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Athletic discontent growing?

By Tom Grogg

Tom Grogg is a graduate student in physical education at Wisconsin. His emphasis is on sports sociology. He holds a Bachelor and Masters Degree in psychology.

We were born into an unjust system; We are not prepared to grow old in it.

Bernadette Devlin (1969)

The above quote is taken from Jack Scott's controversial book, *The Athlete's Revolution*, and I believe it accurately reflects the sentiment of a small, but growing number of American athletes. Sport as an institution does not and cannot stand in isolation from the other institutions in our society which are being bombarded repeatedly with demands for radical change (e.g., the government, the university, and the military). Indeed, as Scott noted, during the past five years more than 100 colleges and universities have encountered some form of athlete rebellion. Overt dissatisfaction with various aspects of the sport scene, however, has not been limited to the campuses. Athletes participating under the auspices of the American Athletic Union and professional athletes alike have displayed a growing militancy in their relationships with sport bureaucrats and owners.

What are some of the social conditions existing in the sport world which serve as the basis for the increasing dissatisfaction of American athletes?

Since it is extremely difficult, if not down-right naive, to believe that coaches are totally unaware of what is taking place in the lockerroom, we should perhaps begin to question whether or not drug usage is being implicitly condoned as coaches continue to bow fervently to that holy god of winning.

Like most other institutions in this society, sport has a top-down power structure which means that a few people are controlling and manipulating the lives of a great many people, in this case athletes. In 1969, when Sylvester Hodges, black wrestler from Hayward State College, took the mat for his first match in the NCAA college division championships, he was informed that he would not be permitted to wrestle unless he shaved off his pencil-thin moustache. Earlier that year, the NCAA had passed a rule which stated that wrestlers could have no facial hair below the ear lobe, but the rule had not been enforced prior to the championships. Hodges refused on principle to part with the moustache which he had worn since high school and thus was barred from competition. It should be noted that neither he nor any of his fellow athletes had any say whatsoever in developing the rules under which they had to compete.

Despite the high-powered anti-drug ads which the NCAA has sponsored on television, one should not be amazed to learn that university coaches have been recommending that athletes take certain drugs to enhance their ability to perform. Scott reported that Jim Calkins, 1969 co-captain of the University of California football team, and other of his teammates were given anabolic steroids to increase their weight and strength. Unfortunately, the athletes were not informed that the steroids they were taking could possibly have serious side effects.

In addition, several reports have appeared in the media amphetamines (otherwise known as pep pills, bennies, greenies, etc.) by athletes as a means to heighten their performance level during athletic contests. For example, Scott referred to a study done at Berkeley in 1970 which revealed "that approximately half of the Cal players had used or were using amphetamines while playing football." Likewise, a tale on Stanford's 1971 Rose Bowl team claimed in a Look magazine article that half of his teammates took drugs during half-time at the Rose Bowl game in which Stanford defeated Ohio State.

ANOTHER RECENT DEVELOPMENT WHICH I think deserves critical examination is the use of psychologists by coaches as a means to get better performance out of their athletes. Two such psychologists, Bruce Oglivie and Thomas Tutko, have written a book entitled *Problem Athletes and How to Handle Them*, which many coaches have come to consider a valuable tool of the trade.

They also have developed a psychological test from which they derive information to work up psychological analyses on athletes so that coaches will supposedly know what specific things need to be done in dealing with their athletes. Because much of sport has become big business with its overriding requirement of winning, coaches have out of necessity become heavily involved in the business of very consciously manipulating human behavior for their own ends.

Not surprisingly, athletes often end up being slapped with most of the punishment when any breach of established sport rules has taken place. Last year, James McCalister, star football player on UCLA's freshman team, was declared ineligible to play during the 1971 season because he had taken his college entrance exam the previous year on a date not authorized by the NCAA. Because of a mixup on the regularly scheduled test date, UCLA's assistant athletic director had arranged a special make-up test date for him. McCalister did not know that he was violating an NCAA rule by taking the test on the special date. But he, not the institution, suffered most of the consequences for the violation.

More recently, two Minnesota basketball players were suspended by the Big Ten for their role in a fight which broke out during a game against Ohio State. In all likelihood, however, nothing will be done to their coach, just as nothing (at least public) was done to Woody Hayes, head football coach at Ohio State, following his extremely intemperate and unsportsmanlike conduct during a game last fall.

Finally, one other prevalent example of how coaches manipulate and control their athletes can be found on the UW football team, though it exists on other teams as well. In none of the games last fall did the players really control the way their team played the game, primarily

because the coaches were calling all of the plays from the sidelines. Given a situation such as this, the players come very close to being like so many pawns on a chess board.

MOST OF THE REBELLION AMONG UNIVERSITY athletes, except for the protests of the Black athletes, has not moved consciously in the direction of making concrete demands for greater athlete control of sport policy. Nonetheless, these protests have at times definitely affected policy, albeit in temporary ways. At the University of Maryland, Bob Ward, the head football coach, was forced to resign because his players protested that he used inhuman and brutal coaching methods which badly damaged team morale. Likewise at Providence College, the track coach was fired when his team refused to participate because of his attempts to prevent some of the athletes from having a television set in their room. In 1970, the entire basketball team at the University of Detroit stated that it was quitting because the coach failed to recognize and treat them as human beings with human feelings and desires. They claimed his behavior had driven them to the point of psychological depression.

One of the most substantial efforts athletes have made to gain greater control over their lives took place at the University of Florida in 1970. Carlos Alvarez, All-American end on the football team, headed up efforts to establish a formal union of athletes. The intent was to establish a concrete coorganizational means for influencing policy decisions in the athletic department.

"In high school the game was almost entirely fun. Here (at Oklahoma) it's a business. We're supposed to fill that stadium with 60,000 fans and win ... I still love the game, but there's so much pressure, sometimes it makes me wonder."

Steve Owens
1969 Heisman Trophy winner

The protests, however, which by far have created the most concern in the sport establishment have involved Black athletes rebelling against racist policies in university and college athletic programs. The University of Washington, Syracuse, Indiana, Wyoming, Iowa, TCU, Cornell, Oregon State, and the UW are just a few of the institutions which have been openly challenged by the Black athletes.

The white-controlled athletic departments have been indicted as racist because they have not provided Blacks with adequate academic counseling, have forced Blacks to compete against each other at the same playing position to control the number of Blacks on starting teams, have strongly discouraged (sometimes forbidden) interracial dating, have refused Blacks the right to express cultural pride in their race through the wearing of Afro hairstyles, and have shown little concern in the Black athlete's academic progress once his athletic eligibility has expired.

A number of the Black protests have attracted much national attention. For example, in the past two or three years, Black athletes at several universities in the Western Athletic Conference have used various tactics to protest having to compete against Brigham Young University because of the racist policies of the Mormon Church which owns and operates BYU.

Some of these athletes, such as the 14 Black football players at the University of Wyoming, paid a high price for their principled protests. Coach Lloyd Eaton dismissed the Wyoming athletes from the quad because they wore black arm bands when they came to talk with him about the upcoming game against BYU. In justifying his decision, Eaton stated that the players had violated his rule against athletes becoming involved in protest actions as a group. Others, however, have been successful in getting their universities to cut off all athletic competition with BYU. In 1970, a fact-finding commission was set up at Syracuse University to investigate the continuing conflict between several Black football players and Ben Schwarzwald's athletic program. In its findings, the commission accused the athletic department of institutionalized racism because of its lack of sensitivity in dealing with the grievances of its Black athletes.

ALL HAS NOT BEEN WELL EITHER for athletes participating under the auspices of the AAU. In 1969, a number of track and field athletes became very dissatisfied about the poor housing conditions and crowded travel schedule encountered in their overseas competition. To deal with these grievances, they formed a group called the American International Athletes. Hal Connolly, Olympic hammer thrower and one of the group's members, stated that "Athletes are extremely disheartened and disgruntled about their lack of representation in policy making decisions."

In an effort to gain a greater say for athletes, the group presented a number of specific proposals to the AAU which, among other things, called for athletes having a greater voice in selecting athletes, coaches, and officials for their competitive tours, for the establishment of open lines of communication between the AAU and the athletes, for permitting professional athletes in other sports to compete in track as amateurs, and for returning television revenues to local track clubs.

The AAU, however, has apparently made little effort to deal with the athletes' grievances. Last summer at the Pan American Games, complaints once again were made about poor housing conditions. George Young, veteran Olympic long-distance runner, recently stated that he would not wear the AAU patch if he qualified for this summer's Olympic Games. He charged that the AAU was more interested in promoting its organization than in track and field and that the organization did not really look out for the welfare of the athletes.

Although the professional players' associations were not established to function as unions, during the past three or four years, they have been increasingly moved in that

direction, especially, the football players' association. The willingness of the football association to engage in more militant struggle with the owners was perhaps spurred by the efforts of the Teamsters to organize a union of professional players. Thus, in 1968, the association called a brief strike, followed in 1970 by a more protracted strike which threatened to cancel the entire football season.

In both cases, however, the association was primarily concerned with economic issues. Dave Meggyesy, in his book *Out of Their League*, noted that "While it is true that the players are being ripped off compared to the enormous profits most owners are making, in reality the ball players are being paid pretty damn well for six months work. What is wrong with professional football is not that the players are not getting a decent wage, but the dehumanizing conditions they are required to work under."

AT TIMES, ATHLETES HAVE ALSO seized the opportunity to organize themselves in opposition to injustices that exist in our society at large. Many in the sport establishment predictably have responded with the old platitude that sport and politics should not be mixed.

It should not be surprising then that many people got very uptight when Harry Edwards organized the Olympic Project for Human Rights in 1967. The primary goal of the organization was a boycott of the Mexico City Olympics by Black athletes to protest the racist nature of U.S. society. Although the boycott did not really materialize, the intensive organizing efforts prior to the games produced a strong solidarity among many of the Black athletes and resulted in the memorable raised-fist, bowed-head demonstration by Tommie Smith and John Carlos on the victory stand after the 200-meter race.

Ironically, an event which took place at a press conference following the incident clearly demonstrated the absolute necessity and justification for their protest. After pointed and somewhat unfriendly questioning about the incident from an American reporter, Bob Paul, press officer for the U.S. Olympic Committee, remarked sarcastically to the reporter, "You're on the niggers' side aren't you?"

In the spring of 1970 when the U.S. launched its invasion of Cambodia, athletes at a large number of schools expressed their total dismay with this latest expansion of the war by refusing to participate in their upcoming athletic contests. Although the Heptagonal Track and Field Championships in the East took place as scheduled, athletes from all but two of the entered teams joined together in making a strong public statement against the war, racism, and repression. Given the nature of this decidedly political action, athletes from the other two teams, West Point and the Naval Academy, felt obliged to withdraw from the meet just prior to the start of the events.

Similarly, in an unprecedented move, athletes from all of the sport teams at the University of California joined together to publicly issue a strong political statement opposing Nixon's war policies:

"We, the overwhelming majority of California athletes, find that we can no longer live in the so-called 'apolitical atmosphere' which has permeated the athletic community. We find it necessary now to voice our opposition to President Nixon's oppressive policies at home and abroad. We condemn United States activity in Southeast Asia and call for a unilateral withdrawal of all United States forces in Southeast Asia. Furthermore, we call for a reconstitution of American universities as centers against the war."

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With President Nixon spending nearly as much time talking to football players as to his Cabinet, it has become increasingly obvious that big-time athletics is more than just a national pastime. It has become a national religion. And it is a phenomenon that a small but growing group of people is finding hard to accept.

Shabby ethics, racism, sexism, illegal drug usage, unnecessary violence, mixed-up priorities, widespread hypocrisy, exploitation of the athlete in general. That's what this vocal minority is yelling at the Sports Establishment.

This week's Monday magazine deals with such accusations as they apply to athletics at Wisconsin. It is, of course, impossible to satisfy all viewpoints on every issue. What we've tried to do is at least present the issues through the words of local sports personalities. Unfortunately, lack of space and deadlines forced us to cut entire stories. Any leanings in selection of articles is unintentional; it is, however, usually the minority which is most vocal during controversy. Indeed, some people were unwilling to express themselves.

