

Watauga Medals awarded

State awarded Watauga Medals, its top non-academic honors, to a Raleigh broadcaster and a Rutherfordton textile executive Tuesday night during a celebration of the University's 98th Founders' Day.

Wally Ausley, vice president of Durham Life Broadcasting Service Inc. and general manager of WPTF, and Charles H. Reynolds, president and chief executive officer of Spindale Mills and Cherokee Mills, were cited by Chancellor Job L. Thomas for "unusually distinguished service to North Carolina State University."

Thomas presented the medals during a dinner at the McKimmon Center commemorating establishment of the land-grant institution by the N.C. General Assembly in March 1887.

Members of the 1980 General Assembly and other state officials joined members of the University's board of governors and board of trustees and faculty, students and alumni for the celebration. State English Professor and Writer-In-Residence Guy Owen was the featured speaker.

The medals are named for the Watauga Club, a Raleigh organization which has included such leaders as Walter Hines Page and Josephus Daniels. The club was instrumental in persuading legislators in 1887 to establish what initially was called the N.C. College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.



Chancellor Job Thomas presented Charles Reynolds with a Watauga Medal, State's top non-academic honor. Citing distinguished service to the University, Thomas also presented Wally Ausley with a Watauga Medal. (Staff photo by Wayne Bloom)

Lottery leaves 1370 in need of a room

by Jeffrey Jobe
News Editor

This semester's residence hall lottery left 1,370 students roomless for next year. The results released Wednesday list the highest number of evictions since the lottery began in 1976, Residence Life Director Charles Oglesby said Thursday.

This year's record number of evictions surpassed last year's high of 800 by nearly 600. Oglesby attributed the increase to the fact that there will be fewer available rooms on campus. Approximately 6,021 spaces were available this year; only 5,649 spaces will be available next year.

According to Oglesby, there are fewer spaces available because the number of permanent triple rooms was reduced from 162 to 16. Also, North Hall residents will be living only two to a room next year instead of three, as this year.

Exemptions granted

As part of the arrangement for living in triple rooms this year, the participants (mainly freshmen) were exempted from the lottery, Oglesby said.

"Not that many more students applied this year (for housing)," Oglesby said. "There were that many more who were exempt."



Charles Oglesby

"The triples (lottery) exemption was a trade-off for living three to a room," Oglesby said. "It meant there were fewer permanent spaces on campus."

Residence Life ran a roster on Oct. 17, 1979 and Feb. 29, 1980 of all people living in the triple rooms. Those still living in the triple rooms in February were exempted from the lottery. Several students were given medical exemptions, too, Oglesby said.

According to Oglesby, next year's figure should not be as high as this year's figure. "Figuring conservatively, it will be more than 800 but less than 1,300."

For the past three years, an increasing number of spaces has been held for freshmen, while fewer spaces were held for upperclassmen.

Past spaces

In 1978, 2,050 spaces were reserved for freshmen, compared to 2,100 spaces in 1979 and 2,449 in 1980. In 1978, 3,589 spaces were held for continuing students, compared to 3,551 in 1979 and 3,203 in 1980.

The reason for this relates to the proposed dining hall to be built by 1982, Oglesby said.

"Art White (assistant vice chancellor for university Food Service) has estimated he will need 2,500 freshmen (year-round) to make the dining hall pay for itself," Oglesby said. Freshmen will be required to be on a mandatory meal plan, he said.

Freshmen to increase

According to Oglesby, the number of spaces reserved for freshmen will continue to increase until the 2,500 number is achieved.

Oglesby suggested that those students left without a dorm room come by the off-campus housing office.

"It's impossible to say until July how many people on the waiting list will get a room," Oglesby said.

Shuffling of candidates' positions causes controversy

by John Fleisher
Editor

Student Body President J.D. Hayworth called for a review of student election policy after ballot revisions by Elections Board Chairman Carson Cato led at least one candidate to complain of unfair treatment.

Cara Fleisher, candidate for the Student Senate, complained to Hayworth after Cato altered her designation from "sophomore" to "junior" on the elections ballot.

She had registered to run for the Senate as a sophomore, but Cato, after learning that she has 41 academic hours to her credit, placed her on the ballot as a junior. He informed her of the move Monday evening, she said.

Cato said Wednesday he altered the standing of Fleisher and "four or five" other candidates because their records revealed they would be closer to the class in which he moved them than the ones they signed up for when their terms of office would be in effect.

"In Ms. Fleisher's case, her record shows that she has 41 hours' credit at the end of the fall 1979 semester," Cato said. "That means that at the end of this semester she should be somewhere in the high 50s, which qualifies her as a junior in terms of experience and time at the University."

Fleisher said, though, that the 56 hours of credit she expects to have at the beginning of the fall semester will designate her as a sophomore.

"I will be a sophomore in the fall and

a junior in the spring," she said, "which means, I suppose, that I could represent either class. But I registered to run as a sophomore because that's what I was led to believe was proper."

The printed information distributed at the all-candidates meeting Feb. 27 did not mention criteria for class designation. Cato admitted that during the meeting he told the candidates to run as representatives of the class they would enter in the fall, but added that he did not foresee the possibility of a candidate's being in two academic classes in the same year.

"I honestly didn't think of it," he said, "but I think the standards I used for placing the candidates was fair and I stand by it."

Cato said that after the Feb. 27

meeting he collected all the registration sheets filled out by candidates. The next day, he said, he took them to the Department of Registration and Records so that vital statistics could be verified.

"That's the custom," he said. "All the candidates' records are checked to make sure the information they provided was correct."

Cato said that he received the results of the record check Monday, March 11. At that time, he said, he met with Student Development Director Larry Gracie. The two of them examined the results and Cato then made the alterations.

Gracie said Wednesday that the criteria used to determine a student's class standing was that generally ac-

cepted by the University and printed in the Student Information Bulletin and Adviser's Handbook. He said, though, that the Student Body Constitution has no specific criteria for election standing. University criteria states that students with fewer than 28 hours' credit are considered freshmen, those with 29-59 are sophomores, those with 60-91 are juniors, and those with 92 or more are seniors.

According to that standard, Fleisher's hours total would make her a sophomore for the fall 1980 semester.

Cato said, however, that since she would only be four hours short of junior standing in the fall, she should run as a junior. He said his alterations of other candidates' records was done for the same reason.

He said the lack of a standardized criteria for election purposes in the Student Body Constitution justified his actions.

"I don't have any rules to go by," Cato said. "There is no set policy on class standing in elections and we don't have to go by the University policy. I made the decisions I did based on what I thought was fair."

Other candidates whose standing Cato altered include Debbie Lee Brown, who was moved from junior to senior; John Graham, from sophomore to junior; Jeff Ward, junior to senior; James Stahl, junior to senior; and Carol Hill, junior to senior.

According to records used by Cato in

(See "Cato," page 4)

Candidates outnumber onlookers at Student Center election forum

by Lisa Thornbush
Staff Writer

An open forum of Student Government candidates drew only five students Wednesday night to the Student Center ballroom.

