

Football, Basketball, Track and Swimming in the Big 8—

'61-'62 Statistics Indicate Grants Spell Victory

By HAL BROWN
Editor's note: This story, dealing with grants-in-aid to athletes in the Big Eight Conference, was written by Hal Brown in the Depth Reporting class at the University.

The story is being rerun in the Nebraskan for those summer students who have not had an opportunity to see it.

Colorado in football... Colorado in basketball... Kansas in track... Oklahoma in swimming.

Sounds like Big Eight champions. It is. But it is also the Big Eight schools with the most number of boys on scholarships in the respective sports.

In four of the five Big Eight sports completed for the current school year, the champion in that sport also leads the conference in number of boys on grants-in-aid for that sport.

The only sport in which this doesn't hold true is wrestling where Oklahoma with 30 wrestlers receiving aid finished second to Oklahoma State with its 19 wrestlers on grants-in-aid.

Wins, Grants Relationship
But, using figures obtained individually from each of the athletic directors in the conference, the relation between winning and number of grants stands up in football, basketball, track, and swimming.

For instance, Colorado's Big Eight football champions topped the list of football players receiving aid with 110. Not all of these were full grants, which is also the case at all schools.

The Buffaloes also led in money spent with \$146,364 for football grants. Money figures, however, must be carefully weighed because of varying costs at the different schools for tuition, room and board.

According to Big Eight regulations, the maximum an athlete may receive is tuition, registration fees, room, board books, and \$15 per month for laundry and incidentals.

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Athletic Dormitory
Oklahoma, for example, has no room costs because it operates its own athletic dormitory.

The last place team in football, Kansas State, had 84 players on grants-in-aid. Only Iowa State with 75 was lower.

Nebraska's 85 grants put it in a tie for 5th with Oklahoma in number of grants. However, Oklahoma finished fourth and the Huskers tied for sixth in the standings.

Colorado also leads in basketball grants with 30. And the Buffaloes won the Big Eight title in that sport also. Kansas, the lowest school in basketball grants with 19, finished in a last-place tie with Missouri. Nebraska with one more grant than Kansas finished in a tie for 6th.

The same story holds true in track with Big Eight champion Kansas leading the Big 8 Conference. The Jayhawks have 31 athletes on track grants. Iowa State, last-place finisher, gives only 12 track grants.

Oklahoma State leads in baseball scholarships with 17 and is perennial Big Eight champion in the sport. The conference's swimming champion is nearly always Oklahoma and the Sooners top the grants in that sport with 12.

The only sport where the comparison between grants and standings falls down is in wrestling. Oklahoma State, the Big Eight mat champion, gives 19 grants while Oklahoma second-place finisher heads the chart with 39.

Kansas State's 25 wrestlers receiving some form of aid is misleading since only \$5,519 is split among these 25.

In many other instances one must judge both the money and the number of grants to come up with a fair appraisal.

A good case for this is Iowa State which ranks last in football grants, but in money spent on these grants ranks fourth.

fourth. Mainly responsible for this is the large number of out-of-state players receiving aid, thus doubling the tuition cost.

This aid refers to money given in compliance with Big Eight and NCAA regulations and does not take into account any money such as is under study at Colorado, or that brought Oklahoma a probationary sentence from the NCAA or that has brought investigations at two other conference schools.

For a high school graduate to qualify for financial help, he must have ranked in the upper two-thirds of his graduating class or earn a percentile rank of at least 50 on a test prepared by the conference.

\$1.3 Million in Grants
The Big Eight grants-in-aid represent a payroll of \$1.3 million paid to 1,396 athletes for the current school year. Some would call it a fair-sized business venture. Others contend that it is not a business.

Whenever discussions arise over athletic scholarships the question, "Is it worth it?" is always asked. Those who contend that it is worth it can point to the standings in various sports.

Gordy Chalmers, athletic director at Iowa State, points out, "The proportion of a school's success is relative to the scholarships available."