We encourage response, especially from athletes, to any stories in the issue. Hopefully, the future will allow us to continue and start new dialogues.

The editor of this issue was Jim Cohen.

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'Don't Call Me Mountain'

Former Sports BMOC

Turns to Jesus

"I am sure that there are many individuals who will read this and laugh, but that is to be expected. But I want you to know this, that when I get down on my knees and pray for all the people who are searching in places where there are no answers that can be found, I weep out loud and cry unashamedly for you because I have been there before. I found no answers either."



By Mike Mayer

Mike Mayer is a two-year letterman on the Wisconsin football team. When not injured, Mayer has started at defensive tackle.

When I was asked to write this article for the Cardinal, I thought of writing a devastating tirade condemning the ills of intercollegiate athletics.

I thought of blasting the Big Ten Conference for prostituting itself and its former athlete—protecting—doctrines in favor of the eleventh game, freshman eligibility, and possibly the redshirting policy, all three of which I see as outrageous examples of exploitation. I thought that maybe I should point to intercollegiate athletics and recognize it for what it has become: an out and out semi-professional farm system, with athletes on the short end of the payroll, serving to feed professional athletics while being easily hidden behind a facade of rah-rah, school spirit, and country.

Even at the risk of being branded un-American and subversive, I thought of comparing the similarities between football and war and of the striking paradox of a country that cries and demonstrates for peace and yet flocks to the arenas of college and professional football amid the barbaric ritual of alcohol-soaked shouts of "Kill em!" and "Murder the bastards!"

IT IS TRUE: the shining ideal of the "big time" that I possessed as a freshman is definitely tarnished and soiled. Tears well-up in my eyes as I realize that this is only to be expected, for eventually the pure ideologies that form such a worthwhile past as athletic endeavors are replaced by lesser values that promise success. This success is measured on society's barometer of success, which measures in terms of money, won-lost records and scores rather than the beauty of cooperation, unity of purpose and excitement of participation.

But then, my dismay and disappointment are short-lived because football has taken the backseat, if not the trunk in my life, as I put it back into its proper perspective.

It is an extra-curricular activity and a means to an end now, rather than an end in itself. No longer do I find it necessary to live for football and rationalize the way I conducted myself on and off the field in my seemingly endless pursuit to establish a reputation for myself and endeavor myself in the harts of tavernkeepers across the campus as I strived to be that bigoted, insensitive clod called "Mountain." I can now see myself for what I was: an egotistical moron trying to play the role of big man on Campus.

Why did I change? How did I realize that my former life was leading to a dead end? That's what I've decided to write about. It's foolishness to expose problems and then have no answers to all the problems that man has brought upon himself through his rebelliousness and sinfulness. The answers are in Jesus Christ.

I SINCERELY WANT to share in what I have learned

and experienced, for I truly believe in what Jesus Christ has done in my life ("What causes wars, and what cases fighting among you? Is it not your passions that are at war in your members?" James 4:1).

When I arrived on campus in the fall of '69, I desired greatly to be a personality that people would talk about. I wanted to be a living legend. Throughout my freshman year, I seemed to be fulfilling that desire. I practically lived at the Amber Grid from Thursday through Saturday and not a week went by that I wasn't drunk, obnoxious and totally incorrigible. Some of the things I did bordered on the depraved.

Well, spring football soon rolled around. At a team meeting that spring a group of athletes called Athletes in Action told of their personal relationships with Jesus Christ. Needless to say, I thought they were a bunch of idiots. I thought, "What the heck, I'm third string offensive tackle, maybe God can make me play better," so I talked to one of the guys later that week.

He told me about a better way of life, a life with purpose and meaning. He explained it in four major points:

(1) GOD LOVES YOU and has a plan for your life if you submit your will to His: ("For God so loved the world that He gave his only begotten Son, that Whosoever believes in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." John 3:16).

2) Man's problem is that since he is given freedom of choice, more often than not man does things his own way. The result is sin and separation from God. ("For all have sinned, and come short of the glory of God." Roman 3:23).

So man through the ages has tried to bridge this gap through good works, religion, philosophy and morality, all without success.

3) God provides a savior, His Son Jesus Christ who died in remission of our sins. He is God's only provision for salvation. ("Jesus said to him, "I am the way, the truth and the life: no man comes to the Father but by me." John 14:6).

4) Finally, man must make a choice, either to believe God at His word or not. ("Behold, I stand at the door and knock; if any man hears my voice and receives me, I will come into him." Revelation 3:20).

I WAS BAFFLED. I had always considered myself a Christian. I went to church on Sundays, regardless of what I did on Saturday. Just who did this guy think he was? Anyway, I thought, I'd give it a try--after all, what did I have to lose?

Surely God would give me everything I wanted. So I sat back and waited for God to take over my life. But, as I was to find out later, the key to accepting Christ is recognizing your sins and surrendering the rest of your life to Him.

Nothing much changed during the summer. I was still the same person and it wasn't until fall that I was to learn what the true meaning of "Christian" was.

We started the football season. Midway into the season I was reading my press clippings, contemplating the greatness I would most certainly achieve, when Gary Buss came up to me and asked me if I would like to come

to a Bible study.

"What?" I just couldn't believe it. "You've got to be kidding," I told him, but he was very persistent and I finally agreed, if only to find out why he didn't come down to the Amber Grid anymore. We used to drink together.

IT WAS A Monday night and Gary picked me up and we went over to the Training Room in the Stadium. Tom Carter, the assistant trainer, Dave Zink, basketball, Mark Larson, track, and Neill Graff and a few other guys were there. "Oh, Wow!, I said to myself, "Get me outta here!"

We read in the book of John and I couldn't help noticing something different about these guys. They were really sincere! They really believed it! Thanks to Gary's persistence and the Lord's help I went to most of the meetings and a few get-togethers sponsored by the Navigators, an interdenominational Christian organization.

I really began to see that these people, true believers and not the Sunday Christians that I was used to seeing and, once was, had answers. They had purpose. They had a source of strength and spirit beyond what I realized. They had a personal relationship with Jesus Christ, and it was later at a weekend Navigator's Conference that I gave my life to Jesus Christ.

My life since then has been a continual growing and maturing process in my walk with Christ. Although I most certainly have failed him many times, it is evident of His everlasting love that He has never let me down. I am constantly awaiting with eager anticipation being with my Lord Jesus for the rest of eternity.

I AM SURE that there are many individuals who will read this and laugh, but that is to be expected. But I want you to know this, that when I get down on my knees and pray for all the people who are searching in places where there are no answers that can be found, I weep out loud and cry unashamedly for you because I have been there before. I found no answers either.

When people tell me that Jesus Christ is a crutch or an escape from the real issues of life, I can only say that maybe you should read the accounts of His life in the Bible. If being mocked, beaten and killed and not whimpering, knowing beforehand what was going to happen, and if dying on a cross and forgiving those who murdered you is no facing up to life, then what is? I have lost many of my friends because of my new life in Christ, but I pray for them even more because I truly love them.

I can only tell you what I believe.

I believe:

I cannot be saved by foreign policies.

I cannot be saved by sexual revolution.

I cannot be saved by the gross national product.

I cannot be saved by nuclear deterrents.

I cannot be saved by aldermen, priests, artists, plumbers, city planners, social engineers, not by the World Buddhist Association.

Nor by Hitler nor by Joan of Arc nor by angels and archangels nor by powers and denominations.

I can only be saved by Jesus Christ.

--Daniel Berrigan.

Playground basketball--urban art

By Jimmy Koretz

Playground games are so much more fun than college games. The people on the playground are playing primarily for the enjoyment of the physical activity, and that's what athletics should be all about...Athletics can be such a

beautiful thing. It's a shame to have to keep score. In fact, it's a shame to have to keep score on anything in life.

Will Hetzel
former basketball player
University of Maryland

Jimmy Koretz is a staff writer for the Daily Cardinal.

TONITE THE HALL GROOVES

HALLMARK
HALL OF FAME
PRESENTS

LOVE.
LOVE.
LOVE.



Amidst a swirl of Vaseline commercials, public relations gimmicks, play-off moola, and stylish uniforms, basketball fans are finding it harder to appreciate the beauty and togetherness which has always been synonymous with the sport.

But there still remains an unadulterated haven for pure basketball lovers where "hoops" remains a religion and square-metal backboards and Converse sneakers are considered sacred-- the playground.

"WE PLAYED ALL the time on weekends--other times right after school," recalls Wisconsin's Leon Howard, a polished producer of the New York City playgrounds. "The weather didn't matter much. During the winter we'd shovel off the snow and shoot with our gloves on."

Howard began his schoolyard education at the tender age of eleven, when he began trucking over to P.S. 99 with a basketball tucked under his arm. By the time Howard was thirteen, he had grown enough (5-11), and become good enough to realize the dream of any young schoolyard products--a chance to play with the big guys.

"I got away with it--I held my own," Howard recalls with a grin. "I always wanted to play against older guys. My friends used to say I'd get killed. Bit even if they kill you, that's the only way you get better. And besides that, it was fun."

Before long, Howard had graduated to genuine schoolyard superstar status, while at the same time making his mark in high school where he, Minnesota's Ron Behagen, and L.I.U.'s Walt Jones helped make DeWitt Clinton the top basketball power in the city.

BUT IN THE PROCESS of becoming a heavily-recruited high school All-American, Howard still remained loyal to the schoolyard, his playground cronies, and the deep friendships formed on the asphalt.

"We stayed on our side of the Bronx or went down to Manhattan every weekend," Howard recalls. "we used to call Behagen to get his boys up. I was almost a ritual, meeting them and going to play downtown."

Howard sees playground ball as an example of athletics which exists for the participant. "The big difference between organized competition and schoolyard ball is that you're more loose in the playground--you don't have all the pressure on you. You can twirl, tryout behind-the-back passes, do a little bit of everything. "But we always played to win," Howard explains. "If you don't play to win, you have to wait an hour or two before you can play again. Sometimes you have 50 guys in front of you."

EVEN THOUGH HOWARD admits he has sharpened his defensive skills and has built himself up at Wisconsin, he still feels that any new skills he acquires are a result of his summer visits to the schoolyards.

"I improve more playing two months in the schoolyard than I do here," Howard confesses. "I get to play guard in the schoolyard (at 6-5), can try out different shots, and perfect other things I can never do here."

Besides the obvious development of basketball skills and long lasting friendships which result from playground ball, the schoolyard also serves the purpose of steering basketball-minded youngsters away from drug addiction.

"There's no telling where I'd be if not for basketball," Howard admits. "When I was twelve or thirteen, I saw people smoking; but then I started playing basketball and couldn't smoke or I'd have no wind. I didn't want to get into the wrong crowd and endanger my future. Anyway, after playing basketball all day, you were too tired to do anything else."

NOWADAYS, HOWARD IS concerned with different things--his family, his studies, a possible pro career, and his strong attachment to the schoolyards is slowly dissolving.

"I kind of miss it, but not too much anymore," Howard said. "During the summer I still play every day, working with little kids and helping them develop skills. I learn new skills when I go back, but, here I'm working towards a goal. I don't miss the schoolyards as much as if I were thirteen and wanted to go back to they boys."

But this is a different Leon Howard talking, an older, more mature one with different priorities. To Howard, the playgrounds are just a memory, but for thousands of ghetto kids it's still their life. A life which offers few healthy alternatives.

"In the city, there aren't too many open fields," Howard laughs. "It seems like basketball is the thing. You're the boss if you can play ball."

Open Membership Meeting

UNITED FACULTY

Speaker: Professor James McKay
Faculty Bargaining Team, Oakland
(Michigan) University

Topic: "Bargaining, Striking,
Winning: The Story of the
Oakland University Collective
Bargaining Contract."

Discussion of Collective Bargaining
Contract for the Madison
Campus will follow.

