3	180	Sr.	3.47	Art
John Jendrzejewski, g	Rockford (Ill.)	6-1	165	Jr.	3.31	Economics
Doug Hudson, g	Slippery Rock (Pa.)	5-7	150	Sr.	3.13	Phys. Ed.
Tim Scully, f	Northern Colorado	6-0	160	Jr.	3.50	Accounting
Russell Wilson, f	C. W. Post (N.Y.)	6-4	175	Sr.	3.50	Theater Arts
Randy Kuhlman, f	Cornell (Iowa)	6-2	185	Jr.	3.48	Pol. Sci.
Fred Waldstein, f	Warburg (Iowa)	6-6	215	Jr.	3.47	Philosophy
Mark Balbach, g	Slippery Rock (Pa.)	6-3	175	Sr.	3.05	Phys. Ed.
Richard Henninger, f	Lycorning (Pa.)	6-5	190	Jr.	3.66	History
Leroy Lewis, c	Wm. Paterson (N.J.)	6-8	200	Sr.	3.20	Business

THIRD TEAM

Dick Dixon, f	Kansas St.-Pittsburgh	6-7	205	Sr.	3.01	Physics
Hal Hamblin, f	Southern Utah	6-5	175	Sr.	3.79	Phys. Ed.
Gary Moss, g	Sam Houston	6-1	180	Jr.	3.30	Phys. Ed.
Mark Scheffler, f	Culver-Stockton (Mo.)	6-5	210	Sr.	3.21	Mathematics
Tom Dux, c	Montclair St. (N.J.)	6-4	200	Sr.	3.25	Phys. Ed.
James Fuerst, g	Bentley (Mass.)	6-2	170	Sr.	3.40	Accounting
Phil Pettay, g	Kansas St.-Teachers	6-0	175	Jr.	3.71	Phys. Ed.
Geoff Walker, f	Union (N.Y.)	6-3	190	Sr.	3.20	History
Brad Rogers, g	Wesleyan (Conn.)	6-4	200	Sr.	3.20	Chemistry
Bill Gross, f	Augustana (S.D.)	6-8	210	Sr.	3.24	History
Joel Oberman, f	Valparaiso (Ind.)	6-7	206	So.	2.12	Bus. Ad.
Tom Juknis, g	RPI	6-1	185	Jr.	3.40	Management
Ed Miller, g	C. W. Post (N.Y.)	6-3	175	Sr.	3.20	Sociology

In This Issue: A Salute to COSIDA

Proposed Sports Bills	1
Appeal of 1.6 Due	1
COSIDA Insight	1
College World Series	3
Washington Testimony	4
NCAA Tours	5

June 15, 1973

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

An Equal Opportunity Employer

Shownee Mission, Kansas 66222

U.S. Highway 50 and Nail Ave., P.O. Box 1906



Non-Profit Organization
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
Permit No. 4794
KANSAS CITY, MO

Former U. of Illinois Cage Star National Hero in Israel

Reprinted from Chicago SUN-TIMES

A photograph of Tal Brody shaking hands with Moshe Dayan hangs over the desk of Tal Brody on the second floor of an unattractive office building in Tel Aviv, Israel.

Brody, 29, an importer and distributor of sporting goods, doubles as a national hero. He brought basketball to Israel in much the same way that Johnny Appleseed gave Ohio the apple.

The name Tal Brody was famous in Illinois before it reached Israel. The University of Illinois brought Brody west from New Jersey to play basketball in 1961. Before he graduated as the leading student of the College of Physical Education, Brody, a 6-foot-2-inch guard, had been named to the All-Big 10 team, received All-American mention and been picked on the second round of the pro basketball draft by the Baltimore Bullets.

"I came to Israel in '65 with the American Maccabiah team," he said. "The government approached me to stay and develop a physical education sports program. I went back to the states and finished my masters, and they stayed in contact."

He Goes Back

In October, 1966, Tal Brody returned to Israel. Working with the Ministry of Education and Culture, he traveled around the country organizing sports programs, basketball in particular. At the same time he played for the Maccabiah Tel Aviv team, which the first year went to the European finals and lost by a point to an Italian team.

This astounded Israel.

"Israel had never done anything," Brody said.

The team took the court in an outdoor stadium (like all others in Israel) that seated 5,000. After the team's success, that many seats were not enough.

"When we played Real Madrid there were about 2,000 people who came with ropes, putting them over the wall trying to get in," Brody remembered.

In the days before 1967's Six-Day War, with much of Israel mobilized and in the field, Brody

went from encampment to encampment laying out portable basketball and volleyball courts and converting wheat fields into soccer fields.

Israel had gotten under Brody's skin. He was traveling. The country's cultural life intrigued him. "If I was in the States," he said, "I could either be a teacher or a pro basketball player. I couldn't be both."

Israel named Brody, a visiting American, its athlete of the year.

Brody decided to stay a second year.

Interest Spreads

The 1967-68 Maccabiah Tel Aviv team returned to the European finals before losing to Real Madrid and a Czechoslovakian team. Interest in basketball spread to the schools. A high school championship was established. The first championship game, at the Wingate Institute of Physical Education and Sports, drew a crowd of 1,500. The next year's game was moved into the 5,000-seat stadium and filled it.

Now the high school finals, as well as the army championships, are held in a new covered arena.

Tal Brody felt an obligation to return to the United States in 1968 when the U. S. Army let him know it intended to draft him. He came back to Israel in 1970.

"Today one of the problems in sports is finding good competition," Brody said. "A lot of the countries refuse to play us because they're afraid the Arabs will cut off their oil. An English soccer team canceled because of the Libyan plane crash."

Soccer is Israel's primary sport, he said, partly because it is popular among Oriental Jews, who have not yet shown a keen interest in basketball. But in the last six months, Brody went on, sporting goods shops have been selling one soccer ball for every 15 basketballs.

Last year the Israel national team, defeated the Yugoslavian national team by 11 points in Israel. Here was another astounding victory. In international play, Yugoslavia may be the third nation of

the world in basketball, behind the United States and the Soviet Union.

"Two months ago, the return game was played in Yugoslavia. It was broadcast by satellite to Israel. Shops were closed. People were arguing on the street."

Tal Brody excused himself and stepped into another room to handle some business. His absence gave a visitor, a local sports editor named Mike Karnon, a chance to say a few things.

"He's the guy who revolutionized the whole of basketball in Israel," Karnon began. "He came here and he was an outstanding player. We'd never seen anything like it here. The whole country went mad just because of him."

Tremendous Lift

"The whole country began playing a different kind of basketball. He gave the game a tremendous lift. His name of course became a household name. This I think was the turning point in basketball. When he left there was a decline in all the standards."

"But the whole style of Israeli basketball changed when he came here. We had played a slow game, a cautious game, and when the boys saw what Tal can do, everyone wanted to imitate him. When he came back things started to lift up, and now we're back."

In April of 1971, Brody married Ronit Born, a then 20-year-old Sabra, in Tel Aviv. Moshe Dayan attended the wedding. They now have a 5-month-old daughter, Kareen.

Although Tal Brody has lived in Israel only five of his years, the first two as a visitor not sure if he would stay, the Israel government has presented Brody with the Dov Hos award, established in the memory of an Israeli pioneer.

This award will recognize Brody's contribution in developing sport throughout the country. The government is taking the anniversary as an opportunity to honor the principal architects of the state of Israel.