

KENTUCKY Kernel

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University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky



Lean into it

By DAVID COYLE/Kernel Staff

Physical Plant Division workers are shown here repainting the letters on the UK Service building last week.

Buford Price is at the top of the ladder painting while Clyde Mitchell is at the bottom steadying the ladder.

Accents cited as problems

Foreign TAs draw complaints

By PEGGY IGLEHART
Reporter

Complaints about foreign teaching assistants have increased with the beginning of the spring semester, according to Paul Eakin, associate chairman of UK's math department. "Instructors with unfamiliar accents definitely are a problem for some students," Eakin said.

In the math department alone, 33 of the 100 staff and faculty members are foreign born.

Eakin said that at the beginning of the semester students "react negatively" to unfamiliar accents and said he had received five calls since the beginning of the semester. The complaints usually cease after a couple of weeks and then start again around midterms, he said.

Foreign TAs were not the only ones complained about by students, Eakin said. Two years ago, a student complained about the accent of an instructor who was from Kansas.

When asked what tests instructors must pass before they become staff members, Eakin described the usual procedure.

The TAs are appointed on their

merit by the director of graduate studies, Dr. Raymond Cox, after being accepted as graduate students.

First, they must apply for graduate school. For this, their academic qualifications are carefully studied and a decision is made whether or not they will be admitted into graduate school. Upon being admitted, they must apply for positions as teaching assistants. Eakin said the school "insists on (use of) good English."

Secondly, the person must have letters of recommendation and must have passed the Test of English as a Foreign Language. They may have a direct interview, but at most, 10 percent of the foreign TAs are put through one.

When a person first becomes a TA, he must give a 10 to 15 minute lecture to a group of other TAs and faculty members. This is video-taped and the TA can watch himself afterwards and observe his mistakes. Chris Vancil, administrative assistant in the math department, evaluates the tapes and does not assign TAs to a class if the evaluation is negative, Eakin said.

"The critical time is during the first two weeks," Eakin said. "When students complain, the math department

tries to assure the students that the TA is qualified and that problems with accent are quickly overcome if the students will make the effort."

Every complaint is taken seriously, according to Eakin. If there are a number of complaints about a TA, a faculty member sits in on the class. If the only problem seems to be the instructor's accent, it is suggested to the TA that he talk more slowly and write as much as possible on the board, Eakin said.

"The accent barrier usually doesn't last long," Eakin said. It is stressed that students give instructors a chance so they can get used to the accent. Since students many times have math anxiety and are not familiar with math jargon, they tend not to give their instructors a chance. However, with the new three-week withdrawal rule, students will have only that time period to adjust.

Dr. Louise Dutt, of UK's Counseling and Testing Center, said math anxiety stems from a poor background in math. Another problem students have is math avoidance. This anxiety and avoidance began, in many cases, in the fourth or fifth grade. Teachers in

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Estimated 7% have alcohol problem

This is the third in a four-part series on alcohol abuse in the United States. Part four will appear tomorrow.

By BARBARA WARD
Staff Writer
and DEBBIE WEIS
Reporter

It is estimated by the World Health Organization that there are 9.3 to ten million problem drinkers in the U.S. adult population — seven percent of the nation's 145 million adults.

Many of those who deal with drinking problems feel that a clear perception of alcoholism and problem drinking is necessary if today's college student is to avoid adding to those statistics.

The W.H.O. defines alcoholism as

an alcohol dependence syndrome that is characterized by a compulsion to have alcohol on a continuous or periodic basis. A tolerance to alcohol may or may not be present.

The term "problem drinker" is applied to a person who demonstrates physical, mental, or social problems in relation to alcohol.

"A drinking problem can be said to occur, or be made potential, whenever an individual drinks what for him or her is too much... determined by its effect on health, interpersonal relations, or ability to fulfill social expectations, or meet responsibilities," according to Dr. Robert Strauss of UK's Department of Behavioral Science in the College of Medicine.

According to Strauss, "There is no magic line in defining stages of alcoholism."

Strauss, who has been involved in work integrating the biological and social effects of alcohol for the past 30 years, believes it is more beneficial to look at one's drinking habits on a continuum scale rather than any prescribed definition as to what an alcoholic is. He says one needs to be aware of the importance of alcohol in one's life, and to look at the changing degrees in one's response to alcohol in terms of function or dysfunction.

Digestive disturbances in the small intestine, gastric damage, chronic inflammation of the pancreas, alcoholic hepatitis and cirrhosis of the liver, are just a few of the physical effects of alcohol abuse, according to Strauss.

And despite beliefs held by some people that three or four drinks a day will serve to prevent heart attacks and

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'Worthwhile' summer in Scotland financed by working there

By VICKI POOLE
Staff Writer

"The first two or three weeks, all I wanted was a stand-up shower," said first-year medical student Jeff Hinton of his trip to Scotland last summer. He said, however, that the four months he spent in Ardentinnay, Scotland proved to be "one of the most worthwhile things to do with a summer."

Hinton participated in a program sponsored by the Council on International Educational Exchange, CIEE, through an arrangement with the British and U.S. governments, obtains temporary work permits for U.S. students. The students can then take any kind of paid employment in Britain for up to six months.

Hinton said he found a job with little difficulty. He looked through a list

UK people

of possible jobs in UK's Office for International Programs, made a phone call and landed a job as a bartender in Ardentinnay, a community of people in the county of Argyll, Scotland.

The people in Ardentinnay were excited about his arrival, Hinton said. "I was in the gossip column two weeks before I arrived. They were wondering who I would date and what I would wear," he said.

He said that initially, language was a

problem. Hinton said that after about two weeks, however, he could understand the thick Scottish rogue. In fact, he said his own speech changed.

"My r's will never be the same. My mother wouldn't understand me when I called home," he said.

Hinton said that the hotel he worked in was "older than the United States and had all its own ghost stories to go with it." The seven-room hotel had a gourmet dining room in addition to lounges, he said. He said he worked there both as a waiter and as a bartender for about 60 hours a week.

"I loved the pub life, especially the spirit of the people. I never found an unfriendly person, and I met a real cross-section of people," Hinton said.

He gradually began to feel a part of the community, he said, since all of his life was centered there. He ate meals

prepared by the chefs in the hotel and slept nearby in a "sort of trailer above a loch."

Hinton said that many nights after the hotel closed, he and other English students working at the hotel or people from the town would go down to the loch and build a bonfire. He said he made many close friends that he still writes to, and that he has invited several to visit him this spring.

Hinton said that he is glad he chose work over traveling.

"I was able to meet people better and to mix with them rather than mix with my own friends (as I would have) if I had travelled."

He said money was not much of a problem. In addition to paying for his airplane flight, he had to have \$200 to begin the summer, Hinton said. (CIEE



JEFF HINTON

requires that students begin the summer with \$200 to live on until the first paycheck arrives.)

"After that, the trip paid for itself, and I even came back with a little extra," Hinton said. He was paid £30 a week (about \$60), he said, in addition to free room and board.

Alba Orsilegget of the Office for International Programs, said, "For a lot of students who don't think they can financially afford to go abroad, it's an ideal situation if you don't have any snotty objections to being a waiter or a bartender." CIEE does, however, place students in other jobs, she said, such as in hospitals or offices.

Orsilegget said that students who are interested in CIEE's program can meet representatives from England and Ireland who will be visiting UK this week. They will be here Jan. 23, in SC 245, from 11:30-3 p.m., and Jan. 24, SC 115, 12:30 p.m.

today

state

HOUSE SPEAKER WILLIAM KENTON says the General Assembly will seize the initiative to cope with what he indicates is the most dismal financial outlook in many years.

In an interview, Kenton said, "We're going to stop, look, take apart and reassemble state government." Kenton, declaring that "1980 will be the crisis year," added gloomy possibilities which he said include the potential of hundreds of millions of dollars more in unexpected state expenses.

nation

PRESIDENT CARTER PROPOSED yesterday that the world's athletes boycott the Moscow Summer Olympics, or move the games to another country, unless Soviet troops are withdrawn from Afghanistan within one month.

THE 94TH CONGRESS convenes its second session this week with plans to quickly approve expanded trade with China and aid for Pakistan in response to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. President Carter is expected to devote much of his State of the Union address to Congress on Wednesday to the Soviet action in Afghanistan. And Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Secretary of Defense Harold Brown will report to Congress on events both in Afghanistan and in Iran.

world

DOCTORS AMPUTATED THE LEFT LEG of Yugoslav President Tito yesterday after a circulation blockage "jeopardized his life," the official Tanjug news agency announced.

The 87-year-old leader and elder statesman of the non-aligned movement "bore the operation well," said a three-sentence medical announcement.

MOSLEM REVOLUTIONARIES REJECTED CONCILIATION with the Marxist Afghan government yesterday and announced plans to unite rebel factions into a single guerrilla front to fight a holy war against Soviet troops in Afghanistan, according to an Iranian state radio report.

Government leaders in Iran and Pakistan are expressing fears of movements by thousands of Soviet troops near their borders. U.S. estimates of Soviet troop strength in Afghanistan has run as high as 100,000.

weather

TO START OFF THE WEEK, look for increasing cloudiness with highs in the 40s. There is a chance of rain tonight with lows in the 30s to around 40. Occasional periods of rain are likely tomorrow with highs in the 40s to around 50.

Brother Rutherford has assisted, guided UK students for 34 years

By WALTER PAGE
Staff writer

It's cold and damp in the basement, with bare rock walls and shadows around the cold bed. Upstairs, it's warm and the bedrooms are known as the Pink room, the White room, and his room.

The ground floor has a small kitchen, small study, smaller bathroom, two 'sacred rooms' — the dining and living rooms.

Over the past 38 years, Homer Neely (H. N.) Rutherford has housed a number of students in this house, free of charge.

Those students, along with all his relatives and close acquaintances, call him Granddaddy (he has four children, 12 grandchildren, 19 great-grandchildren and over 3,000 baptisms). Thousands of others know him as Brother Rutherford.

He has lived in the small red-bricked house on Hart Road since 1939, along with Mary Adele, his wife of 62 years until she passed away in 1976. He moved to Lexington from Jacksonville, Fla., in 1932.

"We moved there in 1922, from Tennessee, where I was a circuit preacher. Mary was the one who invited people

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Jensen report on white superiority should be interpreted carefully

The issue of the relative intelligence of blacks and whites has been raised again by Dr. Arthur Jensen, professor of psychology at the University of California, Berkeley. In his new book, *Bias in Mental Testing*, Jensen asserts that his previous calculations, which showed that the average black student scores 15 points below whites on IQ tests, were correct as stated and not affected by test bias.

Even more ominously, Jensen hints, though in short of charging, that the difference is based on genetic deficiency.

Several factors make this D. W. Griffith-like view of the races more dangerous than standard KKK propaganda. In the first place, Jensen claims that he is not a racist, but a scientist, a claim that must gladden the hearts of racists everywhere. While placing an ambience of objectivity around Klan dogma, Jensen may believe, indeed, that he is not a racist.

Furthermore, Jensen's detractors have been notably anemic in their counter-arguments. At first they tried to attack Jensen's statistical methods, which turned out to be sound. Then they offered the unconvincing charge of test bias.

Since IQ tests consist largely of mental exercises done on geometric figures, and other acclausal items, the argument seems contrived.

A more plausible case would consist of testing the role student motivation plays in IQ scores. It seems likely that the atmosphere of grade competition and the relative likelihood of reward for doing well, are

different for white children and black children. The teacher may tell a class that the test is important (while telling them it won't count in their grades) but is her encouragement as likely to be taken as seriously by blacks as by whites?

A corollary premise that has received a great deal of attention says that blacks are inherently superior to whites in athletic ability. This is particularly odious because it sounds complimentary. Black athletes look at their numerical superiority in professional sports and don't bother to contradict it.

Once it is accepted, however, that a major qualitative difference in human beings can be passed on genetically, how can it be argued that what works for coordination doesn't work for intelligence?

The fact is that in this country a disproportionate number of athletes are black, but in the 1976 Olympics, gold medals went to far more whites than blacks, even though whites are a minority on this planet.

Does that mean that whites in fact possess better coordination? Of course not. It means that Russian and East German society places relatively greater influence on and effort in training athletes than does most of the world.

Whether in physical or mental performance, greater emphasis produces greater results. Sadly, Dr. Jensen fails to take this into consideration. Sadder yet, there will be many who look at his credentials and accept his theory of racial difference merely because he is a convincing "expert."

Carter administration 'naive'

US needs strong military

By STEPHEN R. GIBBLE

The recent events in Iran and Afghanistan have pointed out the lack of a dependable foreign policy and defense structure presented by the Carter administration.

The Jimmy Carter who took office in 1977 began policies that would weaken the capability of American foreign policy to function by undercutting the defense structure. His decision to discontinue production of the B-1 bomber, to cancel plans for a fifth nuclear-powered aircraft carrier and the general reduction in military spending, severely disrupted the military balance between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Asked on New Year's eve whether his perception has changed in light of

the Soviet thrust into Afghanistan, Carter replied: "This action of the Soviets has made a more dramatic change in my opinion of what the Soviets' ultimate goals are than anything they've done in the previous

The Carter administration is now proving how naive they have been over the past three years and with this naive the American foreign policy and our nation will be the ones that suffer.

George F. Kennan, a Soviet expert said in early 1977, "I think the new (Carter) administration... has defied all lessons we have learned with the Soviets since the last world war."

It is time we concentrated on building a strong conventional military to reinforce American foreign policy worldwide!

As Winston Churchill once said, "Superior force is a powerful persuader."

Stephen R. Gibble is the chairman of the College Republican National Committee.

opinion

time I've been in office."

Where was Carter when Soviet troops were discovered stationed in Cuba? Where was he when Soviet-backed Cuban troops were fighting in Angola and other African nations? And hasn't he seen the figures showing the continuous increase in military spending by the Russians?



In national interest

Killing SALT treaty would be easy, popular choice, but dangerously wrong one

Jimmy Carter is sticking to his support for the SALT treaty, and his stance may be the bravest single act of his presidency.

Because after Afghanistan, it's easy to argue that while we're talking about pulling out of the Olympics, cutting off grain sales and looking around for other means to make Russia pay for its brutality it is no time to ratify an arms control agreement.

Regrettably, perhaps, one is reminded of Mr. Nixon's favored play: "That would be the easy, popular choice." Killing SALT is certainly the easy, popular choice.

But it's the wrong one. Difficult as it may be for the country to appear to be acquiescing in Soviet opportunism by conducting business as usual, the alternative is terribly dangerous.

Without a SALT treaty, we are headed for arms expenditures far in excess of those which the President and Congress are already determined upon.

Perhaps even more important, we will have no certainties as to whether we are spending upon the right weapons. Without SALT, we will have no knowledge of what the Russians are building.

The peril is really great. Consider what we shall be facing:

First, without a SALT agreement, the Russians may double or triple the number of warheads on their heaviest missile, the SS18. SALT forbids the parties to flight test or deploy any existing ICBM with more warheads than the maximum number with

braden report

which it had been tested as of last May. Without a treaty, the Russians could stack as many as 30 warheads on missiles which the treaty limits to 10.

This in turn means that without a treaty, we shall have to scrap our plans for the MX missile by which we had hoped to maintain parity. If the Russians can arm their missiles with as many as 30 warheads, the MX will be vulnerable. That system alone was to cost \$31 billion. What can we think of to take its place, and how much will it cost?

Without SALT, the Russians can deploy more than one new type of ICBM. This limitation was written at our insistence because we wanted to deploy the MX. The Russians have several new types of their development and the treaty forced them to make a difficult choice. Without SALT, they

can, and probably will, deploy them all.

Without SALT there will be no restriction on the number of delivery vehicles the Russians can deploy, and more important, no ceiling on the number of vehicles which can be MIRVed. The hearings on the treaty made it pretty clear that, if unrestricted, the Russians could by 1985 deploy as many as 85 percent more MIRVs than the treaty would permit.

Finally — it is worth stressing again — without SALT, we shall be denying our intelligence facilities the means to discover what the Russians are doing and, in particular, how many MIRVed weapons they are testing. The treaty forbids either side "to interfere with the national technical means of verification of the other party." The American intelligence community and most of the senators who studied the treaty were satisfied that its provisions could be adequately verified. Without SALT, there will be no such assurance.

It is difficult for Americans to oppose the Soviet Union while at the same time shaking hands in an agreement.

But it is in the national interest to do so.

Tom Braden is a nationally syndicated columnist who writes out of Washington, D.C. His column appears every Monday.

Letters to the Editor

Equilibrium level

In reply to the editorial in the January 18, *Kentucky Kernel* concerning raising milk prices, I disagree strongly with the writer's contention that keeping prices at an artificial level helps the consumer in the long run. In a true free enterprise system the laws of supply and demand will cause prices to seek their equilibrium level. Some might say that absent government intervention monopolies will form and overcharge the consumer but the reverse is true. Monopolies can only form with the aid of government protection. Absent government intervention one company charges exorbitant prices another company will come into the market and sell its product or service at the lower price. While it is true that some businesses will fail without government protection such is the

price of progress. I doubt that many people would like to see the Ford Motor Company go back to building each car separately.