Whether you call it a business or not, it has been growing by leaps and bounds in the past few years.

business or not, it has been growing by leaps and bounds in the past few years. If it continues to grow at the present rate, by 1967 Big Eight schools will be spending approximately \$2 million on grants-in-aid.

60 Per Cent Increase
The figure has jumped by 60 per cent since 1956-57. In that year, conference schools spent \$811,104 for 966 boys. Today they are spending \$1,354,264.

Part of this increase can be accounted for by the addition of Oklahoma State to the conference, but it doesn't account for the entire total.

Again the question comes up. Is it all worth it? Some say it is while others contend that the days of pure amateurism were better.

Among those in the latter category are such as George (Potsy) Clark, former Nebraska athletic director, who says, "No matter how much is spent, at least four teams are going to finish in the second division."

Four Waste Money
"Only four of the teams can finish in the upper division so that means whatever the other four spent is wasted," he continues.

Iowa State's Chalmers says he would favor returning to the days before all-out recruiting.

But, he cautions, "That would be utopia and could not be reached unless every-

Table with 11 columns: Team, Foot-ball, Basket-ball, Track, Base-ball, West-ing, Ten-nis, Golf, Swim-ming, Out-door Track, Totals. Rows include Colorado, Iowa State, Kansas, Kansas State, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Oklahoma St., and Totals.

one in a conference agreed to the terms. One school could not give up recruiting and still expect to compete in sports with the others."

Nebraska Athletic Director Tippy Dye is satisfied with the arrangement. "The game is better today because of recruiting," he says. "We could never go back to the previous days, because competition for top athletes is too great."

More Athletes in School
Dutch Lonborg, Kansas AD, agrees that teams are better now because, "There are top-notch athletes able to go to school."

"Of course, there are some problems connected with modern-day recruiting practices, but it has helped many fine athletes who wouldn't have gotten an education otherwise," Lonborg adds.

Bebe Lee, athletic director at Kansas State, explains that he does not favor a return to previous conditions. "It would merely encourage under-the-table dealing," he observes.

The question also raises regarding out-of-state recruit-

ing. All Big 8 schools recruit out-of-state, but some put more stress on it than others.

Nebraska's Dye explains "The backbone of your team has to be home state boys, but in many cases you have to supplement with out-of-state material. This is especially true where population is scarce."

Missouri Athletic Director Don Faurot believes it is possible to win with home state material. "If you get your own good state boys."

At Kansas State, Lee says, "The emphasis is on recruiting in the state. Other recruiting is limited to neighboring states."

"We feel this is the only

sound method of developing a winning spirit."

Growth of Grants
The growth in grants-in-aid has grown greatly since 1956-57 with most schools now spending as much on football as they did five years ago on all sports.

Many questions arise when discussing athletic recruiting and scholarships. Among them are: Where will it all lead? Is there a point beyond which it cannot go? Is it all worth it?

Those questions probably will remain unanswered for many years as proponents of both sides debate the issue. But one thing is certain. The program is growing.

Know Your University— NU's Growth Increases 104 Times Since 1871

The University of Nebraska's growth has increased over 104 times since it began its classes with 90 students and one building on January 6, 1871.

One year after the first classes began at the University, the Agricultural College was established on the downtown campus, not being moved to its present site until 1874.

The new University grew in size and prestige and ten years after classes started the enrollment had grown to 259. In spite of the many serious problems which arose in the early years in 1886, the University became one of the first graduate schools between the Rocky Mountains and the Missouri River.

One of the problems which accompanied the University's growth was that in 1883 the Medical School opened its doors, but due to poor financing it only lasted for five years. In 1902 the University became affiliated with a private medical school in Omaha and eleven years later consolidated with the school and established the University's Medical College there.

In the meantime, the Nebraska Conservatory of Music and Central Law College had been established in 1889, and in 1891 the College of Law was established in Lincoln.

By the turn of the century the University had gained considerable stature among the leading education institutions of the Nation. In 1902 the Engineering College was organized, and the school of Fine Arts was established in 1912.