According to one spectator, the candidates and news media representatives outnumbered the members of the audience.

"The candidates outnumbered the audience," said Linda Brafford, a member of the Student Senate Environment Committee and one of the five students in attendance at the forum. "It's sad to think that students complain about Student Government and yet they are not interested enough to ask them questions questions at a public forum."

While Wednesday night's sleet and

rain storm may have kept some students from attending, a lack of interest in campus affairs kept the rest from coming, Brafford said.

"They might be interested enough to read the Technician about the candidates, but they are not genuinely interested enough to question them personally," Brafford said.

Issues discussed

Six candidates discussed issues and presented their credentials to the audience. A general consensus on issues, problems and solutions was revealed by the candidates.

Mark Reed, Nick Stratas and Joe Gordon were present as candidates for student body president. Ron Spivey and Allen Oakley were the candidates present for Student Senate president

and Phil Segal was the only treasurer candidate present.

Attendance at the meeting was not mandatory. Stephen Rea, a non-attending treasurer candidate said Thursday that Carson Cato, elections board chairman, had failed to personally inform him of the meeting.

The four-week drop period, the mandatory meal plan proposed for freshmen, the rat problem, particularly around Lee dormitory, and where to spend next year's budget were issues addressed by all the candidates.

Spivey and Oakley agreed that four weeks was too short a time for students to decide whether or not to drop a class.

"Four weeks is nowhere near long enough," Oakley said. "A lot of pro-

(See "Candidates," page 4)

We missed one

The Technician incorrectly reported in the March 10 edition that the Alcohol Awareness Fair would be held on March 27.

The fair will be held on March 17 from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. at the Student Center. Sponsored by the Inter-Residence Council and Student Health Service, the fair's purpose is to inform students on the appropriate use of alcohol.

State researchers improve sewer systems

by Steve Watson
Staff Writer

Many North Carolina homeowners and businessmen experiencing problems either with septic tank failures or with getting building permits because of site limitations on waste disposal will be glad to hear that alternative waste disposal systems have been developed by State researchers.

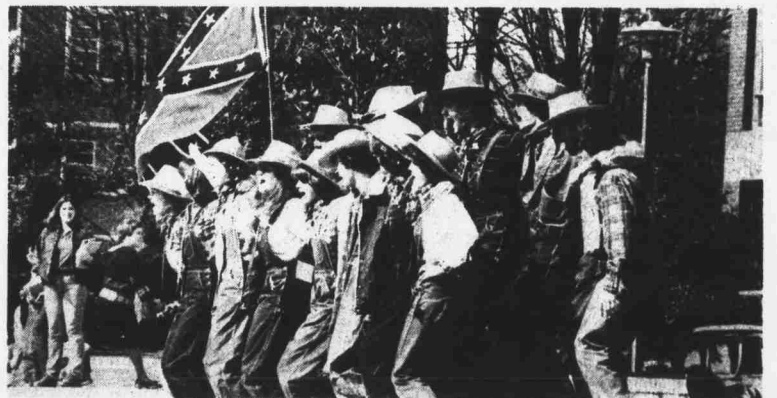
The new systems, developed by soil science extension specialist Bobby Carlisle, have been approved by 40 of North Carolina's 100 county health departments, and are already being installed in several counties.

Al Harris, of the Craven County Health Department, explained the situation in the coastal region.

"We've had a lot of problems with old septic systems here because our tight soils and high water tables restrict their drainage," Harris said. "I'd say we're requiring about 40 percent of the new construction around here to put in one of these alternative systems."

Alternative solution

Carlisle is investigating pumping the effluent water out of a septic tank and into a series of perforated



Music break

And you thought State had no class. The spring pledge class of Alpha Zeta fraternity demonstrated their musical prowess this week on the Brickyard as bemused students stopped to listen—or run. (Staff photo by F. Souersralf)

And you thought State had no class. The spring pledge class of Alpha Zeta fraternity demonstrated their musical prowess this week on the Brickyard as bemused students stopped to listen—or run. (Staff photo by F. Souersralf)

inside

—Position papers for student body president, Student Senate president and student body treasurer. Page 2.

—More position papers. Due to space limitations, the position papers for Student Center president will be run Monday, Page 3.

—Women's answer to Playboy before Playboy came out—those seamy, slimy, delicious beach novels. Page 5.

—Women cagers drop Detroit in Motor City. Page 6.

Student Government candidates present positions

Student Body President



Nick Stratas

My name is Nick Stratas and I am seeking the office of student body president. The student body president must have a wide range of experience, talent, enthusiasm and ideas.

As Student Senate president, executive assistant to the student body president, student senator, as well as being involved with other Student Government offices, I have the insight necessary to be student body president.

This experience is required so that no time will be wasted learning the inside working of the University and Student Government.

The student body president must be able to work closely with the Student Senate, administration and other student groups. My past experience proves my ability to do so.

Some tangible results I have worked to provide to students are: obtaining five-cent copiers around campus; providing more parking, as can be seen on east campus; establishing free phones in the library; and voicing issues of student concern, such as fences, cutting required senior trips and improving security lighting at night, to the administration.

Some issues for next year are a continuation of major concerts, improving Food

Services, improving parking facilities, a more comprehensive teacher evaluation and working to alleviate the textbook situation.

The student body president must provide positive direction in order to provide tangible results for students.

I, nor any candidate, can promise a three-day class week, but I can sincerely promise to continue to provide tangible services to the students.

I ask for your support by voting NICK STRATAS for student body president.



Joe Gordon

The student body president's availability to students and receptiveness to their ideas are essential elements to being a true student representative. The interests of the student population must be kept in mind when decisions are being made.

The student body president must be willing to incorporate ideas from other student government officials and develop opinions as the situation necessitates. Compromise can be essential and effective in dealing with people where important issues are involved.

The student body president's ability and willingness to act once a final decision has been reached, then follow up on the results to ensure that the desired results have been achieved, are necessary to keep the wheels turning in the Student Government office.

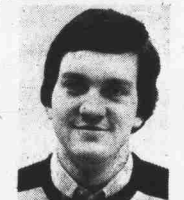
Work with the Student Senate and other campus organizations has given me

experience and exposure to a well-balanced cross section of the student body. Association with these various groups has provided me with a well of resources and ideas.

Experience in dealing with the University's administrative officials directly and through numerous University committees has revealed the internal workings of our University and kept me abreast of the issues.

Conflicts over the new Athletic Facility and the Students' Supply Store snack bar have shown me the need for open communication between the student body, student government and University administration. I believe that informing the students when a decision is formulated, rather than waiting until the enactment of the decision, will allow student reaction at a time when we are able to exert our influence with positive results.

As student body president I will work to keep students aware of important issues and decisions which will affect them in the future.



Mark Reed

I, Mark Reed, am running for student body president. Being this year's student body treasurer and a senator the year before, I have the experience necessary to fulfill the important and responsible role of this office.

You, the student, need someone who will voice your desires and needs in a leadership capacity

necessary to reach the University administration.

With my concern, eagerness to work, persistence, assertibility and openness, I can and will work for you!