8:00 p.m., Tuesday, Feb. 8
Memorial Union



John Jardine

Jim Young is a staff writer for the Daily Cardinal.

Contrary to popular belief, slavery in the United States was not eliminated in 1863 when Abraham Lincoln issued his Emancipation Proclamation. While it no longer flourishes on the level that it did in the 18th and 19th centuries, slavery is still a legal operation in America, openly and enthusiastically supported by millions. If John Brown knew what was going on, he would turn over in his grave.

Several times a year, representatives from various million dollar businesses meet in New York or Chicago to choose their new "slaves." They no longer want the man who can pick cotton or tobacco the quickest; in this modern day form of slavery, they carefully pick the one with the fastest pair of legs, the one with the quick, deceptive moves, the one who can throw a long pass to a streaking receiver, the one who can hit 20 foot jumpers consistently, or the one who can hit a ball 400 feet.

FOR THE OWNERS of professional sports clubs, the people they pick up in the draft will make them or break them. They are consistently on the lookout for another Johnny Unitas, Oscar Robertson, or Frank Robinson; the athlete who can bring some victories and the resulting money to a floundering franchise. And they're trying to do it as cheaply as possible.

There's a reason why athletes like Duane Thomas, Calvin Hill and Vida Blue are referred to as "real finds" by club officials; they are the ones who were relatively unknown and signed for little money. It makes one wonder where all those huge profits are going when the winter of the Cy Young Award is earning \$15,000, a paltry sum for a professional athlete. But the cheaper it is to sign a player, the more money the owners have to line their pockets with.

ONE OF THE BIGGEST booms to the owners of pro football teams was the merger of the old National and American football Leagues and the creation of a combined draft. Congress had to grant special conditions to the owners so not to violate the Sherman Anti-trust Act, and in so doing, put a stamp of approval on this modern day version of the slave trade. But more importantly for the owners, the merger effectively eliminated the bidding war that had existed and drastically undermined the player's bidding power.

Gene Calhoun, a Madison attorney and Big Ten official, has represented athletes in the past and considers the merger disastrous for the players.

"Since the merger, a boy can't play with the team he wants to play with. If he wants to play, he has to play with

the team they tell him to play for," explains Calhoun. "The athletes have lost their bargaining power. You'd be surprised with what some players are playing for. The reserves on the teams are playing for 15...16...17,000 dollars."

Once the athlete has received the somewhat dubious honor of being selected in the pros' meat market, he still has to face the general manager of the team and negotiate a contract. With all the factors that are influential in an athlete's decision, more and more of them have gone to an agent for help.

AGENTS CAN BE put into one of two radically different categories. First is the agent who is genuinely interested in helping the athlete receive what he is worth. The others are what are commonly referred to as the "Flesh Peddlers." They are the ones who are in it to make the quick buck, having little regard for the athlete.

Wisconsin football coach John Jardine described the "Flesh Peddlers" as, "The people who make slaves of the athlete and reap the profits of his athletic ability."

"The unsuspecting athlete will be enticed by little gifts and the belief that he will become a rich man while someone else handles all his financial affairs," continued 10% on every dollar they earn in any capacity for the next three years. They will live on a monthly allotment and have absolutely no say in the disposition of their monies."

"In short, the agent has no personal interest in their

"In short, the agent has no personal interest in their wellbeing, and is in business solely to make money off the talent of his client," Jardine concluded. "There are many little details of these contracts which the athlete fails to have completely explained, and only realizes their shortcomings after it is too late. The gross injustices done to these young men is appalling and it is high time something is done to see that they are stopped."

ONE PERSON WHO IS trying to do something is Calhoun. He prefers not to be referred to as an 'agent' but as an lawyer, approaching the contract as an attorney would any other legal matter. He refused to take a percentage cut for his help, charging only enough to reimburse him for the time spent on the job.

"The team is trying to sign the boy, not his agent," explained Calhoun. "The boy is the one who earns the money, why should he give it to me?"

But more importantly, he takes a genuine interest in the athlete, something few 'agents' are willing to do. His primary purpose is advising the athletes of their true value; while it may seem easy, there are a lot of factors that enter into his evaluations.

Calhoun has to take a careful look at the team that did the drafting, the financial capabilities of the team

"The Flesh Peddlers are the people who make slaves of the athlete and reap the profits of his athletic ability . . .

The agent has no personal interest in their well-being and is in business solely to make money off the talent of his client."

— John Jardine

By Jim Young

(although the teams are seldom in a state where they have to declare bankruptcy), the other draft picks for that year, who retires, and what happens to the established players that are ahead of him. With trades and retirements there is always the possibility that there will be more money available for signing draftees, and the athlete can command a higher price. With so much facing an athlete, it is little wonder that the natural reaction is one of awe and bewilderment.

"Most athletes don't know what they can get," said Calhoun.

THE PROS ARE EAGER to get the draftee's signature as soon as possible, they like to fix their rosters quickly and enjoy the feeling of knowing they own an athlete, and that can create a lot of problems.

When an athlete signs a pro contract, he loses not only his eligibility in all college sports, but also his scholarship. Calhoun doesn't agree with that NCAA rule ("If the boys give you their services, you ought to give them something," he said.), but it does give him another bargaining point. If the athlete is going to give up his free education by signing early, the pros ought to compensate him for it; but the very idea of an athlete completing his education is important to Calhoun.

"If the pro team is not willing to invest more than 500 to a 1000 dollars for the boy to give up college or a summer job to try out, it may not be worth it," claimed Calhoun. "Education is a lot more definite than sports. The primary reason a boy pleads is to establish himself and make a living. If he is one of the lower draft choices, he may be better off staying in school and getting an education."

CALHOUN FEELS THE reason for the poor treatment of the lower draft choices is, "They (the pros) don't take an interest in the kids they don't have a lot of money invested in."

Despite the benefits that some athletes receive from the draft, the higher choices in particular, it's hard to justify the draft as little more than a human meat market athletes are forced to suffer through if they hope to play professional athletics in this country. There is the option of skipping off to Canada, but few have taken that route. And as a lawyer, Calhoun has some other doubts about the draft.

"There's a real strong possibility it's illegal," he claimed. "There's some evidence, but I don't have the time or resources to challenge it."

It would seem that the professional sports establishment doesn't intend to do much either. They can presently get cheap labor that makes a bundle for them, and who really cares what Abe said about freeing the slaves.

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'Football, meet Democracy;

Democracy, meet Football'

By Patrick McGilligan

Patrick McGilligan is Editor-in-Chief of the Daily Cardinal.

WILLITS, Ca.—George Davis, a modest 45-year-old high school football coach from an obscure northern California town, has a unique formula for winning. It isn't easy, and it doesn't always work, but Davis, mentor for the Willits High School football team, thinks "democrach" is worth a try.

"Don't get me wrong," Davis says. "I like to win. But football is fun and it has to be fun."

Probably the only arrangement of its kind in the country, squad members of the Willits High School football team elect by team ballot the starting lineup before each Willits High football game. In other matters as well—in practice, training and strategy sessions—team members are encouraged to question traditional coaching decisions and formulate by democratic vote alternate game policies. It isn't exactly the Vince Lombardi ethic, but it's good and true football nonetheless.

"It's what you would term 'club football' as opposed to 'professional football,'" Davis contends.

DAVIS' SYSTEM HAS a good record. When he coached at nearby St. Helena High School for two years before temporarily retiring in 1965 to return to college, his team compiled an astounding 45-0 record and a cherished reputation for obliterating time-honored opponents.

Three years ago, Davis returned to high school football coaching, this time at Willits High School, a school of approximately 500 students. Willits High had its strong points before Davis arrived, but none of those strong points was football. Nevertheless, during his first year as field general at Willits, the previously lackluster Willits High pigskin brigade unexpectedly copped the local conference championship for the first time.

All due credit can be ascribed to the "Davis system."

"THE POINT IS that they need to learn that they are wrong," he said recently, discussing his novel approach of

democratic self-coaching. "They don't need me to tell them that they are wrong. They need to learn for themselves. That's what school is all about."

The Willits High football team isn't quite as successful nowadays. They win a few and they lose a few, like any other normal football team. "Different kind of kids," Davis explains, but the "Davis system" remains intact.

A person joining the team for the first time may choose the initial position for which he wishes to tryout. If he chooses an offensive position, the coach is permitted to assign him to a defensive position of Davis's choice. If the person chooses a defensive position, the coach is permitted to assign the player to an offensive position.

Those who make the final roster are chosen by team vote two days before every game. It used to be that they were chosen by team vote one day before every game. That was before Davis once misguessed the team choice for quarterback, and was forced to start a quarterback who hadn't had adequate practice with the team.

"That was a real coaching error," he admits. "I was real remiss."

DURING THE GAMES themselves, Davis retains the last word. "There's a lot of decisions that have to be made immediately and I make them and nobody questions it," he said. "We argue a lot but we never argue in practice and we never argue in a game."

But even in the games, the "Davis system" rejects the image of the football player as an unthinking cog in a machine.

The Willits High players, for example, substitute themselves in and out of games, choosing the moments during which they need rest. And the Willits quarterback always has the option of disregarding the usual sideline admonitions of the coach.

"All I do is send in plays," Davis said. "I don't send in many and he (the quarterback) does have the option of discarding it if he thinks they won't work."

The football coach at a small high school in California runs his team by giving the players control.

DAVIS HAS ACHIEVED a bit of local and national fame with his peculiar brand of football, but he still finds that the crowds generally treat him the same as most football coaches. "If you win," he said, "they react great. If you lose . . ."

But more importantly, his high school football players evince an unusual degree of commitment to the concept of the "team." "They have a definite feeling of responsibility for the loss," Davis noted. "And I think that's good."

A 1950 graduate of the University of Southern California with a BA in Anthropology, Davis was a starting center for the Trojan team during the waning years of the 40's decade. As a matter of fact, it was at USC where Davis received the inspiration for the method he "just thought up."

During scrimmages, Davis says, he tackled with ease the starting and second string fullbacks on the squad, but there was one 230 lb. runner that Davis just couldn't stop—the third string fullback. Davis always wondered how the USC coach could make such a mistake as to place this fearsome player safely on the third string, and he vowed then and there that he would always consult his players on roster assignments.

"I THOUGHT THAT maybe 40 hours were better than one," he said.

And so the USC graduate labors unbeknownst in the California hinterlands, experimenting in his own small way with the intricacies of democracy. Success hasn't been outstanding—at least recently. And, although Davis seems to think his system would work fine in the colleges and perhaps even in the pros, there has been no great acclamation by his fellow coaches and no great conversion to the "Davis system." Even in Willits High, there are still nonbelievers.

"Sometimes," Davis confided, his steady voice betraying briefly a small tinge of pride, "my assistant coach thinks I'm nuts."

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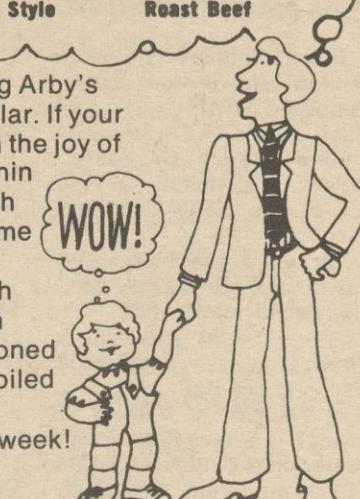
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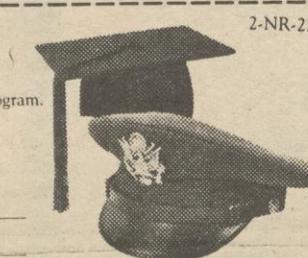
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View from the end of the bench

By Jim DeCremer

Jim DeCremer is a former member of the Wisconsin basketball team and a current graduate student at Wisconsin.

