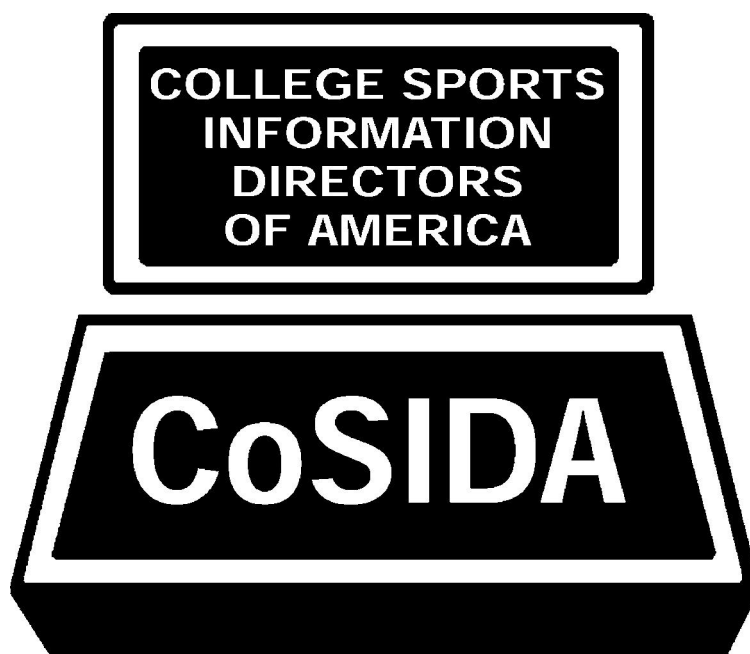


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From the Baltimore Sun

Paying coaches big dollars just makes sense for colleges

April 29, 2007



The year's most astounding sports number came out of Tuscaloosa last weekend: 92,138.

That's how many fans showed up at Alabama's spring football game. I don't know whether to laugh, cry or invest in Nick Saban's new clothing line.

I do know it should answer the concerns of people who think certain university employees are wildly overpaid.

"You have to ask the hard questions," NCAA president Myles Brand said. "Is it the appropriate thing to do within the context of college sports?"

He was responding to a question about the gold mine Kentucky was ready to dig for Florida basketball coach Billy Donovan. That came after Saban got his \$4-million-a-year windfall.

And in this week's affront to academic integrity, Rutgers announced its women's basketball coach is going to be making as much as its football coach. It will be interesting to see whether there's the same outcry when a woman cashes in, but that's beside the point.

The point is that if anyone still is looking at this in the context of college sports, they hopelessly are blind to reality.

The reality is that college sports is an increasingly gargantuan business. The economics require coaches to be paid as much as backup NBA point guards. But if we condone that, we basically admit that we value entertainment more than education.

Call me shallow, but I'll admit that.

Who wouldn't rather sit through a football game than a geology lecture? The fact we'll pay to watch Gators quarterback Tim Tebow does not signal the decline of civilization. It signals we are human, and humans always have yearned to be entertained.

Yes, academics and athletics often make an awkward fit. It can lead to bad publicity. There's the perpetual pay-for-play debate.

But aren't those reasonable prices to pay?

<http://www.baltimoresun.com/sports/college/bal-sp.whitley29apr29,1,1232911,print.story?coll=bal-colleg...> 4/30/2007

Florida's athletic teams (read: football) generated \$82 million last year. What's a university supposed to do, walk away from that kind of business opportunity?

At \$2 million a year, Florida State's Bobby Bowden makes 50 times more than when he arrived in Tallahassee. Heck, he still makes 15 times more than fellow state employee Charlie Crist.

But what has Bowden been worth to Florida State over the past three decades? In terms of donations, memories, prestige and pride, the school never will be able to repay him.

What has C. Vivian Stringer been worth to Rutgers in just the past two weeks? Her team's dignified reaction to the Don Imus controversy made it a national sweetheart. Now Stringer stands to make \$900,000 a year with incentives.

Most of the big-salary money comes from outside sources. That will be worth remembering in a few weeks when Donovan and football coach Urban Meyer get their raises.

Lumped together, two coaches will be pulling down at least \$5 million. It could be \$8 million if Imus says Tebow has nappy hair. That would pay for approximately 12 anthropology professors, three microbiology labs and four more Starbucks in the student union.

So you think Florida should let Donovan and Meyer just walk away?

Ask Gainesville's merchants, or at least those who depend on fans showing up on football weekends. If Jeremy Foley hadn't fired former football coach Ron Zook, the Gainesville Chamber of Commerce would have.

If Meyer gets a bump to the \$3 million range, he'll still be a bargain. He'll also still be making less than Saban, whose contract triggered the latest round of wailing.

Then 92,138 people show up to cheer his first scrimmage.

The hard question of why coaches make so much has a very easy answer.

They're worth it.

David Whitley writes for the Orlando Sentinel.

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Charlotte.com

Monday, May 7, 2007

Posted on Thu, May. 03, 2007

NCAA system takes aim at hoops

KEN TYSIAC

Two days before the Final Four in Atlanta, a coach Jim Boeheim wouldn't name was commiserating about the hazards of the NCAA's Academic Progress Rate system.

The coach had a senior player on schedule to graduate this spring when a professional team in Sweden offered him a contract to begin playing immediately. Graduation was put on hold.

"He just left," Boeheim, Syracuse's coach, said in Atlanta. "Took the money and went. Can't blame kids in some of those situations."

Players turning pro without finishing their final semester are one reason men's basketball is the sport in most jeopardy of scholarship restrictions and other penalties because of the APR. The three-year-old NCAA system punishes teams for academic failures.

Data released Wednesday show men's basketball scored the lowest of all sports, with 44 percent of Division I teams with three-year aggregate scores below the 925 APR required to avoid penalties.

Many avoided penalties this year because they are within a margin of error that shows they could reach 925 next year, when the APR for the first time will be calculated using four years of data as intended. But many scores must improve soon.

East Carolina posted an 849 and is the only Division I team in the Carolinas warned publicly of possible increasing penalties because of continued shortcomings. Clemson (894) and South Carolina (902) also were short of 925.

Twenty-three of the 65 teams in the 2007 NCAA tournament -- and eight of the SEC's 12 teams -- scored below 925.

Because grades in the spring aren't calculated until after the season is completed, departing basketball players can stay eligible for the spring semester without attending class. "Whether that kid is a freshman, sophomore, junior or senior, if he decides that semester he's in is going to be his last, he can blow off the academic portion of that semester entirely (and still play)," said North Carolina faculty athletics representative Jack Evans.

Then the player hurts the team's APR when he leaves in poor academic standing.

Football, which had 40 percent of Division I teams with an aggregate APR below 925, also has players abandon their final semester to prepare for the draft. But some football players are fifth-year seniors who redshirted as freshmen and have graduated.

Fifth-year seniors are rare in basketball.

National Association of Basketball Coaches executive director Jim Haney would like the NCAA to allow coaches more access to their players in the offseason to prepare players for the draft. That could keep some players on campus and in class rather than with specialized trainers in Atlanta or elsewhere.

A new rule also could help raise APRs in many sports.

The problem is players who transfer out of a program when they're not in good academic standing hurt that team's APR score. Transfers are common for athletes unhappy with their playing time.

"There's this remote-control mentality that we have in our society, that if you don't like the station or it's not an attractive enough program, you just change the channel," said Davidson coach Bob McKillop.

The new rule requires transferring athletes to leave their first school in good academic standing to receive a scholarship in the first year at the second school. NCAA president Myles Brand hopes that will prevent players from skipping class before transferring.

But the NCAA has no power over players leaving for the draft. That puts men's basketball coaches in a precarious situation with the APR.

"I think players feel they have one chance ... and they feel they can't wait two months to get started on their workouts," Boeheim said. " ... It's always been an issue that kids get to that second semester their senior year and they just feel they have to move on."

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[Email This Story](#)**CORRIGAN SERIES: Building UVa athletics**By Jerry Ratcliffe / jratcliffe@dailyprogress.com | 978-7251
April 28, 2007

Editor's note: This is the first of a three-part series on the life and times of Charlottesville's Gene Corrigan, who will be inducted into the state of Virginia's Sports Hall of Fame tonight in Portsmouth.

During the last 50 years, Gene Corrigan's fingerprints are all over intercollegiate sports as an athlete, a coach, director of athletics, conference commissioner, NCAA president and finally as a knowledgeable consultant.

Nowhere has his impact been felt more than in Charlottesville where he was first a coach, but later became the man that changed the path for University of Virginia athletics as a bold, progressive athletic director.

He hired Terry Holland, hired Debbie Ryan, hired Bruce Arena - all destined for halls of fame of their own. He started the women's athletic program at UVa and authored one of the most important papers ever penned at a history-rich university that knows something about important penmanship: The Corrigan Report.

When he was hired away from Washington and Lee in 1971 to become Virginia's athletic director, Corrigan wasn't blindly walking in. Years before, he had simultaneously served as the Cavaliers' lacrosse coach (replacing Bob Sandell), soccer coach, freshman basketball coach, was also the varsity's only assistant basketball coach and main

recruiter, plus taught three physical education classes a day. Oh yeah, he also sold insurance in his spare time.

So, he kind of knew what he was getting into. Virginia was one of the worst

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athletic programs in the ACC. It had little money budgeted for sports and little support.

After a short while, Corrigan became frustrated and spent much of the summer writing a report that he would hand to UVa president Frank Hereford in August, a plan that could help put a greater emphasis on making the school's athletic program more competitive in the ACC.

"I told him, 'Please read this over the weekend ... you might want to fire me on Monday,'" said Corrigan, who retired to Charlottesville in 1997.

In the report, the AD had written that Virginia's athletic programs had become stagnant, but had potential to be very good. The school had a foreign language admissions requirement that had cost them scores of quality student-athletes.

"There were other things, a lot financial, a lot attitudinal within the university," Corrigan remembered. "[Hereford] read the whole thing and called me to his office. I thought maybe he'd give me a ticket to the next town.

"But he had all his vice presidents there and wanted all of them to read the report and for everyone there to figure a way to help," said Corrigan. "That was the most amazing thing that a president would take the ball and run with it like that. We didn't change a lot, but what I saw was huge. It was the beginning to a road map for success."

It took a while to get things turned around in football, but Bill Gibson had the basketball program going in the right direction, followed by Holland, who would lead the Cavaliers to greater heights, as would Ryan in women's basketball and Arena in soccer.

Holland was a key hire. Gibson had brought in Barry Parkhill, who earned All-America status and made UVa competitive in the ACC. These were the first signs that athletic success could happen in Charlottesville. Parkhill also began to fill University Hall, creating unprecedented interest and a financial boost.

Gibson soon left for South Florida and Corrigan had to find the right man to build off that success. After a month, he had narrowed his list to three: Holland, whom he had never met, from Davidson; Tom Davis from Lafayette, which had beaten UVa in the NIT; and Larry Brown (yes, THAT Larry Brown), who was then head coach of the ABA's Carolina Cougars.

"[Brown] called me up and said, 'Coach (he always and still calls Corrigan, 'Coach'), there's only two great jobs in America ... North Carolina and Virginia and I'm your man."

Corrigan had Holland coming in that Saturday, Brown on Sunday and Davis on Monday. It never went past Saturday.

Holland met Corrigan and then-UVa president Edgar Shannon at The Lawn. After an impressive meeting for both sides, Corrigan and Holland stood on The Lawn and Corrigan asked Holland if he wanted the job. Holland said yes.

"I said, 'OK, it's yours,'" Corrigan said.

"Just like that?" Holland replied.

"I said, 'Just like that,'" Corrigan noted.

The rest is history.

Ryan was assistant basketball coach to part-time coach Dan Bonner. Her fire and energy were evident and after Bonner decided to give up the job and join the



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radio network, Corrigan couldn't find anyone else just right for the job.

Assistant ADs Jim West and Barbara Kelley, who had started the women's program, urged Corrigan to hire Ryan. There was just one problem. She was Corrigan's niece.

Hereford wanted to know what was the hold-up on hiring a coach and Corrigan explained the situation.

"He said, 'What's her last name?'" Corrigan recalled, to which he replied, "Ryan."

"Well, it's not Corrigan, so go ahead and hire her," Hereford told his AD.

Holland and Ryan went on to become the school's winningest coaches, claiming several ACC titles and five combined Final Fours.

Corrigan knew a little about coaching soccer and lacrosse (he had coached UVa to the 1972 national title without a scholarship player), so when Arena (a grad assistant at Cornell) showed up for an interview in what Corrigan remembers as "the ugliest suit I had ever seen (it was yellow, double-knit)," the AD overlooked the fashion.

After the interview, Corrigan asked West what he thought and West agreed, "this kid's good." Arena was hired to coach both sports, just as Corrigan once had.

"Who would have ever known?" Corrigan said of Arena's future success, which included creating a college soccer dynasty at UVa before becoming head coach of the U.S. national team for two World Cups.

Football wasn't as easy. As soon as he agreed to become Virginia's AD, Corrigan determined that it was time to make a change and relieve coach George Blackburn of his duties.

"When I look back on my career, I think if there was anything maybe I would not have done, it would have been [firing Blackburn]," Corrigan said.