We have a great opportunity next year in Student Government to make it the best ever. Student Government will have more money to help fund more organizations and build bigger and better programs like the Classroom Consumer Report. In order that you can get the most out of Student Government next year you will need me to work for you so we can get the most out of it.

I won't try to do my best—I will do my best! So please vote during elections and vote for the best! Mark Reed for student body president.

Student Senate President

no photo available

Allen Oakley

My name is Allen Oakley and I am seeking the position of Student Senate president. In my two and a half years at State, I have been involved in various forms of Student Government. I held the vice president and president positions in Metcalf, and during this time I was also on the Inter-Residence Council for two years. During 1979, I was an administrative assistant to Student Body President Tommy Hendrickson. At the

present time, I am a student senator and chairman of the Senate Environment Committee. These past and present activities have given me valuable experience in Student Government and learning more about State.

The main job of the Senate president is to oversee the Senate's work and be the presiding officer at each Senate meeting. If the president cannot preside over the Senate meeting in a correct, parliamentary way, then the meeting will be confusing and uncontrollable. As vice president of Metcalf for two semesters, my job was to preside over the hall council which consisted of almost 40 members. I also had other experience in being in charge of meetings in high school and other organizations. This experience would help me take charge of the meetings if I am elected.

If I were elected Senate president I would like to see and work toward a few changes. One goal is for more student involvement. I do not believe it is a case of apathy, but one of lack of information. Many students do not realize what the Student Senate does and how we can help them. I would like the students' voices to be heard so the Senate can help them because that is why we are elected by the students.

I would like to see the Senate get more involved in its work. The Senate does good work in many areas, but the main job is delegating money to different groups and organizations. This is not wrong, but I would like to see more involvement in policy and decision making that affect each and every student here at State.

I would also like to see more ideas heard from our off-campus and graduate students because they are a large part of this University.

These are my beliefs and I plan to stand by them in the future. I would appreciate your support in the upcoming election, and please vote to show your support of the future of each student!



Ron Spivey

The Student Senate president for 1980-1981 must be a very active, enthusiastic leader for the Student Senate. The ability of next year's president to coordinate the activities of the Senate and to utilize such outlets as the Chancellor's Liaison Meetings to express the Senate's opinions will determine the effectiveness of Student Government in future years. I can fill this role, and this is why I want to be your Student Senate president.

Several key issues will demand consideration by the Senate next year. These include the new dining hall and its mandatory meal plan for incoming freshmen, the failure of the Students' Supply Store to stock needed textbooks, and the extension of the four-week drop period. All of these issues will require careful scrutiny and prompt action which can be accomplished partially by strong presidential leadership. I can provide this.

There are eight constitutional duties assigned to the Senate president, but a good president will go beyond these and assume many unspecified responsibilities. Such responsibilities include becoming an active participant in the Chancellor's Liaison and Union Board of Directors meetings, seeking input from all parts of the student body, and supervising Senate committees' activities so that the committees may reach their highest potentials. I plan to do this.

The president must also have a comprehensive knowledge of the University.

As a freshman, I was a senator and the executive assistant to the Senate president. This year, I am a senator, the president pro tempore of the Senate, the Athletics Committee chairman, and president of the School Council of Humanities and Social Sciences. Serving in these capacities has provided me with valuable experience that I can draw upon next year. Also, an effective president must have extensive knowledge about Senate finances. Last year I was a member of the Senate Finance Committee and Audit Board. This year I have attended Finance Committee meetings and sponsored numerous finance bills. All of the above-mentioned qualifications are essential to anyone seeking the office of Student Senate president.

If I am elected president, my office door will be open and I will welcome anyone with new ideas and opinions—but to act upon these ideas and opinions, I need your support and your vote. If you want a responsive Senate president who will strive to ensure that student fees are used effectively and that your voice is heard, VOTE RON SPIVEY.

The Classroom Consumer Report (CCR) should be coming out in about two weeks. It will show the results of surveys taken in chosen populous courses. The Senate allocated \$2,325 to the CCR. A resolution calling for a CCR committee "to oversee the future operation, growth and success of the CCR" was introduced by me. It passed, and I am chairman of this important committee.

One project that I am working on out of the treasurer's office that is very exciting is the N.C.S.U. Student Consumer Protection Bureau. Presently this is in its planning stages, but with the right leadership next term this could be a big part of YOUR life. We are using UNC's consumer group as a model and have meetings in Chapel Hill later this month.

As treasurer I will represent ALL of the students as I have no block vote or special interest groups backing me. So I owe no one group—besides the student body! I know that we need responsible, experienced leadership in this position of constantly growing importance. Experience in Student Government provides the knowledge to make sound decisions. The desire to better serve the school and my fellow students gives me the incentive to run for this office and work hard when the office is mine.

The office of treasurer is a powerful one and demands

hard when the office is mine.

Student Body Treasurer



Phil Segal

The office of treasurer is a powerful one and demands

"I came to Duke Power in 1955 on a temporary basis. I'm still here."

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hydro generation for our system and impound Lake Norman, with its 550-mile shoreline. It's the cooling pond for Plant Marshall, our world-beating, high-efficiency coal-fired steam station. And for McGuire Nuclear Station, being prepared now to go on-line.

You can discover career excitement here, too. With competitive salaries, great benefits, a fine cultural calendar and continuing education opportunities at major colleges and universities nearby. And

year-round golf and tennis. Or fishing for the big ones (in Lake Norman, of course).

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President, Duke Power

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The New Women's Designer Collection

By Jostens



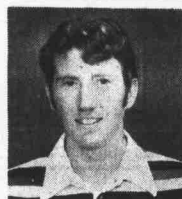
Choose the ring that is YOU!

Your Jostens Ring Consultant invites you to a special viewing:

Date: March 17, 18 & 19
Students

Time: 9 to 5
Place: Supply Stores

Additional SG position papers



Stephen Rea

I am seeking your support in my bid to be elected the student body treasurer for the 1980-1981 school year.

As I see it, the student body treasurer can serve us in two ways. First, the treasurer can maintain the books on Student Government expenditures conscientiously. This is an important responsibility. Yet the role of treasurer is not always bookkeeping. The student body treasurer can serve us in a second way, in his capacity to act as a student body vice president. The student body treasurer is a member of the chancellor's advisory board and, according to the Student Government Constitution, the treasurer can introduce and debate legislation that is before the Student Senate. In both of these capacities the student body treasurer can speak forcefully on our behalf.

If I were elected by you to the office of student body treasurer, I would strive with sincerity and industry to meet your needs. During my term of office I would encourage our many student organizations to approach the Student Senate for funding of their specialized projects. Because of my involvement with several campus organizations, I can understand the financial needs of these groups. As your spokesman in the Student Senate and among campus administrative officials, I would push for positive action on issues important to you. I would be tireless in my efforts to "go to bat" for you.

I feel that I am well suited for the position of student body treasurer because of my record of leadership in several school activities. As a varsity soccer player for State, I was recognized for my leadership contributions. Presently I am the chairman of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, a very large and active campus organization. Finally, I am serving on the Engineers Council.