In regard to the comments concerning oil prices I do not feel that we can blame the increase in profits on the price wars of 1971-72. We must come at the time of the Arab oil embargo. Although many people regard oil companies as monopolies this has no rational basis. As of 1976, there were 8000 different oil and gas producers. In 1974 the top marketing firm, Texaco, had less than 8 percent of all sales. Between 1973 and 1975 oil companies were in the middle range of pretax profits in relation to other companies with oil having an 8.2 percent profit margin as compared to the television industry which had a 19.1 percent profit margin.

Leonard Stavton
First year law

Transportation

The Student Government heard the cry of the students for the need of transportation at night. Starting Monday, January 21, a bus will run a combination route of the north and south campus. For ten cents anyone can ride the night bus. The night route runs continuously from 6 p.m. to 11 p.m. Monday through Thursday. The path the bus will run takes about twelve minutes so there will be a short wait.

This idea is based on a three month trial evaluation to see if this is beneficial to the University. If you have any questions, call the Student Government office or Kay Minton, Jack Heath, or Kent Bartram.

Debbie Earley
A & S freshman

Letters:

Should be 30 lines or less and no more than 200 words. They should concern particular issues, concerns or events relevant to the UK community.

Opinions:

Should be 90 lines or less and should give and explain a position pertaining to topical issues of interest to the UK community.

Commentaries:

Should be 90 lines or less, with no more than 800 words. These articles are reserved for authors who, in the editor's opinion, have special credentials, experience, training or other qualifications to address a particular subject.

The *Kentucky Kernel* welcomes all contributions from the UK community for publication on the editorial and opinion pages.

Letters, opinions and commentaries must be typed and triple-spaced, and must include the writer's signature, address and phone number. UK students should include their year and major and University employees should list their position and department.

The *Kernel* may condense or reject contributions, and frequent writers may be limited. Editors reserve the right to edit for correct spelling, grammar and clarity, and may delete libelous statements.

Contributions should be delivered to Room 114 Journalism, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky. 40506.

For legal reasons, contributors must present a UK ID before the *Kernel* will be able to accept the material.

90-year-old preacher has helped students out

Continued from page 1
people to live with us. At one time, she took in some 'bad women' (prostitutes) into our home.

"She wanted to save them — from the life they were living and from the hell they were heading toward. Some of them converted, some didn't," Rutherford said.

"People warned her, of course, but out of her heart and for the Lord's sake, we took them in."

"We've never run a home for the wayward; we tried to help those we could, though."

Rutherford is a minister, an "ol' time Gospel preacher."

"I really had the urge to preach from my childhood. I said then, 'Lord willing, I'm gonna be a Gospel preacher,'" he said.

So he started preaching while in college in Louisville in 1914, at the age of 24.

He preached until he was 80 years old, 38 years at the Cramer and Hanover Church of Christ, until his retirement in 1970.

The first UK student to stay with the Rutherfords, in the early 1930s, was a nephew, Jim David Groves.

"Victor Broadus was the second student, moving in with us in 1946, after coming back from a civilian concentration camp in the Philippines," Rutherford said. "We felt compassion on him, wanted to help him and his family, who were in and out all the time."

"I came to UK in the fall of '46, from my grandmother's in Lancaster," said Broadus, the son of missionaries working in China and the Philippines. "We had lost everything in the war. As a matter of fact, I didn't even own the clothes on my back when we came back to the U.S. Those were given us by the Red Cross."

He had graduated high school in 1946, been lucky enough to find a summer job, and disregarding his parents' faith and work, decided to major in electrical engineering at UK — a decision Rutherford was to influence.

"Before I could make any plans, Bro. Rutherford said, 'You're staying with us, and that's it,'" Broadus said.

Of the Rutherford's four children, only one remained at

home when Broadus moved in. "I was treated just like a member of the family. Then, we called him *Daddy*," Rutherford said. "They always prepared for visitors, especially on Sundays. They were always an open, welcoming family, setting the proper example," Broadus said. "We had company quite often on Sunday, but I usually wasn't there; I was preaching elsewhere."

A couple of years earlier, Broadus had almost given up on his faith.

"Brother Rutherford didn't pressure me to go to the mission field, but he would often subtly refer to it, ask about it and then let it go. He was quiet and seemed glad to have me there working with them while I went to UK."

"I attribute my change in attitude to him, and of course, the Lord," Broadus, who lost his father in the war, said.

"Eventually, I wound up back where I started, in the Philippines, six years later. I passed by the prison camp, where we were held for three years, nearly every day."

One of the most important factors of the Rutherford's allowing Broadus to live in their house was the expense.

"They never charged. We helped in whatever way we could. And it often wasn't much," Broadus said.

That's not to say the Rutherfords were rich, either.

"When we came to Lexington, we lived on a shoestring, you might say," Rutherford said. "We were rich in the Lord and in fellowship, but not financially."

"My wife was a pretty good manager," he said in a strong bass voice. "She took care of us."

She not only took care of Rutherford and their family, but she took care of seven young UK students during her life at Hart Road.

After Broadus following the war, Frank Gill moved in in the early '50s. Berl Hogan was their guest in the mid '50s. Hogan married the last Rutherford child, Flora Anne, a couple of years later. Ray Canam lived in the small basement in the early '60s. Joe Goins moved in a year after Sister Rutherford passed away, along with Gene Cook. Then last year, the circle,



By CHUCK REECE/Kernel Staff
H. N. RUTHERFORD

was, in a sense, completed. Victor Broadus' son, Jimmy, moved in with Rutherford along with a friend, Richard Huesman.

"I met him in first when I was six," Jimmy said, on a trip back from the Philippines. Jimmy knew of the Rutherfords from frequent prayers and letters the families corresponded.

"We came back again in '69, when I was 12. I knew him then as a minister. When I moved in with him, I really established our relationship," Jimmy said, referring to Rutherford as "Granddaddy."

"It was too expensive to commute. And so did I. We helped each other."

Rutherford had a stroke in 1977, or so say the doctors.

"I don't think I had a stroke. I don't remember it. It hasn't affected me that much that I know of," he said. "I'm taking medicine for high blood pressure, but besides that, I've always had good health."

"He's gone down some since the stroke. It has changed him," Jimmy said. "Since the stroke, it's been more of a struggle for him."

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*This sale is one day only, Tuesday, January 22nd. It does not apply to items already on sale, the snack bar, prescription items, beer or tobacco products.

Kernel Crossword

- ACROSS
- 1 French upper house
 - 6 Abrasive
 - 10 Rumanian city
 - 14 Spinet, e.g.
 - 15 Bitter herb
 - 16 Den
 - 17 Ascend
 - 18 Drama form
 - 20 Remove
 - 21 Balsam
 - 22 Propounds
 - 23 Grass
 - 25 Black eyes: Slang
 - 27 Burning: 2 words
 - 30 Booties
 - 31 Ducts
 - 32 Pledged
 - 33 Hack
 - 36 As to: 2 words
 - 37 Issue
 - 38 Horse
 - 39 Australian state
 - 40 Parasite
 - 41 Stale
 - 42 Fishes
 - 44 Track star
 - 45 Electric units

UNITED FEATURE Syndicate
Friday's Puzzle Solved:

1	S	H	A	D	A	M	A	N	I	S
2	H	O	P	E	S	E	S	A	S	E
3	S	A	N	C	H	E	R	S	E	S
4	S	A	N	C	H	E	R	S	E	S
5	S	A	N	C	H	E	R	S	E	S
6	S	A	N	C	H	E	R	S	E	S
7	S	A	N	C	H	E	R	S	E	S
8	S	A	N	C	H	E	R	S	E	S
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 - 13 Garment
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 - 27 Leave out
 - 28 Zola novel
 - 29 Gold medal: 2 words
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 - 32 Humans
 - 34 English composer
 - 35 Beverage
 - 37 Mast
 - 38 Minnesota's name neighbor
 - 40 Sophia —
 - 41 Toby, e.g.
 - 43 Sow again
 - 44 Uncooked
 - 45 Soap plant
 - 46 Eel
 - 47 Encounters
 - 49 Goulash
 - 51 Ferrite
 - 52 Harabard
 - 53 Greenbacks
 - 55 Flog
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sports

Minniefield shines for UK in victory over Commodores

By DONNIE WARD
Staff Writer

No one was more excited after UK's defeat of the Vanderbilt Commodores than freshman guard Dirk Minniefield, who came off the floor Saturday night with 12 points and 5 assists in only his second start of the season.

Before a crowd of anxious fans and blood-thirsty students, Minniefield took charge of a fast-paced game which yielded 69 total fouls and turned out to be a free-throw shooting contest for both teams.

The 6-3 freshman from Lexington Lafayette High School was pleased with his performance in the game which boosted UK's record to 15-3 by finishing on top of the Commodores 106-90.

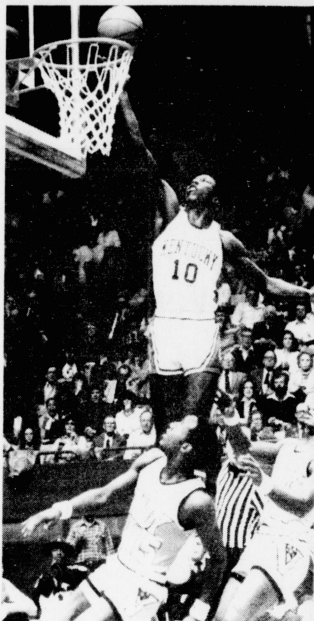
Minniefield also started Thursday night in a hard-fought win (76-63) over Florida at Gainesville. But Saturday night, Minniefield said he was trying to play more relaxed and keep control of the tempo of the game. "I try to penetrate more and push the ball up the floor fast then look for the kick-off pass."

Minniefield is known for his quickness, outside shooting and ability to look for the pinpoint assist. "I'm in there making assists, it makes my game look better, the team look better and it makes their (opponents) defense have to work harder," Minniefield said.

It seems that with a starting position would also come more pressure on a player, but not so with Minniefield. "I don't feel any more pressure because I've looked forward to starting for a long time. If I ever feel any more pressure on me it's because I put it on myself," he said.

And if actions speak louder than words, it was truly evident Saturday night when Minniefield maneuvered himself confidently around defenders for a final layup at the half. And a later climactic dunk which spurred the Wildcats on to victory.

Minniefield's performance proved himself worthy of a starting position—an honor he hopes to hold onto for awhile. But as



By DAVID COYLE/Kernel Staff

Lexington's own Dirk Minniefield lays one up during Saturday's UK-Vandy game at Rupp Arena, Minniefield, making his second start of the season, scored 12 points as UK rolled to a 106-90 win.

Coach Hall will promptly inform you, starting is not everything in college basketball—especially at UK. The Wildcats have 10 men who see considerable playing time, creating a wealth of depth on the bench which decreases the importance of who starts.

Since the absence of 6-3 guard Dwight Anderson, the team has had some bad games which led to a temporary slump. But even after these past two wins, Minniefield said the team has some work to do before they can fully recover.

"I don't think we're out of it (slump) yet because we haven't been playing real tough defense. We haven't changed anything in our offense; we have to keep playing our normal game and look for the shots

more." By starting Minniefield in place of senior Jay Shidler, Hall said no changes were made in the offense. "We just pushed the ball down a little better. Minniefield was the main reason we were getting the ball down the court," Hall said. "Shidler is certainly playing better coming off the bench than as a starter, but I hate to see a guy play well and earn a reserve role."

Minniefield's second debut in the starting lineup certainly gave the fans something to cheer about—especially with his spectacular dunk which was perhaps one of the biggest plays of the night.

"Dirk came down and showed the bigger kids how to do it," Hall said.

Offensive showcase

Kentucky beats Vandy NBA-style

By JOHN CLAY
Sports Editor

No that wasn't Nate Archibald streaking downcourt Saturday night at Rupp Arena, just Dirk Minniefield. And that wasn't Kareem Abdul-Jabbar doing all that slamming, just Sam Bowie. And that wasn't Rick Barry bagging all those free throws, just Kyle Macy.

But even without the 24-second clock, without all the money and the three-point field goal and the shattered backboards, the UK-Vanderbilt game Saturday night had all the feeling of a pro game.

Officially there were 69 fouls, 97 free throws and 196 points before UK pocketed a 106-90 Southeastern Conference victory over the Commodores.

"There was a lot of action, good action," said UK coach Joe B. Hall. "We enjoyed the pace. I think everybody enjoyed it. It was just the fouls that marred it."

It was quite a change from the previous week when Alabama invaded the Wildcats' stomping ground and pounded UK 78-64.

And although Hall cautioned that UK was not back in the groove yet, "I think it takes more than two games, especially as far out of the groove as we are," he said afterwards, there were some encouraging signs.

UK led 55-48 at the end of

the first half despite the fact that its heart and soul—Kyle Macy—scored only two points.

The senior wizard did hit on 12-of-12 free throws to finish with a team-high 18 points.

UK set a Rupp Arena record by hitting 44-of-48 free throws for 91.7 percent. "We've been a good free throw shooting team," said Hall. "And we had to be tonight."

Sam Bowie broke out of his personal slump scoring 16 points and grabbing eight rebounds despite playing just 22 minutes because of foul trouble.

Derrick Hord also played well scoring 17 points on six-of-nine from the field.

UK pummeled the visitors on the boards, outrebounding their foes 37-20.

The Wildcats placed six players in double figures with Fred Cowan pouring in 17, LaVon Williams 15 and Dirk Minniefield 12 to go along with Macy, Bowie and Hord's outputs.

After hitting 27 percent from the field in the first half last week against the Tide, the Cats hit 61 percent for the game Saturday while holding Vandy under 50 percent.

Still, despite the victory UK did have some sore spots—one of which was defense. "We didn't play well defensively," said Hall. "But we have been working on our offense, and this time of year when you

work on one area, another area is liable to suffer."

Vandy's Mike Rhodes took advantage of UK's defense effort by pouring in 34 points to lead all scoring. However, 23 of those points came in the first half.

But maybe the best news for the Wildcats was the news from Tennessee that LSU had handed the Vols their first SEC loss 74-73.

"Tennessee's loss very definitely changes things," said Hall.

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TACO TICO

Steelers win Super Bowl

By HAL BOCK
AP Sports Writer

PASADENA, Calif. (AP)—Terry Bradshaw shattered a pair of Super Bowl passing records, throwing touchdown bombs to Lynn Swann and John Stallworth, as the Pittsburgh Steelers overcame upset-minded Los Angeles with a come-from-behind 31-19 victory in the National Football League championship game Sunday.

Pressed into three interceptions by the fired-up Rams, Bradshaw nevertheless stayed cool and found the seams in the Los Angeles secondary. He hit Swann with a 47-yard strike and teamed with Stallworth on a 73-yarder that produced the winning margin in the fourth quarter as the Steelers won an unprecedented fourth Super Bowl crown.

Deided as 11-point underdogs, Los Angeles played

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The accent is on foreign TAs

Continued from page 1
 elementary school pass on, especially to girls. This anxiety toward math, Dutt said.

"Many times the problem is not the foreign TA," said Dutt, "but the anxiety. And they're using the language barrier as an excuse."

When students tell advisors they can't understand TAs, the complaints are collected and (if there are several similar complaints on one TA) sent on to the math department.

The staff or faculty member who is teaching in a language other than his own must feel personal frustration at not being understood, says an advisor, which makes it more difficult for the instructor to teach — an extra barrier to learning.

As frustration builds, the stu-

dent gives up and stops attending class, said one advisor. More persistent students sit in on other classes where they can understand the teacher, then take the tests in their original class.

Eakin feels students give up more easily because the class is a requirement and they're just trying to get through it instead of trying to learn the material. Whether this is right or not, it is a fact and the language problem compounds the reaction, advisors say.

Academic ombudsman Jean Pival met recently with the chairman of the math department to discuss the problem of foreign TAs. Pival says the problem is not only in math but also in chemistry and physics. Whereas Eakin said com-

plaints "die off" after the first two weeks, Pival and advisors disagree, saying they wouldn't continue to get complaints in their offices if that were true.

Pival charges that the verbal part of the English exam is like a language lab — memorized phrases. She feels the solution to the problem is to set up some structured program for the TAs to learn oral skills. "Foreign TAs are healthy for Kentucky students," said Pival. "It is a valuable learning experience, but they still need to know what's going on in class," she said.

The problem is growing, Pival feels, and action should come out of the graduate schools to establish such a program. "The problem is (lack of) funding," she said.

Student drinking increasing

Continued from page 1
 lengthen life, according to Strauss, alcohol and its metabolic product, acetaldehyde, does have specific effects on the heart muscle that can result in disease.

Alcohol is indisputably involved in the causation of cancer, he said, and women who drink heavily before and during pregnancy run the risk of having babies that exhibit Fetal Alcohol Syndrome.

Symptoms of this syndrome are heart problems, abnormalities of the head, face and limbs, growth abnormalities and mental retardation.

Psychologically, chronic alcohol abuse "short circuits your emotional growth, which leads to an inability to cope as an adult, which makes alcohol all the more attractive," according to Robert Enger of the Alcoholism Clinic in New York City.

Tests of non-alcoholics in their 70's compared to young

alcoholics in their 30's showed similar deterioration in abstract reasoning and short-term memory, according to Enger. Recent evidence, he said, suggests that social drinking impairs sober intellectual capacities.

Strauss agrees that alcoholism in young people is on the rise, but he believes that many young people, college students in particular, begin drinking because of social and cultural reasons rather than inner psychological needs.

"Fraternities, sororities and other social clubs tend to value people in terms of their willingness to drink, particularly more than one or two drinks per day, is fairly consistent," Strauss, who says that statistics indicate that those college students who do drink are drinking more now than they were a few years ago.