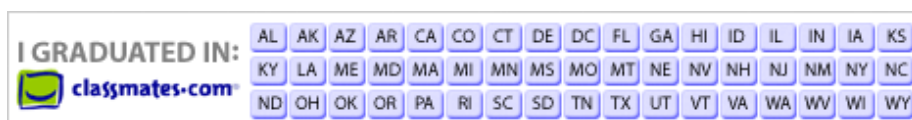
Attracting football coaches to Virginia wasn't easy. He called Bo Schembechler at Michigan and asked for help. Bo recommended assistant Jim Young, who had coached the Wolverines in the Rose Bowl when Schembechler suffered a heart attack.

"I talked to Young and when he heard about our academics he said, 'You can't do it there,'" Corrigan said. "He asked if we could get the same guys in school as Maryland and Carolina, and I said no. Then he said, 'I can't take your job.'"

He hired Don Lawrence, then UVa alum Sonny Randle, then Dick Bestwick, all who couldn't turn it around. Bad timing prevented Corrigan from landing Vanderbilt's Steve Sloan and Navy's George Welsh, who would eventually come after Corrigan departed to Notre Dame to take on the next challenge of his career.

Coming Sunday: Corrigan under the Golden Dome.

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CORRIGAN SERIES: Notre Dame a new world for Corrigan

By Jerry Ratcliffe

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Sunday, April 29, 2007

Gene Corrigan sat back in his chair at Glenmore Country Club a few days ago and reflected on what a blessed life he has led.

A wonderful wife, Lena, gave him seven children. He was a star high school athlete in Baltimore and an All-American lacrosse player at Duke before crossing over to coaching.

Corrigan coached numerous sports at Washington and Lee and then the University of Virginia, which led to a distinguished career in athletic administration at both those schools, then Notre Dame, before he became only the third commissioner in Atlantic Coast Conference history.

He always believed that coaching was the best job that he ever had, but he realized in that day and age there wasn't enough money in the profession to feed his family.

The hardest job he ever had was being director of athletics at UVa, because during much of his 10-year stint (1971-80) the school was woefully short on money for its sports programs and he spent much of his energy urging administration to become realistic about becoming competitive in the ACC.

Ask him about his years as athletic director at Notre Dame and Corrigan will readily tell you that it was the one job that meant the most to his family.

However, it wasn't that easy getting Corrigan out of Charlottesville. In fact, he dragged Lena, kicking and screaming, all the way to the Golden Dome.

During the summer of his final stretch at UVa, Corrigan was called by four schools interested in him becoming their AD. Stanford was one. Notre Dame was another.

"Father Joyce had called me out of the blue to come out and talk about their job," Corrigan remembered. "Being a Catholic guy from Baltimore, I was intrigued. I had never been to Notre Dame and didn't know much about it."

He would soon find out. Father Edmund P. Joyce was the right-hand man to Father Theodore M. Hesburgh, who served as Notre Dame's president for 35 years. The two had a firm grip on the way Notre Dame should conduct its business and were known as giants in their profession.

Once Corrigan met with Joyce, also the school's chief financial officer, it was clear that Joyce wanted him to take the AD's job.

"Father Joyce said, 'Are you going to take it?'" Corrigan remembered. "I said, 'Well wait a minute. I've got a family, a wife and seven kids, and this is a big move for us.'"

Joyce asked how much money Corrigan was making at Virginia, to which he answered \$50,000.

"When I told him that, he said, 'We could never pay you anything like that here,'" Corrigan said. "I said, 'Father,

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the dance is over. I can't move from there to here for less money.'"

They negotiated awhile before settling on \$55,000.

Corrigan headed back to Charlottesville feeling good about the deal until he met with Lena and then-UVA president Frank Hereford.

Hereford told him, "you're not leaving," and upped the ante with a \$25,000-a-year raise, an annuity and a free house to live in near Scott Stadium. All of this thrilled Lena.

"I didn't have a penny in the bank at the time, had seven children and a lot of loans," Corrigan said.

Still, he told his wife that he thought he needed to take the Notre Dame job, leaving Lena to question his sanity. While it took her awhile to come onboard, the Corriganes were off to South Bend, Ind.

"It was an amazing time to be there," Corrigan said. "To work for Father Hesburgh and Father Joyce and the lessons I learned there only reinforced all the things I had learned at Virginia from ethical people like Edgar Shannon and Frank Hereford, that this is the way you run things."

Once he moved, he realized that life under the Golden Dome was a little different in other ways. About 90 percent of the students lived on campus and all of them ate at the same two dining halls at the same time (except when practices ran late).

Athletes stand in the same lines as their fellow students, which created a close-knit community.

One day, Father Hesburgh called Corrigan into his office and asked him what was the difference between Virginia and Notre Dame.

Corrigan explained that in terms of being AD that one of the biggest differences was that at UVa, he would go before the Board of Visitors three or four times a year and give a report on athletics.

"He said to me, 'Well, you'll never do that here,'" Corrigan said Father Hesburgh told him. "I said, 'Wait a minute, I'm a big shot ... are you telling me ...'"

He never got to finish his statement.

Hesburgh cut him off and said, "If I let you report to them, they're going to think you work for them. You work for Father Joyce and me and the three of us will handle athletics here, and we don't need their help."

Plain and simple, but it was a highly effective philosophy.

Corrigan's biggest frustration at Notre Dame was the Irish football program, which was struggling under Jerry Faust. Faust was the product of an experiment that took one of the nation's most successful high school coaches, who was given the keys to Knute Rockne's legendary program.

But Faust was a bust and everyone knew it. After three years it was clear to Corrigan that Faust needed to go. Players lined up at his door weekly seeking a transfer out. New assistants came in to try to help Faust salvage the program.

The alumni were screaming for Faust's head.

But Faust had a five-year contract. A Chicago columnist took on the matter one day and Corrigan, who had danced around the issue in the story, got a surprise call from Hesburgh that morning.

"Father Hesburgh would never read the sports pages, but he did that morning," Corrigan said. "He called me and

said, 'Gene, you're struggling with the Faust thing, aren't you?'

Corrigan said yes and went on to explain the entire situation, the player unrest, the criticism from fans and the rest.

After a while, Hesburgh said, "It looks like we've made a mistake."

Corrigan agreed.

"Father Hesburgh said, 'Well, how long is the contract?'"

Corrigan replied two more years and expected some relief from his president.

"He said to me, 'Well, let's put it this way ... unless [Faust] dies, he'll be here two more years.'"

Click.

Corrigan was stunned but later realized it was a great lesson learned.

"Everybody in our athletic department was thinking like me, that [Faust] is killing us and that he's not going to get it done," Corrigan said. "I got them all to realize that [Faust] was going to be there two more years and what are we going to do, sit around and moan about it, or are we going to back him and do everything we can to help him win?"

"The next two years we weren't much better, but at least everyone was onboard with [Faust], and when his time came, he stepped down," Corrigan said.

It was the end of a bad era in Irish football but also the beginning of a great one.

Corrigan would hire Lou Holtz, who indeed woke up the echoes and stirred Rockne's ghost. Between Corrigan, Holtz and NBC, they made Notre Dame football America's team with an exclusive TV contract that remains one of the most brilliant deals in the history of sports television.

"When I went to see Lou, I knew this was the only job in the world he really ever wanted," Corrigan said.

He had learned a long time ago, through his years at W&L and UVa that when you go to hire somebody, you take a list of everything that is wrong.

"Because I guarantee you, they'll find out all those things the first month they're there and they'll be on your back, saying, 'Why didn't you tell me this?'" Corrigan said.

His list was a long one: no transfers, no athletic dorms, no training table, no this and that. He explained the entire scenario, good and bad, to Holtz.

In Corrigan's best impression of Holtz's distinct lisp, he spat out Holtz's answer: "Gee, this is great, the way it should be every place."

It wouldn't be long before Corrigan felt a tug to come back home again. The ACC was calling.

Monday: Corrigan rules the ACC



CORRIGAN SERIES: Spearheaded ACC growth

By Jerry Ratcliffe

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Monday, April 30, 2007

Editor's note: The last of a three-part series on the life and times of Charlottesville's Gene Corrigan, who was inducted into Virginia's Sports Hall of Fame on Saturday night in Portsmouth.

One of the wisest decisions Gene Corrigan ever made was telling the Atlantic Coast Conference no the first time the league approached him about being its commissioner.

It was in the mid-1960s and the ACC's first-ever commissioner, Jim Weaver, wanted Corrigan to become his successor. Weaver was a big ol', slow-talking, owl-wise commissioner. Everybody loved him, especially Corrigan, who worked and learned under Weaver as the service bureau chief in what was then only a three-person conference staff.

Corrigan had gotten out of coaching at Virginia to make more money and to spend more time with his wife, Lena, and their seven children. Because Weaver didn't like to travel, Corrigan found himself bouncing all over the ACC landscape to meetings with league athletic directors.

Weaver begged Corrigan to stay on, but Corrigan knew he wasn't ready to become commissioner and opted for the AD job at Washington and Lee, where he had once coached lacrosse, soccer and basketball.

Years passed and so did Corrigan's numerous roles as AD at W&L, Virginia and Notre Dame, where he finally got the ball rolling by hiring Lou Holtz to coach the Irish football program.

But in 1986, Georgia Tech athletic director Homer Rice called Corrigan and told him that Weaver's successor, ACC commissioner Bob James, was planning to step down and the league wanted Corrigan to come home.

Corrigan insisted he didn't know anything about being a commissioner and rejected the idea. After James died the following spring and Rice called again with no success.

The situation changed quickly.

When the Corrigan family discovered one of their grandsons had some health problems and thought hard about how most of their children were living back east. It was enough of a tug to Corrigan's heart to listen to Lena about a move.

"I had already told the ACC no twice within a year," Corrigan recalled, figuring that train had left the station.

But at the CFA meeting that summer, Rice approached him and asked, "One more time, will you talk to us?"

This time, Corrigan was all-ears and, in a flash, he was introduced as the ACC's third commissioner at a press conference at the airport in Greensboro, N.C.

"I'll never forget that press conference, because Bill Millsaps (former sports editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch) kept asking me about my goals for the league and I kept telling him I didn't have any yet, to call me in

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a year."

Corrigan figured it would take him that long to figure out this commissioner's thing and where the league needed to go.

He was a popular commissioner who was tough when required to be, but always fair. He applied what he had learned from Weaver about dealing with people and ruled with an open door policy, just as he had as an AD.

Having been both a coach and an athletic administrator, Corrigan blended his knowledge and communication skills (learned as a sports information director at UVa and in the ACC's service bureau) to move the league forward.

"I felt it was my job to keep in touch with the ADs in our league, and we had some great ones," Corrigan said. "I called them every week to talk about what was going on and I went to see each one of them two or three times a year."

He was also smart enough to surround himself in the ACC office with good people, including Fred Barakat, who oversaw basketball officials.

"People never realized just how good Fred was," Corrigan said. "In 10 years, I never had a single ACC coach call me and complain about officiating and that was because of Fred."

There are simply too many Corrigan stories to tell in one article (some of the best will pop up in ensuing columns), but while he will always be remembered as the man who spearheaded Florida State's entry into the league, that may have overshadowed perhaps an even more important accomplishment.

"The best thing I did during my time in the ACC was when I got people to share the money equally," Corrigan said.

All the TV money and all the bowl money was split equally into nine shares. Wake Forest got the same as Florida State.

"Had we not gotten everyone to agree on that, Florida State would have been taking probably 75 percent of the money from our football TV contract and the bowls," Corrigan said. "But Florida State never complained about one thing. That was a huge deal, worth \$2 million to every school in the conference."

Maybe Corrigan couldn't answer Millsaps' question right away that day he was introduced as the new ACC chieftan, but it didn't take long for Corrigan to figure out what had to be done.

Not long after he became ACC commissioner, Penn State joined the Big Ten, shocking everyone - including the ACC - because it felt that it probably would have had a shot at the Pennsylvania school had they had any idea the Lions were looking around.

For the next half dozen meetings, Corrigan would have his staff members play the role of a president of a college that might be interested in joining the ACC. It proved to be a good rehearsal.

About a year later at a meeting of the ADs at Sedgefield Country Club in Greensboro, Corrigan asked each AD to put a name in the hat of a school that each would want in the league. He expected at least four schools.

He got two: Florida State and Syracuse.

After some exploration, the Syracuse thing fizzled quickly. Corrigan had better fortune with the Seminoles.

He called FSU's AD Bob Goin and will never forget what Goin told him.

"He said, 'I've been praying that you would call ... this is my dream that we'd get in the ACC,'" Corrigan said of Goin's reply.

A big powwow between FSU reps and brass from all over the ACC met to chat and Corrigan advised Florida State to not talk athletics, but rather sell the league on the school itself. The advice paid off and Corrigan soon drove to every school in the league to talk to each president personally before an expansion vote was taken.

When it came time for that vote, the results shocked Corrigan and several ADs, who expected to get the six-vote requirement from the league presidents. It ended 4-2-2.

Clemson, Georgia Tech, Virginia and Wake voted yes as expected. Duke voted no as expected.

Maryland's "no" took Corrigan by surprise as did North Carolina's decision to abstain. For political reasons, N.C. State abstained because of UNC's vote.

The ADs were livid over the presidents' votes. Georgia Tech's Rice was fuming and threatened to go to the SEC. Carolina AD John Swofford, who later succeeded Corrigan as commissioner, was flabbergasted that his president voted no.