Thank you for taking the time to read my position. I encourage you to vote for the candidates of your choice on Monday and Tuesday, March 17 and 18.



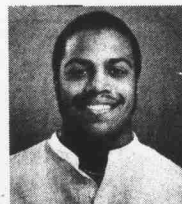
Dan Haygood

My name is Dan Haygood and I am running for student body treasurer. I am a sophomore majoring in criminal justice. My candidacy is based on one central idea—the fair, efficient and constructive use of our student fees.

This year, an additional \$20,000 will be available for student usage. If elected, I will ensure that the funds are handled in a responsible and organized manner. I will, as treasurer, make sure that all organizations are aware of their potential opportunity for any portion of the funds. I will also encourage open communication with any individual or group that has ideas for the allocation of the available funds.

The office of student body treasurer requires time and the ability to organize and plan ahead. Hopefully, the student body will recognize my campaign as a good ex-

ample of my organizational abilities. Furthermore, I am willing to invest the time necessary to do the job right. With the help of your vote, I can offer fresh ideas and new perspectives for next year's Student Government.



Freager Sanders

The most important function of Student Government is serving the student body. The office of student body treasurer offers numerous

opportunities to work for the student population. Decisions concerning allocations of funds to organizations should not be made solely by one individual, but by a well-organized committee which is chaired by the treasurer.

For the coming year, the Student Government has been allocated an additional \$20,000 to be used by the student body. Instead of expanding the budget by giving established organizations additional funds, I plan to follow last year's budget, with the stipulation that more funds can be obtained by each organization, if the request is passed in committee. Also, the additional

funds will give my committee the opportunity to allocate funds to new organizations on campus which were not included in last year's budget.

As stated, the most important function of Student Government is to serve the student body. It is my opinion that if you are to serve the student body, you must involve the student body in decision making. If I am elected student body treasurer, I will strive to involve the student population, by use of well-organized committees, in all decisions that need to be made by the treasurer.

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Booze & YOU'S

"If you've got the time... We've got the fair"
For Your St. Patrick's Day Fun!

WHEN: March 17 - 11:00 am to 5:30 pm

PLACE: Patio behind University Student Center (ground floor if raining)

BOOTHS: Bartending, Cooking with Alcohol, How to Throw a Good Party, Drinking and Driving, Wine and Cheese Tasting, Beer Making, Women and Alcohol.

Giveaways, free samples, films (ground floor, University Student Center), new games - 1:00-2:00 pm, demonstrations, prize drawings.

Live Music: 12:15-1:15-STATE JAZZ BAND

*SPECIAL PROGRAM: "Business and Career Related Drinking"

(4:00 pm, Senate Hall, 3rd Floor, University Student Center) Door Prize. John Saputo, President, Carey Wholesale Company
Marsha Harris, Career Planning and Placement, NCSU

OTHER PROGRAMS DURING THE WEEK:

Tuesday, March 18 - "Doing the Bars"
(7:00-8:30 pm, Lee Residence Hall, Tavern) Door Prize.
Pitt Beam, Residence Life

Dr. Marianne Turnbull, Student Health Service

Wednesday, March 19 - "Booze, You's and the Law" (DUI's and Careers)

(7:00-8:30 pm, North Hall, 6th Floor Lounge) Door Prize.
Elwood Becton, Assistant Director, Legal Aid, Student Development

Thursday, March 20 - "Bartending: A Short Course"

(7:00-8:30 pm, Tucker Residence Hall, Recreation Room) Door Prizes.
Dr. Richard Nagel, Professor, Philosophy & Religion

Sponsored by Inter Residence Council and Student Health Services

Weather forecast

	Low	High	Weather
Friday	Low 30s	Middle 50s	Clearing
Saturday	Upper 30s	Low 60s	Mostly sunny
Sunday		Near 70	Partly cloudy

Early morning cloudiness should clear by late morning with mostly sunny skies the rest of the afternoon. After a clear and cold night tonight temperatures will begin to moderate throughout the weekend with highs on Saturday in the low to middle 60s, reaching to near 70 by Sunday afternoon. Skies should be mainly sunny both Saturday and Sunday.

Weather forecast provided by Dennis Doll and Russ Bullock of the University Forecasting Service.



STUDENT SPECIAL

20¢ off each of our delicious foot-long Pastrami, Turkey, or Roast Beef Subs

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Responsibility for people and resources is exactly the kind of "take charge" experience civilian employers seek. It's a margin of difference in the increasingly competitive job market.

Prepare to rise to the top in your field. Make your first job 3 or 4 years as an Army Officer.

If you have two years remaining in school, you can begin ROTC this summer. You'll be compensated financially, stimulated physically and mentally. To add experience to your degree contact



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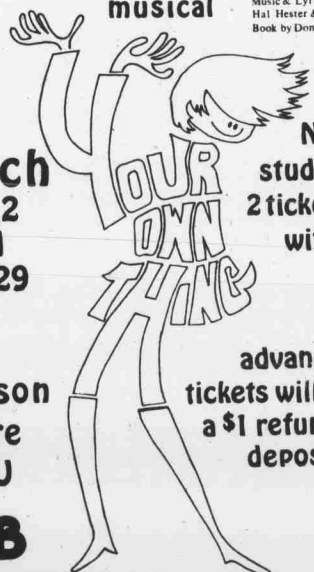
Army ROTC. Learn what it takes to lead.

NCSU's University Players Presents

the rock musical

Music & Lyrics by Hal Hester & Danny Apolinar
Book by Donald Driver

8 pm
march
21, 22
and
24 ~ 29



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advance tickets will require a \$1 refundable deposit

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UAB

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Cato position shuffle creates controversy

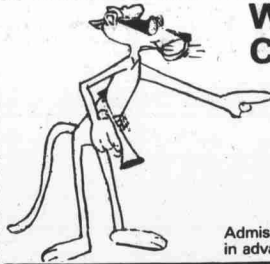
(Continued from page 1)
making his decisions, in order for Brown to be classified a senior next fall she would have to earn 21 hours this semester and in summer school. Cato said, though, he did not check with her or any other candidate prior to revising their standings to see how many hours they would have next fall. Similarly, records show that Graham would need 23 hours to be classified a junior next fall. Hill would

need 26 to be a senior. Ward would need 21 and Stahl would need 18. Cato said he did not ask any of those candidates about the hours they expected to have next fall before revising their standing. But he said when he notified them of his decision to change them, none except Flesher objected. Flesher will have stiffer competition running as a junior since 10 students are competing for the three available Humanities and Social Sciences seats and on-

ly four are running as sophomores for the same number of seats. She said, however, that she was most bothered by the timing of Cato's move and the fact that she was not notified of it until Monday night, especially since she had already prepared and submitted for printing posters saying she was running as a sophomore. "I wouldn't have minded so much if I had found out earlier," she said. "But now I've spent \$20 on 1,000 posters saying I'm a

sophomore when I'll be running as a junior." She said she would now have to go back over her posters and replace the word "sophomore" with "junior." "It's an inconvenience I haven't got time for and I don't think I should be subjected to," she said. "I think if Cato was going to change me around like that he should have notified me sooner." Gracie said that the data Cato used in making his decision on ballot revisions

was available before Monday, when Cato picked it up. "We'd have gotten it to him earlier if he had asked for it," he said. Hayworth said Thursday he sympathizes with Flesher but would not intervene on her behalf. "I appointed Cato to head the election board and I think I should stand by his decisions," he said. Hayworth, however, accepted responsibility on Cato's behalf for the unclear criteria of hours classification for elections.