Marcia Mann, Central Kentucky coordinator for the Alcohol Council says the way one

drinks can predict an individual's drinking problem.

Mann set up seven drinking patterns to be aware of. If these are descriptive of your drinking pattern, Mann said, you risk becoming a problem drinker:

1. If you often drink for relief of anxiety, or in order to cope with an uncomfortable situation;
2. If you drink to enhance your personality or popularity, or your perception of it;
3. If you drink with guilt feelings and continue drinking until these feelings are masked;
4. If you have a lifestyle in which drinking, particularly more than one or two drinks per day, is fairly consistent;
5. If you make drunkenness an acceptable and frequent part of your lifestyle;
6. If you drink alcohol to excess, for, or in spite of, its drug quality;
7. If you become uncomfortable drinking less.

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Campus Calendar



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"Autobiography of Miss Jane Pittman"	Mon. & Tues	7:00	9:00
"Take the Money and Run"	9:00	7:00	
"From Russia with Love"	Wed. & Thurs.	7:00	9:00
"How I Won The War"	9:00	7:00	
	Fri. & Sat.	SUN.	
"The Godfather"	5:00	8:00	5:00 8:00
"The Day the Earth Stood Still"	11:00		

JANUARY 1980

21 MONDAY

- SCB Movie-"Autobiography of Miss Jane Pittman". SC, Theatre, 7 pm. Adm. \$1.00
- SCB Movie-"Take The Money and Run". SC, Theatre, 9 pm. Adm. \$1.00
- Last day to pay for SCB Snowshoe W. Va. Ski Trip. Student Center, rm. 203, 10 am-4 pm.
- Organizational Meeting-"Cla 131-91 & 92: Computer Assisted Medical Terminology-Required". Classroom Bldg., rm. 106, 6 p.m.
- SCB-"Print Sale: Original Oriental Art Sale". Student Center, rm. 206, 10 am-5 pm.
- Intramurals-"Council Meeting". Seaton Center, rm. 206, 4 pm.
- SCB Rasdall Gallery Exhibit "Striped Naked", 11-7 pm, 2nd floor, Student Center

22 TUESDAY

- SCB Movie-"Take the Money and Run". SC, Theatre, 7 pm. Adm. \$1.00
- SCB Movie-"Autobiography of Miss Jane Pittman". SC, Theatre, 9 pm. Adm. \$1.00
- SCB-"Deadline for College Bowl Teams Entry". Student Center, rm. 203, by 4 pm.
- Panhellenic Meeting. Gamma Phi Beta House, 6 pm.
- Organizational Meeting-"Cla 131-91 & 92: Computer Assisted Medical Terminology-Required". Classroom Bldg., rm. 106, 5 pm.
- Last day to officially withdraw from the University and receive an 80% refund.
- Last day to enter an organized class for Spring Semester.
- Intramurals-"Basketball Official Clinic". Seaton Center, rm. 213, 4 pm. (All interested officials must attend)
- Campus Recreation-"Open Jogging for Students". Also open to faculty & staff. Must have I.D. No lockers available. Must use front door entrance to Memorial Coliseum. Every Tues. & Thurs. 7 to 9 pm

23 WEDNESDAY

- SCB Movie-"From Russia With Love". SC, Theatre, 7 pm. Adm. \$1.00
- SCB Movie-"How I Won the War". SC, Theatre, 9 pm. Adm. \$1.00
- CKCLS-"Dr. Joseph Sisco".
- UK Basketball-"UK vs Mississippi State". (Away)
- Intramurals-"Basketball Officials Clinic". North Gym Seaton Center, 4 pm. (All interested Officials must attend)

24 THURSDAY

- SCB Movie-"How I Won the War". SC, Theatre, 7 pm. Adm. \$1.00
- SCB Movie-"From Russia With Love". SC, Theatre, 9 pm. Adm. \$1.00
- SCB-"College Bowl Contest".
- Intramurals-"Entries due for Intramurals Bowling Tournament". Seaton Bldg., rm. 135, by 4 pm. Play will begin Feb. 4, 1980 at Southland Lanes.
- Meeting-"Frat. Intramurals Chairman Meeting". Seaton Center, rm. 135, 4 pm.
- Campus Recreation-"Open Jogging for Students". Also open to faculty & staff. Must have I.D. No lockers available. Must use front door entrance to Memorial Coliseum. Every Tues. & Thurs. 7 to 9 pm.

25 FRIDAY

- SCB Movie-"The Godfather". SC, Theatre, 5 pm and 8 pm. Adm. \$1.00
- SCB Movie-"The Day the Earth Stood Still". SC, Theatre, 11 pm. Adm. \$1.00
- Kings Island Auditions. Student Center, Grand Ballroom, 10 am-10 pm.

26 SATURDAY

- SCB Movie-"The Godfather". SC, Theatre, 5 pm and 8 pm. Adm. \$1.00
- SCB Movie-"The Day the Earth Stood Still". SC, Theatre, 11 pm. Adm. \$1.00
- UK Basketball-"UK vs Georgia". (Home)

27 SUNDAY

- SCB Movie-"The Godfather". SC, Theatre, 5 pm and 8 pm. Adm. \$1.00
- Student Ticket Distribution for the Tenn. vs Ky., Ole Miss. vs Ky. Basketball games. Memorial Coliseum, 2 pm-5 pm.

28 Monday

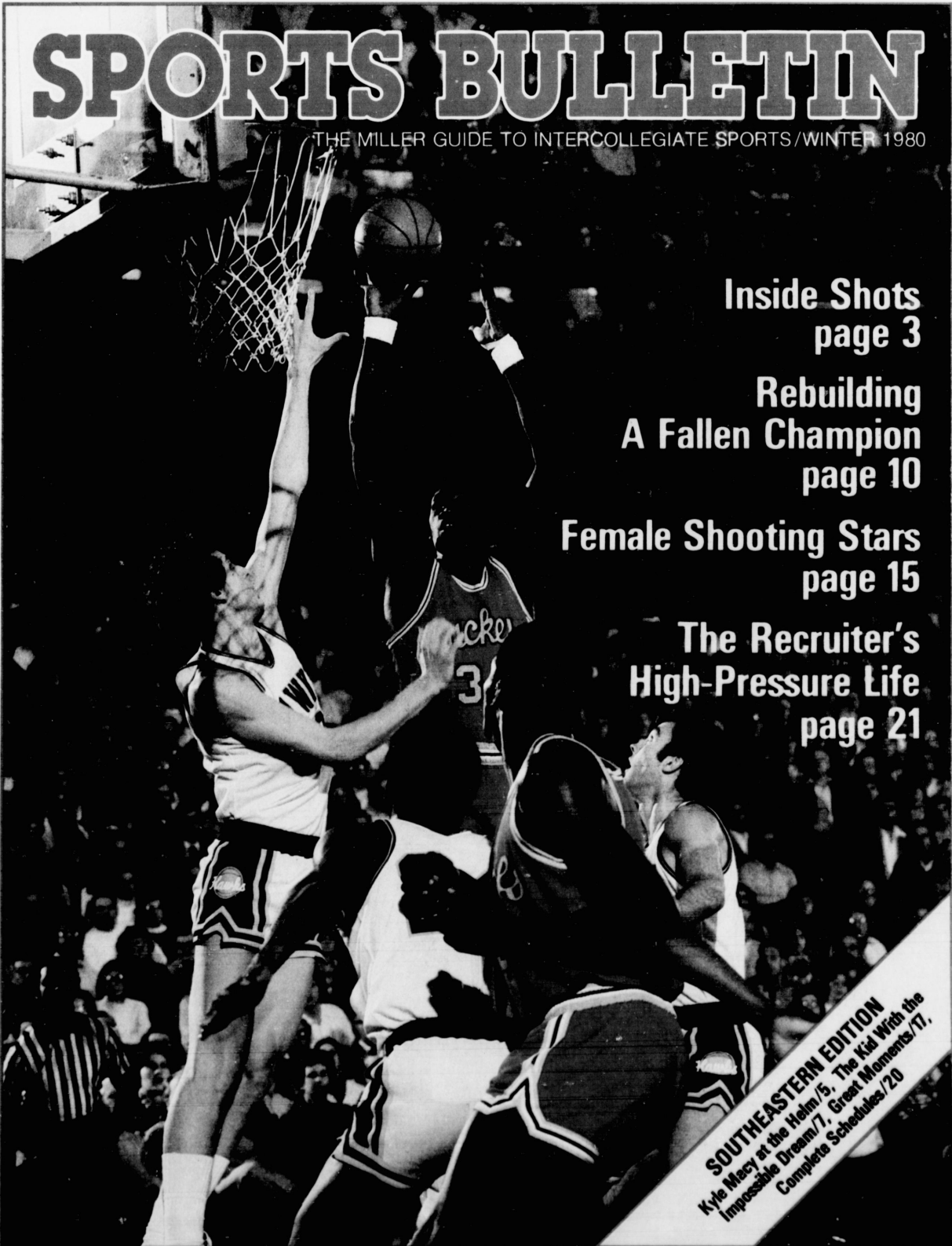
- SCB Movie-"The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie". SC, Theatre, 7 pm. Adm. \$1.25
- SCB Movie-"Bananas". SC, Theatre, 9 pm. Adm. \$1.25
- UK Theatre-"Play: The Ruling Class, Act I". Fine Arts Bldg., Lab Theatre, 5 pm and 10 pm. FREE
- UK Basketball-"UK vs L.S.U." (Home) (TV)
- Interviewing for Career Employment Begins for 2nd semester at the UK Placement Services. Mathews Bldg., rm. 201

29 Tuesday

- SCB Movie-"Bananas". SC, Theatre, 7 pm. Adm. \$1.25
- SCB Movie-"The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie". SC, Theatre, 9 pm. Adm. \$1.25
- Tour for Med. Tech. Students-"Discover Medical Technology". UK Medical Center, Lobby, 1:30 pm-2 pm
- CKCLS-"Les Garnads Ballets Canadiens"
- Last day to pay registration fees in order to avoid cancellation of registration.
- Last day to pick up I.D. cards in order to avoid replacement fee.
- UK Lady Kat Basketball-"UK vs Eastern". (away)
- Council on Aging Forum-"Hearing-Personal Experience with Hearing Problems". Student Center, rm. 245, 4pm.

SPORTS BULLETIN

THE MILLER GUIDE TO INTERCOLLEGIATE SPORTS/WINTER 1980



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A Fallen Champion**
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**The Recruiter's
High-Pressure Life**
page 21

SOUTHEASTERN EDITION
Kyle Macy at the Helm/5, The Kid With the
Impossible Dream/7, Great Moments/17,
Complete Schedules/20

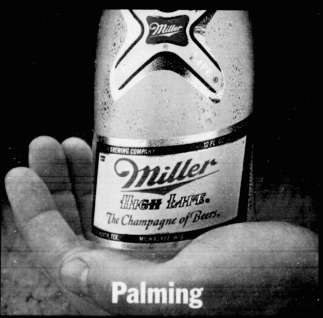
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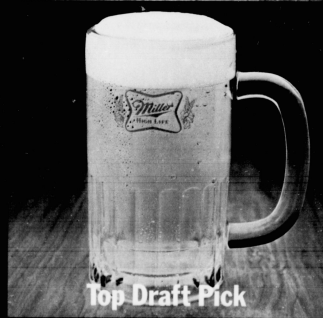
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INSIDE SHOTS

A Collection of Short Reports: Tournaments, A Tent Town, Athletic Dorms, Polls, and Greener Pro Pastures

BY TIM SMIGHT



OVER THERE Yanks Find Pro Careers on Foreign Courts

A spot on an NBA team is the dream of many a college basketball player, and for most, that's what it remains. Only a few dozen college grads crack the 23-player league each year. But lately, an astounding number of former college ball-players are finding employment elsewhere.

From the halls of Barcelona to the shores of Italy, basketball is booming—and most European teams are more than eager to have a couple of talented Americans crashing the boards and leading the fast break. In fact, over 2,000 Americans now play for pay in basketball leagues all over Western Europe.

Most teams in each European country's top three divisions have at least one American playing (they are allowed two on the roster). The teams, nominally "amateur" local clubs, are supported by industries and corporations. Most pay their American players from \$20,000 to \$40,000 during the season, which stretches from September to May.

"To keep the amateur status, most players are hired by the companies supporting the team as consultants or something," says Carmine Calzoni, a former St.

John's University player who spent 10 years playing and coaching in France.

"The whole amateur thing is pretty absurd," he says. "But since the games are only played on weekends, a lot of the European players do hold down jobs. One team I played on had a dentist, a student, and an auto mechanic."

According to Calzoni, only one American player—who's usually the star of the team—can be on the court at a time. Played under international rules, the game is much slower than pro ball in the U.S.

"The lane is wider, and there is a 30-second clock," says Calzoni. "But otherwise, it's more or less the same game. The refing is a little less precise, though, so there's more fouling and banging around."

Among recent college graduates playing in Europe are Joe DeSantis of Fairfield University (the top draft pick of the Washington Bullets who passed up a shot at the NBA for a team in Venice), Clyde Mays of Furman, and Beaver Smith of St. John's. Like the majority of American players in Europe, they live in their team's hometown during the season.

"The language barrier is rough at first," says Calzoni. "But a lot of players try to learn the native language. Most Americans are sort of local heroes."

To college players, especially those a hair below NBA caliber, such status (as well as the money and the opportunity to continue playing ball) can be quite appealing. "For me, it was a choice between playing ball in Europe or going to business school," says Jim

Sillane, a former UCLA guard who was offered a \$35,000 contract (plus an apartment and a car) to play for a team in Italy. "I decided that business school could wait."

THE GUEST LIST GROWS FOR POST- SEASON PLAY

"The more, the merrier" seems to be the catch phrase of college basketball. For the fourth time in the last six years, the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) has expanded the field for its post-season basketball tournament. This March, 48 teams—up from 40 last year—will shoot it out for the national championship. That's more than one-fifth of the 261 schools composing basketball's Division I.

"The feeling on the Executive Committee (the NCAA body that meets each year to review the tournament format) was that the overall caliber of teams warrants the expansion," says Dave Caswood of the NCAA information office. "There may well be more expansion in the future."

The NCAA also abolished its rule limiting each conference to two representatives in the tourney. As in last year's event, 23 teams will qualify automatically for a tournament berth; the rest will be chosen at-large.

While most schools undoubtedly welcome the expansion, the move hasn't caused many smiles among the organizers of the rival National Invitation Tournament (NIT), which largely features teams

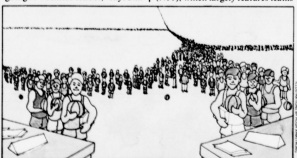
passed over by the NCAA. "Naturally it hurts," says Pete Carlesimo, president of the Metropolitan Interscholastic Basketball Association, a group of five New York City colleges that sponsor the good basketball played in this country to support two major tournaments. "The NIT is backing up this sentiment with an expansion of its own—from 24 to 32 teams, all of them chosen after the NCAA field is set. That brings the post-season participation total to 80 teams."



STORM OVER A DORM Blueprints for Kentucky Shangri-La Altered by NCAA

When the University of Kentucky opened a new private dormitory for its basketball team in January of 1978, a lot of eyebrows arched upward. The Wilkett Lodge looked more like a ski resort than a dorm. The building sported a luxurious two-level lobby, complete with huge fireplaces, hardwood walls, tile floors, and plush leather furniture. Upstairs were private rooms for all 16 players, each equipped with a seven-foot bed, large desk, telephone, color TV, and bathroom. There was also a community dining room, library, and basement recreation area housing a sauna, pool table, and large-screen TV room.

continued on page 4



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INSIDE SHOTS



continued from page 3

Sound nice? Too nice, decided the NCAA. At the organization's annual convention last January, the NCAA passed a new rule prohibiting member schools from providing "special housing" for athletes unless comparable housing is available to at least half the student body. After NCAA enforcement officials toured Kentucky's lodge, the school was forced to make hasty alterations last summer. The bedrooms were converted to double occupancy, minus the TV's and plush furniture. The private bathrooms became closets, and the lobbies were walled off from the living area. Ten other schools, their names kept confidential by the NCAA, have requested rulings on their athletic housing facilities. If they flunk, they'll have to follow suit—or move the athletes out.

Why the crackdown? Steve Morgan of the NCAA enforcement office says the new rule was adopted out of "concern that preferential housing for athletes could be used as a recruiting inducement." The opulence of the Wildcat Lodge—and the fact that Kentucky signed five high school All-Americans last year—undoubtedly had some bearing on the ruling. But Morgan insists that it wasn't aimed at any school in particular.

"This is something that has been brewing for several years," he says. "It's an amendment to a long-standing NCAA rule prohibiting athletes from receiving extra benefits."

As for athletic housing in general, the NCAA has had a resolution on the books for several years advising schools not to have segregated housing for their sports teams. "But it's not something we require or get involved with," Morgan says. Many schools choose to ignore the resolution.

A *Sports Bulletin* survey of eight conferences found no real trend in athletic housing, but sharp regional differences were evident. No schools in the Pac-10, Big Ten, Missouri Valley, or Mid-American conferences have separate athletic dorms, while every school but

one in the Southeastern Conference does have them. In the Southwest, Big Eight, and Atlantic Coast conferences there's roughly a 50-50 split. The schools that have athletic dorms have had them for many years; they say the arrangement eases logistical problems (such as loading buses for road trips) and fosters team unity. Those without separate dorms have never had them and don't see why athletes should be treated differently from other students.