When Corrigan had left Maryland, it was a yes, and when he asked then-AD Andy Geiger why the change, Geiger said it was because the added travel to Tallahassee, Fla., would cost another \$60,000 in the budget.

"I said, 'Andy, we're talking about millions of dollars for the conference here, not \$60,000,'" Corrigan said.

Eventually, Corrigan got a unanimous vote as Florida State was brought in as the ninth member.

Six weeks later, the ACC's football deal with television jumped from \$3 million to \$17 million a year.

"We had no presence in the largest state in our territory and that just didn't make sense," Corrigan said of the decision to add FSU, which has continued to pay dividends.

Looking back on his life, Corrigan said the most nervous he had ever been was when he asked Lena's father for her hand in marriage. Lena's father, an Italian immigrant, was one of the leading men's clothing designers in the country and when Corrigan broached the subject of marriage, his future father-in-law asked what he did for a living.

"I teach and I coach," Corrigan said.

"You coach ... you play games. In Italy, you don't play games. You get a good job and you make money," was the reply. "With you, well you don't make any money."

But they got married and lived happily ever after.

"Lena is the person that has allowed me to play games all these years," Corrigan said. "If I hadn't had her, none of these things could have been."

Athletics<http://chronicle.com/weekly/v53/i35/35a04001.htm>

From the issue dated May 4, 2007

Where Have All the Women Gone?**Even as the number of female players soars, college coaching is increasingly a male domain**

By ROBIN WILSON

It's been two years since Maggie Lonergan owned the court at Catholic University, leading the women's basketball team to its two most successful seasons ever and ending the Lady Cardinals' decade-long losing streak.

Coaching basketball came naturally to Mrs. Lonergan, who had been a star guard herself. After four seasons at Catholic, her team was about where she wanted it. By then she had personally recruited each of the players. She certainly wasn't ready to give it all up.

But while she had been successful, Mrs. Lonergan's tenure at Catholic had also been a struggle. She had two preschoolers, whom she barely saw. Her sister had moved in to help raise them, and Mrs. Lonergan often didn't arrive home before they went to bed. Sometimes she and her husband, Michael, who coached men's basketball at Catholic, would try to have a family dinner and end up at Applebee's at 11 p.m. "It was crazy," he recalls.

When Mrs. Lonergan became pregnant with their third child, in 2005, and Mr. Lonergan accepted an offer to be head men's coach at the University of Vermont, she left the job in Washington to become a full-time mother. "I had wanted to be a coach for a real long time, and I had my mind set on making it work," she says. "Leaving was one of the hardest things I've ever done."

Mrs. Lonergan still considers herself a basketball junkie, but now she sits in the stands during her husband's games. She yells out tips — reminding him how much time is left on the shot clock, or keeping track of which opposing players have racked up the most fouls. Sometimes Mr. Lonergan hears her, sometimes he doesn't.

Although she intends to return to coaching eventually, Mrs. Lonergan is now counted among the mounting female casualties of the profession. Increasingly women in nearly all sports are either leaving intercollegiate coaching or never entering in the first place. While most concern over women's sports has focused on the opportunities that federal equity laws have offered to female players — whose numbers have grown steadily — the ranks of female coaches have quietly dwindled. Last year nearly 60 percent of women's intercollegiate teams were led by men, the highest proportion ever.

Back in 1972, the year Title IX of the Education Amendments was enacted, more than 90 percent of all women's teams were coached by women. The law requires colleges that receive federal funds to ensure gender equity in their programs. In one of the first academic studies of gender and coaching, to be published early next year, Deborah L. Rhode, a law professor at Stanford University, calls the declining proportion of female coaches an "ironic byproduct" of Title IX.

Indeed, as the law has raised the profile of women's sports, the job of coaching female players has grown more lucrative, more prestigious, and more demanding. "It's not OK not to win," says Charli Turner Thorne, women's basketball coach at Arizona State University. "Too much money is being spent."

As a result, the coaching positions have attracted more men. But at the same time, they have repelled many women, who now have better-paying professional options that may not require such all-out dedication. So far little has been done to alleviate the plight facing women in coaching. That puts college athletics behind much of the rest of the work world, including the rest of academe, which for years has been looking for ways to attract women and make careers more family-friendly.

This year, the National Collegiate Athletic Association took the first step toward correcting the situation by recommending that colleges consider how they might make life easier for coaches with families. "We know people are leaving or deciding not to enter the field because they don't think they can keep it all in balance," says Carol A. Cartwright, president emeritus of Kent State University, who led the NCAA effort.

Meanwhile, athletics directors at several Division I institutions say they are aware of the gender issue but haven't been able to do much about it. "I find fewer and fewer females who want to go into coaching," says Jim Livengood, of the University of Arizona, where nine of the 11 women's teams are coached by men.

With numbers like those, he says, college athletics should be worried about the future. "Sometimes when you're watching Rutgers play Duke, with two great female basketball coaches, or Pat Summitt at the University of Tennessee, you think: These are the people who have been in the game," he says. "But who are going to be the next Pat Summitts?"

Women by the Numbers

In their push to create more sports opportunities for women, most advocates of Title IX have focused their energy on female athletes. And they have scored in a big way. Since Title IX was enacted, the number of women playing college sports has risen from 16,000 in 1972 to 180,000 in 2006. The number of women's teams per campus has grown as well, from 2.5 before Title IX to 8.5 in 2006.

The number of women coaching female teams has actually climbed in recent years, from 3,008 in 1998 to 3,690 in 2006. But the number of men coaching women's teams has climbed much faster. Over the past eight years, men have captured nearly three-quarters of the new head-coaching positions created by the surge in women's sports teams.

Although more men are coaching women, the opposite is not true. Fewer than 2 percent of men's intercollegiate teams have female head coaches. "The door has swung in only one direction," says Linda Jean Carpenter, a professor emeritus at Brooklyn College of the City University of New York who taught physical education and exercise science and has collected statistics on women's athletics for about 30 years. She and R. Vivian Acosta, another professor emeritus at Brooklyn, publish the data annually in a report called "Women in Intercollegiate Sport."

The data show that women leave the profession at every step up the ladder. For example, while 57 percent of paid assistant coaches in women's sports are female, the same is true for only 42 percent of head coaches, and for just 19 percent of athletics directors. "You're seeing a whole lot of women at the entry-level beginnings of the coaching career," says Kathleen J. DeBoer, executive director of the American Volleyball Coaches Association. "But we're not keeping them."

Over the past three decades, female coaches have been sidelined in virtually every women's sport. In the five most popular — basketball, volleyball, soccer, softball, and rowing — all but soccer have seen a steep decline in the proportion of teams coached by women. Nearly 80 percent of women's basketball teams were coached by women three decades ago, compared with 61 percent today.

That still gives basketball, which is widely considered the flagship sport of female athletics, one of the highest proportions of female coaches. This year three of the four squads that made it to the Women's Final Four were led by women.

But that is the exception. In her forthcoming study in the *Stanford Journal of Civil Rights & Civil Liberties*, Ms. Rhode

found that, on average, female coaches are less successful than their male counterparts. For example, she writes, six women's sports have never had a national championship team coached by a woman.

People concerned about the paucity of female leaders in college sports say it denies female role models to athletes. Watching a woman coaching not only provides life lessons for female players, these people say, but also encourages them to become coaches themselves.

"I can look these kids in the eye and say, I have stood in your shoes," says Kristen Smyth, who is head coach of women's gymnastics at Stanford. "I can say, I was taking a final the Friday before the Pac-10 championships when I was your age. I know what it's like to balance academics, athletics, and a social life."

At least one conference commissioner, however, does not count the declining proportion of female coaches as a top issue in college sports. "To say we've taken a step back because there aren't as many female head coaches, I don't necessarily agree," says Linda Bruno, commissioner of the Atlantic 10 Conference. Coaching is only one piece of the puzzle, she says. Administrators need to make sure that they are giving opportunities to women and members of minority groups throughout athletics. "I'm not as worried about women coaching women," she says, "as that you'd like to see women involved in positions of authority."

Not many women are. Nearly 80 percent of all NCAA athletics directors are male, a proportion that climbs to more than 90 percent in Division I. That means most female coaches operate in a man's world, where men control the purse strings and the hiring. The report "Women in Intercollegiate Sport" notes that athletics departments that are headed by men have fewer female head coaches than do departments headed by women. Where there is no female athletics administrator at all, the proportion of head coaches who are female falls from 42 percent to 38.5 percent.

Women Prefer Men

It is worth noting that female athletes themselves are not always the biggest cheerleaders for hiring female coaches. A study released by Pennsylvania State University last year that involved interviews with 41 female athletes found that the majority said they preferred a man at the helm.

Ted Leland isn't surprised by that. When he was athletics director at Stanford, he told some female players who had just lost their coach that he would prefer to hire a woman as the replacement. "The female athletes got right back in my face, and one said, 'I don't care, I'll be coached by a zebra. I just want to win a national championship.'" Many female athletes, notes Mr. Leland (who is now vice president for advancement at the University of the Pacific), have been coached by men all their lives and are comfortable that way.

The delicate job of interacting with female athletes can actually make the job of head coach more difficult for women than for men. One female coach of a Division I women's rowing team says she routinely asks her male assistant to tell the team when there is something unpopular to announce, like adding an extra practice. "If I say it, even though I'm the head coach, I have to explain," says the woman, who asked to remain anonymous. "He can boss them around and say something I couldn't, and the kids will take it better."

Likewise, female coaches say they get closer scrutiny from athletics directors than their male colleagues do. Male coaches who complain about facilities or other resources are perceived as fighting for their teams, say female coaches, while women who do the same can be considered whiners. And if a male coach is abrasive, that's OK, as long as his team is winning. Female coaches who are tough, on the other hand, say players and supervisors are likely to label them coldhearted and urge them to lighten up.

In the testosterone-infused world of intercollegiate athletics, female coaches who are lesbians can sometimes have the most difficult time of all. In interviews, some say they have felt forced to conceal their sexual orientation or else face costly disapproval from supervisors, potential recruits, players, parents, and other coaches. "Women are leaving the profession because of the pressures to live such a closeted life and because of the negative recruiting that goes on," says Celia Slater, executive director of the NCAA Women Coaches Academy. "It is subtle. A coach might say, You don't

want your daughter to go there, because they don't have family values; wink, wink. These things can be very, very painful."

The NCAA, which held a meeting last October to talk about the problem, is working with the National Center for Lesbian Rights to put together an educational campaign that college sports programs could use to address homophobia.

Baby or Basketball?

The biggest hurdle for most women trying to make a career in college coaching, however, is the pace that the job requires. It isn't unusual for coaches to be gone three to four days each week for competitions, and then again for several short recruiting trips during the off-season. Coaches frequently assume the role of substitute parents to their young players. That can mean a lot of hand-holding, or at least a lot of text messaging.

According to Ms. Rhode's study, the time commitment adds up to more sacrifice for women than for men. Female coaches, the Stanford professor found, are less likely to be married and to have kids than their male counterparts are.

"It took me a long time to find the right man who understood how much commitment is involved in my job," says Carol Russell, who is in her fifth year as head coach of women's basketball at the University of Nebraska at Kearney. "I'm highly competitive, so this is 24/7 during the season." An earlier relationship broke off, she says, because the man didn't understand her dedication.

Neither did lots of other people when Ms. Russell gave birth to her first son in March and was on the court six hours later to help coach her Division II team in the NCAA tournament. It was her squad's first appearance in the Elite Eight, and Ms. Russell wanted to be there. She left her son behind in the hospital for the evening. The news went further than she expected: It reached CNN and *Good Morning America*. The coach received hostile e-mail messages from people she didn't know, asking, "How can you leave your baby?"

The attention has started to die down, and Ms. Russell is hopeful that she will be able to strike a balance between coaching and caring for her son. She has already interrupted her six-week maternity leave to meet with a recruit.

Clearly, some hard-driving women manage to combine kids and coaching, and they do it well. Pat Summitt's talents on the basketball court are legendary: Under her tutelage, Tennessee's Lady Volunteers have won seven national titles. The story of how she went into labor on a university plane en route to visit a recruit is legendary as well. Ms. Summitt made the visit anyway, then spent the flight home lying in the aisle. She got to the hospital in time to deliver her son, Tyler, who is now 16. And while she didn't snag the recruit that year, the player transferred to Tennessee a year later.

Arizona State's Ms. Thorne is also at the top of her game while managing to be the mother of three young children. Her Sun Devils have won the Pac-10 Conference title twice since she arrived 11 years ago and been invited to the NCAA tournament four times in the past six years.

Her husband quit his job as a human-resources manager at an audiovisual company a year and a half ago to stay home and help manage the kids, who are now ages 3, 6, and 8. It works pretty well, says Ms. Thorne, except that she doesn't get to see them as much as she'd like. "I do miss out on a ton," she said in an interview in March. She had just returned from a game in Los Angeles at noon the day before, and answered about 50 e-mail and text messages at her office before leaving for home, where she fit in a quick workout before her players started arriving for Chinese food. The team sat around during dinner watching tape of forthcoming opponents. After the players left, Ms. Thorne had hoped to watch more film, but her 3-year-old wouldn't fall asleep until 10:30 p.m., and by then the coach was exhausted.