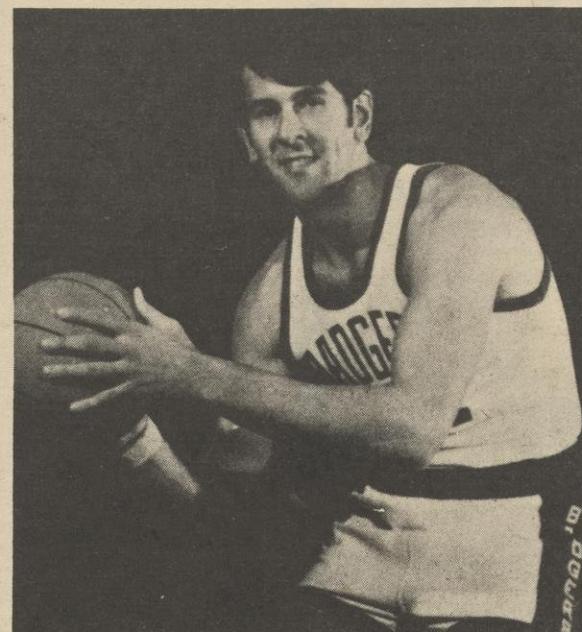
It was late in the Indiana game last year and I was occupying my customary seat on the bench. I made sure not to sit on the end; that might be construed as open hostility towards the coach. Nor did I sit near the coach; that might be construed oppositely. I had a comfortable buffer from both ends from which I might spend my time gazing at the pom-pom girls, the band, or the stands in general. Occasionally, I'd wink or wave to a friend I'd happened to catch the eye of; after all there was no way I'd have to worry about the game. I had made my appearance in warm-ups and had, by self-acclaim, been high scorer and rebounder. I felt assured that the extent of my participation in today's game would consist of passing the water bottle down or giving a reassuring slap on the butt to one of my teammates.

Glen Richgels, the starting center had the situation well in hand and was performing even beyond his wildest dreams. He was hustling, rebounding, blocking shots and scoring with such incredible effectiveness that even the coach was cheering. On top of all this he was doing it against Gorgeous George McGinnis, easily the biggest, strongest, baddest mother ever to bounce a ball on our antiquated court.

THE GAME CONTINUED, neither team gaining much of an edge until a highly irregular turn of events saw me alerted from a heated discussion as to which cheer leader had the nicest legs and inserted into the game for the fouled-out Richgels.

I went into a massive heart seizure and only the magic incantation uttered by coach brought me out of it: "Don't foul and don't fall down." With these confidence-instilling words fresh in my mind I promptly went out on the court and blundered through the rest of the game. By divine intervention and some fortuitous bounces of the ball we won. I was in orgasmic ecstasy, I had actually played in a game that we weren't winning or losing by 20 points. Ripley's believe it or not would immortalize me.

After the game in a local establishment, consuming copious amounts of adult beverages, I thought about the game and just what it meant. Was it providence that I had played? Was it poetic justice that I had longed for after languishing on the bench for four years? Or was it the



"All I wanted was to play ball and become a star. I wanted to become an all Big Ten player and wanted to have people ask me for my autograph. What a slam to the ego when it wasn't realized."

realization of dreams and aspirations that had somehow become distorted and misplaced during four years of frustration?

I decided to take my day's experience, put it away, save it and look back on it fondly with pride but with a little foolishness too. I had come here to play ball and at one time was sure I had it made. Prospectives were nonexistent and all I wanted was to play ball and become a "star." I wanted to become an all Big Ten ball player and I wanted to have people ask for my autograph. What a slam to the ego when it wasn't realized.

FOR EVERY PERSON who reaches the status of superstar or becomes loved by fans, there are dozens of others who wish and dream of a day when the applause is for them or the reporter comes to interview them just like

they had in high school. They're relegated to the bench and sit with smoldering emotions as they watch, knowing they have something to contribute. It must be accepted, though. It's part of the thrill-of-victory-and-agony-of-defeat syndrome athletes seem to share.

Reality exists for me in terms of acceptance, acceptance of me by others and acceptance of me by myself. I realized why I sat on the bench and though it was painful it nevertheless existed. The individual who blames it entirely on the coach or on himself is equally wrong. Athletics is the dynamic interaction of a thousand variables within a person and how they interact with a thousand more variables from every teammate and coach. It's a situation where the total exists as a greater amount than the sum of the individual parts.

Athletes are not an amorphous blob of indefinable motivations and emotions. They're individuals who live like anyone else, with desires, frustrations and anxiety. They compete for as many reasons as there are athletes and they all want to be accepted for what they are. Some, however, prefer to be accepted for what they WERE, as high school stardom cannot be repeated in college. For these people, athletics brings mostly frustration.

FANS ARE ALWAYS so hard on bench warmers when they screw-up. What do they think? That we're purposely trying to screw up? Maybe it's because we try so hard that we blow it. I realize that fans have a right to expect performance from athletes but by the same token think of this: usually we're put into the game when everyone else is warmed up and going full speed while we're having trouble getting up from the bench because we're so stiff, or we're put in for a first-stringer, who's practiced all week on the opposition's game plan while we may have gotten to run through it twice.

It's damn tough being a scrub and a bench warmer and we're probably a little insane to go through with it, but we do! I can personally vouch for the fact that some of those basketball workouts are specifically designed to kill people or at least mangle them a little.

Have some compassion and empathize a little with the obscure man on the bench. He's really a thinking, intelligent human being with feelings and emotions. He's as much a part of the team as he's allowed to be and philosophical arguments as to why he's there or why he's playing aren't for you to make. Don't criticize until you understand.

Discontent?

(continued from page 1)

Last year, following the U.S. directed invasion of Laos, more than 60 athletes here at the UW signed a petition which called for a meeting of athletes to formulate a group position on this new development in the war. A number of the athletes were clearly shocked and dismayed at Nixon's duplicity in talking about peace while at the same time expanding the war. Unfortunately, only a small number of athletes attended the meeting with those present deciding not to take a public position as a group.

THE RECENT PROTESTS BOTH IN AND OUTSIDE of the athletic world appear to have signaled a change in basic attitudes toward sport, among both athletes and nonathletes. In the past year, a number of alumni magazines have printed articles telling about star athletes that no longer had a desire to compete in in-

(continued on page 10)

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THE ATHLETIC BOARD

Composition and Authority

A BASIC GUIDE

By Rod Uphoff

Rod Uphoff is a three-year member of the Wisconsin basketball team majoring in political science. The following is the reprint of one of seven chapters from a seminar thesis entitled "Control of Intercollegiate Athletics at Wisconsin: Does the Athletic Board Constitute Effective Control?"

This excerpt is a relatively small part of the 90-page thesis which does an excellent job of explaining and analyzing the theoretical and practical roles of the Wisconsin Athletic Board. Please excuse any references to other parts of the thesis.

The Athletic Board has not changed very much since its creation in 1932. Although the Board now consists of 9 regular members and a number of ex-officio members, it operates basically with the same powers and functions as it did forty years ago. I would like to first discuss the different groups represented on the Athletic Board, noting the relevant changes made since 1932, before turning to the Board's functions and authority. Finally, I will try to describe the workings of the Athletic Department as led by the Athletic Director and its relationship with the Athletic Board.

The Athletic Board meets regularly once a month, although special meetings can be, and are, held. There are nine regular members of the Board as stated in the *Laws and Regulations of the University of Wisconsin*. These members include: four faculty members appointed by the Chancellor in conjunction with the University Committee, two alumni members appointed by the Alumni Association, the President of the Student Athletic board, one student appointed by the Student Senate of the Wisconsin Student Association (WSA) and the Faculty Representative appointed by the Chancellor in conjunction with the University Committee and approved by the Regents. The Board members are appointed annually in June and each appointment is subject to confirmation by the Board of Regents. Although these are the only voting members, a number of other individuals attend the meetings. The Athletic Director and the Business Manager of the Athletic Department have always been non-voting members of the Board. Similarly, since 1969, there have been a number of other non-voting, ex-officio members of the Athletic Board. The reasons for and the roles of these ex-officio members will be discussed later. Finally, it should be noted that anyone who wants can attend the Athletic Board meetings. Before 1969, the Athletic Board had held closed meetings. But following a Regent mandate that opened all University meetings to the press, the Athletic Board was forced to discontinue its practice of closed meetings. The Athletic Board found that open meetings, however, resulted in complications and sticky situations, particularly when athletic department personnel were being discussed. Thus the Athletic Board decided to hold an executive session, closed to the press and public, following every regular meeting. This executive session was justified as the only proper place to discuss such problems as the hiring and firing of personnel.

The largest group represented on the Athletic Board is the faculty. The four faculty members together with the Faculty Representative constitute a majority of the voting members of the Board. It is absolutely essential that the faculty does have this majority if the Conference's fundamental principle of faculty control is to be preserved. The faculty members were originally appointed by the President in conjunction with the University Committee. As the University grew and the President's responsibilities multiplied, it became expedient to transfer this responsibility to the Chancellor when the first Chancellor was named in 1965. The Chancellor is still obliged to consult with the University Committee before making his selections. Professor Arno Lenz, present Chairman of the Athletic Board and an engineering professor, serves as an example of the typical faculty member chosen. Professor Lenz did not apply or seek a position on the Athletic Board rather, as he put it, "out of the blue I was asked to serve." Professor Lenz noted that the Chancellor looks for individuals with an interest in athletics. The Chancellor, like the President before him, also seeks to have a diversified group of faculty members on the Board. For example, the present Athletic Board includes faculty members from the Agriculture, History, Medical and Engineering Departments.

The Faculty Representative holds a special position on the Athletic Board. As Professor Frank Remington, Wisconsin's current Faculty Representative, pointed out, although the Faculty Representative is a voting member of the Board, he is primarily concerned with representing the Wisconsin viewpoint at the Conference Meetings. Thus, he is much more involved with questions that affect the entire Big

Ten Conference rather than just the athletic affairs at Wisconsin. Each Faculty Representative serves, just as his title indicates, as the representative of his school's faculty. As the Conference rules state "the ultimate authority in the Conference itself resides in the Faculty Representative." Hence the Faculty Representatives are the men who make faculty control a reality by passing the needed regulations to govern intercollegiate athletics at the Conference level. Working with the Faculty Representatives at the Conference level are the Athletic Directors of the ten universities. In 1926, the Conference organized the Athletic Directors into a body to run Conference meets and tournaments. Since that time, the Athletic Directors have come to play a very significant role in the Conference's work. The Faculty Representatives continue to possess the legislative authority, particularly regarding matters such as Conference membership and eligibility for competition. But the Faculty Representatives have delegated authority in certain areas to a Joint Group of Faculty Representatives and Athletic Directors. Not only some legislative authority, but all administrative action is handled by the Directors of Athletics along with the Commissioner of the Conference. The *Handbook of the Intercollegiate Conference* notes that "the Directors of Athletics, together with the Commissioner, constitute the administrative organization directing the athletic programs in their institutions under the legislation of the Conference." Even though his responsibilities may be fewer, it is obvious that the Faculty Representative still has his hands full attending to Conference matters. The Faculty Representative is likely to be more

intimately involved with the Athletic Director and less likely to be such an active member of the Athletic Board. It should be noted that the Chairman of the Athletic Board also has a rather special relationship with the Athletic Director. The Chairman, a faculty member, spends more time on Board issues and hence works closely with the Athletic Director. As Professor Lenz observed, he and the Athletic Director work out many minor problems without having to take them before the Board. Further, the Athletic Director consults the Chairman of the Athletic Board regarding the interpretations of Board policies as problems arise. If there is any indecision about bringing an issue before the Board, the Athletic Director may seek the Chairman's advice and personal view before deciding to raise an issue before the Board. The Chairman of the Athletic Board also serves as a liaison between the Athletic Department and the Chancellor's office. Lenz mentioned that he frequently consults with the Vice-Chancellor and Chancellor about athletic affairs. Professor Lenz feels that the appointment of Robert Bell as Assistant Athletic Director may lessen the Chairman's liaison responsibilities.

The Faculty Representative was not always a voting member of the Athletic Board. It was only with the appointment of an eighth member to the Board in 1969 that the Faculty Representative was given the right to vote. This was a necessary step since the Athletic Board has to be committee with a majority of faculty members to insure faculty control. Without the additional vote of the Faculty Representative, the faculty would have lost that majority.