The only school to change its policy recently is the University of Iowa. Beginning this year, the football team has been housed in one wing of a dormitory.

"Iowa has a brand-new coaching staff," says assistant Big Ten commissioner Charles D. Henry. "They are taking on a team that's had something like 16 straight losing seasons. I'm sure they're willing to try anything."

THE CALL OF THE WILDCAT

At Kansas State University, the scramble for student seats that aren't reserved before basketball games used to get so rowdy that the football coach joked about recruiting the survivors. No more.

For the past four years, relative calm has prevailed at the Manhattan, Kansas, campus—if you call camping out in snowy, sub-zero weather calm. For up to a week before big games, the area around

K-State's Ahearn Field House becomes a miniature tent town, complete with heaters, lanterns, TV sets, stereos, and marked-off streets named after K-State players.

The town, which has grown to upwards of 600 on occasion, is made up of avid fans reserving their numbered places in line under a system devised by students in the fall of 1975. Instead of pushing and shoving their way to the best seats, students throw Frisbees, play cards, have parties, and study while waiting for the gates to open—at which time they march to their seats as models of civility.

Many of the tents are manned by teams from fraternities and other student groups who post watch schedules for guarding their places in line during the hourly roll calls made by student volunteers.

"Basketball is really crazy here," says senior Kent Gaston. "People figure if they're willing to camp out, they should get the best seats."

The best of the best seats, the front row of the section that isn't reserved, invariably goes to a group calling itself the Front-Row Fanatics. Members of the Fanatics, who appear for games clad in Wildcat T-shirts, and sometimes in yellow hard hats topped with revolving red lights, are loved by fans and players alike.

Far from objecting to the goings-on, the school administration accommodates the tent town by providing electricity from Ahearn Field House to power lights, heaters, and stereos.

"It sure beats living in the dorm," says student Kelly Madden, a veteran of two tent-town stints. "It seems like a nutty thing to do. But I guess there are a lot of nuts out here."

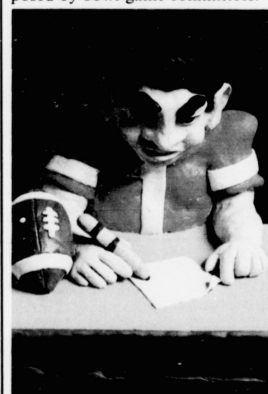
SPORTS BULLETIN READERS PREFER FOOTBALL PLAYOFF TO POLLS

Sports Bulletin readers overwhelmingly favor a national foot-

ball playoff to select the best college team in the nation.

In the first Miller Student Sports Poll, 78 percent of the students who responded voted for a playoff. By a similar majority (72 percent), readers said the Associated Press and United Press International year-end rankings are not a fair way to pick the No. 1 football team.

Several playoff proposals have been making the rounds in recent years, but the idea is strongly opposed by bowl-game committees.



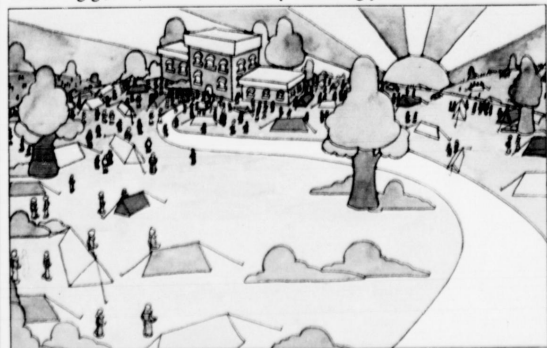
On the related subject of choosing bowl-game participants, reader opinion was divided on what arrangements would create the most exciting games. Half the readers prefer a combination of contracts with athletic conferences—usually for a guaranteed bid to the conference champion—and "open" invitations to other teams; however, 42 percent thought an entirely open system would work better. Only 8 percent favored arranging all bids through contracts with the conferences.

A healthy majority favored a proposed rule change that would settle all football tie games by playing overtime periods. Sixty-one percent agreed with the innovation, while 39 percent voted to let tie games stand.

Sports Bulletin readers were clear on their choices to win the Heisman Trophy. Oklahoma's Billy Sims led the voting with 35 percent, followed by Charles White of Southern California with 28 percent. No other nominees on the ballot topped 10 percent.

To take part in the second Miller Student Sports Poll—which offers you the opportunity to predict conference basketball rankings—just fill out the postcard following page 20 of the *Sports Bulletin* and drop the card in the mail.

Staff writer Tim Smight fondly recalls the pickup game in which Bill Walton blocked his shot.



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2

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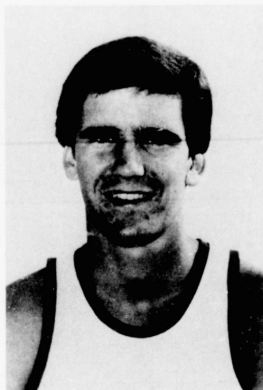
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KYLE MACY TAKES CHARGE

Kentucky fans are counting on the senior guard to lead an impressive rookie class to another national championship.

BY JOEL BIERIG

THE nameplate on the door to his room clashes with the decor in Joe B. Hall Wildcat Lodge, the Hyatt of athletic dormitories. It is done tastelessly in adhesive tape and felt-tipped pen. "Kyle Herrera," it says. The occupant opens the door to find his visitor gazing at the handiwork.

Kyle Macy laughs.

Funny he should do that. The man who inspired the nameplate, a Cuban basketball player named Tomas Herrera, is the man who almost made laughter a physical impossibility for the pride of the University of Kentucky Wildcats last summer.

"Up until the last day in Puerto Rico, I had no complaints about my summer," Macy says. "It was really enjoyable."

But the last day was enough to change his mind. Kyle Macy, that nice, clean-cut kid from UK with the short hair and the long jump shot, was playing for the U.S. basketball team in the Pan American Games in San Juan, Puerto Rico. The opponent on this July night was Cuba, and Macy was matched against a guard named Tomas Herrera. Suddenly, and for no reason apparent to Macy, the Cuban delivered a blind-side punch to Macy's face.

"We hadn't been going at it or anything," Macy will tell you. "It was a deliberate punch."

One look at Kyle Macy tells you he's no expert on punches. As a kid, he surely must have helped his mother with the dishes when he wasn't helping old ladies across the street. Fighting meant getting dirty, and Kyle Macy has never needed a bath. He is the only guy in college basketball who can play every minute of an overtime thriller and walk off the court with every hair in place.

To hear that Kyle Macy, the boy next door, had been floored by a Cuban was enough to make Ken-



tucky fans think about forming a lynch mob. Lord knows, they have been riled by less.

"Kentucky fans are always concerned when an injury happens," Macy says.

What they worried about most, of course, was the damage to his psyche. Would the unbreakable Kyle Macy, the player who'd had sore throats and sniffles but never an injury, ever again be the same force he was as a sophomore, when he was the playmaker on a team that won the national championship? Would he ever again be the all-around marvel he was as a junior, when he took matters into his own capable hands and led a struggling young team out of the wilderness and into the National Invitation Tournament?

The answer, apparently, is yes, and he's sorry if he took so long to speak up. "I couldn't open my mouth," he says. A web of wires and rubber bands forced him to order soup when he yearned for steak. "The first week, I lost between 15 and 20 pounds," says Macy, who is 6'3" and lists his playing weight at 180 pounds. "For me that's a lot."

It was five weeks before he could eat a hamburger, six weeks before he could bite into a rib eye. "Little by little, they started opening the rubber bands and giving me some leeway," Macy says. "I'd start eating and then I'd pop a rubber band and have to rehook it. It was kind of like wearing braces."

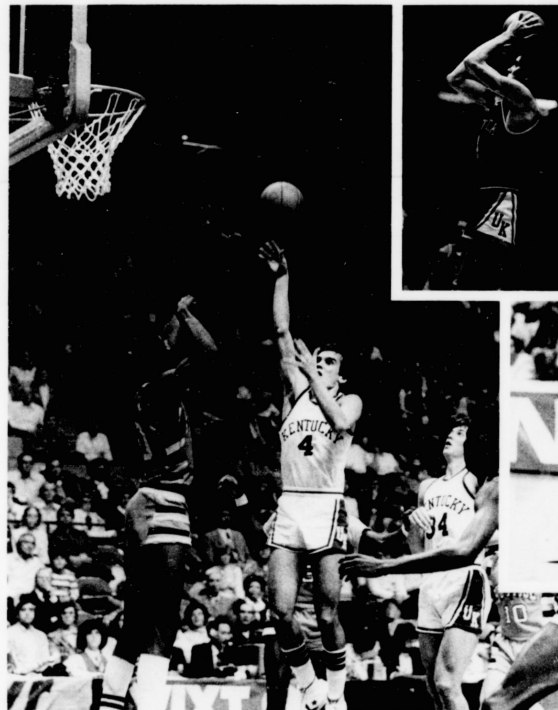
About that, Macy can only guess. Naturally, he never needed braces. "This is the first broken bone I've ever had," he says. "I was pretty lucky. They say if you ever have a broken bone in your jaw, the one I broke is in the best spot, if that's any consolation."

It certainly was for his parents, who were spectators that night. Robert Macy was sitting in the second row of a balcony behind the basket—"about 35 or 40 feet away"—when the blow was struck. He could see it coming, the way you can when the bad guy gets ready to jump the good guy on your TV screen.

"The ball went from one forward area, where Kyle and the Cuban



"My sophomore year, my job was to control things. Last year, though, I felt we did need some scoring."



Macy, the consummate team player, contributes most through his composure. There's never even a hair out of place.



player were standing, back to the point," the elder Macy says. "Then it went to the weak side, the opposite of where Kyle was standing." While other eyes followed the ball, Robert Macy's gaze remained on his son.

"It wasn't an elbow, or anything like that," says Robert Macy. "It was a sucker punch, and it came from his blind side. I don't know if Kyle looked away or what, but I saw it on the way and I thought, 'Oh, oh, look out.'"

Too late, of course.

"It knocked him into a sitting position," Robert Macy says. "The official closest to the play motioned him (Herrera) out of the game almost as soon as Kyle hit the floor."

The U.S. Olympic Committee charged that it was the second time Herrera had been involved in an altercation with an American player in the last six years. But, although Herrera was ejected from that game, he was not banned from further competition.

"The thing that bothers me the most was the lack of support from our committee," Kyle Macy says. "You give up your summer and dedicate yourself to playing for your country, and then something like this happens. It has no place in basketball. It's uncalled for."

Says his father, "I'm disappointed to think somebody would do something like that. Had it hit him

in the cheekbone or the eye, it could have been disastrous."

In Bluegrass Country, they don't even like to think about it. This is Kyle Macy's final year, and they expect it to reach a happy ending at the NCAA finals in Indianapolis. After a 19-12 finish last season, UK coach Joe Hall scoured the country for the kind of recruits who would blend well with the lavish decor in his lodge. And he got them.

THE freshmen we brought in are great players," Macy says. "We should have a pretty solid backcourt; in fact, we should be pretty deep all over. I think we'll be more flexible now that we have a 7-footer (7'1" Sam Bowie). I think we'll kind of build on that."

Regardless of whether the rebuilding meets with the ultimate success, Kyle Macy is looking forward to his senior season. "You get a little more excited than you do the other years," he says. "Even though you try not to let yourself go up and down, you're conscious it's going to be your last year."

Ah, to think that it's almost over. It seems like only yesterday that Kyle Macy was the new kid on the Kentucky campus. He had transferred there from Purdue after his freshman year—a year that convinced him he had come to the wrong place.

The statistics do not reflect his

dismay. Indeed, for most freshmen, they would have been reason to chortle: third-leading scorer on the team with a 13.8 average; top free-throw shooter (85.9 percent); second in assists (88); selected Defensive Player of the Game three times; scored in double figures 23 times. Against Minnesota, he scored 38 points, which remains his single-game high.

To understand why he left, one must understand Kyle Macy.

"Team play is a big part of basketball," he says. "I didn't see that being played, and I didn't see much prospect for it in the future."

"I think a person has to do what he feels he'll be happy with. Basketball's a team game. To be one of the best, a team has to involve all five players on the court. We won a lot of games on talent alone, but we were inconsistent. We had too many peaks and valleys. After the year, you stop and reflect on what you can see in the future."

So Macy packed his gym bag and started looking for a school where the basketball bore everyone's fingerprints.

Kentucky, where there's always room for one more stud, was quite willing to welcome this talented transfer in out of the cold. Says Macy, "A lot of times if you transfer, people think you couldn't make it on that level and are stepping down in competition. I didn't feel I was giving up or

stepping down."

If anything, he was turning up the heat in the kitchen, perhaps to an unbearable level. "The fans here are knowledgeable," is the way Macy likes to put it. "All they're looking for is an honest effort."

They would have to wait a year to see Kyle Macy. The NCAA transfer rule required that. "As I was sitting out," he says, "it really seemed to be going slow. Looking back, though, it really wasn't. People went out of their way to be warm, to speak to me."

The love affair peaked the following year, when Kentucky finished 30-2 and won the national championship. And those knowledgeable fans knew that Kyle Macy had been the spark plug.

"My sophomore year, my job was to control things," he says. "Last year, though, I felt we did need some scoring. People were used to me being a point guard and not taking that many shots." So he tried a different tack and averaged 15 points a game.

Macy's greatest asset, however, may be his composure. Kyle Macy would be any coach's choice to set up the final play, to take the final shot, to fling the final free throw. He is unflappable enough to frustrate the most fiendish of foes. "When I was being taught the game of basketball, I learned that you keep your emotions to yourself," Macy says. "That way your opponent doesn't know if he's getting to you."

Those were things he learned growing up in a basketball hotbed and having a coach for a father. "In

(continued on page 7)

(continued from page 6)

the winter months, when the driveway was snowed in, I always had access to a gym," he says. His father saw to that.

"When I was 18 months," Macy says, "he'd hold me up by the seat of my pants and let me put the ball in a little basket we had in our basement."

The basket, about five feet high, had been intended for Kyle's older brother, Kevin. But, says Robert Macy, "Kyle always wanted to shoot, too. I started out holding him in my arms and lifting him up so he could put the ball over the rim.

"Then I put him on a chair and would hold him up by the seat of his pants. He graduated from that when he was a little under two years old.

"I went down there one day and he was on the chair by himself, so I just took the chair away and lowered the basket. He started shooting, and he's been at it ever since."

When he was four, he became the mascot for the team his father was coaching at Indiana Tech in Fort Wayne. "I put on little dribbling and shooting exhibitions," Kyle Macy says. "I had my own uniform. I thought I was really big time."

To most boys in the Hoosier state, the big time is located in Bloomington, home of the Indiana University basketball team.

There were days when he envisioned himself wearing IU's red and white, but it wasn't an obsession. As a high school senior, he shed no tears when there was no room for him in the IU backcourt. "They talked to me some," Macy says, "but the first day they could sign people, they signed Bob Bender, who now is at Duke. They also had (Quinn) Buckner, (Bobby) Wilkerson and (Jim) Wisman. I figured they already had enough guards."

His scrapbook shows that he eventually found the right school. Coming to Kentucky, he says, "has been kind of like one big script. I couldn't have asked for any better. I've really enjoyed myself here; I take this as my home."

Do not fear that his achievements have gone unnoticed. In June, the Phoenix Suns selected him in the first round of the college draft. Never mind that Macy was a junior with no intention of passing up his final year of eligibility.

"I was really surprised," he says, "but I was pleased that it did happen."

What made it so delightful was the team that picked him. "I was glad to see Phoenix drafted me," he says. "They play team ball." And that is the kind of ball Kyle "Herrera" Macy wants to be known for.

INTRODUCING KEN McCRANEY-

*the kid with
the big smile
and the even
bigger dream.
The kid nobody
thought had a
chance. Nobody,
that is, except
Ken McCraney.
"Stop dreaming,"
his friends*

WOULD TELL HIM OVER AND over again. "This isn't the movies, this is real life."

But Ken McCraney didn't listen. He wanted to be a big-time college basketball player. He wanted it in the worst way.

So what, if while growing up in Miami he was never chosen first—or second, for that matter—in the pickup games at his neighborhood basketball court. "I just wasn't given a chance," he says.

So what, if he never even started on his junior high school basketball team. "They had a lot of players from this Boys' Club and they all started," he says.

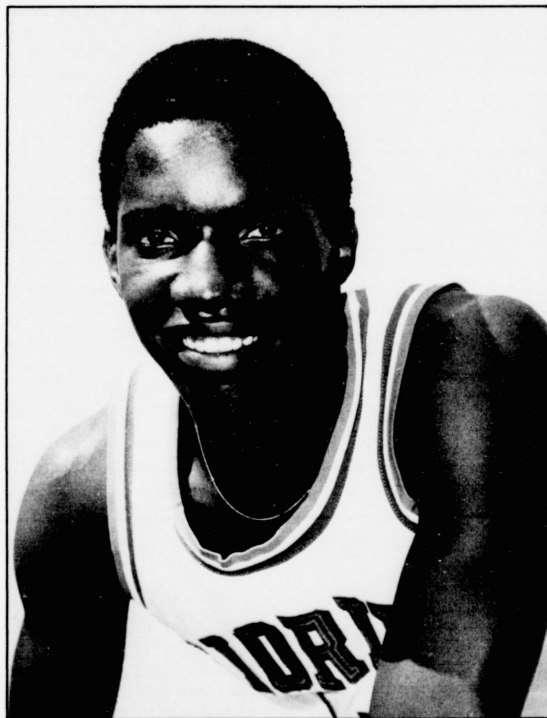
So what, if he started only four times during his entire high school career at Miami Northwestern. "To be honest with you, three times I started because someone else was injured. The other time was because the guy was suspended. It was hard on me because the four guys I grew up with all started. I was the only one left out. It had to be the most frustrating part of my life."