While Ms. Thorne seems to relish her role on the court — and has just signed an extension of her contract until 2012 — she knows that her career in coaching won't last forever. "As the kids get older and life gets more complicated, they might need me more," she said. "Honestly, I don't know how long I'm going to do it."

Despite Dena Evans's early success, her coaching career was a quick one. In 2003, her first year as women's cross-

country coach at Stanford, the team won the national title. But raising two small children made the job too difficult, even when family members accompanied the team on road trips. "The way that athletics is run, the way we do business," she says, "wasn't set up in a way that anticipated mothers being involved, let alone in leadership roles."

After just two seasons, Ms. Evans quit. To replace her, Stanford hired a man, Peter Tegen, from the University of Wisconsin at Madison, to coach both the men's and women's cross-country teams.

Small Steps

Some colleges are already taking small steps to make life easier for coaches who are mothers. Peg Bradley-Doppes, athletics director and vice chancellor at the University of

Denver, allows female coaches to delay a maternity leave, if they'd rather not take time off during a recruiting season. And she has helped female coaches pay for baby sitters so they can take their children along when they travel.

Some female coaches are taking matters into their own hands, paring down their jobs to make them more manageable. Ms. Smyth, the women's gymnastics coach at Stanford, has two young children. She has turned over primary responsibility for recruiting — including about eight recruiting trips she used to take each year to look for talented high-schoolers — to an assistant coach. She also leaves for home by 5:30 each evening. "Coaching is not a job, it's a lifestyle," says Ms. Smyth. But she has learned to tell students and recruits, "This is my schedule, these are my hours. Evening is my time with my family."

Maggie Lonergan, the former basketball coach at Catholic University, has not yet figured out how to coach while raising three young children. But she still tries to keep her hand in the sport. Each summer she runs a two-week basketball camp at the University of Vermont. And every March, the family travels to the men's Final Four with the kids in tow. While her husband catches up with colleagues and attends Division I meetings, Mrs. Lonergan hopes to soak up as much as she can from coaching clinics.

One day in March at the Final Four, in Atlanta, she entertained the kids as her husband attended a morning meeting. Then the entire family sat through a two-hour lunch to honor him and other coaches who had won their conference championships. After the lunch, Mr. Lonergan had promised, he would spell his wife and watch the kids while she sat in on a coaching clinic.

But a possible job offer that had surfaced from another Division I men's team suddenly grew more serious. When it came time for him to keep track of the kids, who are 18 months old, 6, and 8, Mr. Lonergan was holed up in the hotel room, holding a powwow with his assistant coaches. Mrs. Lonergan said she understood — after all, her husband is the coach with the job. But it left her on her own again with the children, navigating Hoop City, a carnival-type gathering held each year at the Final Four, where fans can shoot baskets, listen to bands, and buy T-shirts and caps.

Once that afternoon, Mrs. Lonergan did wander over to sit down on some bleachers and watch a clinic on ball-handling skills. But after just five minutes, her 6-year-old daughter announced that she was bored. So Mrs. Lonergan was up again, off to feed the kids some pizza and let them try their hand at the game she loves.

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Athletics

<http://chronicle.com/weekly/v53/i35/35a04501.htm>

From the issue dated May 4, 2007

Athletics Programs Consider Taking Out Life-Insurance Policies on Boosters

By BRAD WOLVERTON

At least 40 athletics departments, including some of the biggest in the country, are considering establishing life-insurance policies on their boosters to help defray the rising cost of college sports, two companies with knowledge of the plans told *The Chronicle* last week.

The institutions — which include two each from Atlantic Coast Conference, the Big 12 Conference, and the Southeastern Conference, as well as four from the Pac-10 — got the idea from Oklahoma State University, which announced in March that it had secured \$280-million for its athletics program by establishing \$10-million life-insurance policies on 28 of its athletics boosters.

Since then Larry Reece, executive director of major gifts and development for Oklahoma State's athletics program, says he has fielded calls from 40 to 50 colleges interested in setting up their own charity-owned life-insurance programs.

Twenty institutions have contacted Management Compensation Group, in Dallas, the company that helped Oklahoma State establish its program, says John Ridings Lee, the company's chief executive.

The company has already met with four colleges, all of which have started contacting prospective donors to gauge their interest in establishing individual life-insurance policies to benefit their athletics programs.

Mr. Lee said he expected to meet with the other 16 institutions by July 1. Because of confidentiality agreements, he would not name any of the colleges.

New Ways to Raise Money

About six months before Oklahoma State announced its deals, Collegiate Financial Services, a Lexington, S.C., company that provides financial services to more than 100 athletics departments, had been exploring the idea of life-insurance policies, says Mark Mullady, the company's executive vice president.

"We're always interested in finding new ways for athletic departments to raise money above and beyond normal fundraising programs like auctions and golf outings and dinners," he says. Collegiate Financial Services has since formed a partnership with a North Carolina company that helps charities design life-insurance plans.

In the past month, Mr. Mullady says, more than 20 institutions have contacted his company about the concept.

Fifteen to 20 colleges have signed up for a conference call in early May, in which Mr. Mullady and one of his associates will discuss how life-insurance plans can help athletics departments. The company also plans to hold a seminar on the topic at a meeting of the National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics in June.

The life-insurance idea has also attracted attention outside of athletics departments. At Oklahoma State, the announcement prompted the university's foundation, which raises money for all of the institution's colleges, to explore

"They're hoping they might get 50 or 100 people," he says, saying the plans might be set up for \$5-million per person instead of \$10-million.

Mr. Mullady, however, cautioned colleges against establishing policies unless they have an adequate number of individuals willing to participate.

"You have to insure a large enough pool so that statistically your numbers meet the mortality tables," he says. "If you don't have a large enough pool, and too many people exceed their life expectancies, the rate of return for the investment can be a negative number."

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Magazine & Journal Reader

Monday, May 7, 2007

A glance at the current issue of the *Journal of Quantitative Analysis in Sports*: Overtime luck in college football

In the spring, a college sports fan's fancy turns to thoughts of baseball or track or lacrosse, not often to football. But two business professors with an interest in the sport have published their views this season on what they see as a widespread misconception on the gridiron.

There is a "statistically significant advantage" to starting overtime on defense in Division I-A football, but that advantage is much smaller than coaches like to believe, according to a study by Peter A. Rosen, an assistant professor of business administration at the University of Evansville, and Rick L. Wilson, a professor of business at Oklahoma State University.

There is no "sudden death" overtime in college football, in which the first team to score wins. Instead teams are given one offensive possession each, and the team leading after both possessions wins. A coin toss is used to determine which team will get the ball first. In the 328 overtime games in Division I-A since 1996, when the overtime rules were adopted, the winner of the coin toss has opted to defend first on all but four occasions.

Coaches choose to defend first because it allows them to plan their offensive attack better, say the two professors. As one Big Ten coach told them, "all teams start on defense first in OT, so you know what you have to do to win." A coach in the Pac-10 Conference guessed that "around 75 percent of teams that choose to play defense first end up winning the game."

It's actually closer to 55 percent, according to the authors. In overtime games since 1996, they found, the team that was on defense first won 180 times.

"The concept of fairness is not easy to quantify," they write, "but the game data do not suggest that losing the coin flip is an insurmountable disadvantage."

Moreover, it appears that the differential is shrinking. "In the first five years of the overtime rule, teams that started on defense had a record of 88-53," the authors note, "but during the last six years, teams that started on defense have a losing record of 92-95."

The key for teams that go on offense first seems to be scoring seven points. Those that did, according to the study, lost just 28.15 percent of their overtime games. When teams on offense first scored fewer than seven points, however, opponents won 76.7 percent of the time.

The [article](#), "An Analysis of the Defense First Strategy in College Football Overtime Games," is available through the Berkeley Electronic Press.

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April 30

‘Dirty Little Secrets’ in Women’s Sports

Last month’s resignation of Louisiana State University’s women’s basketball coach amid allegations of inappropriate sexual conduct with her players has once again raised an issue that has long dogged women’s sports: the perceived prevalence of lesbian coaches. Some advocates for women’s athletics fear that the incident involving Pokey Chatman will have negative ramifications for female coaches and encourage the use of “negative recruiting” aimed at some coaches and programs.

Yet, more hopefully, they say the incident is galvanizing discussion around issues of homophobia in women’s sports that have long been silently suppressed, and has cast light on the double standard that surrounds player-coach relationships.

“It does have implications for a backlash,” says Helen Carroll, who, as sports project director for the National Center for Lesbian Rights, has experienced an uptick in calls from lesbian coaches fearful for their jobs since Chatman’s high-profile March 7 resignation. She’s received two to three calls every week since then, she says, while she typically receives that number in a month.

“I think the reason is that anytime you talk about lesbian issues in sports, it’s been such a silent topic, so if a discussion is not held upfront about the issues, it remains a silent fear and it can be very detrimental to women’s sports,” Carroll says.

Regardless of the truth of the allegations, which Chatman’s lawyer, Mary Olive Pierson, dismisses as “hearsay,” their very presence in the public sphere has initiated discourse on negative, discriminatory recruiting techniques and homophobia in women’s sports; abuse of power and breaches in coaching ethics; and particular challenges and double standards that female coaches — particularly lesbian female coaches or others without “heterosexual credentials,” as one expert puts it — face in finding and keeping their jobs.

Just Wednesday, news broke that [Boston College’s \(male\) coach of the women’s ice hockey team had resigned](#) after allegations surfaced of inappropriate conduct with an athlete. But as Mary Jo Kane, a professor of kinesiology and director of the Tucker Center for Research on Girls & Women in Sport at the University of Minnesota, points out, when male coaches are accused of such indiscretions, their actions are usually perceived as isolated, unfortunate incidents that don’t reflect on other male coaches as a group.

Homophobia has helped fuel the creation of a double standard, Kane says. “If and when a male coach is accused of sleeping with one of his players, you don’t have these reverberations around, ‘Should males be coaching females?’ No one ever says that,” she says.

“Is it the case that a very large component of the history of women’s sports and the current state of affairs in women’s sports that homophobia has had an enormous impact? The answer is an unqualified, ‘Absolutely,’ ” Kane continues. “Does that mean that things aren’t better? Not at all.”

For Kane and others, the Chatman case presents a painful irony, coming as it did on the heels of what many women’s sports advocates view as a major sign of progress on the homophobia issue: the resignation of Rene Portland as women’s basketball coach at Pennsylvania State University. Portland had long been accused of discriminating against lesbian players, and Penn State had long been accused of inappropriately tolerating her behavior. A former player’s lawsuit against Portland set in motion a chain of events that led the university to [fine her](#). [She resigned last month](#).

While many saw Portland’s resignation as a step toward greater tolerance in intercollegiate women’s athletics, the Chatman allegations stand to be a potential setback on three different fronts, Kane says: “One, it reinforces a horrible and inaccurate stereotype of lesbians as sexual predators. Second, it gives athletic directors more degrees of freedom to hire men.

“And third, it may put more into play the whole issue of negative recruiting.”

Negative recruiting — in which coaches overtly or subtly attempt to discourage potential players from considering another team by suggesting that the coach or players there might be lesbian — is the most notorious of the types of “destructive, discriminatory actions” that have taken root in the culture of silence, says Pat Griffin, a professor emeritus of social justice education at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst and director of “It Takes a Team,” a project that promotes education about sexual orientation in women’s sports.

“It’s one of the dirty little secrets of women’s sports,” adds Kane, “that [negative recruiting] is not an uncommon practice.” While experts say the power of negative recruiting may be on the decline as incoming students and their families grow more tolerant, it still remains more of an issue than many outside the sporting world might imagine.

Yet, while experts say they fear the Chatman allegations could provide ammunition to coaches who already negatively recruit, some, such as Linda Carpenter, a professor emeritus of physical education and sport science at Brooklyn College and co-author of a longitudinal study on women in sport, say the coaches who negatively recruit will continue to do so and the ones who don’t are unlikely to use the new allegations as an excuse to start.

But, of course, the recruiting practices stem from the coaches who practice them — and the proportion of females coaching intercollegiate women’s sports has dropped from more than 90 percent in 1972 (the year Title IX, federal gender equity legislation, was enacted) to 42.4 percent in 2006, according to the [“Women in Intercollegiate Sport”](#) study co-produced by Carpenter and R. Vivian Acosta, another professor emeritus at Brooklyn College. “The vast majority of athletic directors are male and there’s something called homologous reproduction. Basically, it means that we tend to hire people that look like us,” Carpenter says.

“So in its most innocent form, males tend to hire males. Lurking underneath that may be some hidden beliefs that females bring a greater chance of homosexual behavior than male coaches do,” Carpenter says — adding, however, that while homophobia may play a role, she doesn’t think it tends to be a major factor in the hiring of female coaches.

Yet, most lesbian coaches do remain closeted — 12 out of 13 of those interviewed for a 2005 paper, “Identity Tensions in Lesbian Intercollegiate Coaches,” written by Vikki Krane, director of women’s studies at Bowling Green University and a professor in the School of Human Movement, Sport and Leisure Studies, and Heather Barber, a University of New Hampshire associate professor of kinesiology.