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Submit entries in Rm 3114 Student Center.

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Candidates outnumber audience at forum

(Continued from page 1)
professors, especially in courses like philosophy, don't even give tests until the eighth week." Spivey suggested that six to eight weeks was a more appropriate length of time. The candidates at the forum focused on monetary issues; they will have approximately \$20,000 more to spend next year. Student fees going to Student

Government will increase next year from \$1.65 to \$2.65 per student. It will be the first increase since 1966. Part-time students who take six or more hours will also pay fees for the first time. In a question period, both Oakley and Gordon came under fire for their past Student Government records. Oakley, chairman of the Senate Environment Committee, was asked by Bradford to explain why his com-

mittee met only once this year, early in the fall semester. Oakley said only two of 11 committee members, whose names he said he could not recall, live on campus, and he did not want off-campus driving to campus for "only a 10-minute meeting." When asked why the committee meetings were not held

after Senate meetings, Oakley said he had not considered it. Gordon questioned certain Senate bills he voted against when the majority of the Senate voted to pass them, specifically the student fee increase. He was

asked if he would exercise the veto power of the student body president to halt passage of bills next year. He said that during the Senate meetings he was representing Agriculture and Life Science students and not the entire student body, while next year he would be representing the student body.

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GRAND OPENING
Monday, March 17



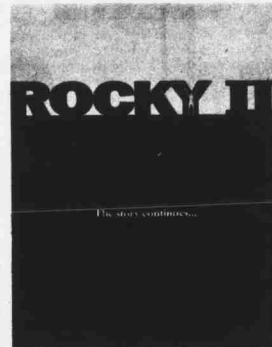
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Ahh — those wonderful, seamy, slimy beach novels

Ladies, we read them once, hide them in the bookshelves and only dig them back out in times of boredom, rainy days or a bad cold. Mine will still be a bit sandy; a faint aroma of Hawaiian Tropic will waft toward me when I turn the

pages, and it will probably be swollen from the moisture of the ocean—those wonderful, seamy, slimy beach novels. These soft porn, historical romances have quietly become the staple of American females. The

novels follow a basic recipe, all cost under \$3 and are fairly unknown among men. Most likely, the average male would never recognize such classic titles as *The Flame and the Flower*, *Love's Tender Fury*, *Sharna* and other immortals.

Here's a beach novel, at least a rough outline of plot. I'll supply the names and places, but the guilt remains the same. Sharna, an innocent flower in the a. 1600s b. 1700s c. 1800s d. 1900s is stolen from her a. Southern plantation b. convent c. squalid abode by a savage, passionate group of a. pirates b. slavers c. 83P-sies.

After a series of brutal rapes, deflowering her pride

cruel whip b. a stroll off the pirate's plank c. her forced marriage to a rich creep. There will be a few obligatory obstacles, like a. her illegitimate child b. Xavier's stubborn nature c. the ship leaving before he reaches the pier.

But, these explicit fairy tales end happily. Sharna and Xavier will inevitably strain together, rekindling the sparks of tempestuous, searing desire, washing and licking them with flames of

perhaps, but so frequent that our preconceived ideas of purity and infrequent activity in those times are wrong, if we take the word of these lusty and money-making writers. There are over 3 million copies of *The Flame and the Flower* in print. Somebody's making a bundle, and a harmless mockery of history, but fittingly, a good old 1980 gritty scene with Jane Eyre unleashing her lusty passions would sell a few copies of that classic today. Only kidding.

I guess that since Margaret Mitchell only took us to the bedroom door with Scarlett and Rhett, liberated and sex-conscious American women were secretly demanding more from their historical fiction. So we've got it now, by the droves and stacks. Reading one of these books is like eating two chocolate eclairs, rather than one. Nevertheless, we will continue for the time being to carefully spread out the beach towel and arrange the body just so to catch the right angle of sun. The coconut oil will be carefully applied, leaving the skin with a greasy finish, and a smell like an overgrown Pina Colada. Next, a new pair of sunglasses will be put on, the radio tuned to anything even faintly resembling popular music, and the first taste of the infamous beach novel will be cracked open. Guys, we're reading our *Playboy* substitute right before your, and everyone else's, eyes. And it feels great. We burn in the sun and Sharna and Xavier burn in Chapter 18.

It's a story of pounding youth, ambition, and the desire for something more than just a good time.

Searing Lust, Burning Passion

by: Organa Dupontie

Out of the Blue

by Shannon Crowson

and steely Victorian vanity, she flees, but not without the memory of her first rapist, the dashing, brutally handsome, hairy-chested and passionate Xavier.

Time passes, and Sharna becomes a true woman. She runs desperately over several continents, becoming a. an international spy b. a monarchical courtesan c. a slave used only for pleasure. She gets raped and seduced a few more times, but not without the memory of Xavier washing over her thoughts like a hot, burning flame, searing her desires. (Damn, these folks spend half their days in some state of cauterization.)

Anyhow, our heroine becomes a hardened love toy, celebrated for her great a. aristocratic b. untamed c. fragile beauty, but untouched, numbed by the abuses to her curvaceous frame by the brutal gentlemen she encounters. After almost giving up the ship, hope blazes. Xavier dashes back into her life just in time to save her from a a. hearty S&M whipping under her owner's

smoking, incinerating ... you get the idea. As you can see, the authors of these novels use adjectives like Kleenex—they're indispensable, look or mean the same things, and are a standard stock item. As mentioned before, words connoting fire

Camp Chosotonga

A wilderness in the mountains of North Carolina. A representative will be interviewing for positions on the 1980 summer staff, Tuesday March 18 at the North Hall residence dorm 6th floor.

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classifieds

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HAVE TRUCK, WILL TRAVEL— move anything from garbarks to zebras for peanuts. Call Mark 851-4154.

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ADVANCED DISCO and shag. Student Center Ballroom March 17 through April 8, 8:30 to 10 p.m. 4 weeks \$14. (Prerequisite: beginning disco and shag through LOU program.) May register at first lesson. NEED GIRLS. 807-2942.

FOR SALE: 110 pound weight set and weight bench, \$50. Call 851-8766 after 6 p.m.

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SKATEBOARDING: Skateboarders of any level, call Tony 737-8407. Let's all get together and skate crazy and radical.

ANYONE KNOWING the whereabouts of the Society of Women Engineers' green and white banner, please call 737-5639 or return to 140 Riddick.

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JOB OPENINGS for mature, intelligent males. Must be good with people, nice dress. Apply Baker's Shoe Store, lower level Crabtree Valley Mall.