It was the appointment of a student member to the Athletic Board in 1969 that necessitated the granting of voting rights as a Board member to the Faculty Representative. The decision to appoint a student member to the Athletic Board was taken in conjunction with another important change dealing with the number and manner of alumni appointments to the Board. These changes were implemented following a very interesting and revealing series of events. In March of 1968, Professor Douglas Osterheld published a report prepared for the Chancellor's office. The Osterheld Report, entitled, "A Review of the Operations of the Division of Intercollegiate Athletics," was a critical analysis of the deteriorating financial situation of the Athletic Department. In his report, Osterheld noted, among other things, that "there appears to be only a rather distant alliance between the Wisconsin Alumni Association and the Athletic Department at this time." In Osterheld's opinion, the Alumni Association was a valuable and highly desirable ally that the Athletic Department would be wise to court. Osterheld went on to call for a "review of the role and reporting relationship of the Athletic Board since it appears theirs is an unnecessarily difficult position with respect to the Division of Intercollegiate Athletics, the Administration of the Madison Campus, Central Administration and the Board of Regents, the faculty, students and the general public in their dual role of having responsibility for both policy and business operations." The Osterheld Report was mildly critical of both the Athletic Department and the Athletic Board for its inactivity and inefficiency in solving the financial problems of the Athletic Department.

The alumni and general public were certainly not pleased with the athletic situation at Wisconsin in 1968. Not only was the Athletic Department operating in the red, but worse from the alumni and public's point of view was the fact that Wisconsin's athletic teams were doing so poorly. The alumni clamored for new blood to snap the Wisconsin athletic program out of its lethargic state.

In June of 1968, the Board of Regents passed a resolution asking the faculty to consider a rules change whereby the Alumni Association would be granted the privilege of submitting their choices for the alumni positions on the Athletic Board. The existing procedure for selecting the alumni members of the Board consisted of the Chancellor (previously the President) choosing two representatives from a panel of six nominees presented by the Alumni Association. It is likely that alumni pressure for change provided the impetus for this resolution. The Athletic Board at this time also invited four prominent alumni groups to send a representative to future Athletic Board meetings in order to increase the communication between the Board and the alumni.

The alumni continued to press for a more active role on the Athletic Board in order to use the Board to bring about changes in the athletic program at the University. As invited, the Executive Director of the University of Wisconsin Foundation, the President of the "W" Club, the President of the Student Aid Foundation and the Executive Director of the Wisconsin Alumni Association all attended the Athletic Board meetings in the fall of 1968. There was much confusion, however, as to what their roles actually were. Arlie Mucks, Executive Director of the Wisconsin Alumni Association complained in a letter to the Chairman of the Athletic Board, Professor Fred Haberman, that he considered himself and the other three new alumni representatives to be ex-officio members of the Board. He was disturbed by the fact that he and the other alumni representatives were not allowed to attend the closed meetings, were never told their responsibilities, nor ever asked to give their opinions. He was indignant at such treatment since he and the others were duly appointed ex-officio members of the Board. Haberman replied that Mucks and the others were not ex-officio members of the Board but merely invited guests. Haberman did, however, extend another invitation to these Alumni representatives and call for closer cooperation and communication between the Athletic Board and the alumni.

Not only were the alumni interested in playing a greater role in the activities of the Athletic Board but judging from the Osterheld Report, the Administration sought increased alumni participation as well. Hence, it is not surprising that in May of 1969, the University Committee finally took action on the Regent resolution of June 1968. The University Committee recommended that the Alumni Association be given the right to choose its two representatives. The University Committee also suggested that a student member be appointed to the Athletic Board. The Committee recommended that the Student Senate rather than the Chancellor be responsible for the selection of the student member. Bill Aspinwall, long-time Business Manager of the Athletic Department, accredited this addition of the student member to the student pressure and demands to be represented on all committees around the campus. The faculty and Board of Regents approved both of the University Committee's recommendations. Thus, in 1969, Lewis Katz was chosen as the first non-athlete student on the Athletic Board, and the Alumni Association itself selected the alumni representatives for the Athletic Board.

The Executive Committee of the Wisconsin Alumni Association is the body that actually chooses the alumni members. A recent development has further strengthened the influence of the Alumni Association and this Executive Committee. As well as the two regular members of the Board, the Alumni Association also appoints two alternate members who can attend Board meetings but vote only if the absence of the regular members. Similarly two faculty members are also appointed as alternate members of the Board. While the faculty certainly does not view this development to mean that there are now seven faculty members on the Athletic Board, some of the alumni consider these alternate members to be regular members. Mucks sums up this mistaken notion of what an alternate member is by claiming that "As of July 1, 1970, the Wisconsin Alumni Association will be represented on the Athletic Board by four alumni members. These four members will share two votes." I may be mistaken, but I do not believe that this was the intent of the Athletic Board when it suggested that alternate members be appointed. Alternate members do, however, serve a useful function; despite absences, business can be carried as usual. The alumni or faculty alternates will be able to insure the proper representation that absences would distort. Furthermore, by selecting alternates more alumni areas can be represented on the Board. As Professor Lenz pointed out, it was traditional for an alumnus from the Chicago area to be appointed usually along with an alumnus from Madison or Milwaukee. With four alumni selections to be made, each of these areas along with the Fox River Valley, Rockford or some other area can be represented. Robert "Red" Wilson, who

presently represents the Alumni Association on the Board, applauded this new development that not only allowed for greater representation but also rewarded more alumni activists for their loyal service to the University. Together with another recent development that of a two year turnover of alumni representatives, the selection of alternates enables the Alumni Association to recognize an increasing number of alumni figures. Wilson stressed the fact that it was his active work in the local and national Alumni Association that made him a likely nominee for the Board. As well as being the treasurer of the Alumni Association, Wilson also had a tremendous athletic career at Wisconsin that led to a professional contract with the Detroit Tigers. Although it should be noted that obviously not every alumni representative is an ex-athlete, every alumni member appointed to the Athletic Board is interested in athletics and highly active in the Alumni Association.

Before discussing the last member of the Athletic Board, the President of the Student Athletic Board, it probably would be useful to first mention at least something about the various Alumni groups which play such an important part in the athletic picture at the University. Without alumni gifts, it is highly doubtful that the athletic program could continue to exist at anything approaching the present level. The Athletic Board minutes referred frequently to the tremendous debt of gratitude the Board owed the alumni for its indispensable financial support. One group already mentioned a great deal in this paper, is the Wisconsin Alumni Association which was founded back in 1861. The Alumni Association plays the key role of selecting the alumni members on the Board as well as acting as the chief pressure group of the



Pictured above are six of the eight members of the University of Wisconsin Athletic Board for 1971-72. From left to right (first row) are Arno Lenz, Professor of Engineering, Frank J. Remington, Professor of Law (Faculty Representative to the Big 10 Conference), Frederick W. Haberman, Professor of Communication Arts and (second row) George H. Young, Professor of Law, Tim Higgins, President of the Wisconsin Student Association, and E. David Cronon, director of the Institute for Research in the Humanities. Not pictured are the two alumni representatives, Robert J. Wilson and Hugh Holmes.

Like other alumni groups, the Association and its local chapters help to promote the Wisconsin athletic program in general. The Wisconsin Student Aid Foundation is another alumni group which aids the University. The Foundation is a "fund-gathering agency whose primary purpose is to solicit and receive funds from alumni, friends and patrons to provide scholarships or grants-in-aid to University of Wisconsin student athletes." This alumni creation is a non-profit corporation which means that all donations to the Foundation are tax deductible. This Foundation is such a valuable source of money that the Director of the Wisconsin Student Aid Foundation, Bob Shaw, was in 1968 not only an ex-officio member of the Board but he also held a position in the Athletic Department as well. The National "W" Club is another Alumni Association of a more exclusive nature. The "W" Club was founded in 1949 as a nonprofit corporation made up of "W" winners in athletics at the University. It is the responsibility of each member of the "W" Club to "at all times try to sustain and further athletics at the University of Wisconsin." The Club's charter states that "its object and responsibility are to further athletics at the University and assist the Athletic Department wherever possible." In 1968, that assistance amounted to \$73,267, a badly needed boost in light of the Athletic Department's financial difficulties. The National "W" Club raises most of its money through the sale of all concessions and programs at every University of Wisconsin athletic event. As well as making money for the Department, the "W" Club also helps the Athletic program at Wisconsin through a variety of services it renders. The "W" Club sponsors clinics and banquets throughout the state, gives out a "W" Club award to many outstanding high school seniors in Wisconsin and assists in the recruitment of athletes for the University.

The role of the alumni in the recruitment of athletes to universities and colleges throughout the country has been important since the beginnings of intercollegiate athletics. Unfortunately, however, much of the history of college sports has been tainted by overzealous alumni and illegal recruitment practices. Although the techniques that alumni members and groups employ to lure athletes to their universities are not as publicized nor as spectacular as in years past, the subtle methods now used are just as effective. One interesting and completely legal practice to aid the athletic program at Wisconsin that alumni groups now use centers around a bill, number 1064, which was passed in 1935. This bill, labeled the "Grid Lure Bill" in newspapers of the day, enables each state senator and each assemblyman "to recommend for attendance at the University a nonresident whose scholastic qualifications entitle him to attend the University and whose non-resident tuition for the school year for which recommended shall be remitted by the regents." Hence, alumni members are urged by the different alumni groups to put pressure on their state legislators so that they will make their legislative appointments available to the Athletic Department so that these appointments might be used to bring out-of-state student athletes to Madison. The National "W" Club not only called on its members to put pressure on the legislators but carried out its own campaign as well. A letter was sent to each state senator and assemblyman elected in 1968 congratulating him on his recent election and urging him to make his legislative appointment available to the Athletic Department at Wisconsin. Such alumni pressure must have been at least somewhat effective since 38 legislators gave their appointments for the year 1968-69 to an out-of-state athlete to attend the Madison campus. Perhaps more were also willing to give their appointments. However, since

the Athletic Department is limited by Conference rules to the number of scholarship athletes it may have, 38 may have been the total number of out-of-state athletes the Department chose to recruit that year.

Undeniably the alumni play an essential role in the recruitment of athletes to the University of Wisconsin. The method of pressuring legislators as just described is a relatively harmless but effective practice. Similarly some of the other means used by alumni, individuals and groups, such as awards for high school seniors, friendly telephone calls and letters boosting the University and warm treatment of visiting prospective athletes are also relatively harmless but helpful aids in securing good athletes for the University. Too often, however, these alumni practices (and I am speaking not just about Wisconsin) are grossly overdone. Friendly phone calls become bothersome nuisances; warm treatment means \$30 a day hotels with \$20 steak dinners and \$30 spending money for the high school senior visiting campus; awards or plaques are replaced by gifts like a television set or a special deal on a car. The outstanding high school athletes of today are flown around the country, are wined, dined and paid with the alumni footing the bill. To blame the alumni for the corruption in the recruitment of athletes today is too simplistic. Equally to blame are the Athletic Departments that gladly accept the alumni's "under the table" support, the university faculties that close their eyes to what goes on and the public that ignores the illegalities until their team starts losing or the problems get too big to ignore. Anyone who really believes that the "money under the table" era is long gone at Wisconsin or anywhere in the United States either is not in touch with or refuses to face the reality of intercollegiate athletics in America today.