“The environment has not been supportive enough for coaches to really be out, keep their jobs and get jobs later on,” says Carroll of the National Center for Lesbian Rights. Even if a home institution proves supportive — Griffin points out that homophobia in women’s sports varies dramatically by region — a coach who is a target of negative recruiting could potentially face a competitive disadvantage. “If you’re a real target of negative recruiting,” says Carroll, “you don’t get top athletes and you can’t get a job.”

“There might be a tendency not to hire coaches who can’t present their heterosexual credentials in the form of a husband or a divorce,” Griffin says, discussing potential ramifications of the allegations against LSU’s Chatman. “It puts lesbian coaches more at risk of being targeted by administrators, parents or even athletes who want to get rid of them for one reason or another. It certainly affects their comfort levels.”

The Chatman Case

While no experts on women’s athletics defend the conduct described in the allegations against Chatman, many see a real double standard at work. While they concede that many male coaches who face similar accusations have been handed similar sentences (as appears to be the case at Boston College), they say in too many other cases accusations surrounding male coaches and female athletes are met with little more than a wink, and, that, at the least, there’s greater opportunity in those situations for due process.

Pierson, Chatman’s lawyer, says Chatman resigned under duress during a surprise March meeting held at the peak of championship season to discuss charges levied against her by an assistant coach in February. Pierson says that the university never gave any indication that they had confirmed the allegations of inappropriate conduct involving players that were reported by the assistant coach, and says that Louisiana State officials told her they didn’t even know the names of the former athletes in question.

Ray Lamonica, LSU’s general counsel, declined to discuss details of the internal investigation or what it entailed. He says, however, that Chatman had discussed plans to resign for more than a week before the meeting and had the option of accepting administrative leave with pay pending further investigation, as per LSU policy, but had opted to resign instead.

Pierson, meanwhile, has threatened to sue the university in part because she says Louisiana State has no written policy governing such conduct — a claim Lamonica dismisses. Lamonica points to another provision of Chatman’s contract requiring “high moral, ethical and academic standards” and a National Collegiate Athletic Association bylaw requiring exemplary conduct. He wrote Pierson that “the law does not preclude the exercise of common sense.”

Yet, Pierson argues that, “The reason why large institutions don’t write down policies is so they can have one when they need one and they don’t have one when they don’t. That is a fertile breeding ground for discrimination; that’s all it’s about.” She attributes Chatman’s treatment first to her race (she’s black), second to her gender and third to her sexual orientation. “We’re in the Deep South,” Pierson says.

Whether race, gender or sexual orientation played a role in Chatman’s treatment specifically is impossible to know at this point. But Chris Shelton, a professor in the Department of Exercise & Sport Studies and co-chair of the Project on Women and Social Change at Smith College, says that research shows that as colleges carry out policies that restrict coaches or others in positions of authority from inappropriately fraternizing with their players or students, “those who are most held accountable are lesbians and black men.” Shelton describes a chain of “moral panic” that set in upon news of the allegations against Chatman, sparked by homophobia and “this myth that people are being recruited into a lifestyle.”

Shelton, who advocates more in-depth instruction about coach-athlete sexual abuse in coaching education, adds that the implications of the Chatman case extend far beyond issues of homophobia and race in women’s sports, and that far more research needs to be done on patterns of abuse more generally: “I’ve had students in my women and sport class who talk about their involvement with a coach and then when I watch them get into the work force, that’s what happens to them within three years. It makes me so upset,” Shelton says.

“Every sporting organization from the International Olympic Committee to the NCAA, every coaches’ association, everybody takes the position that a romantic relationship between coaches and the athletes that they coach is an unacceptable abuse of power. This is not new news,” says Nancy Hogshead-Makar, an assistant professor at Florida Coastal School of Law and a former Olympic swimming champion. “What I think is different here is that it happens with straight men and women with regularity.... I can tell you there are [male] swimming coaches who are famed for

moving from team to team and marrying different swimmers; it's not until their third or fourth marriage to an athlete that they're coaching that they start not being able to get a job," Hogshead-Makar says.

"Whereas with a lesbian coach, it happens one time," she continues, "and she [probably] will never coach again."

— [Elizabeth Redden](#)

The original story and user comments can be viewed online at <http://insidehighered.com/news/2007/04/30/sports>.

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Advertisement



May 3

NCAA's Evolving Academic Picture

The evidence is mounting. In year three of the National Collegiate Athletic Association's new system for measuring and reporting athletes' and teams' academic performance, through what it calls the [Academic Progress Rate](#), the association is getting a good sense of which teams are safe from penalties and which are digging themselves into trouble.

"What we're seeing for the first time is a mature set of data, a comprehensive set of data," said Walt Harrison, president of the University of Hartford and chair of the NCAA's Committee on Academic Performance.

The APR [data](#), a real-time measure of how many of a team's scholarship athletes are on track to receive a degree, shows that 112 teams at 75 Division I colleges have either received a public sanction or face the loss of at least part of an athletic scholarship because of poor academic performance. Last year, [99 teams at 65 Division I colleges](#) faced the scholarship loss.

The APR is the NCAA's preferred way of measuring how athletes fare in the classroom, because unlike the traditional measure of academic success — the federal graduation rate — the NCAA's standard doesn't penalize colleges whose athletes transfer or leave early in good standing. For the APR, each scholarship athlete can receive a maximum of two points per term: one for finishing in good academic standing and another for remaining enrolled at the institution. A team's APR is calculated by dividing the total number of points earned by the players on its roster for the year by the total number of points possible, then multiplying by 1,000.

The APR is part of the NCAA's academic reform package, which also includes the [Graduation Success Rate](#), designed to measure what proportion of athletes earn a degree.

Information released on Wednesday reveals that 63 teams face an immediate penalty for scoring below a 925 — the NCAA's threshold for contemporaneous sanctions — and having at least one athlete fail academically and leave school. A team can lose up to 10 percent of its scholarship allotment under the year-by-year penalty.

For the first time this year, the NCAA also began handing out "historical" penalties (more on this later) to 31 colleges. Eighteen institutions received both immediate and historical penalties. That's a relatively small number given the NCAA's 6,000-plus Division I teams, but NCAA officials warned that many

more teams could be in trouble next year.

The NCAA said that 44 percent of men's basketball teams, 40 percent of football teams and 35 percent of baseball teams would have posted APRs below 925 (and, as a result, potentially lost scholarships this year) had it not been for "squad-size adjustments," which are meant to prevent smaller teams from being unfairly penalized by the actions of just a few athletes.

Starting next year, when the NCAA will for the first time have a four-year data set, the squad-size adjustments will end, putting any team below a 925 APR in jeopardy of more serious sanctions.

"The philosophy is to provide gradually more penalties over time to those who don't show improvement," said Myles Brand, the NCAA's president. "[Sanctions] are going to get more strict once the historical penalties kick in and squad size disappears."

Teams whose cumulative APR score over three years (2003-4, 2004-5, 2005-6) fell below a 900 and weren't granted relief by the NCAA were subject to the historical penalties, which this year meant college presidents received a letter of warning. Starting next year, those penalties will include additional scholarship reductions, practice restrictions, and even lack of access to postseason competition and restricted membership.

Since the historical penalties will take into account a four-year APR average, many seriously underperforming teams have little hope of avoiding the historical penalties over the next several years. The best shot a college would have would be to persuade the NCAA that it has a serious academic reform plan.

Florida International University's football team, which made news last fall for being part of a [brawl](#) with the University of Miami's squad, posted a multi-year APR score of 889. While the squad-size adjustment kept it from a historical penalty this year, the team does face nine immediate scholarship losses.

"Our APR scores are what we expected them to be, as are the penalties associated with them," said Pete Garcia, FIU's director of athletics, in a statement. "Right now, we are more interested in a solid turnaround in our APR scores and the time it takes to accomplish this is not the most critical component."

Garcia said the university has already started to develop a strategic plan that will include improvements in academic advising, support, compliance and more chances for summer school attendance. Florida International plans to hire someone who specializes in degree requirements and fulfillment.

A significant number of this year's penalized teams came from the less-visible Division I conferences. Kevin Lennon, the NCAA's vice president for membership services, said historical waivers are available for teams that show improvement and for those that are "low-resource" institutions, among other factors. Brand said low-resource colleges are receiving letters from the NCAA describing a \$1.6 million fund intended to help them jumpstart academic reform on their campuses.

Waivers also are granted for coaching changes. Iowa State University's men's basketball program lost two scholarships as a result of a poor APR score, but the NCAA has granted the team a conditional waiver from further penalties because six athletes left after a coaching change in 2006. To avoid future penalties, the team has to show progress toward moving above the 925 mark.

The two-time champion University of Florida men's basketball team recorded a 917 APR, but because of the squad-size adjustment isn't eligible for contemporaneous penalties this year. The runner-up Ohio State University men's basketball team had an even worse score, 902, but also avoided immediate penalties for the same reason.

The latest data show the average APR for all Division I athletes is 960. The average for males is slightly lower than for females. APR scores are rising for football (931) and baseball (935) but dropping in men's basketball (928).

Baseball is still a concern to NCAA officials, particularly given the high number of athletes whose academic performances suffer when they transfer within Division I institutions. The NCAA Division I Board of Directors decided that baseball players should be required to show that they are academically eligible at the start of the fall term to be eligible to compete during both the fall and spring semesters; as it is now, where players can be eligible to play in the spring only by proving their eligibility at the end of the fall semester, many players are perceived as blowing off the spring and summer terms.

"Baseball surprised a number of us, that it was the one sport we weren't expecting to have poor scores but did," said Harrison, the NCAA committee chairman. "There's an intense season in the spring, and many athletes play into the summer, so they use the fall semester to get well [academically.] That's not a good academic pattern to fall into."

NCAA data also showed that men's teams with the highest APRs are fencing (976), gymnastics, ice hockey and water polo (all at 970). Women's teams with the highest APRs are crew (984), and field hockey and lacrosse (tied at 983). Women's bowling (942) posted the lowest APR for women's teams.

Last week, the NCAA [honored](#) more than 800 Division I sports teams that posted multi-year APR scores in the top 10 percent of all squads in their respective sports.

— [Elia Powers](#)

*The original story and user comments can be viewed online at
<http://insidehighered.com/news/2007/05/03/apr>.*

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Charles Bloom

From: Adams, John [AdamsJ@Knews.com]
Sent: Wednesday, May 02, 2007 4:01 PM
To: Charles Bloom
Subject: adams colum

Adams: Past year a highlight reel for SEC sports

By JOHN ADAMS, adamsj@knews.com
May 1, 2007



One night might not be enough to celebrate the SEC's accomplishments this past year.

Each June, as part of the conference's spring meetings, the SEC recognizes outstanding achievements at a Thursday dinner. It's a feel-good affair, which spotlights all that has gone right for the conference and its student-athletes in the last year.

But even a conference as successful as this one rarely has had so much to feel good about. In fact, you could devote an entire evening just to honoring the Florida Gators, who have won back-to-back national championships in basketball and another national championship in football.

The SEC has never shied away from touting itself as the nation's best sports conference. After the last 12 months, the touting has never been easier.

How good has it been? Even Vanderbilt has won a national championship.

- Auburn's women won their first national championship in track and field last June in Sacramento. The Tigers accumulated 57 points, 18.5 more than runner-up Southern Cal.
- Former LSU All-American Shaquille O'Neal helped lead the Miami Heat to the NBA championship last June. The Heat's roster included three other former SEC players -- Jason Williams and Udonis Haslem of Florida, and Antoine Walker of Kentucky.
- A few months later, St. Louis Cardinals shortstop David Eckstein was named MVP of the 2006 World Series. SEC baseball fans remember Eckstein as the walk-on player who became a star for the Florida Gators in the mid-1990s.
- In January, the Gators commemorated their first national championship in football by winning another one in Phoenix. A seven-point underdog, Florida held favored Ohio State to 82 total yards in a 41-14 rout.
- In February, former UT quarterback Peyton Manning was named Super Bowl MVP after leading the Indianapolis Colts to a 29-17 victory over the Chicago Bears.
- Two months ago, Auburn's women won their second consecutive national championship in swimming and diving. Back-to-back national titles are nothing new for the Tigers, who have won five of the last six

national championships in swimming and diving.

- The Auburn men matched the women's national title in swimming and diving with one of their own. The Tigers outscored second-place Stanford by 169 points, set five NCAA records and won their fifth consecutive national title.

- Last month, Florida became the first team since Duke in 1991-92 to win back-to back national championships in basketball by beating Ohio State in the Georgia Dome.

- The night after Florida's national championship, Tennessee won its seventh national title in women's basketball by defeating Rutgers 59-46. LSU, which lost to Rutgers in the semifinals, gave the SEC two teams in the Final Four.

- Last month, Alabama drew a crowd of 92,138 for its spring football game at Bryant Denny Stadium. That's believed to be a national record for spring-game attendance.

- I wasn't kidding about Vanderbilt's national title. On April 14, Vanderbilt made school history by winning its first NCAA championship. The Commodores beat Maryland Eastern Shore in women's bowling.

- Last weekend, Georgia won its third consecutive national championship and eighth overall in women's gymnastics.

- Also, last weekend, LSU quarterback JaMarcus Russell was the No. 1 pick of the NFL draft. SEC players accounted for 11 of the first 30 picks.

After all of that success, there could be more to come. UT, LSU and Alabama are national championship contenders in women's softball. And Vanderbilt is ranked No. 1 in college baseball.