And so what, if Ken McCraney never received the slightest attention from even the smallest of college basketball programs.

This is the story of how Ken McCraney took all those "so whats" and, in one very enthusiastic motion, tossed them out of his life.

This is the story of how Ken McCraney—the kid nobody wanted—made the University of Florida basketball team as a walk-on. And now, three years later, the 6'3", 182-pounder has earned a scholarship, the admiration of his coaches, and the ultimate respect of his playing peers.

"Ken McCraney isn't one of the most popular players on the Flori-



da basketball team. He is the most popular player," says close friend and Florida teammate Bob Van Noy. "To know him is to love him."

McCraney's lovable personality made him a star in high school—off the basketball court, that is.

In the 10th grade, his teachers told him he should become a politician. He apparently thought they meant right away. He ran for junior class president and won. The next year he ran for student-body president and won that, too. He was also a member of the National Honor Society, the Social Studies Senate, Interclub Council, and Key Club. Except for a B in sophomore English, his high school report card read all A's.

"I don't know what happened in that one English class," McCraney says with a chuckle.

He was chosen as his school's outstanding scholar. But Ken McCraney might have traded all of it for a starting spot on Northwestern

High's basketball team. It was the only thing in high school he couldn't win.

"Ken came along at a time when we had several great players at Northwestern," says Northwestern coach Charles Funk. "He was a great kid, and he worked very hard. I never once heard him complain about anything, and I felt bad he couldn't play more."

Not quite as bad as McCraney felt, however. "Ever since about the eighth grade basketball meant a lot to me," he says. "I was always a pretty good player, but I never got a chance to show what I could do."

His two-year varsity average was a meager three points a game. Despite McCraney's poor statistics and limited playing time, Funk tried to get him a college scholarship to Cochise Junior College in Arizona. No go. He tried Patrick Henry Junior College in Alabama. No go again.

So McCraney packed up his impressive academic honors and his unimpressive basketball credentials and headed to the Univer-

BY ANDY COHEN

"I remember running to class. I was in the clouds all day. I said to myself, 'If I made it this far, there's no turning back now.'"

sity of Florida because "I had a lot of friends from high school who went there." He was determined to make the basketball team.

He showed up in Gainesville, Florida, several weeks before school was to start. He remembers walking over to Florida Gym, sitting around in the stands for a while, and watching all the varsity players in a pickup game. He envied their every move. After about a half hour, he slowly got up and walked on the court.

"I asked if I could play, too, and they said 'no,'" he recalls. "They told me I didn't have insurance or something like that."

He was hurt, but not frustrated. Every day he watched the players in pickup games and every day he took mental notes. In Florida's preseason training program, the players also run three miles a day. "I ran it all by myself just to do things they did," McCraney says. "I wanted to be totally ready when tryouts began."

"Ken wouldn't tell you," coach Funk explains, "but he woke up at 3 in the morning to do his running. He had a tough schedule, and I think it was the only time he had. A more dedicated kid you'll never see."

About 35 nonscholarship players showed up for Florida's first basketball tryout in the fall of 1977. Some never played high school ball. Some played it and then quit. And some, like McCraney, were just trying to fulfill a dream.

"They practiced us twice that day," McCraney says. "It was pretty tough."

Florida assistant James Brown supervised the practice and then announced, "If your name is on the basketball office door tomorrow morning, you can come back for another tryout."

The next day McCraney was at the basketball office at 8 a.m. His name was fourth on a list of 12. He was happy, but he had also been told no walk-on had ever made the Florida team.

The players showed up the next day for a one-hour practice session. There was a short scrimmage and then a lot of running. Nothing fancy, just plain, hard work.

"If any of you guys made the team, your name will be posted tomorrow," an assistant coach told the players.

Once again, McCraney was at the basketball office at 8 a.m. the following day. He remembers having trouble sleeping the night

before.

The list was posted when he arrived.

There was only one name.

Ken McCraney.

"His enthusiasm impressed us more than anything," Brown explains. "He just stood out in the crowd. You could tell how badly he wanted it."

"I remember running to class," McCraney says. "I was in the clouds all day. I said to myself, 'If I made it this far, there's no turning back now.'"

WHEN basketball practice officially began one week later, McCraney was scared. He was the only nonscholarship player. He didn't live with these guys or eat with them. He was a stranger in a very lonely world.

"I was terrified," he says. "But the guys were nice to me. They welcomed me to the team. I felt weird. All these guys were high school superstars and there I was, not even a starter in high school."

"It's hard to be anything but friendly to Ken," Van Noy says. "He's just that type of person."

Those six weeks of practice were grueling. All McCraney could do was eat, go to school, practice, and sleep. Except for practicing, he did it all alone. But he never once felt like a basketball stepchild.

When the Gators finally opened the season, head coach John Lotz discovered that McCraney was much more than just your ordinary walk-on. He was, indeed, a cheerleader dressed in orange and blue. He stood on the bench and screamed encouragement to his teammates. He clapped for every basket. He greeted each player that trotted off the court. His mouth and his hands were in constant motion.

McCraney says that's the way he's always been. "I like to think I help the team with my enthusiasm," he says. "I really got the guys on the bench cheering with me. It was contagious."

"Sometimes, I didn't even care that I didn't play much. I'm a part of this team. If I can't help on the floor, I'll do it on the bench. I just love every minute of it."

McCraney played a total of 18 minutes that first year. He scored seven points, hitting two of five shots from the field. His game high was three points against Mississippi.

Some players would gripe and growl over such limited playing

time. McCraney was in ecstasy—as always. He was just happy to have a ticket on Florida's bench.

The highlight of his freshman season came when the Gators were playing defending national champion Marquette in Milwaukee. "I wanted to give him a chance under a lot of pressure," Lotz says. So late in the game—which the Gators ultimately lost 81-67—Lotz inserted his high school castoff.

Ken McCraney had reached the top of the mountain.

"I was terrified," he recalls. "I was put in to cover Butch Lee (now with Cleveland of the NBA). Although it was for only a few minutes, it was one of the greatest experiences of my life."

Often, when the Gators were on the road, McCraney would take it upon himself to get his teammates psyched up for the upcoming game. "He'd call every player's room and scream something into the phone like 'We're gonna win tonight,'" Van Noy said. "It was unbelievable. The phone would ring and we'd know it was Ken."

After his "dream" freshman season, McCraney had less difficulty making the team his sophomore year, though he still was considered a walk-on.

"They couldn't justify giving me a scholarship," he says. "I just didn't prove myself that first year. They may have loved me to death, but I didn't deserve a scholarship."

THIS time, however, he was determined to eat with his teammates and sleep in the same dorm. He no longer wanted to be an outsider. So, in an unprecedented move, McCraney decided to move into the athletic dorm and pay his own way.

"It was better that way," he says. "I felt more a part of the team."

But to eat with the team, McCraney had to work. And he worked by cleaning tables after all the athletes had finished eating.

"Not many people would have done that just to have eaten with the team," Van Noy says. "I don't know if I could have."

McCraney's sophomore season was almost a carbon copy of his freshman year. Once again he played 18 minutes, seeing action in just six games. This time his total increased from seven points to 10. He tried nine shots and made five of them.

One of those baskets came in Kentucky's famed Rupp Arena with 23,000 screaming fans look-

ing on. "I hit a shot from the corner," McCraney says, as if it happened yesterday. "I think I had my eyes closed. It was a treat."

But his biggest treat of all came long after his sophomore season was over. And this treat made cleaning tables, sitting on the bench, and running at 3 a.m. seem all worthwhile.

Late last summer Ken McCraney was told he had been granted a full basketball scholarship.

And, just think, his friends thought it only happened in the movies.

"Ken is a very special person," Lotz says. "He wasn't a great high school player, by any means, but he worked for what he got. He's a very positive influence on our team."

"When we had a scholarship opening for the fall, I knew it had to go to him. Ken is a very happy person as it is, but when he got the scholarship, you could tell how much it meant to him."

In typical McCraney fashion, when hearing of the scholarship, he simply replied, "The best thing about it is that it takes a big strain off my parents."

After telling his parents, McCraney returned to Northwestern High to tell his former coaches and friends. The coaches were astonished. "They now admit I didn't get a fair chance in high school," McCraney says.

"Getting this scholarship makes me believe that you can do a lot of things which really don't seem possible," he adds. "I couldn't see myself sitting in a crowd, watching other people play basketball without even trying. If I didn't try, I would have regretted it for the rest of my life."

But McCraney's story doesn't stop there. Lotz says he will see more playing time this season. "I'm not sure how much he'll play," Lotz says. "But he will be given a definite chance to contribute."


In two years, McCraney's collegiate eligibility will have run its course. Then he'll have his degree and expects to get into public relations work, where he can use his smile on a full-time basis.

But before he does that, McCraney says he may just give the pros a try. "Yeah, I'd like to play in the pros," he says. "If I work hard in the next two years I can do it."

Maybe somebody should tell Ken McCraney to forget it—things like that only happen in the movies. But somehow you get the feeling he wouldn't listen.

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A TALE OF TWO TRADITIONS

Once St. John's and Ohio State were champions, but scandal and disenchantment tumbled them from basketball's pinnacle. Now the rebuilding strategies of two remarkable coaches are starting to pay off.

BY TIM WENDEL

HUNDREDS of people were gathered outside the old Madison Square Garden in downtown Manhattan the night of December 29, 1960. Most were looking for the Christmas gift that had not shown up under the tree a few days earlier—a ticket to the Holiday Festival basketball tournament and a chance to see St. John's play Ohio State.

Both teams were a collection of All-Americans and other famous names. The St. John's Redmen were coached by Joe Lapchick, now a member of the Basketball Hall of Fame. His team featured the best that the New York City playgrounds could offer, highlighted by the shooting of All-America forward Tony Jackson and the playmaking ability of guard Kevin Loughery.

Their opponent, the Ohio State Buckeyes, had won the National Collegiate Athletic Association championship the year before in San Francisco and was rated No. 1 in the nation. Coach Fred Taylor's team included four holdovers from that championship team: All-American center Jerry Lucas, John Havlicek, Larry Siegfried, and Bobby Knight. A crowd of 18,499—one of the largest ever for a college game in New York—watched Ohio State rally from a 13-point first-half deficit to win, 70-65.

If either school had known what the future held, they would have wanted to stop time and hold on to that winter evening forever. It was the pinnacle: for both schools there were dizzying falls ahead. St. John's came face-to-face with the world of gambling, and as a result found itself competing, for the first time, against larger universities for the services of the New York basketball player. More than a decade later, a bloody brawl during a game shocked Ohio State's head

coach and left him disillusioned and disinterested; within four years the Buckeyes were in the Big Ten basement.

Yet both teams managed to preserve their basketball traditions and rise again. Today, St. John's and Ohio State are nearing the heights they reached on that December eve in 1960. This is the story of how they rebuilt.

St. John's University stands on a hill at the intersection of two boulevards in Queens. The Manhattan skyline beckons, only a half-hour's drive away. Built by the Vincentian Fathers, the school comprises only 13 yellow-brick buildings on a tiny 107-acre campus. Administrators joke that it covers "one acre more than the Vatican." A commuter school, St. John's has no dormitories and no fraternity row, only a long basketball heritage. While teams like North Carolina and UCLA recruit on a national basis, St. John's established and maintains its tradition with players solely from the New York City area.

The Redmen's teams and stars have reflected the times. The Wonder Five of the early 1950s, a squad which lost only four games in three years, was made up of Jewish schoolboys from Brooklyn. In the late 1960s, St. John's was led by the Irish backcourt of Al and Dick McGuire. The school ushered in the era of the black star in the early 1960s with forward Tony Jackson.

Basketball, New York City style, seemed invulnerable in the spring of 1961. But as Ohio State went to the NCAA finals for the second consecutive year, St. John's had to struggle to keep its basketball program alive in the wake of the 1961 point-shaving scandal. Gamblers were bribing players throughout the East (and in other regions as well) to play below their ability, in order to affect the final game

scores. Two St. John's players were among many who were implicated in the scandal.

At the time of the gambling furor, Lou Carnesecca was an assistant coach at St. John's. Carnesecca, now head coach, has a caricature on the wall of his office. In the lower right-hand corner, above the artist's signature, are the words "To Lou (The Best Basketball Survivor)." It was Carnesecca who was at the forefront during the school's effort to save its basketball program.

It was not an easy task. Many New York-area schools—among them New York University, City College of New York, and Long Island University—reacted to the bad publicity from the scandal by either de-emphasizing basketball or, in some cases, dropping it altogether. And wealthy schools in other states, sensing a vacuum, moved in to recruit the playground athletes.

"Prior to that time outside schools didn't recruit in New York," Carnesecca says. Before 1961 St. John's only competition for players was with crosstown rivals. But then teams like UCLA, North Carolina, and Maryland, armed with colorful brochures and offers of free room and board, convinced many players to leave New York. "Now they come from all over, and what has happened is that the competition has become much more keen," Carnesecca says.

While other New York schools played down basketball and silently watched larger universities gobble up their best prospects, St. John's counterattacked. "Instead of de-emphasizing basketball at this time, we re-emphasized basketball," says Carnesecca. Instead of ignoring the scandal, St. John's used it as a lesson and stressed that basketball could teach young men morality. "Just because you have a couple of people hold up a bank



Eldon Miller (in shirt sleeves) and Lou Carnesecca (top) led Ohio State and St. John's back to respectability.

are you going to shut the bank down?" Carnesecca asks.

A scrapbook of newspaper clippings about the scandal became required reading for basketball team members. The athletic department brought in policemen and the FBI to lecture players on "the evils of gambling." The talk is still held today.

TH E results were not immediate. St. John's fell to a 9-15 record in 1963. The team quickly recovered, winning the 1965 National Invitation Tournament, but then leveled off to a steady but unimpressive plateau. The Redmen fared poorly in NCAA competition, and rarely advanced past the first round of post-season play. But the quick fix was not the expected outcome of the St. John's game plan, which was this: to attract the city's best players by being a strong, visible force in the New York City community. It was a strategy geared for the long haul.

One sure way to be visible, win or lose, is to put on a show, and that is what Carnesecca does. A colorful coach on the court and an outspoken person off it, he is a dream come true for reporters on the New York dailies. Many spectators are drawn to St. John's games just to cheer on his antics, irritated by Carnesecca's conduct, ordered him to stay in his seat. A few minutes later, Carnesecca again became caught up in the game and started following his team downcourt, yelling instructions. The referee, deciding he'd had enough, turned around to assess Carnesecca with a technical foul. Thinking he was near the team bench, the coach quickly sat down—in the lap of a bewildered woman. The crowd roared and the referee, also laughing, forgot about the technical.

A 1950 graduate of St. John's and originally from Manhattan, Carnesecca sells players on his school with the same philosophy he discovered nearly 30 years ago: Stay in New York because that is where your roots are.

St. John's helps its cause by sinking its own roots deep into New York City basketball. The Catholic and public high schools annually hold their championships in the Redmen's Alumni Hall, and many players hear about St. John's in the newspapers or on television. "People know us," Carnesecca says. "We can't bring a kid down and razzle-dazzle him for 48 hours. We don't have a meeting with the governor. The kid knows us. He has been coming here to see our games, playing his high school ball here. We're looking for the kind of kid who wants to go to a school

with a basketball tradition, but still wants to stay close to his family."

Carnesecca teaches clinics and directs summer camps to stay in contact with the playground players. It pays off. "I knew Lou because I went to his camp a couple of years ago in high school," says Reggie Carter, a starting guard on this year's team.

Evidence of Carnesecca's success is that three playground all-stars left the New York City area, then came back to play for St. John's. Carter spent one year at Hawaii, Bernard Renschler returned from Notre Dame, and Curtis Redding came home from Kansas State. "I had to travel more than a thousand miles to find out my heart belonged to Brooklyn," Redding says.

"It's really an amazing thing," Carnesecca says. "I tell high school kids who are thinking about going out of town, 'Follow, isn't it strange that three kids left here and then came back?'"

The real test of Carnesecca's stay-at-home philosophy came three years ago when St. John's was in the running for the services of Wayne McKay of Bayside, New York, one of the most sought-after high school players in the nation. St. John's had been one of the finalists for the last big man out of New York. Lew Alcindor (alias Kareem Abdul-Jabbar), but the tall center from Power Memorial in Manhattan decided to attend UCLA. This time Carnesecca's efforts succeeded and McKay enrolled at St. John's.

"I knew that Reggie (Carter, a teammate of McKay's in high school) was coming back and we were going to have some other good ballplayers that I had played against before, so I felt comfortable here," McKay says. "No matter where you play ball, if you produce and you have a good coach and good players around, you're going to make it. You don't have to be at North Carolina or UCLA."

Lou Carnesecca could not have said it better himself.