The ninth member of the Athletic Board, an original member of the Board created in 1932 and a hold-over from the earlier Athletic Council, is the President of the Student Athletic Board. The Student Athletic Board is composed entirely of athletes participating in intercollegiate sports. It supposedly includes one representative (usually the team captain) chosen by the lettermen in each University sport. These representatives elect a President who automatically becomes a member of the Athletic Board. The Student Athletic Board, subject to the approval of the Athletic Board, formulates the rules by which letters are awarded in the various sports and makes these awards to eligible players. The Student Athletic Board is not considered, nor does it act, as a body to discuss and debate problems and issues relevant to student athletes. Speaking as a three year member of the varsity basketball team, I feel that I am fairly representative of my fellow student athletes. I was only vaguely aware of the existence of a student-athlete member of the Athletic Board and not at all aware of the existence of a Student Athletic Board until I began researching this paper. Furthermore, the basketball team has never voted for a representative to the Board so I assume in the past our captain served as our representative. I asked Bob Frasor, this year's captain, if he had heard about the Student Athletic Board and he replied, "Yes, I guess I'm on it." Frasor did not know, however, what the Board did. The Student Athletic Board should be the voice of the athletes at Wisconsin if the student-athlete on the Athletic Board is to be a meaningful position. Unfortunately, the Student Athletic Board is not the voice of the athletes at Wisconsin. I assume the original intent in putting the President of the Student Athletic Board on the Athletic Board was to give the students most directly affected by the decisions of the Board a say in those decisions. I believe this is an understandable and reasonable justification for a student-athlete on the Board. I do not know if the Student Athletic Board has always been just the window dressing body it is now. But it seems to me that the Student Athletic Board could serve as an excellent sounding board for the opinions of the athletes of all sports. With the Student Athletic Board performing such a role, the President of that Board could function as a true representative of the student-athletes at Wisconsin. As it is now, Neil Graff, the present student member of the Athletic Board may or may not be representative of the majority of Wisconsin athletes. There is no way Neil Graff can claim to speak for the student-athletes at Wisconsin because he has no way (except for personal contact and that is slight due to practice and the different seasons) of really knowing what the majority of student-athletes think about any issue. We have no way of telling if Graff's views expressed at the Athletic Board meetings are anything more than just the personal views of one student athlete. If the Athletic Board really is interested in the views of the student-athletes, it should restructure the Student Athletic Board to make it a real voice and thus the President a true representative.

The Laws and Regulations of the University of Wisconsin states in Section 5.603R of Chapter 5 what the official functions of the Athletic Board are. This section also spells out the chain of authority in regard to athletic matters. According to the laws of the University the Athletic Board functions:

- (a) Subject to the direction and control of faculty, the Athletic Board exercises all power of the faculty over intercollegiate athletics; passes upon the eligibility of all candidates for teams; approves all student managers, team captains and coaches; ratifies all contracts and schedules relating to the athletic program.
- (b) The Board may incur expenses for furnishing meals to student athletic squads during training periods; the transportation of student athletic teams; other necessary and usual expenses in connection with the travels of teams.
- (c) The Board may pass upon requests of students to be permitted to participate in more than two major sports in any one academic year.
- (d) The Board may initiate action in matters of budget and personnel, including the recommendation of appointments in the Division of Intercollegiate Athletics, to the Chancellor. Such recommendations, if approved by the Chancellor, are subject to approval or veto by the Regents. If the Regents disapprove, then the power to initiate further action reverts to the Athletic Board.
- (e) The Board may make and approve intercollegiate athletic schedules on behalf of the faculty provided that if any significant departures in policy are contemplated, the Board shall consult the University Committee-Madison in advance, and secure the approval of the faculty.
- (f) The Board reports annually to the faculty.

The Athletic Department in a report compiled in 1968 for the Athletic Board listed what it considered to be the authority and functions of the Athletic Board. It is useful to cite this list not only to compare it with the official University listing but because the Athletic Department report mentions a number of Board functions not stated in the official laws of the University. The Athletic Department views the following to be matters that should be considered by the Athletic Board:

- (1) Budget of the Department
- (2) Recommendations of appointment of the director, head coaches, and assistant coaches in all sports and promotions in rank
- (3) Construction and financing of physical facilities
- (4) Adoption of all intercollegiate schedules
- (5) Use of facilities by outside groups
- (6) Investigations and studies requested by faculty
- (7) Annual report to the faculty as one of its standing committees
- (8) Recommendations of Student Athletic Board for awards in all sports
- (9) The eligibility of all candidates for teams in accordance with the rules of the Big Ten
- (10) Presentation to the University faculty for its consideration and action, Big Ten Conference legislation (under the White Resolution) and other major policy matters (such as renewal of the Rose Bowl contract)
- (11) Reports of the Big Ten Conference meetings attended by the faculty representative and director
- (12) Reports of the head coach in all sports at the close of each sport's season
- (13) Supervise, plan and pass upon operational policies and activities of the department.

(continued on page 10)

Athletic Board

(continued from page 9)

The Athletic Department's report seems to be a more accurate description of the real functions of the Athletic Board. It is more specific than the Laws and Regulations of the University of Wisconsin which are framed in rather general terms. It would appear at first glance as if the Athletic Board has a great deal of say in the actual operation of the Athletic Department. Much of this say is limited, however, to little more than a yes or no. The Athletic Board does not really initiate action but serves instead as a body to ratify or reject the actions of the Athletic Director. Hence the Board exists more as a check on the Athletic Director and the Department than a positive actor in regard to athletic matters. Take for example the hiring of a new head football coach. The Athletic Board must approve the man

recommended for the job before the selection can be forwarded to the Chancellor and the Board of Regents. The Athletic Board, however, does little more than just accept or reject the candidates proposed by the Athletic Director. The Board does not seek its own candidates. It is the Athletic Director who "conducts the search, obtaining candidates in whatever way he wishes to devise." It is the Athletic Director who screens the candidates and "selects those who are to be given serious consideration." The Athletic Director presents the final candidates or candidate to the Board for consideration but the Board's power is limited to an acceptance or rejection of the Director's recommendations. Similarly, it is the Athletic Director who prepares the budget, recommends promotions, arranges the schedules and generally plans and runs the Athletic plans and runs the Athletic Department operation. The Athletic Board has final say over all of these matters, but does this final say really mean very much? The question that really is being asked is, does the Athletic Board constitute effective faculty control over intercollegiate athletics? Or, to put it another way, is the Athletic Board really only just a rubber stamp for the Athletic Director?

Discontent

(continued from page 1)

intercollegiate athletics. As an article in the Yale Alumni Review put it, "More and more athletes are attacking the way extreme competition corrupts collegiate sport. They are also challenging the racism, authoritarianism, and anti-individualistic attitudes that athletic professionalism can encourage."

In the professional ranks as well, top flight football players such as Dave Meggyvesy, George Sauer, and Chip Oliver have recently quit the game because of the dehumanizing conditions under which they had to play.

Last year results from a Gallup Poll indicated that of the students interviewed, 43% believed that interest in sport was on the decline. According to many, attending a football game had become symbolic of an inappropriate sense of priorities. Others have developed a negative attitude toward sport because, as Jack Scott noted, "they think the authoritarian, militaristic, superpatriotic coating put on athletics is an integral part of sport."

How have coaches, athletic directors, owners and other athletic officials responded to the escalation of protests by athletes?

A generally uptight intercollegiate sport establishment passed a new rule at the 1969 NCAA convention which states that "A member institution may terminate the financial aid of a student athlete if he is adjudged to have

been guilty of manifest disobedience through violation or institutional regulations or established athletic department policies and rules applicable to all student-athletes." Given that most of the "trouble" up to that time had resulted from demands made by Black athletes, the new rule was clearly racist in nature. The white sport establishment desperately needed a stronger mechanism to keep the Blacks in line. Needless to say, however, the rule has serious implications for the freedom of all university and college athletes.

In the case of the athletes' union at the University of Florida, the assistant track coach who provided some assistance in getting the organizing drive started was fired, while Alvarez was subjected to much harassment by his coaches.

UW ATHLETIC DIRECTOR ELROY HIRSCH responded to the Laotian petition by stating that the athletic department "would take a doggone dim view" of any social protest action by the athletes acting together as a group. One irate sports fan in a letter to the Capital Times charges that Hirsch was seeking "to perpetuate the myth that athletes are intellectually spineless, morally uncornced, and noncontroversial."

Mel Cratsley, who was fired as basketball coach at Point Park College in Pittsburgh because of insensitivity to the desires of his players, stated that one of the basic questions in sport today was whether the coach or the players would control the sport program. He contended that if the trend toward allowing athletes to have a greater say in determining certain aspects of sport policy continues, then intercollegiate sport as presently constituted would no longer be able to exist.

In response to the growing militancy and effectiveness of the football players' association, the owners have made use of a simple, but clever tactic. During the past

year or so several of the players elected to represent their fellow teammates in the association have been traded to other teams. The effect of this strategy is to break up the stability and continuity that the players' association needs to maintain its unity and thus its strength. A player certainly must think twice about accepting the responsibility of being a player representative, since his life expectancy with the team may be drastically shortened.

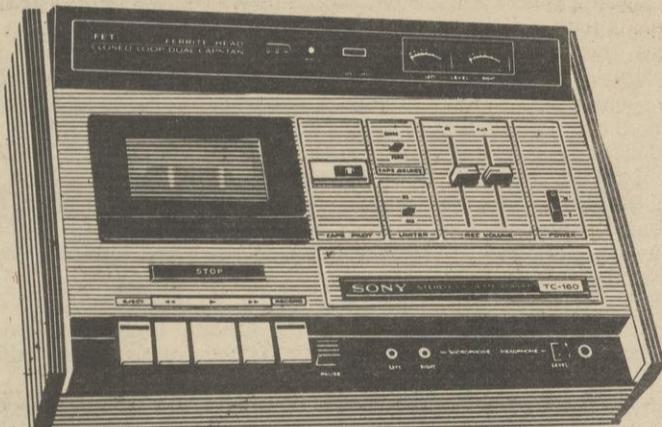
Finally, Max Rafferty, former State Superintendent of Public Instruction in California and one-time highly successful football coach, accurately reflects the sentiment of many in his statement that "There are two great national institutions which simply cannot tolerate either internal dissension or external interference: our armed forces, and our interscholastic sport programs. Both are of necessity benevolent dictatorships..."

WHAT ABOUT THE FUTURE OF THE ATHLETES' struggle to gain greater control over their own lives? The value structure of sport is but a microcosm of our larger society. As more and more people, young and old alike, begin to challenge the basic undemocratic structure of our government, economic system, and military, it seems safe to assume that the heavy top-down exploitative structure of sport likewise will come under increasing attack from athletes. In fact, it is not too farfetched to expect to see the development of an "Athletes' Bill of Rights" which would specifically spell out how these sports programs should be organized. Unfortunately, but not unexpectedly, any attempts to democratize sport programs (i.e., to have athletics for athletes) will be greeted by the sport establishment with cries that changes will result in the destruction of sport.

In the professional ranks, it is also not too farfetched to speculate that the players might eventually set up their own leagues to better protect their long-term interests. Such a move took place once before in 1889 when a large majority of the baseball players set up their own Players' National League of Base Ball Clubs. Their venture was unsuccessful primarily because of competition from the remnants of the owners' league and because the clubs had to spend much needed revenue to construct their own stands.

Today, however, municipalities are floating huge bond issues to construct multi-million dollar sport complexes and the television networks are ready and willing to shuck out the entertainment dollar to broadcast sporting events. Given player solidarity, the time is right.

THE AUDIO SCENE



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Sports Establishment -- a matter of distorted emphasis

John Cordes is a runner on the Wisconsin track team.

A friend once told me that he knew of someone who was sorely tempted, during one of our riots a while ago, to break the windows in the Natatorium because he felt the building represented the Sports Establishment and was monopolized by superjocks to the exclusion of everyone else. Although the accuracy of this person's feelings may be questionable, the reason for his (her) outright alienation from sport and physical activity is a point of great concern to me. How is it that many people today feel greater or lesser degrees of alienation from something as beneficial, exhilarating and, yes, even, as beautiful as physical activity?

Sports today are oriented far too much toward competition as a sole motivating factor. Praise and glory are generously heaped upon those athletes who show unfailing excellence on the gridiron or basketball court and undying respect for the American Way. Such competitors are temendous physical specimens endowed with far more than their share of strength, coordination, agility and balance. But what of the majority of people, especially those who are no where near such extremes of physical perfection? It seems to me that these are the people who stand to gain the most from physical activity but possibly for some of the following reasons they do not.