Not a bad school year.



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Adams: Clean SEC Slive's best work yet

By JOHN ADAMS, adamsj@knews.com

May 6, 2007



A few days ago, I recounted a long, impressive list of SEC achievements in the last school year. The account was so glowing, I'm awaiting a check from the SEC Office.

I mentioned the SEC's seven national championships in the current school year and even pointed out the accomplishments of former SEC stars like Tennessee's Peyton Manning (Super Bowl MVP) and Florida's David Eckstein (World Series MVP). But despite the meticulous work of this column's research department, something was left out.

It wasn't something the SEC did. It was something the SEC didn't do.

It didn't run afoul of the NCAA. And that's not just a one-year aberration.

You think SEC commissioner Mike Slive is happy about the SEC's banner school year? He's just as pleased that it hasn't been sullied by an NCAA probation sentence.

"We are winning championships and we are competing better than ever," Slive said in a telephone interview. "We're walking down Main Street, not a side street."

It's by design, not happenstance. After five years on the job, Slive is right on schedule. And I'm as surprised as anyone.

Four years ago, at the SEC football media days in Birmingham, Slive said his goal was to have no conference schools on NCAA probation in five years. My next thought: "And you are from what planet?"

Slive, who was then in his second year as commissioner, was commissioner of Conference USA before moving up to the SEC. His resume revealed an extensive background in law and sports administration. Moreover, he had served as chair of the NCAA Infractions Appeals Committee.

But for all his education, what did he know about a conference where cheating and championships so often have gone hand in hand? Slive is a native of Utica, N.Y., with an undergraduate degree from Dartmouth. How does that prepare you for Auburn vs. Alabama? How does that prepare you for a conference with a NASCAR flair for breaking rules?

So when Slive announced his law-and-order agenda, I suppressed a snicker, but not a smirk. Four years later, the smirk is gone, the commissioner is on schedule, and the league is a year away from being off probation.

The conference landscape looked altogether different in 2003. Four programs were on NCAA probation, and Alabama - the conference's once-marquee football program - was serving hard time for its sizeable financial investments in recruiting.

"I wanted to focus on changing the culture," Slive said.

And he wanted to do it face-to-face.

In his first three months as commissioner, Slive said he and other SEC officials met with about 2,400 people throughout the conference. Their audience included university presidents, administrators, coaches, student-athletes, secretaries and just about anyone else who wandered down an athletic department corridor.

The SEC then created a task force on NCAA compliance and enforcement, which developed policies and procedures to assist conference schools in compliance and enforcement matters. As a result, conference schools are self-reporting more violations. As

another result, the NCAA seems less interested in sorting through their dirty laundry.

Don't get the wrong idea. A task force, no matter how forceful, can't break the perverse bond between jock-sniffing boosters and college athletes, particularly in an area where so many fans are so passionate about football.

Hundred-dollar handshakes aren't going away. Several years of relatively clean living won't overhaul a reputation that was decades in the making.

But you can't argue with the bottom line. Three SEC schools - South Carolina and Mississippi State in football and Georgia in basketball - remain on probation, but without sanctions. By next spring, they should be as clean as Vanderbilt.

And if the SEC commissioner decides a celebration is in order, he can schedule a parade - right down Main Street.

Sports editor John Adams may be reached at 865-342-6284 or adamsj@knews.com.



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Posted by JOHN ADAMS, adamsj@knews.com on May 06, 2007

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Not looking for positive results

BY SCOTT CAIN

Posted on Sunday, April 29, 2007

URL: <http://www.wholehogsports.com/adg/188731/>

FAYETTEVILLE — Drug testing casts a wide net in Arkansas athletics but it's not intended to be a sting operation.

"We do it to identify a problem and help the athlete, not to 'catch' them and find a criminal element," said UA athletic trainer Dean Weber, who coordinates drug testing for the men's department.

Arkansas' system, like those at most major college athletic programs, is done in addition to NCAA testing and serves another purpose: to discourage performance-enhancing and recreational drug use.

And it appears to work as a deterrent, despite the university's announcement this month that two basketball players tested positive for marijuana.

Arkansas and the NCAA have done 250 tests on UA men's athletes since Aug. 1, 2006. Seven tests, or 2.8 percent came back positive, all for marijuana, according to information obtained from an open records request.

The UA women's department has administered 49 tests during the same span and found one positive result, also for marijuana. The NCAA did not select the Arkansas women for testing this year.

"We always like to see zero percent because that means no one is using," said Frank Uryasz, the president of the National Center for Drug Free Sport and a nationally recognized drug testing expert. "But I'd say 2.8 percent is probably average to low."

Arkansas is one of more than 150 schools that uses Uryasz's Kansas City, Mo.-based company to test its athletes.

Nationally, athlete drug use is lower than the general student body but not necessarily considered under control. "Under control is a difficult thing because we'd like it to be zero," Uryasz said. "We knew national studies show 20 percent of athletes report using marijuana in the previous 12 months." The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University completed an exhaustive report on substance abuse on the nation's college campuses and released it in March. The study found from 1993-2005 that 33.3 percent of college students surveyed had used marijuana and 8.2 percent used illegal drugs other than marijuana. University athletic officials say they know tests don't catch everybody. It would be impractical to check every athlete every week. Also, monitoring doesn't take into account alcohol, which studies show is the most abused substance at colleges.

CLARIFYING BASKETBALL Technically, Arkansas didn't have two positive tests in basketball as the school announced in its April 4 news release, Weber said. One player tested positive for marijuana. The other had entered the athletic department's Safe Harbor program, an avenue for athletes to seek help voluntarily. Just looking at the raw numbers in the computer system, it would appear that two tested positive, Weber said. That's how the discrepancy wound up in the news release, which was prepared through the university's public relations department and released through the athletic department's PR department, a UA spokesman said. Weber could not comment further, but it's likely that the Safe Harbor player would have tested positive had he been tabbed in the random selection anyway. Players enter the program to avoid testing positive and to seek help. All information that could lead to identifying the athletes was blacked out in the UA's open records response. Federal law protects students' educational records.

THE HISTORY Arkansas began drug testing in 1981.

"We knew in the '70s there was rampant abuse of drugs, marijuana in particular," Weber said. "Before testing, we tried searching dorm rooms. It wasn't very effective."

The athletic department and the student health center teamed up to buy a machine that analyzed urine samples. Weber took on the unenviable duty of testing each specimen in his apartment.

The student health center took over in the late 1980s. Then, as testing became more sophisticated, Arkansas handed off to an outside laboratory in the 1990s and finally to Drug Free Sport around 2000.

Arkansas expects to spend approximately \$8,000 this fiscal year (2006-2007) on drug testing, associate athletic director Tom Dorre said. It spent \$7,426 last year and the women's department spent \$2,825.

The men's athletic department, sporting a larger budget, tests just about every athlete at least once every year.

There were 49 women's athletes last year, the most recent figures available, and 49 have been tested this year. Fewer women are tested than men because of the traditionally low occurrence of positive results and budget considerations. Other than the one who tested positive this year, there has been "probably one other in the last five years," UA women's Athletic Director Bev Lewis said. "We don't have very many positive tests."

IN WRITING, IN ACTION So that everybody — athletes, coaches and staff — understood the rules, the men's department drew up a drug policy in 1982 that has been updated since and is reviewed at least once a year. It now covers alcohol, tobacco and drug education and testing. Every head coach was given the chance to contribute and each signed off when the policy went through its last major revision two years ago. Minor updates were made as recently as January.

The women's department reviewed policies at 20 to 30 other schools and included athletes in revising its policy four or five years ago, Lewis said. Administrators finalized it.

"We actually softened it a tiny bit," Lewis said. "The studentathletes tend to be tougher

on each other than anyone. The Safe Harbor program was not initially in the start of it and we came back as an administrative staff and put it in. Every student deserves one chance without the knowledge of coaches and staff.”

Penalties for the men and women include suspensions beginning at one game for a first positive test, to half the remaining season for a second, a full season for a third and expulsion from the athletic program for a fourth. No athlete ever has reached the third level, Weber said.

Counseling also is mandatory and the school will assist in getting an athlete into rehab if needed. Such help is confidential between the athlete and his counselor or treatment center.

Building in minimum required penalties and having the coaches approve them assures that a coach won't let an offender slide during the season, even if the player might be needed for a big game.

The NCAA's response is stronger than that at most schools. A first positive test draws a one-year suspension.

The testing part of Arkansas' approach to drugs is minuscule compared with the education, Weber said. Players are bombarded with memos, e-mails, videos and speakers. All of that is a speck in the grand operation of the training room, whose main function is dealing with injuries.

A Drug Free Sport crew collects the athletes' urine samples and farms out the analysis to a lab.

Testing is random, is done throughout the year and includes spirit groups, student trainers and managers in addition to athletes. It generally doesn't faze them.

“With everything going on in baseball and steroid use, it's something that all athletes have to go through,” said Sam Olajubutu, an Arkansas football player who completed his eligibility this year. “I guess you could say we want everybody to be fair and not try to cheat. Most players didn't mind doing it.”

The explosion of dietary supplements in the past 10 years has complicated matters. Such products are not regulated by the Federal Drug Administration and the ingredients can be a guessing game.

“Let the buyer beware,” Weber tells athletes about supplements. “You are responsible for what's in your body. You test positive and say, ‘But, I read the label.’ Well, the label might be wrong.”

Marijuana is the offending substance in “99 percent” of Arkansas' positive drug tests in recent years and steroid use has “died down,” Weber said.

That said, somebody always will outpace the latest detection technology to avoid being caught, Weber said.

“I've had young men... say, ‘You give me one hour notice and I'll test negative,’” Weber said.

Getting caught might be better in the long run, though the system has its limits.

“We do a lot of education and testing, but can we cure you ? Probably not,” Weber said. “We can slow you down the best we can while you’re under our guidance. Once your eligibility is up, if you choose to go back to your ways, at least we’ve tried to help you. That’s the best you can do even with your kids.”

POSITIVE RESULTS

NCAA testing turns up more positives for steroids than any other banned substance, but that number is declining.

YEAR	NO.
2004-2005	49
2003-2004	46
2002-2003	80
2001-2002	71
2000-2001	93
1999-2000	92
1998-1999	90
1997-1998	68
1996-1997	74

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KALAMAZOO GAZETTE

Cubit sounds off on APR: 'I don't think it's fair'

Friday, May 04, 2007

By Graham Couch

gcouch@kalamazoogazette.com 388-7773

After releasing the latest results of the Division I Academic Progress Rate, NCAA president Myles Brand said this week, "Our objective is not to sanction but to change behavior."

Western Michigan University football coach Bill Cubit, whose second-year program fell below the needed three-year average score of 925 -- the equivalent of a 60 percent graduation rate per the NCAA's formula -- with a 900 for 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06, said Brand's APR "crusade" is missing its intended mark.

The Broncos, who scored a 949 for the 2005-06 school year and posted a program-best 2.81 grade-point average for the 2006 fall semester, have been docked two football scholarships for failing to meet the APR requirements. In anticipation of this, WMU signed 23 players instead of 25 for its 2007 recruiting class.

"When you go in and take over a program in as bad of shape as it was when we got here, you've got to change it," Cubit said. "What we've done is dramatically better than (it was) when we took over. They're penalizing a program for doing the right things now and I've got to pay for past mistakes and I don't think it's fair."

WMU was one of 23 football programs to lose scholarships for next season in the APR's third year, the second where programs were penalized for poor performance. The Broncos lost five scholarships a year ago.

The APR is a barometer of student-athlete academic progress each semester. Points are awarded on a player-by-player basis for students who, No. 1, remain at the school throughout their eligibility and, No. 2, stay academically eligible.

Cubit's issue with the APR is that it doesn't reward changed behavior -- 47 Broncos posted a 3.0 grade-point average or better for the fall semester -- and sanctions those in no-win situations.

Two solid academic years by WMU, he said, doesn't make up for Gary Darnell's final season as coach and the number of players who moved out of the program as the new coaching staff took hold in December 2004. WMU would need to score well above the needed 925 three-year average each year to avoid losing scholarships because of its score in 2003-04.

"The first year I got here there were five kids I was penalized for I never met, ever," Cubit said. "Tyson DeVree decides to transfer (to Colorado) and you lose points because he decides he's not going to hang around and see what happens."

"Players transfer because of the system or they're not good enough. What's good for the student-athlete ultimately hurts you as a first-year coach. That doesn't make any sense to me."

Cubit also argues that the APR standards seem to favor programs from Bowl Championship Series conferences -- those with the biggest budgets. Last season, all of the nine programs penalized were from midmajor leagues. This year, Arizona was the only BCS football program cited.

"This is a one-man crusade," Cubit said of Brand. "I've done more academically here than I've ever done

at any other school -- following up on kids, making sure they're on the right track. ... If Myles Brand says we have a bit of an issue here, I'd like him to say 'Let's fund an academic guy for all of those schools.'

``This was supposed to be a two-year study. Now it's averaging three years and there's talk of it averaging four years. If you have one bad year when you're a first-year coach that walks into what's basically a mess, that carries over."

KRUTILLA AMONG BEST CENTERS: WMU senior center Robbie Krutilla has been named to the 46-member Rimington Trophy Watch List for the second straight year. The trophy is given to college football's best center.