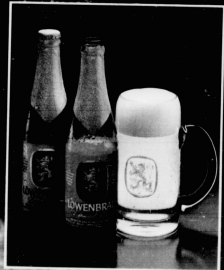
WHILE St. John's stands in New York's shadow, Ohio State University is the biggest attraction in Columbus. Cows graze less than half a mile from campus, and pickup trucks drive along two-lane roads toward an uncluttered horizon.

Full-time enrollment at Ohio State is approximately 50,000. The campus covers 3,283 acres of land, and courses of study range from mathematics to poultry science. Everything is done on a big-time level at Ohio State, especially sports. Poster-size photographs of Howard "Hopalong" Cassidy, Archie Griffin, Jesse Owens, Jack Nicklaus, and Jerry Lucas are displayed on the ground floor of the basketball



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I'll buy you a beer."*

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The players and fans rioted and attacked the Ohio State team. For nearly two minutes the hometown team and fans madly chased and pummeled the Buckeyes. When order was restored, center Luke Witte and substitute Mark Wager lay unconscious on the floor.

arena. Next to the photographs are showcases honoring the university's varsity sports. Although the shrine to Buckeye basketball is one of the largest, it has been neglected. Dust litters the bottom of the case, and a dead moth lies in the corner. There are 15 trophies in the case, but none since 1971.

Hidden behind the 1961 national championship trophy is a small plaque to Fred Taylor. The Buckeye coach from 1958 to 1976, Taylor directed Ohio State to 297 victories, and to the NCAA finals in 1960, '61, and '62. While St. John's was struggling back to national prominence, Taylor's Buckeyes remained a perennial powerhouse throughout the 1960s and into the early 1970s. Ohio State won the Big Ten title seven times, and its players were named to the conference all-star team 27 times.

But Taylor left Columbus as a loser, not a hero.

Now the manager of a golf course in New Albany, Ohio, Taylor sits behind a large desk surrounded by golf paraphernalia. The only reminder of 23 years in basketball is a nameplate he received at a basketball banquet.

AS Muzak flowed from a speaker in the room, Taylor quietly talked about the incident that eventually caused him to leave coaching—the 1972 brawl at Minnesota. The game in Minneapolis was for first place in the Big Ten. With only 36 seconds left, and the Buckeyes holding a 50-44 lead, the Minnesota players and fans rioted and attacked the Ohio State team. Police security was meager, and for nearly two minutes the hometown team and fans madly chased and pummeled the Buckeyes. When order was restored, Ohio State center Luke Witte and substitute Mark Wager lay unconscious on the floor. Both were hospitalized.

"It was sickening," Taylor says. "It destroyed my real feeling about intercollegiate basketball."

Two Minnesota players were suspended for the remainder of the season, but little else was done. Taylor was incensed that the Big Ten did not demand more police protection for upcoming games at Minneapolis and that his school had not received an apology. Taylor and Ohio State athletic director J. Edward Weaver argued about

the Buckeyes' course of action. Taylor wanted assurances that such an incident would not happen again, while Weaver and the Big Ten said the suspensions were sufficient.

"I had the feeling in my own mind that nobody was really concerned with it," Taylor says. "If I had had the courage of my convictions, I would have quit coaching at the end of the (1972) season."

Instead, Taylor remained as coach for another four years, even though his heart was no longer in the game. Ohio State not only fell in the Big Ten standings, but top high school players from the state of Ohio such as Scott May, Bo Lamar, Ed Ratleff, Kevin Grevey, and Phil Hubbard enrolled elsewhere.

Some, like Lamar and Ratleff, did not measure up to Ohio State's entrance requirements, but others were lost because Taylor was lax in his recruiting efforts. A rumor surfaced that Taylor was prejudiced and refused to recruit blacks. The truth was he had little desire to recruit anybody, black or white.

"He lost his drive," says an Ohio State spokesman. "That game had a lasting, demoralizing effect on him, and as a result the program suffered."

In 1976, Ohio State finished last in the Big Ten. The next year Taylor was completing his tenure in the intramural office and Eldon Miller was the new basketball coach.

Miller had dreamed of playing basketball for the Buckeyes, while growing up in Gnadenhutten, Ohio. But talent did not equal expectations, and Miller played at Wittenberg University, about 40 miles away. After graduation, he became assistant coach at Wittenberg, then head coach the following year. In eight years at Wittenberg, Miller compiled a 142-55 record. In 1971, Miller took over the basketball program at Western Michigan and patiently rebuilt the team from a Mid-American Conference doormat to a team that narrowly lost to Marquette in the 1976 NCAA regionals. A week after that game Miller was named head coach at Ohio State, where he began solving a new set of problems.

"We had tremendous difficulty rebounding the ball, and we had a lot of trouble defending close and scoring close," he says. "These are the first two things needed to have a great basketball team."

Miller began searching for play-

ers who could rebound and score. He enlisted the support of the Ohio State alumni association, the world's largest. Miller asked graduates to telephone top prospects. Others chatted with prospective players who were waiting at airports for connecting flights to Columbus. The new coach underlined Ohio State's basketball tradition and brought in former Buckeye greats Jerry Lucas and John Havlicek to talk with interested players.

"We went out and talked to the best people available in high school, and some of them wanted the opportunities here," Miller says. "It is really quite simple. We have a great program to sell, we have a great university to sell."

Meanwhile, at home, Miller patched up differences between the basketball office and the athletic director. He, unlike Taylor, also used the football department to his benefit. Photographs of the football coaching staff and of the stadium packed with cheering fans were included in a slide show shown to basketball recruits.

"We like to have our recruits come in and visit when they can watch football in the stadium," Miller says. "We want them to see winning football in the stadium. We sell a lot more of them on days when we win than on the days we lose."

Miller not only had to sell Ohio State to recruits, he had to convince the people of Columbus that his team was worth supporting. Like Carnesecca, he went into the local community. He talked about his team to anyone who would listen. During his first year and a half on the job, Miller made more than 200 speeches to the people of Columbus about his up-and-coming team.

The new approach worked. Sell-outs became the rule again and excellent players were entering Ohio State. Kelvin Ransey, one of the top high school guards in the nation and an Ohio native, ignored his first impressions that Ohio State was merely a football factory and joined the Buckeyes.

"Coach Miller is determined to bring basketball back at Ohio State," Ransey says. "I'd heard about the team with Lucas and Havlicek, and the idea of bringing the school back to the level of that team was something I could relate to."

Although Ransey set a freshman

scoring record, imitating the fabled Buckeye stars, Ohio State finished last for the second straight year. Realizing Ransey needed more assistance, Miller intensified his search for talent and focused his attention on Columbus high school star Herb Williams. Ohio Class AAA player of the year, the 6'10" center considered Michigan, UCLA, and Maryland before deciding to stay home and play for Ohio State.

Williams had been watching Miller's recruiting efforts and liked what he saw. "I was looking at the recruiting years everyone was having and Ohio State, by far, had the best," Williams says. "That pulled me a lot, plus my mother and my father wanted me to stay in town so they could see me play."

LAST December, St. John's and Ohio State were among the four teams participating in the Holiday Festival in New York's new Madison Square Garden. The tournament was supposed to showcase the Duke Blue Devils, rated No. 1 at the time. The experts predicted easy victories for Duke, but the final results were very different. In the opening round, Ohio State came from being 17 points down to end Duke's perfect season. And in the consolation game, St. John's rallied from a 19-point deficit to defeat the Blue Devils.

"That game let us know we could play with anyone in the country," Ransey says. And Carter adds, "At the halfway mark of the season that was a very special game. That game showed us what we could do."

By the end of last season, the Redmen had battled their way into the finals of the NCAA Eastern Regional, losing by two points to Penn. Meanwhile, the Buckeyes finished one game behind the three teams tied for the Big Ten crown, and placed fourth in the NIT. During the off-season, the teams had banner recruiting years, and a Top 20 ranking is being forecast for both.

College basketball has not only survived, but it is something to cheer about again in New York and Columbus.

Staff writer Tim Wendel reached his basketball pinnacle on an intramural team called Dogfood, which is still rebuilding.

THERESA Grentz, women's basketball coach at Rutgers, remembers the good old days of the women's college game. She remembers buying her own sneakers and her own uniform, and paying her own travel expenses. She remembers that at her school, *Immaculata*—which had one of the best teams in the country—there was no budget for her sport. But that was a long time ago, before the sport went big time.

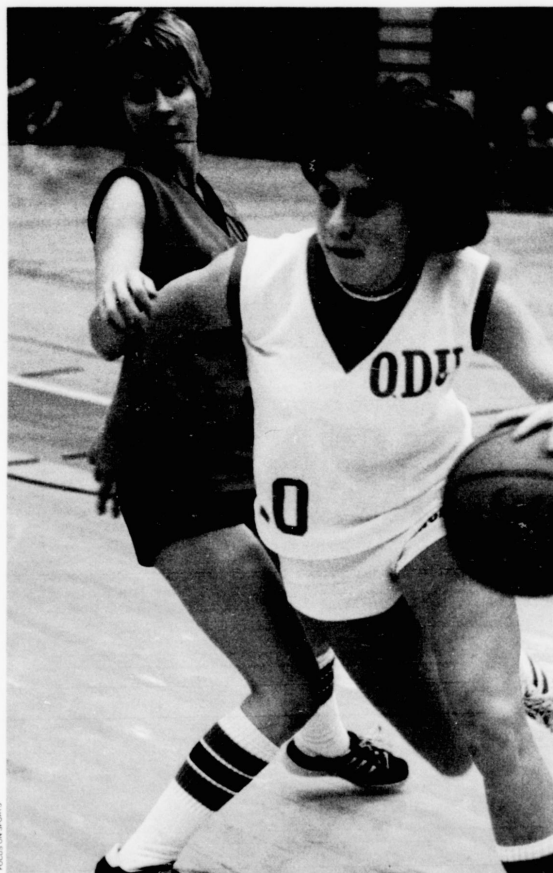
It was before some federal legislation called Title IX moved women's college athletics toward equality with men's programs, before the women's collegiate championship game was on national television, and before there was a women's professional basketball league. It was a long time ago—way back in 1974.

Since that year, when Title IX prohibited colleges receiving federal aid from discriminating on the basis of sex, women's collegiate athletic programs have taken off, especially in basketball. Member schools in the Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women (AIAW) have increased in number from 278 (in 1972) to 916. Women's athletic budgets are rising dramatically. And, as a result, the game is getting more exciting.

The sudden surge of funding has created thousands of opportunities for young women who had no access to collegiate athletics before, and the quality of women players has been rising along with the quantity.

One quality player to watch this season is Anne Donovan, the 6'8" center from Paramus Catholic in New Jersey, who was the most heavily recruited prospect in the history of the women's game. She came out of high school to Old Dominion averaging almost 38 points a game and is considered an excellent rebounder with good inside moves. The only question appears to be how quickly she can adjust to the high caliber of college competition.

Opponents are not looking forward to seeing Donovan or anyone else on an Old Dominion team that is expected to repeat as AIAW champions. The Monarchs are led by Nancy Lieberman, who is considered the best woman player in the country and the game's main drawing card. "Anybody who ever saw her play is going to come back," Donovan says. The team's supporting cast features 6'5" Inge Nissen, one of the few dominating centers in the game. Old Dominion's competition in its own region, which may be the toughest in the country, is likely to come from Tennessee, which is led by Holly "Hollywood" Warlick, a slick guard; North Carolina State, led by hot-



Nancy Lieberman is on everyone's all-star list.

THE SHOOTING STARS

Exciting new players are fueling the meteoric rise of women's basketball.

BY JIM NAUGHTON

shooting Genia Beasley; and South Carolina, which lists Earvin Johnson's sister Evelyn as one of its recent recruits.

In the East, Maryland is picked by most coaches as the team to watch. Six-foot-three-inch junior forward Kris Kirchner matured as a result of playing on the United States' silver-medal team in the Pan American Games. Penn State, Cheyenne State, and Rutgers are three

that could threaten. Rutgers is led by junior June Olkowski, a member of the U.S. team at the World University Games, whom Grentz calls one of the best she ever worked with. Olkowski averaged 15.5 points and 9.5 rebounds a game as a freshman. She is also one of the best defensive players in the East.

In the Midwest, the state of Kansas appears to have cornered the class of the women's game.

Both Kansas and Kansas State return strong teams. Expectations are a little higher at Kansas because Lynette Woodard is returning. As a freshman, Woodard was allegedly offered a new car or several thousand dollars by a University of Nebraska alumnus. Woodard declined, but she has been worth at least that at Kansas, where she dominates the middle with a quick turnaround jump shot.

In the Southwest, where last year's national runner-up Louisiana Tech plays most of its games, talk centers around whether Stephen F. Austin or Texas might put together a team good enough to challenge the Lady Techsters. The team is more outstanding than its nickname, thanks to Pam Kelly, who averaged 19 points a game last year as a freshman, and Angela Turner, an excellent outside shooter. Stephen F. Austin features two Pan American team members, 6'1" Rosie Walker at the low post and Barbara Brown, a 6' forward. Texas has its own Pan Am team member, 6'2" Jackie Swaim. Linda Waggoner leads the Texas fast break.

On the West Coast, the women's game has something in common with the men's game—UCLA wins a lot. The Bruins, who won the national title two years ago, rely on smooth Denise Curry, a standout in San Juan for the Pan American team. Curry has a score to settle with Old Dominion, which vitally shut her out in last year's semifinal.

Critics of women's basketball have always contended that once you got past the game's stars—like Carol Blazejowski, Ann Meyers, and Lieberman—women's basketball was just a similar version to that found at any schoolyard. Not any more, says Rutgers' Grentz. "There used to be a big discrepancy between the top player on a team and the fourth or fifth player," she says, "but that is being narrowed." The reason, she contends, is that more girls are getting a chance to play basketball at an early age. "It is becoming more socially acceptable," she says.

To be sure, the men's and women's games are still different. The men shoot more accurately, put the ball in the air more often, and are tougher defensively. But the women's game is sometimes more complicated. It relies on sharply executed plays to get shots off. The women also use the 30-second clock to speed up the pace.

One thing is certain: There are more outstanding women players on the courts than ever before, and the trend has just begun.

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MANY WERE STARS BUT FEW WERE CHAMPIONS

Ernie and Bernie, Pistol Pete, and other great players have enlivened SEC basketball. But most of the trophies still land in Lexington.

BY DAN BARREIRO

ANY examination of Southeastern Conference basketball's finest players and finest hours must begin with the University of Kentucky. To do otherwise would be like ignoring the Marx Brothers in a study of comedy.

The truth is, no team so dominated any other conference as Kentucky did the SEC from the 1930s through the 1970s. One man was responsible for much of that: the irascible Adolph Rupp. From 1930 to 1972, he ruled college basketball, winning four national championships (in 1948, 1949, 1951, and 1958) and 27 SEC titles. Long after his retirement, his shadow looms over Kentucky and the conference.

Though the post-Rupp, 1974-75 Kentucky team was stopped short of a national championship, it produced one of the finest upsets in college basketball history.

First, a little background. In most years, Kentucky-Indiana games are bitterly contested. In the 1974-75 season, the teams first met in Bloomington. The Hoosiers had



Adolph Rupp's Kentucky teams dominated SEC play for four decades.



Speedy Eddie Johnson, now with the Atlanta Hawks, did it all well at Auburn, from freshman year on.

been ranked No. 1 all season, beating opponents by an average of more than 20 points. They did exactly that against the Wildcats, winning easily, 98-74, in a remarkably physical game. At one point, Hoosier center Kent Benson and the Wildcats' Rick Robey mixed it up under the basket, with Robey taking an elbow to the chin.

But emotions were stirred as much by proceedings off the court as on. At one point in the game, Hoosier coach Bobby Knight and the Wildcats' Joe B. Hall exchanged comments on the sidelines near the scorer's table. Suddenly, Knight slapped Hall on the back of the head. Knight later called it a "love tap," though Hall was obviously displeased. From the Wildcats' point of view, it capped a humiliating day.

The Wildcats vowed not to forget that game if the teams met again, and indeed they did—in the Mideast Regional. "When we went out of the locker room to play," said guard Jimmy Dan Conner, "we were angry. They beat us so bad the time before. We wanted to get 'em."

They did. The Wildcats played in a frenzy from beginning to end. Nobody played harder than guard Mike Flynn. Flynn more than tripled his scoring average, hitting 22 points. He made six of six field goals in the second half.

The Wildcats forced the usually unflappable Hoosiers into 20 turnovers. "They (the Hoosiers) got that look on their faces," says Hall. "that coaches like to see in their opponents." It was fear. And when it was over, the Wildcats had prevailed, 92-90. "It was," said Conner, "40 minutes of the most intense basketball I've ever seen."

Alabama

The moment was not for the faint of heart. March 1976, Mideast Regional, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Alabama versus Indiana. Five minutes to play, Indiana leading, 67-65. Alabama's splendid center, Leon Douglas, headed for the Crimson Tide basket with the ball. Only one player had a chance to get to Douglas before he reached the Alabama basket.

It was Indiana center Kent Benson, who already had four fouls. The twosome met and collided near the free-throw line. The crowd apprehensively waited for a call everyone knew could decide who would win this classic game. When it came, the Crimson Tide fans cried. Douglas was charged with an offensive foul, Benson stayed in the game, and the Hoosiers prevailed, 74-69. A week later, they were national champions.