Competitive athletics in our society has evolved into an inordinately strong social institution. In most cases, the Sports Establishment automatically expects the athlete to possess the same moral and political values as have the coaches and trainers. The athletic hierarchy generally has a very narrow tolerance for the expression of individuality and if "that guy is not my kind of ball player" he is struck out, so to speak, very quickly.

Recently, of course, certain concessions have been made with respect to physical appearance when coaches are grudgingly forced to accept the fact that, after all, it is ability which wins Bowl games and what coach in his right mind would drop the likes of Dick Butkus or Joe Namath because of a few additional locks or slightly different life style? Even so, the truly individual athlete, especially the

person with radical views or personal habits, still suffers discrimination of one form or another. Black Panthers and Radical Lesbians need not apply.

It seems to me that the Sports Establishment, especially as manifested in the form of the violent, team contact sports, perpetuates a certain, very American, concept of "masculinity". Aggressiveness, competitiveness, insensitivity, concealment of emotion or weakness are some of the qualities to be shown by Mr. American Pie. Expression of warmth, sensitivity, compassion to persons of both sexes does not find a place within the Establishment's range of tolerances.

How is it that the Sports Establishment and the athletes it produces, who, after all form such a small percentage of the population, can exert such a profound influence on everyone's views of "masculinity" (and indeed, "femininity") to such an extent that someone, who would otherwise greatly benefit from physical activity, shuns the donning of sweat pants because he (she) doesn't feel jockocratic enough to play the above-mentioned role?

I feel that one of the most important ways we are indoctrinated along these lines is through organized physical education, especially in the high schools. Many physical educators, a good number of whom were themselves coaches and highly saturated with the values of the Sports Establishment, tend to pass these values on to the vulnerable adolescent. The emphasis in physical education generally has been on competition (confrontation?) with others and upon winning rather than upon activity for its own sake. This works out well for those who excel but those who fail are made in various ways to feel inadequate, not only with sports but also in the eyes of the teacher who has espoused certain antiquated views of achievement.

The concept that sports builds character is interesting in this regard since to have "character" one must mimic the Establishment's view of the American male which seems merely to be based on success in competition—those who do not excel somehow must not have enough "character." The result is that, for many people, the doors to a whole dimension of physical expression and its resultant benefits, are closed very early in life.

For me, participation in sports, especially in running, is a means of self-expression not necessarily related to competition. I have a natural high when I can get out alone in the calm of an early Spring morning or at night in

"Sports today are oriented far too much toward competition as a sole motivating factor."

By John Cordes

a light snow and just let myself go. Physical activity serves to get my mind off the doldrums of daily life and as an emotional release which leaves me refreshed and recharged.

Of course, there is the element of competition in my track career which cannot be overlooked. The competitive urges I feel, however, are due to an intrinsic force which I myself produce. There is no one telling me that if I don't win I don't measure up to some nebulous external standard. Instead of aggressive feelings in which the opposition is dehumanized and which might spill over into my non-athletic activities, my feelings about fellow athletes are more centered around respect for their efforts and abilities and thus generally results in long lasting friendships. In addition, I feel that I am extremely fortunate to be presently part of a track program where the individual is respected and there is no coercion to fit into some Procrustean mold. Under this sort of individual-oriented system the coaches and athlete work together within the context of the latter's personality in a program best suited to his own needs and outlook.

Because of the great influence of the Sports Establishment, the physical and emotional benefits accrued from physical activity is overlooked or forgotten. The initial alienation and intimidation suffered by many people prevents them from ever experiencing the benefits and esthetics of a good workout. I feel that here is where the emphasis should be placed. The individual should liberate him or herself from past humiliations and associations and participate in activity as a means of self-expression and self-improvement. There should never be any need to feel that in order to enjoy an activity one must grind someone else's nose into the ground.

I feel that it is about time we all actively worked against Establishment ideas about sports and attempted to change the attitudes passed on by many coaches. I am fortunate enough to be presently experiencing the benefits of an enlightened athletics program and I am convinced that such enlightenment could spread throughout the Sports Establishment thereby eliminating alienation from the very beginning. Only when the archaic attitudes perpetuated by many in the existing sport hierarchy are prevented from poisoning the purity of sport and the inherent values derived from it can participation in physical activities be a reality for all without fear of humiliation or the need to break Natatorium windows.

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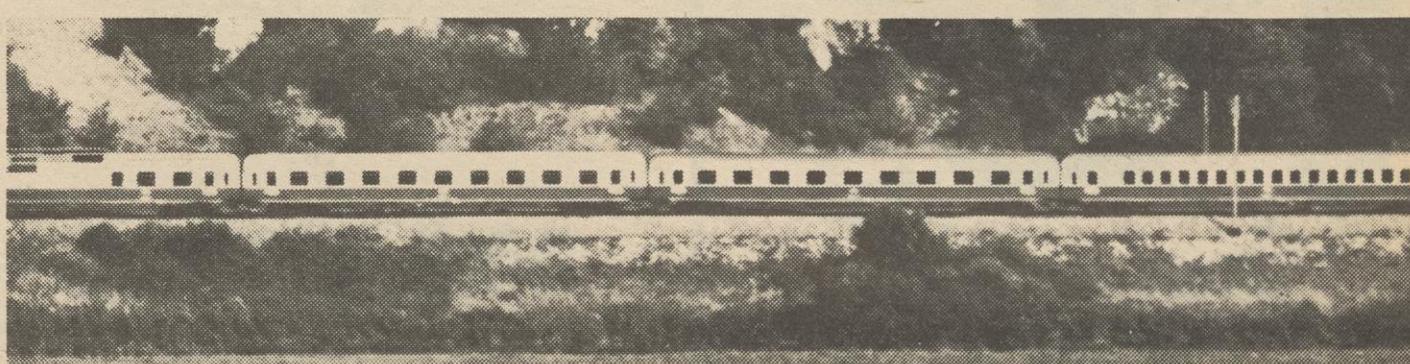
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192A



Minor sports a major necessity

By Archie Simonson

Archie Simonson has been fencing coach at Wisconsin for 21 years. He is also a practicing attorney-at-law in Madison. Other positions include Vice-Chairman, United States Olympic Committee—Fencing Games Committee; Chairman, United States Collegiate Sports Council—Fencing Games Committee; and member of National Collegiate Athletic Association Fencing Rules Committee.

The valid question has been asked many times: is athletics a necessary element in the academic community? My answer is Yes. The trite phrase that **A Healthy Mind Must Be Housed In A Healthy Body** is applicable.

The students on the campuses of our Universities do become mentally fatigued, sometimes to the point of boredom and monotony. It has been proven that strenuous, physical activity refreshes the mind, therefore those students who are fortunate enough to pursue an activity that produces physical fatigue, become better adjusted and can better endure the rigors of being a student.

Over 300 years ago, students in Europe found the need to engage in athletic pursuits in order to get their minds off the subject matters at hand. They further found these athletic pursuits to be very refreshing and challenging in a different way. One of the more popular pursuits in Europe at that time was Fencing. Fencing has been and still is an integral part in the European academic community even on an intercollegiate basis.

American students turned to the more rigorous activities of football about 90 years ago and basketball about 70 years ago. These two activities, I suppose, caught the imagination of the American college student because as Americans they were desiring to create their own image and in effect divorce themselves from their foreign ancestors. The athletic activities both here and in Europe arose from the students' desire to express themselves physically and under combat conditions against the students of other schools.

UNFORTUNATELY, AS TIME passed, the impetus for

athletic programs changed from the students to alumni and spectators. As the years passed and competition in sports, such as football and basketball became more and more intense, it was the alumni and spectators and other school supporters who began demanding better athletic quality in the student athlete.

As a result, the character of the University athletic program changed from the incidental athletic activity to the major prestigious business enterprise as we know it today in our athletic programs which are organized for the purpose of procuring financial support for both the academic and athletic programs of the University.

This development gave birth to the identification of sports in our Universities and Colleges as minor and major. The minor sports are those Olympic Sports which do not attract spectators, develop little sports notoriety among the contestants and are non-income producing. The major sports are non-Olympic sports which do attract spectators and a great amount of notoriety for the contestants and, above all, are great money producers for the University.

The academic community I believe has not sanctioned inter-collegiate athletics and is willing to accept the financial and prestige benefits therefrom. However, the same academic community has not been willing to provide a sports program that will be available to all the students. A program that is centered around football, baseball, basketball and track is today limited only to a small percentage of students and then only to those who have been fortunate enough in high school to win acclaim for their physical prowess. An athletic program thus organized is inadequate and not complete, and the ordinary student is deprived of athletic benefits. Wisconsin is, of course, fortunate in having a Fencing program that has been both popular and successful since its inception in 1898. The same is not true for other schools.

THERE IS PRESENTLY pending thinking in the academic community to reduce the intercollegiate program by the elimination of Fencing and other Olympic sports. The justification apparently lies in the expense involved. For example, the Athletic Department must look to the academic administrators for approval of its budget and the academic administrators must in turn look

to the State for its budget. Each, in turn, prepares a budget allocating the priority of funds. Of course, if all the funds are allocated towards income-producing sports, there may well be little left for Olympic non-income producing sports.

At the academic administration level, it may also well be the fact that the budget is geared more towards academic programs rather than athletic programs. Again it is a matter of priorities. The legislators, in turn, must justify expenditures for education to their constituents. Again such justification involves priorities of available funds.

It is my personal view that the public at large must, therefore, be convinced that ALL types of athletic activities must be made available to the students. The word then must be passed on to the legislature and then to the school administrators and then, of course, to the athletic administrators.

Fencing and other Olympic sports have no lobbyists to champion their respective causes. These supporters must rely upon the editorial staffs of the news media for their sport. If the sports editors of the campus newspapers would champion the cause of Fencing and other Olympic sports, the student body will be served. And furthermore if the sports editors of the newspapers in the communities will champion the cause of Fencing and other Olympic sports, the public will be served.

It is my desire that the sports administrators adopt the editorial principle that the school should have a complete intercollegiate athletic program or none at all. It is not fair for an athletic program to cater to a limited number of students. It must offer a program whereby ALL students may have an opportunity to represent their school in competition. A complete program has already been developed as is evidenced by the international interests in the Olympic Games.

A complete program, therefore, in any school or university should include all the athletic activities sponsored in the Winter and Summer Olympic Games. There is no better time than now to champion such a cause—this year of the 11th Winter Olympic Games and the 20th Olympic Summer Games which are being held in Sapporo, Japan and Muenchen, Germany.

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Sports: benevolent dictatorship

By Max Rafferty

Max Rafferty is a former California State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The following speech was delivered in 1969 at a meeting of that state's athletic directors. The speech brought about a standing ovation.

Just in case you don't know it, you fellows are under the gun these days. More importantly, so is everything you stand for.

There are two great national institutions which simply cannot tolerate either internal dissension or external interference: our armed forces, and our interscholastic sports program. Both are of necessity benevolent dictatorships because by their very nature they cannot be otherwise. A combat squad which has to sit down and poll its members before it reacts to an emergency has had it, and so has a football team which lets its opponents tell it whom to start in next Saturday's game.

Ridiculous, you say? Yet both these ridiculous things are happening, or threatening to happen. If you're up on the news at all, you're familiar with the problem the army and marines have been having in recent months with men who go on hunger strikes and who refuse to obey orders on the battlefield. You should be even more familiar with what's happening on the athletic field.

To pinpoint what I'm talking about, let's look at a couple of examples of how sports are being pressured and used to do things they were never intended to do at all.

First, let's look at the "Great Pumpkin," as his Oregon State players call coach Dee Andros. Andros is of Greek descent, like Spiro Agnew, and he's just as good at football coaching as Agnew is at pointing out the faults of the news media, which is pretty darned good. Unfortunately, Andros has a problem.