ADVANCED DISCO (Prerequisite: Beginning Disco thru LOU Program) Student Center Ballroom. Mondays, March 10-April 14, 8:30 to 10:00. \$14. 9 hours. May register on first lesson. Come early. For additional information call Betsy Hunt, 807-2942.

PARKING, PARKING, PARKING: 1/2 block from campus. Guaranteed space. Call 834-5180 or stop by 16 Home Street next to NCSU Post Office.

DOMINUS PIZZA dispatch needs your help! We're looking for friendly, energetic people to deliver pizza. Drivers make \$5.7 per hour. Must have own car and insurance. Very flexible scheduling. Apply in person after 3:30 p.m., 207 Oberlin Rd.

PRODUCTION CLERK needed in Ford Services. Good pay, 7 a.m. to 11 a.m., M-F or 8 a.m. to 12 noon, M-F. Male or female may apply to Linda E. Dale, Room 4121, former through Room 4119 opposite Student Government main offices.

WANTED! Student employee. Confectionery Emporium. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. M-F. See Linda G. Dale, Room 4124, former through Room 4119 opposite Student Government offices.

WANTED: Non-smoking males as subjects in paid EPA breathing experiments on the UNC-CH campus. Total time commitment is 5-20 hours, including a free physical examination. Pay is \$5 per hour and travel expenses are reimbursed. We need healthy males, age 18-40, with no allergies, and no hayfever. Call Chapel Hill collect more information, 866-1753.

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WARREN'S FARM SUPPLY keys found. Call Thomas at 834-9515 and identify types of keys on ring.

SEXUAL AWARENESS and Communication Workshop will be offered 4th floor, Student Health Services, 3:30-5 p.m. on Wednesdays beginning March 19-April 16. Preregistration necessary. Call 737-2563.

FRIENDS OF ADAM SMITH membership deadline extended. Franchmen interested in economics, business or accounting urged to apply. Contact Shirley McCall, 2617, for application information.

FOUND: MEN'S WATCH near gym. Call 737-5141 to identify.

NEED HELP FILING your income tax return? VITA, volunteer income tax assistance, is available every Wednesday, 14 p.m. through April 9. Room 108 Hillsborough Bldg. across from library.

TUTORS NEEDED in physics. If interested, call or come to Learning Assistance Center, 420 Poe Hall, 737-3163.

BSR AND NAACP are co-sponsoring an art exhibit for Pan-African Week. If interested, contact Carmen Wimbler, 737-5650 or Clifford Thomas, 737-6283. Mandatory meeting March 19, 8 p.m., Student Center Board Room.

THE STYLE GROUP will welcome Don Bass in the Pachouse on Thursday, March 20 at 7 p.m. He will speak on Interior Design: The Psychology of Color, Planning Presentation Experience.

ST. PAT'S DANCE Saturday, March 15, 9-11 Student Center Ballroom. See Ad for details.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP in the Blue Key Honor Society are now available at Student Development in room 214. Any questions call 737-2441 or Nick at 832-1939.

LOCALLY GROWN AZALEAS: budded 1 gallon plants for sale Friday 12-6, Sat. 10-2 behind Kigore Hall. Prices: \$2.75 & \$3.25. Includes NCSU releases. Sponsored by Phi Alpha Xi honor fraternity.

MCAT-DAT Review: inorganic chem. 14 p.m., March 15. Go 2211, sponsored by AED.

UAB DANCE COMMITTEE meets Monday, March 17 at 5 p.m. in room 3115-G Student Center. Plans for Dance Week to be discussed. All interested persons are welcome to attend.

THE N.C. STUDENT Legislature will meet Wednesday, March 19 in the Green Room at 5:30. All members must attend.

MATHS SCIENCE Education club meeting March 17 at 4:30 in Post 320. All M&S/Ed majors are urged to attend.

METCALF DINNER SEMINAR: New NCSU Head Football Coach, Monte Kiffin, will speak. Dinner at 6 p.m., Student Center Ballroom. Tickets at 1003 Metcalf for \$4.50. For info, call 737-8555.

SO THAT ALL CRISERS may be run, all items must be less than 30 words. No last items will be run. Only one item from a single organization will be run in an issue, and no item will appear more than three times. The deadline for all Crisiers is 5 p.m. the previous day of publication for the next issue. They may be submitted in Suite 3120, Student Center. Crisiers are run on a space available basis.

AMEI (Geology Club) meeting Wednesday, March 19 at 7:30 p.m. in Rm. 210 Withers Dr. Ad. Howard will speak on Geomorphology. Election nominations.

ADULT PART-TIME STUDENTS APT Student Organization. Kitch-coffee and donuts at McKinnon Center, 10 a.m. Saturday, March 15. Come meet your fellow students. Share common interests and concerns.

SHABBAT DINNER organized by Hill Jewish Student Association. Friday, March 14, 6:30 p.m. For info call Peter at 835-9218.

FOUND: ROOM KEY in Pullen Park area. Contact Mark at 5239.

AG DAY PARTICIPANTS: Sunday, March 16 at 5:30 Student Center side of free expression tunnel will be painted. All clubs urged to participate.

SAILING CLUB PARTY in the Pachouse tonight, Friday March 14, 7-11 p.m. \$1.50 without membership. Free for members—all you can consume. Y'all come.

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Women cagers knock out Titans, face Long Beach State Saturday

DETROIT—State's women's basketball team earned a trip to California Wednesday night by dealing Detroit a 70-61 defeat in the Titans' own Calihan Hall in the first round of the AIAW National Tournament.

State's 6-2 senior center and all-time leading scorer Genia Beasley canned 21 points on an eight for 12 effort from the floor and five for seven from the foul line. She was also the game's leading rebounder with 10.

The fray was extremely physical underneath, and Beasley got help inside from fellow senior frontliner Ronnie Laughlin, who scored 16

points and snatched eight rebounds. Laughlin hit six of 10 shots from the field and was a flawless four for four at the charity stripe.

"Both Genia Beasley and Ronnie Laughlin had outstanding games," State coach Kay Yow praised. "We boxed out well. I'm just really glad we finally bet an aggressive, physical team."

Yow was especially impressed with Laughlin's staying power.

"She missed some shots early, but she stayed in the game," Yow said. "Those eight-footers she was making late in the game were difficult shots."

The victory sends the 10th-ranked Pack against Long Beach State Saturday at 10:30 p.m. on the 49ers' home floor. The game will be broadcast by WKYC-FM, 88.1, beginning at 10:20.

Against 19th-ranked Detroit, which was making its first national tournament appearance ever, the Wolfpack built a quick 10-point, 16-6 lead via its running game before Titan coach Sue Kruszewski changed her strategy. Kruszewski called time, setting her team up into a half-court zone trap.

Detroit almost duplicated what State had done at the

game's outset, scoring 16 of the game's next 23 points, pulling within a single point at 23-22.