It is not often that a team's finest hour comes in defeat. But that may

have been the case with the Crimson Tide that March evening. There are those who maintain that the 1975-76 Indiana team was the finest college group to ever set foot on the court. And in the tournament, Alabama was simply the only team that could seriously challenge it.

That game, perhaps more than any other, demonstrated that C.M. Newton, the Crimson Tide coach, had firmly established a basketball program in a land where the sport had once been almost frivolous.

When Newton took over as coach 12 years ago, the Alabama basketball program was one of the SEC's weakest. However, during five of the past six seasons, his teams have



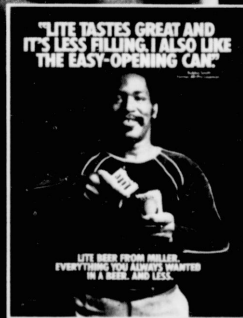
Pistol Pete Maravich: his socks flopped but not his shots.

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won 22 or more games.

No player better embodied the program's quality than Douglas, an outstanding center. Twice he was an All-American. He is the second-leading rebounder in SEC history. And like most good centers, he could score.

Tennessee

It was called "The Ernie and Bernie Show" when Ernie Grunfeld and Bernard King played for Tennessee in the late '70s, and it was truly something to behold. If one wasn't scoring 35 points to lead the Vols, invariably the other was. And when they both did, Tennessee was hard to beat. With Ernie and Bernie leading the way, the Vols tied with Kentucky for the SEC title in 1976-77. King was the only player in Tennessee history to be an All-American for three years. Grunfeld was an All-American twice. King holds the team's highest season average (26.4). He is No. 2 on the all-time scoring list. Grunfeld, of course, is No. 1.

Not that the Vols had never won in pre-Ernie and Bernie days. Only Kentucky has won more conference games. And the Vols are also second only to Kentucky with six conference crowns. Under Ray Mears in the '60s and '70s, the team won 193 and lost 83.

Louisiana State

When the guy with the shaggy hair and the floppy socks was to play his last home game in an LSU uniform, there was not a seat to be found. In fact, at midnight, 15 hours before the game, students had already lined up outside the arena. At about 4 a.m., they got a bit impatient.

The students found a way into the arena. By the time police tried to chase them out, they were everywhere, even hiding in the bathrooms, armed with pillows and sleeping bags. And 13 hours later, when Pistol Pete Maravich made his last shot for LSU at home, it couldn't have been more appropriate.

It was a 30-footer.

Perhaps no player in college basketball history stirred more excitement than Pete Maravich. He was a peerless shooter, leading the nation in scoring for three straight years (1968-70). He averaged 43.8, 44.2, and 44.5 points per game. He remains the leading scorer in NCAA history.

But it was his inimitable style that made Maravich so magnetic. His mop of hair flopped, his socks drooped, his jersey sagged. His shooting, however, was sharp and neat. And Lord, could he pass. He could pass behind his back, over his head, between his legs. "It just

kills him to throw a simple chest pass," his coach and father, Press Maravich, once said.

Said Pete, "Look at it this way. The fans go crazy over what I do because I can do these things. So what's more exciting? Wrapping the ball around my back and bouncing it through my legs to a guy for an assist? Or just handing the ball off to a guy?"

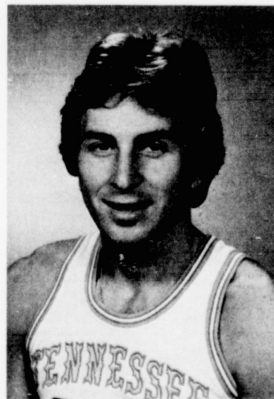
To Pistol Pete Maravich, the answer was always ever so clear.

Auburn

He is playing professional basketball these days—with the Atlanta Hawks—to the surprise of absolutely nobody who saw him play at Auburn.

It was clear from the beginning that Eddie Johnson of Weirsdale, Florida, was going to be something special. In high school, he had averaged 32 points per game and had displayed a remarkable court intelligence. If cynics thought he would need some time to adjust to playing college basketball, they were most assuredly disappointed. He led the nation's freshmen in scoring with a 22-point average in 1973-74, and he led the entire SEC in the same category, something a freshman had never before accomplished.

By the time he was through, he had scored 1,988 points, second in



Ernie Grunfeld, half of Tennessee's Ernie and Bernie Show.

Auburn history, surpassing another great Auburn guard, John Mengelt. "Mengelt was a great shooter and a dominant kind of player," says Auburn sports information director Buddy Davidson. "But Eddie was different from everybody else. Eddie had such tremendous speed. He could fly."

Though he could score nearly at will, Davidson says, "Eddie was a great team player."

Consider just one game. In his junior season, Auburn played South Florida. The numbers tell the story: Johnson hit seven of his



Clyde Lee led Vandy to its first SEC title—in any sport.

first eight shots, scored 28 points, grabbed five rebounds, and passed for seven assists. He also held South Florida's leading scorer to just two baskets.

"He was so unselfish," says Davidson. "He didn't goof off in the off-season, either. Everything he did was to make himself a better basketball player. Basketball was his whole life. He'd get up dribbling a basketball, and he'd go to bed dribbling a basketball."

Florida

Never has a University of Florida basketball team finished higher than second in the SEC. Coaches and players who have ventured into the school's 5,000-seat arena would no doubt find that piece of trivia meaningless. For they know that there is no more difficult place to play.

"It's really something playing at their place," said Ronnie Lyons, a former Kentucky player. "The baskets are funny. One of them is bent down, I think, and the other one is bent sideways."

Or so it seems to victims of Alligator Alley. Over the years, it has been the scene of numerous upsets.

Not that the Gators had to rely solely on their surroundings to win basketball games. When Neal Walk played center for Florida in the late '60s, few in the country were better. He had career averages of 21 points and 15 rebounds per game. Walk was also the team's first All-American, and he led the team to a second-place SEC finish in 1966-67 and an overall record of 21-4. That was the only Florida team in history to win 20 or more games.

Mississippi State

Some teams are rich in basketball tradition, causing debates that will rage for years as to which season was a certain school's finest. With Mississippi State, there is no argu-

ment: It was 1958-59. The team that played that season, led by Bailey Howell and coached by Babe McCarthy, won 24 games, lost only one, and captured the SEC title. "They didn't run much," says Bob Hartley, assistant athletic director. "They were a very disciplined team."

And with Howell leading the way, they couldn't lose. Twice he was an All-American, and his career scoring average of 27.1 is still the school record. "Bailey was not only a fine basketball player, he was a real good leader," says Hartley. "He was a coach on the court, an extremely intelligent player who set a great example."

Vanderbilt

There was cause for celebration on the Vanderbilt campus late in the winter of 1965. For the Vanderbilt basketball team won not only its first SEC title, but the first SEC title for Vandy in any sport. The man who led the team to a 24-4 record was center Clyde Lee, who averaged better than 22 points per game.

Two balconies were constructed to increase the capacity in the Vandy arena from 7,324 to 15,626 in the mid-1960s. It was no accident they were called "The Balconies That Clyde Built."

Other teams and other players have had their moments in the SEC. Georgia has never won an SEC title (though under present coach Hugh Durham, they may be on the brink). But in the 1967-68 season, center Bob Lienhard led the Bulldogs to one of their finest seasons—a record of 17-8 and a fourth-place finish in the SEC. More recently, forward Jackie Dorsey was an SEC standout. Dorsey led the team in scoring two straight years, before going to the pros via the hardship draft.

Like Georgia, Mississippi has never captured an SEC title, though it has had some excellent individual players. In the early '60s, for example, forward Don Kessinger was an All-SEC player three straight years and an All-American as senior. To baseball fans, that should be a familiar name, of course. Kessinger was an excellent shortstop for the Chicago Cubs, and last year he managed the White Sox.

In 1971, Mississippi's Johnny Neumann led the nation in scoring, averaging 40.1 points per game. But he lasted only one season before he headed to the pro ranks.

As Georgia, Alabama, LSU, and other schools continue strengthening their programs, the conference is showing signs of better balance.

The great moments of the coming decades may be spread about more evenly.

SEC BASKETBALL SCHEDULE

MEN'S

JANUARY 2
Alabama at Mississippi State
Auburn at Kentucky (TV)
Georgia at Florida
Tennessee at Mississippi (TV)
LSU at Vanderbilt

JANUARY 5
Mississippi at Alabama
Florida at Auburn
Vanderbilt at Georgia
Kentucky at Tennessee (TV)
Mississippi State at LSU

JANUARY 7
Alabama at LSU (TV)

JANUARY 9
Auburn at Vanderbilt
Tennessee at Florida
Georgia at Mississippi State
Kentucky at Mississippi

JANUARY 12
Alabama at Kentucky
Mississippi State at Auburn
Florida at Mississippi
LSU at Georgia (TV)
Vanderbilt at Tennessee

JANUARY 16
Georgia at Alabama
Auburn at LSU
Mississippi at Vanderbilt

JANUARY 17
Kentucky at Florida (TV)
Tennessee at Mississippi State (TV)

JANUARY 19
Florida at Alabama (TV)
Georgia at Auburn
Vanderbilt at Kentucky
Mississippi State at Mississippi
LSU at Tennessee

JANUARY 20
LSU at DePaul (national TV)*

JANUARY 21
Florida at Vanderbilt (TV)

JANUARY 23
Alabama at Auburn
Tennessee at Georgia
Kentucky at Mississippi State
Mississippi at LSU

JANUARY 26
Tennessee at Alabama
Auburn at Mississippi (TV)
LSU at Florida

Georgia at Kentucky
Mississippi State at Vanderbilt

JANUARY 28
LSU at Kentucky (TV)

JANUARY 30
Mississippi State at Alabama (TV)
Kentucky at Auburn
Florida at Georgia
Mississippi at Tennessee
Vanderbilt at LSU

FEBRUARY 2
Alabama at Mississippi
Auburn at Florida
Georgia at Vanderbilt
Tennessee at Kentucky
LSU at Mississippi State (TV)

FEBRUARY 4
Auburn at Florida State*

FEBRUARY 6
LSU at Alabama
Vanderbilt at Auburn (TV)
Florida at Tennessee
Mississippi State at Georgia
Mississippi at Kentucky

FEBRUARY 9
Kentucky at Alabama (TV)
Auburn at Mississippi State
Mississippi at Florida
Georgia at LSU
Tennessee at Vanderbilt

FEBRUARY 11
Alabama at Georgia (TV)

FEBRUARY 13
LSU at Auburn
Florida at Kentucky
Vanderbilt at Mississippi
Mississippi State at Tennessee

FEBRUARY 15
Kentucky at Vanderbilt

FEBRUARY 16
Alabama at Florida
Auburn at Georgia
Mississippi at Mississippi State
Tennessee at LSU (TV)

FEBRUARY 17
Kentucky at Nevada-Las Vegas (national TV)*

FEBRUARY 18
Jacksonville at Florida*
Georgia at Georgia Tech*

FEBRUARY 20
Auburn at Alabama
Vanderbilt at Florida

Mississippi State at Kentucky

FEBRUARY 21
Georgia at Tennessee (TV)
LSU at Mississippi (TV)

FEBRUARY 23
Alabama at Vanderbilt (TV)
Tennessee at Auburn
Florida at Mississippi State
Mississippi at Georgia

FEBRUARY 24
Kentucky at LSU (national TV)

FEBRUARY 27-MARCH 1
Conference Tournament—
Birmingham, Alabama
* nonconference games

NCAA TOURNAMENT
First and Second Rounds:
MARCH 6-9
East: UNC—Greensboro
Providence College
Midwest: Purdue University
U. of Western
Kentucky
Midwest: U. of Nebraska
North Texas State
West: Weber State
Arizona State

Third and Fourth Rounds:
MARCH 13-16
East: Philadelphia Spectrum
Midwest: U. of Kentucky
Midwest: Houston Summit
West: U. of Arizona

Semifinals and Finals:
MARCH 22, 24
Market Square Arena,
Indianapolis,
Indiana

NIT TOURNAMENT
First Round:
MARCH 5-6
16 sites to be determined

Second Round:
MARCH 10
Eight sites to be determined

Third Round:
MARCH 13
Four sites to be determined

Semifinals and Finals:
MARCH 17, 19
Madison Square Garden, New
York City

WHAT'S YOUR PREDICTION?

Prognostication can be a hazardous business—just ask the National Weather Service—but here's an opportunity to make prediction profitable.

How do you think the final men's regular season conference standings will shake out? Send us your prediction, based on your expert sources, inside information, and best guesses. If someone gets the final line-up exactly right, we'll pay \$50. If more than one correct answer comes in (miracle of miracles!), we'll hold a drawing and award one \$50 prize to the winner of the drawing.

To send your prognostication, simply fill out the Miller Student Sports Poll card, which appears after page 20 of *Sports Bulletin*. Entries must be postmarked by February 1, 1980.

SEC STANDINGS

Use this chart to keep track of the Southeastern Conference battle.

	WON	LOST
ALABAMA		
AUBURN		
FLORIDA		
GEORGIA		
KENTUCKY		
LOUISIANA STATE		
MISSISSIPPI		
MISSISSIPPI STATE		
TENNESSEE		
VANDERBILT		

WOMEN'S

JANUARY 2
Mississippi State at LSU
Georgia at Florida

JANUARY 3
Kentucky at South Carolina

JANUARY 3-5
Alabama at Miami Jamboree in Coral Gables, Florida

JANUARY 4
SE Louisiana at Mississippi State
Houston at LSU
North Carolina State at Tennessee
Mississippi at Valdosta State

JANUARY 5
UCLA at LSU
Mississippi College at Florida
Mississippi at Alabama-Birmingham
Kentucky at South Carolina State
Alabama-Huntsville at Auburn
Vanderbilt at Georgia

JANUARY 7
Alabama at Valdosta State
Nebraska at Tennessee
Delta State at LSU
Auburn at Troy State
South Carolina-Aiken at Georgia

JANUARY 9
Kentucky at N. Kentucky
Auburn at Mississippi State
LSU at SE Louisiana
Georgia at Georgia State
Mississippi Valley at Mississippi

JANUARY 10
Tennessee at Alabama

JANUARY 11
Mississippi State at Mississippi Valley
Stephen F. Austin at Mississippi

JANUARY 12
Mississippi at Alcorn
Florida State at Alabama
Rutgers at Kentucky
Tennessee at Valdosta State
South Carolina at Auburn
Florida at Miami

JANUARY 13
Mercer at Georgia
E. Tennessee State at Vanderbilt

JANUARY 14
Alabama at Alabama-Huntsville
W. Kentucky at Kentucky
Stephen F. Austin at Tennessee
Louisiana Tech at LSU
Tennessee-Martin at Vanderbilt

JANUARY 15
Alabama State at Auburn
Florida State at Florida
Mississippi University for Women at Mississippi

JANUARY 16
Delta State at Mississippi State
Georgia at Georgia Tech
Tennessee-Chattanooga at Vanderbilt

JANUARY 17
Alabama-Birmingham at Alabama

JANUARY 18
Tennessee at Tennessee-Chattanooga

JANUARY 18-19
Auburn at University of Connecticut Tournament in Storrs
Lady Kat Invitational Tournament in Lexington, Kentucky

JANUARY 19
SE Louisiana at Mississippi
Florida at Alabama
LSU at Stephen F. Austin

JANUARY 21
Memphis State at Tennessee

Georgia State at Georgia

JANUARY 22
Morehead State at Kentucky
Mississippi at Mississippi College

JANUARY 23
Alabama at Auburn
Troy State at Mississippi State
Tennessee at South Carolina
Florida at Vanderbilt
North Carolina-Asheville at Georgia

JANUARY 24
Louisiana College at LSU
Vanderbilt at Tennessee Tech

JANUARY 25
Mississippi State at Jackson State
Auburn at S. Alabama
Delta State at Mississippi

JANUARY 26
Florida State at Mississippi
Alabama at Arkansas
Old Dominion at Tennessee
Southern at LSU
Auburn at Alabama-Birmingham
Georgia State at Florida
Valdosta State at Georgia

JANUARY 27
Mississippi State at SE Louisiana
Ohio State at Kentucky

JANUARY 28
Auburn at Alabama State
Alabama at S. Alabama
LSU at Tennessee
Mercer at Mississippi
Vanderbilt at Georgia Tech
Georgia at Piedmont

JANUARY 29
Kentucky at E. Kentucky

JANUARY 30
Florida at Auburn
South Carolina at Alabama
McNeese State at LSU

N. Georgia at Georgia

JANUARY 31
Murray State at Kentucky
Tennessee at Ohio State
Mississippi at Memphis State

FEBRUARY 1
Florida A&M at Vanderbilt

FEBRUARY 2
Georgia at Georgia Southern
Alabama at Mississippi
Belmont at Vanderbilt
Tennessee at Kentucky
S. Mississippi at Mississippi State
LSU at Louisiana Tech
Auburn at Florida

FEBRUARY 4
SE Louisiana at LSU
Florida at Florida State
Mississippi at S. Mississippi
W. Kentucky at Vanderbilt

FEBRUARY 5
Alcorn at Mississippi State
E. Tennessee State at Tennessee

FEBRUARY 7-10
Conference Tournament at Knoxville, Tennessee

FEBRUARY 12
N. Kentucky at Kentucky
Tennessee at Tennessee Tech
Mississippi University for Women at Mississippi State

FEBRUARY 13
Auburn at Mississippi
Georgia at Mercer

FEBRUARY 14
Mississippi University for Women at Alabama

FEBRUARY 15
LSU at S. Mississippi
Mississippi at Delta State
Central Florida at Florida
Auburn at Tennessee-Chattanooga

FEBRUARY 16
Louisville at Kentucky
Auburn at Georgia
Vanderbilt at Mississippi State
LSU at Alabama
Tennessee at Tennessee-Martin

FEBRUARY 18
Clemson at Tennessee
Vanderbilt at Auburn
Miami at Florida
Georgia at Valdosta State
Mississippi State at Mississippi College

FEBRUARY 20
Kentucky at Morehead State

FEBRUARY 23
Kentucky at W. Kentucky

FEBRUARY 25
Tennessee State at Vanderbilt
Kentucky at Murray State

FEBRUARY 27
LSU at Delta State

FEBRUARY 28-29
IAIW Region 3 Tournament—Delta State

MARCH 6-8
IAIW Region 4 Tournament—Louisiana State

MARCH 7-8
IAIW Region 2 Tournament—U. of South Carolina

IAIW Division I Finals
First Round:
March 12

Second Round:
March 15

Third Round:
March 18

Finals:
March 21, 23
Central Michigan

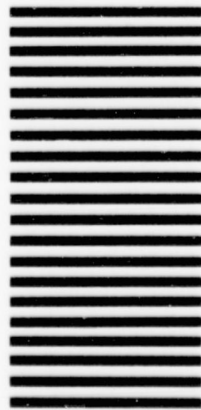


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MILLER STUDENT SPORTS POLL

2

Take part in the second national poll of college students. Just fill in your answers and mail the card. Results will be announced in the spring.