``He deserves it," Cubit said. ``I'm really happy for him. He's done everything we've asked him to do. We're counting on him being a big leader this year. I can't speak enough about how good a kid he is."

Krutilla also may be a NFL draft pick next year. Draft guru Mel Kiper Jr. lists him among the top five senior centers in college football.

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April 29, 2007

Setting the Stage for 2 Bowls in a Week

By [PETE THAMEL](#)

NEW ORLEANS, April 26 — In January, Fiesta Bowl officials compared holding their bowl game and the Bowl Championship Series title game in the same week to conducting two major political conventions at once.

That is the task facing New Orleans this winter, when the city will play host to the Sugar Bowl on Jan. 1 and the title game on Jan. 7 in the second year of college football's double-hosting format.

College football leaders came here this week for the B.C.S. meetings. They, along with Sugar Bowl officials and New Orleans politicians, said they were confident that in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina, the infrastructure was in place to handle the influx of tourists and other challenges presented by the games.

"Every day we get stronger in our ability to handle a major event," Mayor C. Ray Nagin of New Orleans said. "So those two events, back to back, we should be able to create the synergies to provide the coverage, both from a sanitation and police standpoint, and a special events standpoint to have a world-class event."

In the downtown area where the Superdome, the French Quarter and a majority of the hotels are located, there is little evidence of Katrina's devastation. Only two major downtown hotels, the Hyatt and the Fairmont, are still closed. Of the 38,000 downtown hotel rooms available before Katrina, 32,000 are open. There are more restaurants open downtown now than before Katrina, according to numbers provided by the city's convention and visitors bureau.

While downtown and the surrounding areas above sea level — known as the Sliver by the River — may be regaining strength, they are in stunning contrast to nearby areas that many tourists do not see.

"People will frolic in the streets in New Orleans and drink hurricanes on Bourbon Street and never see neighborhoods that look like an atomic bomb wiped them off the face of the earth," said Douglas Brinkley, a professor of history at [Tulane University](#). "It's a tale of two cities, the Sliver by the River and the rest of the parts of town below sea level."

Stacy S. Head, a councilwoman for District B, which covers the downtown area, said it was unlikely that most tourists who came for the games would see the blight.

"To paint a fair picture, we do have a problem in some of the devastated areas that frankly had problems before the storm," Head said. "Anyone that comes to the city as a tourist, you're probably not going to know that anything happened."

In the immediate wake of Katrina, the Sugar Bowl in January 2006 was moved to Atlanta. This year's game was

moved back to New Orleans, its home since 1935, and Louisiana State defeated [Notre Dame](#), 41-14.

“The people that come here will really enjoy it,” L.S.U. Coach Les Miles said. “Security was never an issue. Our guys were involved in every event. Our people that came to this city had great experiences.”

Paul Hoolahan, the chief executive of the Sugar Bowl, said this week that he and his staff would be in a fishbowl until the games were held. “Even in the best of circumstances, this is a tremendous challenge,” he said.

Hoolahan said that he and his staff would have to calculate how many people will be needed to pull off the games. He also said that he was going to inquire through the governor’s office about the availability of state troopers, the National Guard and the highest level of security clearance for the games.

“I think the key element is preparation and planning and analyzing the situation and not trying to underestimate it or overestimate it,” Hoolahan said.

Hoolahan said that the games would be important immediately and in the long term. A study released this week said that the three bowls in the Phoenix area last season brought \$401 million to the local economy. Counting the New Orleans Bowl on Dec. 21, New Orleans will be host to three bowl games this winter.

“The financial impact will probably be larger than the Super Bowl,” Hoolahan said. “That’s a Band-Aid, that’s not what we’re looking for.

“Really, what we’re looking for is the ability to prove to the rest of the world that we’re back and we’re the can-do event city that we were. We don’t want anyone to have any hesitancy, any shyness about booking their next major, major event with us.”

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More black women now coaches

GENARO C. ARMAS

By GENARO C. ARMAS

STATE COLLEGE, Pa. - New Penn State coach Coquese Washington hopes she has a streak going.

It has nothing to do with wins, Big Ten titles or NCAA tournament appearances.

With her selection Monday, four black women have been chosen to fill head coaching jobs this year in Division I women's college basketball, or more than 20 percent of the roughly 18 openings, according to the Black Coaches Association.

The other three are Pam DeCosta at San Jose State, Joi Williams Felton at Central Florida and Tia Jackson at Washington.

The numbers might not seem like a lot until you consider that black women held just 9 percent of the Division I head coaching jobs in women's basketball in 2005-06 - while nearly half the players in Division I are black, according to a study by Richard Lapchick, director of the University of Central Florida's Institute for Diversity and Ethics in Sports.

Asked if she saw herself as a trend setter, Washington told a news conference she hoped her appointment shows that "if you are prepared, if you have the credentials, opportunities will come your way."

It's been a watershed period for minorities in coaching, with Tony Dungy of the Indianapolis Colts and Lovie Smith of the Chicago Bears becoming the first black head coaches to lead their teams to the Super Bowl.

Hall of Fame coach C. Vivian Stringer guided Rutgers to the NCAA women's Final Four this year, the Scarlet Knights' second trip in her 12-year tenure at the school. She also went to the Final Four with Cheyney State in 1982 and Iowa in 1993.

Washington, a former assistant at Notre Dame, and fellow new coach Jackson both took part two years ago in a Black Coaches Association program designed to recruit and develop minority coaches.

The two are friends dating back to when Washington hosted Jackson on a high school recruiting visit. Jackson ended up attending Iowa, where she played for Stringer.

Jackson said she expects minority representation in the head-coaching ranks to swell soon. She was hired by the Huskies earlier this month after apprenticeships at Virginia Commonwealth, Stanford, UCLA and Duke.

"I don't see it as people of color or women of color. We are individuals who have made our mark and walked the path that leads us in this direction," she said.

It's been a year of upheaval in the coaching ranks, leading to numerous openings.

"It just so happens to be, in this particular year, that a lot of us are able to sweep people off their feet," Jackson said.

At Penn State, Washington follows Rene Portland, who resigned last month. Her otherwise successful 27-year tenure as head coach was marred by allegations that she discriminated against homosexuals. Portland and the university in March settled a lawsuit by a former player who charged that Portland had a "no-lesbian" policy.

Before handing Washington a No. 1 Lady Lions jersey, athletic director Tim Curley described her as "a wonderful person with great character and values which match the mission of our university and athletic department."

Washington became the first black woman to be a varsity head coach at Penn State. She's also the only current black head coach among the school's varsity sports.

BCA executive director Floyd Keith is cautiously optimistic about the coaching landscape, preferring to wait to see how other vacancies elsewhere are handled before declaring progress is being made.

"I can't say until we see where it ends, but it certainly is starting," he said.

Black men hold about a quarter of the head coaching jobs in Division I men's basketball. But men also coach women's teams, so black women pursuing women's head coaching jobs face more competition than men applying for men's basketball jobs.

"They deal on two fronts - race and gender. It's one of the very few categories where men can coach their jobs," Keith said. "The competition is critical."



<http://www.sun-sentinel.com/sports/college/orl-collegeinsider207apr29,0,620050.column?coll=tf-main-sports>

INSIDE THE COLLEGES

Let's talk about schedules

Mike Huguenin
INSIDE THE COLLEGES

April 29, 2007

OK, we've fought it, but the truth is staring us in the face: We're 123 days away from the first football game of the season and it's going to be a long summer.

Still, that doesn't mean we can't talk about the 2007 season, so let's talk schedules today -- specifically, the non-conference schedules of the six BCS-league schools. We'll take a league-by-league look:

ACC: League members are playing 22 non-conference games against fellow BCS-league schools or Notre Dame, by far the highest number among the six leagues. Every league team is playing one such game, and Duke and Florida State are playing three each -- a national-high. League members also are playing seven games against I-AA foes.

Big East: League teams are playing 15 non-conference games against BCS-league schools or Notre Dame, second most among the six leagues. Syracuse is one of just three BCS-league schools playing three BCS foes. And each league member is playing at least one BCS-league opponent. There are seven games against I-AA foes.

Big Ten: There are 13 non-conference games against BCS schools or Notre Dame, fourth among the six leagues. And there are eight games against I-AA members.

Big 12: There are 11 games against BCS schools and eight against I-AA foes.

Pac-10: There are 11 games against BCS schools or Notre Dame and just two against I-AA schools -- by far the lowest among the BCS leagues.

SEC: There are 14 games against BCS schools but nine against I-AA schools. That gives the SEC the ignominious distinction of the BCS league playing the most I-AA opponents.

These eight schools (of the 65 BCS-league teams) have the ignominious distinction of playing zero non-conference games against BCS-league schools: Arizona, Arkansas, Baylor, Indiana, Kansas, Minnesota, Texas and Texas Tech. That's the same number as last season.

Texas Tech, by the way, also was on the list last season. Weak, mighty weak. (Tech's non-conference schedule: Rice, SMU, UTEP and Division I-AA Northwestern State (La.).)

There are three schools (Duke, FSU and Syracuse) playing three non-conference games against fellow BCS-league schools this season; there were five last season. Syracuse was on that list then, too.

No change in BCS

BCS officials -- the commissioners of the 11 Division I-A conferences -- had their annual meeting last week in

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New Orleans and everything is going to remain status quo.

SEC Commissioner Mike Slive doubles as the BCS coordinator, and he said while there was no discussion of different postseason formats this year, that may not be the case next year in Miami.

Things get Nutt-ier

You have to think Arkansas Coach Houston Nutt goes to bed every night ruing the day he didn't take the Nebraska job after Frank Solich was fired.

A further example of the crackpot fringe that seems to make up a goodly portion of the Hogs fan base: Last week, Nutt was subpoenaed as part of a lawsuit brought by an Arkansas fan, John David Terry, over an e-mail one of Nutt's family friends sent former Razorbacks QB Mitch Mustain.

Terry, 42 but evidently not really an adult, has sued Chancellor John A. White and system President B. Alan Sugg, saying the school did not sufficiently investigate a harsh e-mail sent to Mustain by booster Teresa Prewett. Terry's attorney, Eddie Christian Jr. of Fort Smith, Ark., said the case is based in part on NCAA regulations his client believes Arkansas has violated. One rule cited in the complaint says a school must maintain a positive relationship with its athletes.

The university called the suit "frivolous," and Nutt's personal attorney said he would be surprised if Nutt ever is deposed because "the lawsuit is totally without any legal basis, and I think it'll be dismissed."

Tsk, tsk

What's the world coming to? Wichita State won the national Collegiate Cheer and Dance Championship earlier this month in Daytona Beach, only to have the title stripped last week because it cheated.

Cheating in cheerleading?

The Shockers lost their title because a non-student competed for them. It gets worse: The team's coach originally lied, saying the non-student in question didn't participate. But video showed he did, and the title was taken away.

Stunningly, it gets even worse: School administrators learned of the non-student traveling with the squad and told the coach to withdraw the team. But he disregarded the directive, and the school didn't even know of the squad's participation until The Wichita Eagle reported on the team's title-winning performance.

Grid bits

Earlier this year, Steve Spurrier took a jab at Clemson, coached by Tommy Bowden. Last week, he took a jab at Florida State, coached by Bobby Bowden. What's next, a jab at radio host Terry Bowden? At a Gamecock Club meeting in Columbia, S.C., Spurrier talked-up the Gamecocks' three-game winning streak to end the 2006 season, something he accomplished just once in his 12 seasons at Florida. He had trouble at Florida because he was 5-8-1 against FSU, UF's opponent in its regular-season finale. "Back then, FSU was pretty good," Spurrier said. "Almost everybody's beating them now. But they were pretty tough back in the early '90s, mid-'90s and so forth."

The Big Ten Network starts this fall, but if the just-released primetime schedule is any indication, you won't be missing much if you don't have it. The games: Indiana State at Indiana on Sept. 1, Syracuse at Iowa on Sept. 8, Duke at Northwestern on Sept. 15, Indiana at Michigan State on Oct. 13 and Illinois at Minnesota on Nov. 3.

An early look at some of the more notable TV games this fall on the ESPN family of networks: LSU at Mississippi State on Aug. 30 on ESPN, FSU at Clemson on Sept. 3 on ESPN, Texas at UCF on Sept. 15 on ESPN, Texas A&M at Miami on Sept. 20 on ESPN, West Virginia at USF on Sept. 28 on ESPN2, FSU at Wake Forest on Oct. 11 on ESPN, USF at Rutgers on Oct. 18 on ESPN, UCF at Southern Miss on Oct. 28 on ESPN, Louisville at West Virginia on Nov. 8 on ESPN and USC at Arizona State on Nov. 22 on ESPN.

It happened a week ago, yet we're still stunned (and we bet Nick Saban is, too): 92,138 were in the stands at Alabama's spring game last Saturday. What's even more amazing is that numerous media reports say up to 10,000 were turned away because the stadium was full.

A final thought: If you're an underclassman who hasn't declared for the NBA draft, raise your hand.

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The next wave of fundraising

D-1 coaches adding recruitment of boosters to duties

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CINCINNATI (AP) -- There's a different kind of recruiting on college coaches' schedules these days.

Aside from the responsibility to lure blue chip high school athletes to their program, coaches increasingly are asked to help athletic departments draw in top-dollar boosters to help supplement athletic department revenues.