For 21 years, he's had an invariable rule that his gridiron gladiators look the part. His squads have always enjoyed sky-high morale, much of it due to the fact that the players are encouraged to regard the team as more important than the individual player, and the combined effort more valuable than the heroics of the loner. Long ago, the coach banned the freak out as an acceptable avocation for Oregon State footballers.

In other words: if you want to play for me, fellows, no girlish necklaces and cutesy medallions, no Iroquois scalplocks, no hair-mattress beards, and no Fu Manchu moustaches. You can sport these execrable excrescences and still go to Oregon State, but you can't massage your egos thus publicly and still play football for Dee Andros. Period.

At least right up until last spring it was "period." The Battling Beavers of OSU won a lot more games than they lost, and what's far more important they managed to win them while looking like decent human beings instead of like fugitives from a Barnum and Bailey side show.

They were shaven, they were shorn, they wore men's clothing rather than feminine fripperies, and they actually looked as though they bathed once in a while. In short, the varsity players stood out like lighthouses alongside the campus activists, many of whom look and smell as though they had recently emerged from ten years' solitary confinement on Devil's Island.

And this last is undoubtedly what triggered Andros' current crisis.

It seems that some hulking lout on his squad decided to defy the team's personal appearance rules and to sprout a luxuriant thicket of facial foliage which viewed under his helmet and behind his face-guard made him virtually indistinguishable from a gorilla. The coach said: "Shave it off or shave off." The player refused and appealed to Oregon State's president on the grounds that his civil rights were being violated.

Instead of backing up his coach and telling the hairy one to get lost, the OSU prexy appointed a Commission on Human Rights to investigate the coach, thus firmly establishing the president's credentials as an even bigger ass than the exhibitionist player. The commission dutifully censured Andros for showing "insufficient sensitivity to the sacred right of adolescent showoffs to break coaching rules."

Kindly note at this juncture that nobody at Oregon State is compelled to play football. Note also that the coach's rules have been part of his winning formula for more than two decades, and are well-known to almost everyone in the state of Oregon. The alternative is laughably simple, and it's true on every campus and for every sport: if you don't like the rules, don't go out for the sport.

Now just where does the decision by the Human Rights Commission's driveling academicians leave Dee Andros? What's the future of a coach whose players now know he may be road-blocked and face-slapped by some ad hoc committee every time he tells them to do something they don't want to do?

I can't think of a better way to destroy a fine football team, can you? Or a fine coach, for that matter. But maybe that's the whole idea.

Up to now, I've never known that exquisite sensitivity to a player's pampered ego was one of the prerequisites for a good coach. I've always thought a coach's job was to make men out of wet-behind-the-ears boys.

Can you imagine the expression on gruff old Knute Rockne's face if some cap-and-gowned buffoon had called him "insufficiently sensitive"?

Second, along the same lines but with even more unsavory overtones, there's the recent case of Stanford University's foray into the unlovely field of religious persecution, with athletics playing the role of unwilling patsy. It seems that Stanford recently and scathingly severed athletic relations with Brigham Young University because of one of the fundamental tenets of the Mormon faith: that the descendants of Canaan are ineligible by Old Testament mandate to hold the highest offices in the Church. Inasmuch as those descendants are held by long

tradition to be black, Negroes are thus disqualified from taking their place as priests and bishops of the Mormon faith.

Result: not many Negroes are Mormons. Additional result: no black football players at BYU. So Stanford joins several other colleges in a kind of anti-Mormon Coalition which is boycotting the Utah school until it mends its allegedly wicked ways, and they are presently writing unctuous letters to each other congratulating themselves on their own virtue.

So far, so good. But let's carry the story one step further. The Coalition isn't trying merely to get Brigham Young to put Negroes on its football team. If that's all there were to it, you wouldn't be hearing a single squawk out of me, because I firmly believe that all education, and athletics in particular, should be completely integrated and conspicuously multiracial. Unlike some southern schools which the Coalition somehow didn't get around to denouncing, though, BYU is perfectly willing to do just that, has in fact featured black athletes on some of its past teams, and is currently looking for some more. No, what the Coalition is really demanding is something far, far, different. It's that the Church of the Latter Day Saints repudiate part of its established dogma, given to it a century and a half ago, according to its scriptures by divine revelation.

Now this is quite another matter. What on earth would you do if you were athletic director in a case of this kind? Brigham Young University, you see, is a Church school. Its policies must perforce reflect the teachings of that Church, and cannot contravene them. In effect, the Church is the school, and vice versa. So the Coalition isn't

"There are two great national institutions which simply cannot tolerate either internal dissension or external interference: our armed forces, and our interscholastic sports program. Both are of necessity benevolent dictatorships..."

just demanding that a sister school simply change an athletic policy; it's conducting an organized boycott of a deeply held theological belief, and this sort of religious persecution in the final third of the twentieth century is absolutely intolerable.

It's as though the Coalition were to boycott an Episcopalian college because we Episcopalians don't permit females to be bishops, or to put pressure on a Jewish university because Judaism won't allow ham sandwich-munchers to become rabbis. I don't happen to agree at all that the color of a man's skin should keep him from becoming a priest, a bishop, or a pope, for that matter, in any church. But I don't happen to be a Mormon, and what the Mormons devoutly believe is simply none of my Episcopalian business. Neither is it the business of athletics in general, or the Coalition in particular.

So long as BYU keeps up its academic standards, behaves itself properly on the playing field, and opens its classrooms and its athletic teams alike to all who qualify for entrance regardless of color or race, it's as outrageous for the Coalition to use athletics to interfere with a church's right to practice its own faith as it was for the jolly jesters of the Third Reich to interfere with the German Jews' right to practice theirs. The BYU students, incidentally, have an impeccable record in regard to the criteria I've just listed, and what's more, stayed soberly in class last year while the Stanfordites were bloodily occupying administration buildings and raising hell generally.

Ah, well. Football is supposed to teach players sportsmanship, fellowship, and fair play. I'm sure BYU can find other schools beside those of the Coalition to supply this desired mixture, and which won't also expose its players to the added and unwelcome ingredient of religious intolerance.

My purpose in bringing these incidents before you tonight is simply to remind you of their increasing frequency. At San Jose, Wyoming, Washington, and a dozen other distracted colleges, players have challenged their coaches, walked out on their own teams, and boycotted their own schools, all in the name of some social, economic, or political grievance which the sport in question had never had anything to do with and with which it was never set up to cope.

As athletic directors, you're up against more than just a challenge to your authority or that of your coaches, a temporary road-block in the path of bigger and better athletic competition. What's facing you in the very near future is the possible elimination of school sports altogether, if only because sports as we know them cannot survive their transformation into a mere tool of various activist groups with their own non-athletic axes to grind.

It's ironical, in fact, that those who hate athletics the most are the ones currently trying to use athletics for their own ends. These, of course, are the "Let's-give-aid-and-comfort-to-the-Communists" agitators, the hairy, loud-mouthed freaks of both sexes who infest our campuses today like so many unbathed boll weevils. The activists and the pseudo-intellectuals have created a myth—a kind of anti-athletic cartoon caricature which I'd like to analyze briefly.

The stereotype is that of the muscle-bound and moronic athlete. Of late he has received for so many "avant garde" jokes that he has become a permanent cliche, like the college widow and the absent-minded professor. Yet when one puts the myth of the jug-headed, oafish muscleman under the cold light of logical analysis, it doesn't hold up a nickel.

The beard-and-sandal set claims the athlete is stupid. Yet in every high school where I've ever worked, the grade-point average of the varsity players was higher than that of the student body as a whole.

The lank-haired leaders of our campus revolutionists sneer at the varsity letterman for his allegedly juvenile enthusiasms and his willingness to die for dear old Rutgers. But they themselves are quite openly and ardently guilty of enthusiasms for such strange causes as raising bail money for Mario Savio and paying Joan Baez's taxes, and they seem ready to die at a moment's notice for a smile from Kosygin or even for the slightest of the built-in scowl on the face of Mao-Tse-Tung. By comparison, dying for Rutgers has its points.

Their intellectual vials of wrath are constantly overflowing onto the hapless head of the athlete because of his hopeless Philistinism and his alleged inability to communicate with his peers save in monosyllabic grunts. Yet the halls of Congress and the board rooms of giant industrial complexes are alike populated by a striking number of ex-athletes who seem to have no difficulty whatever in communicating. And the Philistine mentality of such former contenders on the playing fields as Douglas MacArthur, John F. Kennedy, and Justice Byron "Whizzer" White may be left safely for history to judge.

As another football season ends and another basketball season begins, I have to confess a lifelong fondness for the amateur athlete. Over the past thirty years, eight of which were spent as a high school coach and athletic director, I've seen a remarkable number of athletes fighting and even dying for their country, and remarkably few of them ending up in jail or taking the Fifth Amendment before a Congressional investigating committee. They seem to be conspicuously absent, too, from Communist-inspired demonstrations and Filthy Speech Movements.

They are, in short, above-average, decent, reasonably patriotic Americans. Maybe that's why they're under increasing attack from the kooks, the crum-bums, and Commies.

I'm not worried about the outcome. The love of clean, competitive sports is too deeply imbedded in the American matrix, too much a part of the warp and woof of our free people, ever to surrender to the burning-eyed, bearded draftcard-burners who hate and envy the athlete because he is something they can never be—a man.

Our greatest soldier-statesman of the twentieth century once had this to say about athletics and the men who follow its rigorous and rewarding discipline: "Upon the fields of friendly strife are sown the seeds which, on other days, on other fields will bear the seeds of victory."

As athletic directors, you have a decision to make. The college syndrome I have noted and documented in this brief talk is spreading into American high schools even as we meet together tonight. Your choice is simple: you can back up your coaches' authority to do with their teams what coaches have done for the last hundred years, or you can play a cowardly game of patty-cake with the activists and watch your sports program go down the drain with your own jobs going right along with it.

I didn't come here tonight to make you feel good, but rather to do two things: warn you, and promise to help. Little enough of idealism and faith and cheerful willingness to fight on steadfastly for the right remains to us Americans in these, the Sick Sixties. Interscholastic sports, rising surprisingly and increasingly above their age-old status as mere games, serve today as the staunch custodians of these treasured concepts out of our great past.

If you elect to cop out on all this and to let your teams be used for their own sinister purposes by those who are the enemies of all athletics, you will deserve exactly what you will get, and you will receive no sympathy from me. But if you decide to stand your ground and fight for the future of American sports against those who would destroy everything you've worked for all your lives, then indeed you will have formidable allies: my own Department, the vast majority of our state legislators; above all, the millions of Californians who love athletics and who believe with all their hearts that it symbolizes the clean, bright, fighting spirit which is America herself.

A tough job, this one which I am urging upon you? You bet. But you are tough men, or should be. These are rugged times, and we need rugged men to stand up to them. My own job, over the years, has not been exactly a bed of roses. All you and I can do is to lower our heads and do our level best, keeping the goals of our great profession constantly before our mind's eye, disregarding as best we can the barrage of the opposition, striving to keep our feet despite the shell holes and the booby traps, satisfied if the end of each day finds us a little closer to our heart's desire.

When I grow tired, as I occasionally do—when I get discouraged, as once in a while happens—when the slings and arrows of our common enemies get to me, as they do now and then—there is one never-failing source of inspiration upon which I learned long ago to rely, and which always sends me back into the fray with renewed strength and a stout heart.

It's a very simple thing. I merely close my eyes and call up from the depths of memory my old teams—the myriad faces which have passed before me for so many years—the bright, fresh, questing faces of the kids with whom I live and worked for so long. Those strong, eager boys, so willing to learn, so wrapped up in the job of playing the game for the game's sake, the only way it ever should be played. I look back upon the long parade of faces, and in my mind I see the countless more whom in reality I will never get to see—the youngsters of California—your own teams—thronging in their untold thousands from the redwood country of the north to the great desert which lies along our southern border.

And suddenly it's all worth while. What men ever had more children than you and I to work for, to hope for, to live for? More than two million boys—the joy, the hope, the whole future of our state. It's a family worth fighting for.

I recommend it to you.

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