1. What's your prediction of the final men's standings in your conference at the end of the regular season?

_____ Conference

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 10. _____ |

2. The most controversial proposed rule change before the NCAA is the 30-second shot clock, which would require a team to attempt a shot within 30 seconds of taking possession of the ball. (The NBA plays under this rule.) Proponents say the clock eliminates stall tactics and makes for a more exciting game. Opponents claim it eliminates strategy. Do you favor or oppose the 30-second clock for college basketball?

_____ Favor _____ Oppose _____ No Opinion

3. In the NBA, if a player makes a shot from more than 24 feet away, the goal counts for three points instead of two. Would you favor a three point rule in college basketball?

_____ Yes _____ No _____ No Opinion

4. In order for a college basketball player to turn pro, he simply renounces his college eligibility. Some coaches want more restrictions, such as an age limit or financial need, placed on an athlete before he signs an NBA contract. Would you favor more restrictions on turning professional?

_____ Yes _____ No _____ No Opinion

School _____ Class of _____ Sex _____

(optional)

Name _____

Address _____

Telephone _____

If It's Wednesday, This Must Be French Lick, Indiana

IT was the morning after her husband's going-away party at the office, and Pam Faerber was having to explain to a man on the phone why a successful young assistant coach like George Faerber was leaving Purdue University and big-time college basketball to work for his father-in-law's storm-window company.

"You don't want to hear the whole story," she said, "but we were both tired of him being on the road 12 months out of the year chasing high school basketball players. He would get home from one recruiting trip at 3 a.m. and be gone by 8 a.m. on another. Last December he was here for dinner exactly one night—and it wasn't Christmas or New Year's Eve."

"He'll be making a big change," said the caller, referring to the new job with her father's business.

"Not really," she said. "George will be doing the same thing for storm windows that he did for Purdue basketball: *selling a product.*"

Regardless of how they see their role—as salesman, guidance counselor or head hunter—today's college basketball recruiters are just as responsible for their teams' success as the head coaches they work for. Nobody can win consistently without talented players. And that's what a recruiter is hired to do—deliver the goods.

Though he carries the title of assistant coach, a recruiter does little coaching. His value is in procuring talent. To be good at it, he can't be overly concerned about what's going on back home with his family or the college team. He is always working on next year's team. To make points with the best prep players in the country, he might see as many as 50 high school games in a season and only two or three on campus. To get the best results, he must be brazen enough to stick his foot in the door, even when it's evident that the player and his parents would rather be left alone. But once he gains access to the family living room he must be ultrasincere and a master of the low-toned, heart-to-heart talk.

The sales pitch will vary accord-

The recruiter faces long days of hard travel, bad food, and intense pressure—but he drives on in pursuit of the next Earvin Johnson or Larry Bird.

BY KENT HANNON



ing to the personality and interests of the athlete involved. So for an especially bright prospect, a recruiter might recite the latest figures on how many students graduate from the university law school. For a physical education major interested in a good time, he might mention halter tops or recall how many days the local temperature stays above 70. With all the athletes he talks to, he tries to create the feeling that he will be a big brother and family friend for life. In reality, his foremost concern is what impact a particular player will have on the all-important "W" column.

Why does Louisville head coach Denny Crum have a .782 winning percentage? It may well be because his ace recruiter, Bill Olsen, has about a .782 success rate on every blue-chip prospect he zeroes in on.

And when Olsen gets involved with a player that dozens—maybe even hundreds—of other schools are after, his track record puts added pressure on his competitors to deliver. This produces a chain reaction of hype, overwork, and one-upmanship that turns the recruiting process into an impersonal and chaotic affair for all parties involved.

When a prospect still hasn't decided after reading all the printed material, hearing the sales pitch in his home, and visiting campus in the fall, it's no laughing matter to the schools involved. By spring, this battle of words has blossomed into open warfare over players. March and April are the months when most high school stars are signing letters of intent with the school they plan to attend. At this point, a largely unpoliced force of 1,000 recruiters—head coaches included—is scouring the country making last-ditch attempts to land that special player who can lead a team to the national championship.

Both Duke and Maryland feel they accomplished that feat two years ago when they signed the most widely recruited players in cons—Gene Banks of Philadelphia and Albert King of Brooklyn. On the way to making their critical decisions, Banks and King got a look at how far recruiters will go

when they consider the prize important enough.

A bodacious, 67" scorer-rebounder with an ego as big as all outdoors, Banks was offered all sorts of improper inducements—including female companionship whenever he wanted it—in unsuccessful attempts to sway his decision. No sooner had he announced his intention to play for Duke than some of the losers in the bidding war started circulating ugly rumors about the school. Then, when Banks admitted he was wavering on his decision, UCLA and Notre Dame charged back into the fracas. Two former Notre Dame stars from the NBA, Adrian Dantley and John Shumate, dropped by Banks's house in February to put in a plug for the Irish. UCLA countered with telephone calls from Los Angeles mayor Tom Bradley, Wilt Chamberlain, Jerry West, and Marques Johnson.

BANKS'S experience with high-pressure tactics reads like a fairy tale compared to Kings's. Unwilling to have his parents' lives disrupted any further by a recruiting war that had been waged around him since he was a freshman in high school, King spent most of his senior year hiding out in the apartment of a friend, Winston Karim—but to little avail. Kentucky recruiter Leonard Hamilton sometimes called Karim's place four times before lunch looking for Albert. At night the phone never stopped ringing, as though Karim were sponsoring a telethon and King was the nation's favorite charity. Usually the guy on the phone wasn't offering anything, he was just checking in. Some, however, made offers to Karim in exchange for help signing King.

Despite the pressure, most prep players seem to base their decisions on sound reasons—such as which school can do the most for their basketball careers, or which schools are best in academics. The fact that so few players transfer each year is evidence that the majority make choices they don't regret.

Still, it isn't surprising that a recruiter would break a rule to try to sign a player like King or Banks; winning teams mean big bucks from gate receipts, post-season play, and television contracts—in addition to fostering alumni support. What is surprising is that despite all the questionable maneuvering, few schools are put on probation by the NCAA.

Of course, to ask an Enforcement Committee with only eight investigators to keep abreast of excesses on a national scale is impossible. The committee can't blow a whistle every time one of the 261 major college teams breaks an NCAA rule, and it doesn't claim that ability. "Our investiga-

tions usually lag about two years behind what's happening out there today," admits committee member David Berst. "And I doubt whether our caseload will ever let us catch up to the present."

In lieu of hiring a massive police force, which still wouldn't be able to eliminate all recruiting abuses, representatives of the NCAA member schools chose to pass legisla-

tion designed to control each other. The schools are expected to help out the Enforcement Committee by tattling on each other whenever they see or hear a no-no. Here are some of the rules that schools are supposed to abide by:

"The worst thing about being a recruiter is that to get the players, you first have to become a fixture in their lives. These guys are entertainers, and they're not going to warm up to you until they've seen your smiling face at courtside a half-dozen times."

- An athletic scholarship pays for room and board, books, tuition, and fees, and nothing more. Cold hard cash under the table, use of a Corvette, airline tickets for the girl back home, cost-free housing, academic manipulation, expensive favors from alumni—the most prevalent abuses of the recruiting system—are strictly forbidden.

- An athlete can make an expense-paid visit to a maximum of six schools, but a weekend of lavish entertainment is out. This prevents a wealthy program from offering a recruit a \$4,000 meal, a la *New York Times* writer Craig Claiborne, and keeps Nevada-Las Vegas from taking its recruits to Sinatra's midnight show at The Sands.

- A school is allowed only three official visits to talk to a prospect in his hometown. But this can't prevent the popular practice of "bump-ins," where a recruiter 1,000 miles from home accidentally bumps into the best player in the country at a McDonald's in Harrisonburg, Virginia.

- Any school that violates an NCAA rule in the process of signing an athlete cannot use him in an NCAA championship. Nicknamed the "David Thompson rule," this piece of legislation resulted from the fact that North Carolina State suffered only a year's probation for sins committed in landing the much-acclaimed Thompson, and then later used him to upset Bill Walton and UCLA on the way to winning the 1974 NCAA title.

In a rather limp attempt at curbing the number of recruiters who can be on the road at any one time, the NCAA recently restricted bas-

ketball staff size to four—a head coach, two full-time assistants, and a graduate assistant. But this didn't stop Hugh Durham, the new head coach at Georgia, from finding a way to turn a team with no basketball heritage into a potential national power.

The Bulldogs have never won 20 games in a season, and Durham knew they weren't about to in his

first year in Athens. So last season he single-handedly ran the team and sent his assistants on the road full time. The three of them saw a total of 10 Georgia games, but they recruited what some experts consider the No. 1 freshman class in the country.

The man who made Durham's rebuilding job a lot easier was Roger Banks, a recruiting specialist who had previously resurrected programs at Gardner-Webb, Austin Peay, and Georgia Tech. Banks's description of how he landed Dominique Wilkins, a wondrous 6'7" forward from Washington, North Carolina, is typical of what a top-flight recruiter has to go through to earn his keep.

"When I recruit a player from inside my state, I try to draw a circle around him," says Banks. "I might use his family, a coach, the buddy he plays ball with during the summer, a teacher—anyone he listens to or looks up to. First, I sell them on the advantages of him staying close to home—they can come and see him play or watch him on TV whenever they want, doors will automatically open for him later on in the job market, and so on. Then they pass this advice along to him in their own words. The circle gets tighter and tighter until wherever the player goes he hears people that he knows and loves telling him exactly the same thing I've been telling him. That's the way we got Terry Fair out of Macon, Georgia. But Wilkins was from out of state, so I played it the opposite way. I stressed the importance of getting away from home."

Banks gets away from home a good deal himself. His 1979 Cadillac looks snazzy on the outside, but inside it's showing the effects of the 36,000-mile year Banks has just put in. Besides the general wear and tear, the extent of the debris

(empty beer cartons, piles of old newspapers, dirty clothes) suggests that someone actually lives in this car.

"The worst thing about being a recruiter is that to get the players, you first have to become a fixture in their lives," says Banks. "These guys are entertainers, and they're not going to warm up to you until they've seen your smiling face at courtside a half-dozen times. When you've got a line on as many players as I do, that means you're always running the roads."

Last year, for instance, he was pursuing three players in two states. "It took 400 miles of driving to do it, but there were days when I made an appearance in all three players' gyms," he says.

"The job wouldn't be so bad if you didn't have to be away from your family so much—sometimes six weeks at a time. But what really gets you down is that the situation with a recruit will never hold still for you." Just when he thought Wilkins was looking good last season, rumors started flying that North Carolina was moving in hard. At that point in the season Georgia had won about half as many games as North Carolina, and Banks was under pressure to hold the line.

Banks got an assist on "those two glorious days in March when all five ACC teams in post-season tournaments got beat. For nine months I had been promising Durham—with no proof—that we were going to get a player with national ability. When Wilkins signed with Georgia he finally believed me. And not before."

THE most demeaning part of the job—the aspect that bothers recruiters even more than the travel—is that after all the hard work is done, success hinges heavily on the whim of a 17-year-old. For George Faerber, that feeling was most overpowering when he and several other recruiters had to stand in line outside a high school locker room, all of them waiting to speak to the same player.

"You had to see it to believe it," says Faerber. "One of us would step forward and say, 'Hi, good to see ya. Nice ball game.' Then the next man would come up and say, 'Hi. Good to see ya. Nice ball game.' And so on. The only reason I always hung around was on the off-chance that nobody else would. The player could be so sick of the whole recruiting mess that he might sign with me out of sheer frustration. That may not sound too pretty or in keeping with people's image of what college athletics should be like. But when you're up against that kind of competition, you learn to take 'em any way you can get 'em."

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TERMS



Huddle



Third down, three to go.



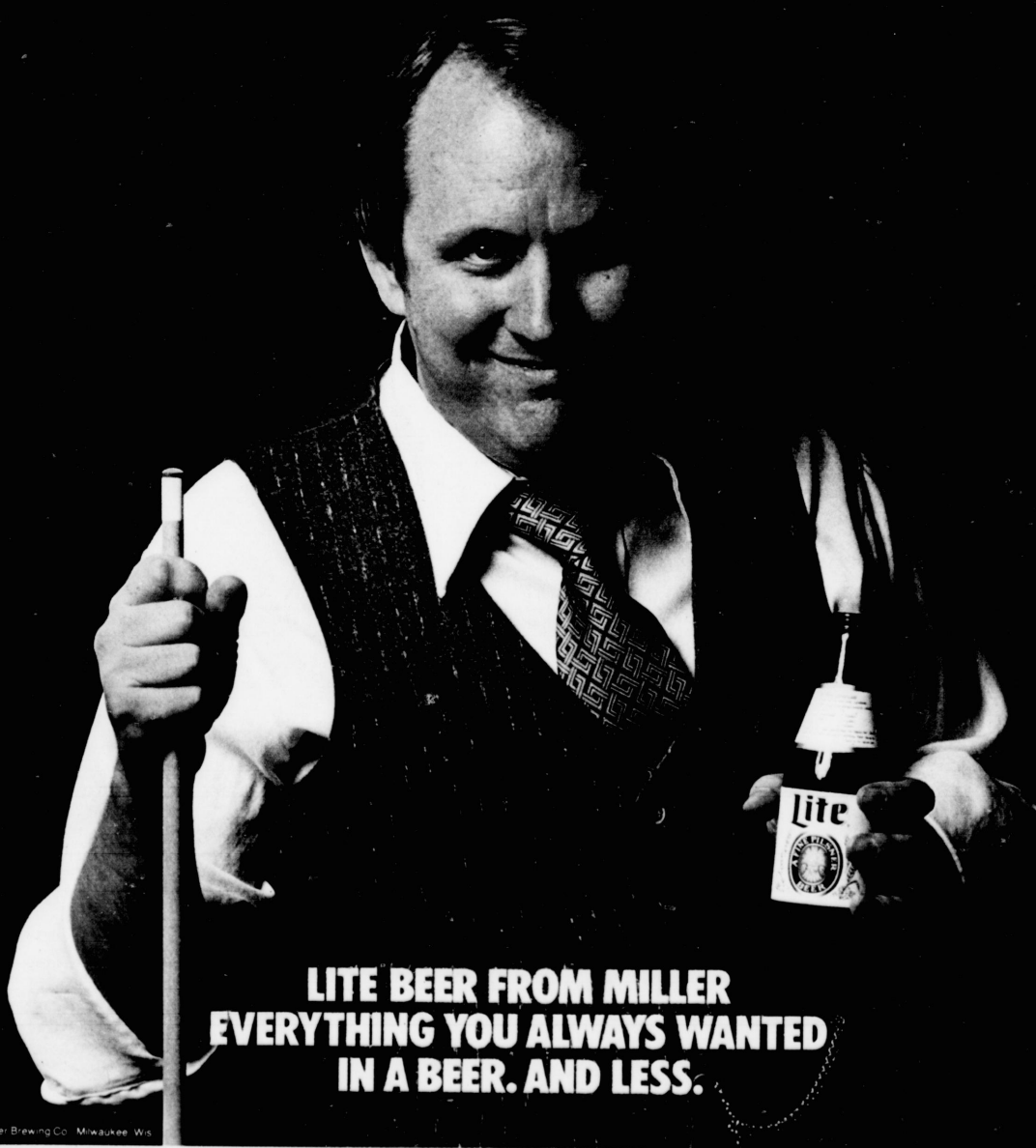
Down and Out



Post-Game Wrap-Up

**“WHEN YOU SHOOT A LOTTA POOL
IN BARS, THE ONLY THING YOU WANT
FILLED UP ARE THE POCKETS.”**

Steve Mizerak - Famous Pool Player



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EVERYTHING YOU ALWAYS WANTED
IN A BEER. AND LESS.**