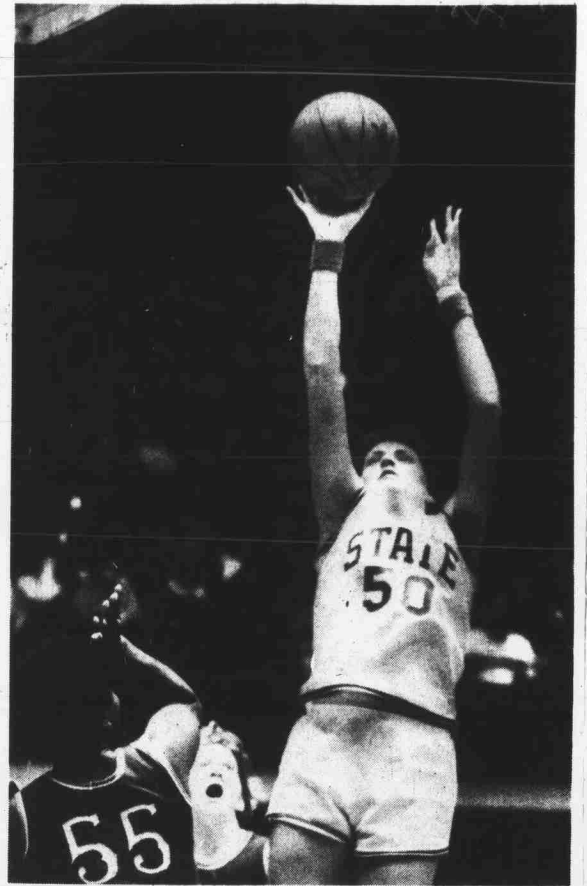
"They probably weren't used to the half-court zone press trap," Kruszewski explained. "We didn't want them to set up their offense because they shoot 58 percent from the floor."

With the press bothering the Pack and the Detroit crowd of 1,200 becoming excited, by halftime the Titans had pulled ahead, 34-33.

"We didn't change a thing at the half," Yow revealed. "except to tell our players to quit being passive, to come meet the ball."

It took a few minutes for State's increased aggressiveness to pay off, but when it did the Wolfpack ran off 11 unanswered points to take command of the contest, going up 10 at 52-42. A trio of buckets by Laughlin and a three-point play from freshman Sherry Lawson were the keys to that tear.

However, Detroit kept challenging, but the Pack never allowed the Titans to pull any closer than seven points. In fact, it was Connie Rogers' follow shot just over three minutes into the second half that gave State a lead it never relinquished. The sophomore guard Rogers finished with five points, but dished out four assists.



Genia Beasley scored 21 points and grabbed 10 rebounds against Detroit, catapulting the Pack into a game Saturday with Long Beach State. (Staff photo by Linda Brafford)

Freshman point guard Angie Armstrong found her passing lanes closed most of the night, but slithered her way to a dozen points. Trudi Lacey contributed nine points, eight rebounds and four assists to the victory.

Fouls played a major role in this game as the physical Titans were whistled for 22 while State was called for 13. The result was the Pack making 31 trips to the line, hitting 22, and Detroit shooting eight foul shots and making five. State's final 10 points came at the free throw line.

Floor figures were almost as telling with the Wolfpack connecting on 52 percent of its shots and the team from the Motor City hitting 37 percent.

The Wolfpack carries a 28-7 record into Saturday's game with Long Beach State, which brings some impressive credentials of its own into the contest.

The 49ers are 27-5, having won each of their last three

Netters drop Alabama, 8-0, play Davidson

by Terry Kelley
Sports Writer

Despite temperatures in the 30s, State's men's tennis team overcame the illness and injury that have recently plagued it to blank Alabama 8-0 Wednesday.

The Pack hosts Davidson today at 2:15 p.m. and travels to Atlantic Christian for a 1 p.m. match Saturday.

"It was not a good day for

tennis," State coach J.W. Isenhour said. "We played well. Winning the match in singles meant the difference."

"The fact that their No. 1 player has tendonitis in his needs and didn't play weakened them somewhat. But we won three tough three-set matches, which made the score 6-0 before doubles."

The match was decided fairly quickly. State's Andy Andrews led off at No. 1 singles with a 6-2, 6-3 decision over Pat Perrin. Alabama's Guan Neethling won the first set at No. 2, but Matt McDonald came back with 6-4, 6-0 sets to take it. At No. 3 singles the Wolfpack's John Joyce defeated Malcolm Ellery 6-1, 4-6, 6-2 while Mark Dillon beat Bama's Joe Harvey 6-2, 3-6, 6-1 at No. 4.

Then State's Tim Downey overpowered Beaver Bolender at No. 5 in straight 6-2, 6-2 sets to assume the victory. Andy Wilkison finished the singles sweep at No. 6 by downing John Evert 6-2, 6-0.

State, now 5-2, won the No. 1 doubles by default. The No. 2 team of Joyce and Dillon did not play its match with Perrin and Evert because of the cold weather. However, Wilkison and Fleming defeated Neethling and Bolender 6-0, 6-0 in No. 3

doubles to complete the match and the shutout.

"We handle the weather better than most people," Isenhour said. "We practice outside because we know we're going to have to play that way."

Isenhour was happy with his team's play and cited the improved play of Mark Dillon and the recoveries of Andrews and Joyce as key factors.

Isenhours said he respects Davidson, but doesn't really know what to expect from Atlantic Christian.

"We saw Davidson earlier, and they have a good team at the first couple of sports and a strong No. 1 doubles," he said. "We haven't played that many matches but we should have them outmanned. We should be favored."

"Atlantic Christian has a good player who was an NAIA All-American," Isenhour said, "but I don't know much about their

State's indoor track team send 5 to championships

by Steven Kearney
Sports Writer

Five members of State's indoor track team qualified for the NCAA Track championships which begin today in Detroit.

The Wolfpack mile relay team qualified Saturday in Middle Tennessee. State's Last Chance Relays at Murfreesboro, Tenn. The squad

took third place in the meet with a time of 3:14.5.

Steve Francis also qualified for the nationals by placing second in the ACC Championships in the mile with a time of 4:05.55.

"We're hoping our kids make the finals," State coach Tom Jones said. "Our kids have the ability to go all the way. They've got a shot at making All-America."

and Bolender 6-0, 6-0 in No. 3

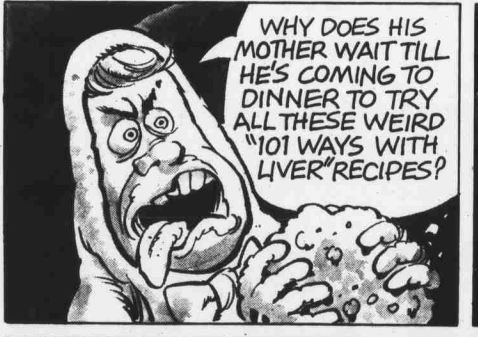
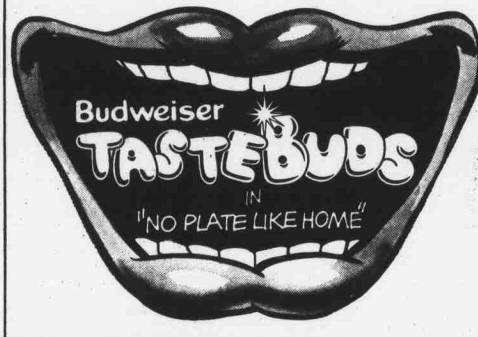
team.

team.

games on the way to the District VIII Regional title. West Coast Athletic Association this season.