"Those who have never been a head coach, and want to be a head coach, be careful what you ask for," Cincinnati football coach Brian Kelly said. "You can't just bring the playbook into the office every day anymore. You've got to be well versed on dealing with the defensive line as well as the important donors. We're paid way too much money to not understand that."

Athletic departments are relying more and more on coaches' ability to recruit boosters, who donated \$845 million to Division I teams in 2004-2005, since ticket sales, advertising revenue and other incomes like television contracts rarely cover programs' expenses.

At Ohio State, the Buckeye Club raised \$8.9 million in 2005-2006, all of which went to funding the school's \$12.7 million in athletic scholarships. Xavier University's All for One Club, by comparison, solicited just \$260,000 during the same period.

"The landscapes of college basketball and college athletics doesn't favor a place like Xavier," coach Sean Miller said. "We don't have a huge football program and we're not in one of the six big conferences."

Still, the funds from boosters helped Xavier fund scholarships, pay for charter jets to games, and cover part of Miller's salary.

While wooing boosters is hardly a new concept, some universities are looking for new ways to get coaches involved with potential boosters. Over the winter, Cincinnati offered its coaches an additional incentive to connect with big donors -- coaches can put the money they raise directly in their team's coffers, rather than turning over the money to the athletic department.

Already basketball coach Mick Cronin has proposed his own Tipoff Club exclusively for basketball boosters. He'd like to see some of his pet projects become reality, including a timeshare on a charter jet to use for recruiting trips.

"Sometimes recruiting forces me to be in two places in the same day," Cronin said. "In the Big East, private planes are almost a must-have to compete."

So what do boosters have to gain by making sizable donations? There are perks, of course, like dinners, golf outings,

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naming rights and game tickets. At Xavier, boosters mingle with players and staff on chartered flights to away games. Cincinnati's new football locker room, dubbed the Jacky Lee Team Room, was partly paid for with a \$300,000 donation from Lee, a former Bearcats quarterback.

And it's all tax deductible since athletic programs are considered nonprofit organizations, although Congress recently began to question that status in light of escalating coaches salaries.

While that discussion happens, coaches like Cronin continue to take meetings with potential boosters, knowing that it's undeniably part of his job and something that will help his team stay competitive.

"The demands on our time are unbelievable," Cronin said. "Believe me, my wife reminds me. I genuinely enjoy getting to meet people."

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Corporate U

By ADAM EMERSON The Tampa Tribune

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FORT LAUDERDALE - When advertising ace Jordan Zimmerman wanted to build the nation's best advertising school, he convened a dozen of his top managers to fashion its curriculum.

Zimmerman then shipped the plan to the University of South Florida, his alma mater. Within a few years, he sent along \$1.2 million to endow what would become the Zimmerman Advertising Program.

These days, the names of deep-pocketed donors adorn more than just university buildings. College curriculums increasingly benefit from the same largesse that corporations and their foundations for decades directed mostly to research.

Examples abound in Florida. The owner of the Orlando Magic funds his vision for a sports business management school at the University of Central Florida. A dental implant manufacturer endows the University of Florida's College of Dentistry and sponsors an elective course that trains students in the use of its product.

Students in these programs are among their benefactors' most zealous advocates, proclaiming that their education is steeped in the real world. Officials who administer the courses say their donors fund curriculums that would not exist if left to the Legislature, which metes out funding for state universities.

But the generosity leaves many faculty members questioning who controls the curriculum.

"Are we basically selling pure higher education to corporate interests?" said Peter Lake, the director of the Center for Excellence in Higher Education Law and Policy at Stetson University.

The Tampa Tribune asked the state's 11 public universities for a list of courses or curriculums sponsored or funded by private companies or their foundations. Most failed to produce a comprehensive list, but the Tribune found more than a dozen programs that donors have paid millions to sponsor.

At USF's School of Mass Communications, Zimmerman's footprint is large. His gift pays for new computers and professors. He pays extra to fly his executives from Fort Lauderdale to Tampa every week to teach an elective class that bears his name.

USF faculty designed a new advertising curriculum, but the coursework closely mirrors the plan Zimmerman pitched to the university three years ago.

Even Zimmerman, 51, admits that his involvement has raised some eyebrows. But when USF fundraisers asked the alumnus for a donation, he saw a chance to remake a program that hadn't changed since he graduated in 1980.

"The bottom line with our universities: They need to advance their curriculums to the contemporary market of today," Zimmerman said in a recent interview at his Fort Lauderdale headquarters.

That conviction infuses public university programs across the nation. And the number of programs will grow, especially as public universities seek to cover their increasing costs, Lake said.

"Years ago, it was a little taboo to give up curriculum development," he said. "But as academic research and the corporate world blends, the line of curriculum starts to blend with it."

Whatever concerns university faculties have about that, they typically aren't shared by the students enrolled in these classes. Those interviewed expressed a belief that they are learning from practitioners, not from outdated textbooks.

"The program to me is based in reality," said Eric Spevack, 23, a senior in the Zimmerman Advertising Program. "You are getting people who are living it, who are breathing it. We learn about what's now, what's relative."

A Donor's Influence

Zimmerman & Partners Advertising employs 1,100 people in 22 offices nationwide and is a part of New York-based Omnicom Group Inc., the world's largest ad holding company. Zimmerman counts Nissan, Papa John's and the Miami Dolphins among its clients.

Its founder and chairman left USF 27 years ago having shared in the victory of a national competition among advertising students that inspired the 1980s-era "Just Say No" antidrug campaign.

Zimmerman laments that no USF advertising class has won a national competition since.

Around 2000, he agreed to donate money to USF if administrators allowed him to help rewrite an advertising curriculum he found woefully inadequate.

By 2004, USF faculty and administrators joined Zimmerman executives in Fort Lauderdale to hear their ideas. The academics massaged them into a new curriculum, which included more specialty courses and an internship program.

A university panel recently approved the coursework, which will be available to students next fall. Zimmerman has since donated \$1.2 million to its endowment.

Students, though, already have received his instruction. For two years, Zimmerman's executive vice president, Cliff Courtney, has flown to Tampa every Friday to teach a series of elective classes, often bringing other Zimmerman managers with him.

The class work is intense, but the best students find it worthwhile.

One semester, Zimmerman flew in Papa John's founder John Schnatter to judge an in-class competition. The winning students received a trip aboard Zimmerman's corporate jet for a tour of his headquarters and a hockey game featuring the Florida Panthers, an NHL team Zimmerman partly owns.

The next semester, Zimmerman gave away a new Hyundai Accent to a student who created the best marketing campaign for a class titled Car Wars.

The idea, Courtney said, is to run the classroom more like an ad agency, one where students learn they must compete aggressively for their reward, or risk coming away with nothing.

"No more spoon-feeding," Courtney said.

Katlyn Sheddy, a USF advertising senior who won the Hyundai for her performance in Car Wars, said that approach has showed her what the day-to-day world of advertising is like.

"I didn't realize how intense it was going to be," said Sheddy, who received a job offer with Zimmerman. "You had to have that passion. Otherwise, you weren't going to make it."

Gift 'Made All Things Possible'

The nation's public college campuses are growing with similar corporate partnerships. One of the more notable is at Clemson University in South Carolina, where German auto maker BMW has extraordinary influence.

In 2002, BMW donated \$10 million to Clemson. At the university's urging, the auto maker largely created the curriculum at its automotive graduate engineering school. The company also drew up profiles of ideal students and signed off on the school's architectural look.

Not every university yields such involvement to its benefactors. But in many cases, gifts pay for programs that wouldn't otherwise exist, often at the urging of donors.

Richard DeVos, owner of the Orlando Magic and co-founder of Amway Corp., approached UCF leaders in Orlando about his vision for a sports business management program. In 2000, DeVos donated a gift worth \$5 million to make it happen.

The program now is ranked by The Wall Street Journal as one of the best graduate sports business programs in the nation. It has graduated 120 students and does not receive regular state support. Its administrators don't plan to pursue any in these lean budget times.

DeVos doesn't control the curriculum, but his impact is clear. He helped recruit the program's director, Richard Lapchick, a former senior liaison officer at the United Nations who helped lead the boycott of South Africa's apartheid government.

On the wall in Lapchick's office hangs a photo of him with boxing great Muhammad Ali and former U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan. Scribbled on a dry-erase board are the names of speakers who visited his students this semester. Among them: NCAA President Myles Brand and legendary New York Times sports columnist Robert Lipsyte.

In addition to a standard graduate business education, Lapchick said he works to teach his students ethics, diversity and leadership. "I think sport has such potential to reach an audience in so many ways," he said.

Many of the program's graduates work in the front offices of the Orlando Magic. Students flew on DeVos' private jet for a field trip to see the Atlanta Hawks' basketball operations. In December, graduates in cap and gown took the floor of the Amway Arena, home to the Magic, during a game's halftime.

DeVos' gift, Lapchick said, "made all things possible."

Who Has Control?

At other universities, the relationship between corporations and curriculum is more direct.

Astra Tech, a Massachusetts-based maker of dental implants, endows the University of Florida's College of Dentistry. The dollar amount is confidential, as stipulated in its agreement to the UF Foundation. But school officials say its donation funds undergraduate and graduate dentistry training, as well as a three-year fellowship in implant dentistry.

The gift also pays for an elective undergraduate class that "provides training in the placement and restoration of Astra Tech implants," a university spokeswoman said.

The company also provides annual training in graduate prosthodontics and periodontics, as well as surgical kits to first-year residents.

In theory, such relationships should help reduce the costs of higher education, acting as a "tuition suppressant," said Lake, of Stetson University.

That becomes more important to university presidents, who in Florida long have said they don't get enough money from the state to pay for

the explosive growth in students.

Others, however, worry about the loss of academic control when private money is dangled in front of public school administrators.

"The first question is, obviously, whether or not the support of a program has any consequences in terms of curriculum decisions," said Sherman Dorn, associate professor of education at USF and an expert in school accountability.

USF President Judy Genshaft said Zimmerman "hasn't forced anything on anybody at the university," adding that "some of the professors have picked up on his ideas, and some have not."

Jay Friedlander, director of USF's School of Mass Communications, said Zimmerman "never said, 'I'm going to give you the money, and you have to do it my way.'"

The new advertising curriculum, Friedlander added, "bore the stamp of the faculty and the school, as well as the university."

"I've been teaching full time since 1973, and I've never seen a company put its money where its mouth is," he said.

Zimmerman's advertising students recently have edged up in the success he had hoped would result. They scored second place in an advertising competition two weeks ago in Tampa in which Florida college students created mock advertising campaigns for Coca-Cola.

The USF team beat five other schools, but Zimmerman said the students cannot be content with second place. Ad agencies edged out by one competitor still lose the profitable account.

"We have to drill into them that there's no acceptance of that," he said.

Information from The New York Times was used in this report. Reporter Adam Emerson can be reached at (813) 259-8285 or aemerson@tampatrib.com.

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Schools axe men's teams, but don't take it out on Title IX



55 minutes ago

When students at Virginia's James Madison University go back to school in the fall, they'll have 10 fewer sports to play or watch. JMU recently announced plans to eliminate seven men's and three women's programs, ranging from gymnastics to swimming. Officials blamed Title IX, the section of a 1972 law that governs how college resources are split between men and women.

To Title IX critics, JMU's cutbacks are the best case yet for undoing the way the law is enforced. But the cuts, distressing as they may be, are no reason to gut a federal program that has succeeded in bringing fairness to college athletics and equal opportunity to a generation of young women.

Colleges - among them JMU, Rutgers University, Ohio University, Butler and Clarion - are cutting back on sports programs for many reasons, including tight budgets, the primacy of football and a decline in the proportion of men attending college.

The worst that can be said about Title IX is that it compounds these problems while succeeding in providing opportunities to female athletes (such as the estimable Rutgers women's basketball team that reached the NCAA championship only to be slurred by shock jock Don Imus). To label Title IX the lone culprit is to give state legislatures a pass on their obligations to finance higher education and to give colleges a pass for their infatuation with big-time men's sports.

To comply with Title IX's three-part test, colleges must do one of the following:

- Bring the male-to-female ratio for varsity athletes in line with the overall student body ratio.
- Demonstrate a history of adding women's programs.
- Demonstrate a policy of meeting the interests and abilities of women.

Tight budgets have made the second test harder to use. The third's vagueness and cumbersome process have always made it less attractive. That often leaves the first test, known as "proportionality," as the only option.

This presents a problem. On one hand, the portion of men on campus is declining - to 42% overall and lower at some campuses, including JMU. On the other, colleges are loath to cut back on men's football.

Indeed, if JMU helps make the case against Title IX, Rutgers, which also slashed its men's programs this spring, sends a different message. It did so while increasing its football budget, suggesting the changes had more to do with the desire to build a football powerhouse than with the demands of Title IX.

The decline in men's attendance at college is a national problem that needs to be addressed. But in the short term, if women make up a majority of students, they deserve a majority of athletic slots.

As for major men's sports, the NFL gets along quite nicely with 53-man rosters, which is approximately half what major college football teams use. If colleges had fewer fourth-string safeties, they could have more men's track stars, gymnasts and such.

On many campuses, it is distressing to see sports programs eliminated. But it would be even sadder if this led to the evisceration of Title IX.