

Constitution may appoint four members on a committee such as the Olympic Track and Field Games Committee; the President of the Olympic Association appoints two and the Sports Governing Body two. The President of the N.C.A.A. appoints four members and these twelve may elect the thirteenth. This means of course that with the present set-up the A.A.U. may every four years be represented by nine out of thirteen members on these Games Committees. Mr. Brundage was very fair in his treatment of the college interests. In other words, he did not use his official position as President of the A.A.U. and President of the American Olympic Association to distribute patronage among the A.A.U. men.

II. The Question Today.

The question today is whether the colleges are or should be satisfied with this arrangement. The N.C.A.A. has been recognized by the Olympic Association as the national collegiate body so far as athletics are concerned. Some 300 colleges and universities hold membership in the N.C.A.A. For these and other reasons it seems apparent that if any protest is to be made against the present Olympic set-up that the N.C.A.A. is the proper body as representing the college interests to make this protest. If the N.C.A.A. does not wish to serve in this capacity then undoubtedly sooner or later some other college organization would be asked to represent the collegiate interests in Olympic affairs.

III. Should the Colleges Function as a Separate Entity or Should They Lose Their Identity in the A.A.U?

It is sometimes suggested that if the college men are not satisfied with the A.A.U. domination of Olympic matters they should join the A.A.U. district organizations and thus see that their interests are conserved. During the last eight years the A.A.U. has striven to persuade the colleges to join the A.A.U. and to interest the college athletic leaders in affiliating with the A.A.U. units. After eight years of effort, however, only one college athletic man is president of an A.A.U. district, two or three are district secretaries and perhaps there are three or four college men who represent the college viewpoint but who are not connected with any college organization. Whether it is because the college athletic men are so busy with their own work that they do not have time to assist the A.A.U. or whether it is because they are not interested in the affairs of that other organization, the fact remains that the predominating influence of the A.A.U. is not pro-collegiate. In fact, in some sections it is very distinctly anti-collegiate.

IV. What Further Steps Should be Taken by the Colleges?

It has been suggested that the colleges assume the responsibility of raising adequate funds with which to transport the four teams in which they are primarily interested to the coming Olympic Games and further that these four Olympic Games committees be under the major control and direction of the N.C.A.A. representatives on those important committees.

Further, it has been proposed that steps be taken to the end that in the Olympic Association Meeting next November the colleges may at least be represented by as many voting delegates as the Amateur Athletic Union.