The College of Pharmacy was officially recognized in 1915 and the School of Commerce was added in 1917.

WWI Interferes
Although the growth momentum of the University

was temporarily slowed down by World War I, the University prospered during the 1920's and the registration hit 6,206 in 1928-29. During the 1920's John Selleck, the business manager of athletics at that time, pushed for the construction of the coliseum which later became one of the sports centers of the Midwest.

The drought and the depression of the 30's again slowed the growth, and it was not until 1938 that the Nebraska Union was built. A new wing was added to the original building in 1959.

Temporary Classrooms
The Field House was started in 1943 but because of World War II it was not finished until 1949. After the war students overflowed into temporary classrooms, converted army barracks, until the University was able to build badly needed classrooms.

To compensate for increasingly crowded conditions, the Union Terminal Building was purchased in 1958 from the Elgin National Watch Company, adding classroom-laboratory-research facilities four times as large as any of its previous classroom buildings. Also completed that year was Lyman Hall, which gave much needed classroom space.

Today the University comprises three campuses consisting of over 172 major buildings. The Lincoln "city" campus covers 131 acres; that of the College of Agriculture, 340; and the College of Medicine campus at Omaha, 25 acres.

Enrollment, which hit 9,440 students in January, 1962, requires over 560 instructors. As of June 10, 1962, there have been 66,932 students receiving degrees from the University of Nebraska.

Dean Ross Begins Duties

The new dean of student affairs, Dr. G. Robert Ross, assumed his position at the University of Nebraska last week.

Formerly dean at Ball State Teachers College (Muncie, Ind.), Dr. Ross said he was fortunate to have the next few weeks to learn more about his job prior to the fall opening of school.

The 34-year-old native of Texas succeeds J. P. Colbert, whose retirement from administrative duties was mandatory because of the 65-year age limit. Dean Colbert will teach classes next fall in the College of Engineering and Architecture.

Dean Ross said he was impressed with the University and the State of Nebraska. "People have been extremely cordial," he added.

Dean Ross will supervise general relationships between students and the University. This includes direction of Junior Division and Counseling Service, Examination Service, and Scholarships and Financial Aids. Subdivisions of the Student Affairs office include housing, discipline, records, foreign students, and placement service.

Chancellor C. M. Hardin said that in the near future, as recommended by the Gleny Report, other activities such as admissions and registration may be recommended to the Board of Regents for inclusion under the Division of Student Affairs.

Dr. Ross' wife, Billye, accompanied her husband to Lincoln. However, their children, Mark, 6, and Robin, 5, are staying with their grandparents in Texas, awaiting location of a permanent residence in Lincoln.

Need Extra Money?

Nebraskan Want Ads
5 cents a word; \$1.00 minimum. Ads to be printed in the Summer Nebraskan must be accompanied by the name of the person placing said ad and brought to room 306 Burnett.

Table: BIG 8 MONEY SPENT ON GRANTS-IN-AID 1961-62. Columns: Team, Foot-ball, Basket-ball, Base-ball, Wrestling, Tennis, Golf, Swimming, Totals. Rows: Colorado, Iowa State, Kansas, Kansas State, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Oklahoma State, Totals.

SARTOR JEWELRY advertisement featuring diamond jewelry. Text includes 'Leading our DIAMOND Value Parade', '14K white or natural gold with eleven fine diamonds', and 'SARTOR JEWELRY 1200 "O"'.

Summer Bookshelf advertisement. Text includes 'A meal without wine is a day without sunlight.' and lists books such as 'This Little Band of Prophets', 'Evolution and Man's Progress', and 'The Wisdom of the Supreme Court'.

Advertisement for Goldenrod Stationery Store and Gold's Men's Sportswear. Includes 'QUALITY GREETING CARDS for Every Occasion', 'SUMMERTIME FAVORITE... Easy-Care Slacks', and 'Gold's Men's Sportswear... Balcony'.