Long Beach is led by freshman guard LaTaunya Pollard, who is averaging 10

points. Five-nine forward Kim Maddox scores 11 points per game. Her 5-11 front court counterpart Sabrina Scudiero hits at a 11-point clip, while grabbin seven rebounds per game.



CLIC! THINK IT'S HEREDITARY?

WHY DO YOU THINK THEY CALL 'EM TASTEBUDS ANYWAY!

Pack stickmen host No. 2 Terps

by Gary Haaranan
Sports Writer

What do two opposing goals scored on time-served penalties, two State goals scored but not counted and two goals scored following a player-ejection add up to?

It amounted to an agonizingly close 13-12 loss for State's lacrosse team in its first game of the season Tuesday with Syracuse.

State hosts the second-ranked Maryland Terps Saturday at 2 p.m.

"It was a great disappointment," State coach Larry Gross said. "We certainly played well."

"With 3:01 left Ben Lamon was called for an ejection after a scuffle, but there was no contact."

Gross was asked about some penalties called late in the game.

"He was struck twice by different players," he said. "It was one of the worst calls I've seen in 10 to 15 years."

"And then there were a couple of goals missed early, two goals that showed up on our videotape as actually being in the goal, that were not counted. Their kids certainly earned the win, because they played well. But two goals scored on time-served penalties, two goals in the

goal that were not counted, and two goals scored during a very weak expulsion call—that's six or seven goals."

To be fair in his criticism of the officiating, Gross noted that officials do not get to work that many lacrosse games in this area, especially since the game is not played at the high-school level. As a result, collegiate competition is of such a

quality that some officials have difficulty calling it.

"In all fairness to the officials, they don't get that many games," Gross said. "But a dynamic game, like with Syracuse—they're just not ready for it. The game played with Carolina, Duke and State is now at that level."

It was a dynamic game, especially for many fans in attendance who were seeing lacrosse for the first time, with the lead changing hands three times around six ties. The Pack received strong first-game performances from senior Stan Cockerton (four goals, two assists), junior Jon Swerdloff (two goals, two assists), freshman Bill Tierney (two goals) and sophomore Scott Nelson (two goals), and an especially strong performance from senior goalie Bob Flintoff, who recorded 24 saves.

It was a tough loss, but State now turns its attention to Maryland.

"An excellent team," Gross said of the Terrapins, who are ranked behind only



Just like Guy Franchuk here, State's lacrosse team will try to break loose Saturday at 2 p.m. on Lee Field against second-ranked Maryland. (Staff photo by Linda Bradford)

Johns Hopkins. "A very experienced offense; they're strong and deep at all positions. Their goalie is new, and their close defense is new, but Maryland is a very, very strong team."

"Bob Bonello is one of the best attackmen in the nation. They have a host of middies who are fast and can score. Mike Duffie and Barry Mitchell are two other attackmen who are extremely good, very talented athletes."

"After a tough loss, it puts a little more pressure on us to win," Gross said. "We have three extremely tough games coming up."

State 9 sweeps Huskies, prepare for Heels

by Stu Hall
Assistant Sports Editor

State's baseball team has played only six games. It has played opponents who were less formidable. It hasn't played any conference games, which are pressure cookers with high stakes attached.

has nonchalantly compiled a 5-1 record on its own rendition of the old New York Yankees "Murderers Row." Connecticut was State's latest victim, losing an exciting 8-5 decision Tuesday and a 10-6 verdict Wednesday on Doak Field.

"We have nine sticks in the lineup and there isn't a weak spot in it," said State senior co-captain and third baseman Ray Tanner, who will lead the Pack against High Point today at 3 p.m. on Doak Field. "We've been getting some fine performances from our guys; it's really a team effort."

"Our pitching has also been great. There are five or six freshmen who are pitching like veterans. They're just playing hard and doing their job while we score some runs."

But some isn't the word; it's more like a barrage.

State has scored 49 runs or an average of over eight a game. The pitching staff has yielded 21 runs for a 2.21 ERA.

In the second game of the series against the Huskies, it was Chuckie Canady who provided the spark for the Wolfpack. With Connecticut leading 6-4 in the sixth, Canady, who is on a hitting tear even Jack the Ripper couldn't match, drilled a liner to center field that got away from center fielder Dennis Donovan. Canady wound up on third with a single and a two-base error, driving in three runs.

The three runs were all freshman reliever Joe Plesac needed to preserve the win and up his record to 2-0.

Canady is batting .375 and leads the team in RBIs (eight), doubles (three), home

runs (two) and total bases (18).

In the first game of the series, with State leading 5-1, Connecticut rallied for three runs in the seventh and one in the ninth to tie the score.

In the bottom half of the ninth, Black doubled with one out. Canady popped up and Isley walked after the count went to three balls and two strikes. Tanner, who's not known for extreme power, came to the plate and yanked the first pitch over the 380 sign in left-center field.

State's John Walker was the pitcher of record, pitching three innings of relief, giving up two hits and one run.

Sunday, the Wolfpack opens its ACC campaign as it hosts North Carolina at 2 p.m. on Doak Field.

Weather cancels golf tournaments

State's golf team, which finished eighth in the Gator Classic in Gainesville, Fla. in its opening match of the season, has had its last three tournaments cancelled due to bad weather.

The Wolfpack is back in action, however, as it competes in the Iron Duke Classic in Durham Saturday through Monday.

State's John Walker was the pitcher of record, pitching three innings of relief, giving up two hits and one run.

Sunday, the Wolfpack opens its ACC campaign as it hosts North Carolina at 2 p.m. on Doak Field.

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Technician Opinion

Resigning solves nothing

Frank Calogero has some interesting views about problems at State and their possible solutions. It is ironic that he saw fit to air them only when withdrawing from the race for student body president.

Calogero, a graduate student in textile chemistry, probably shares the sentiments of most students on many subjects. In a *Technician* interview, he blasted the Transportation Department for failing to alleviate the parking problem. He complained of administrative disdain for student opinion. He called for more student involvement in campus activities, especially by women. And he criticized the administration's inability to meet many student needs, citing the rats-in-dorms problem in particular.

It appears, then, that Calogero (who has been at State since 1973) is aware of student needs and concerns. So why resign from the campaign?

He told the *Technician* his reasons were

"personal." Of course, it is his prerogative to run or not run, but we wish he would have justified quitting a little better than he did.

We do not mean to pick on Calogero. Perhaps he had excellent reasons for abandoning his candidacy. Our point is that his action suggests an attitude typical of many State students who have plenty of complaints but seldom will work to solve the problems.

We hope Calogero will become involved with Student Government in some capacity next year. He could serve on a University committee or work as an aide to an SG official. He has some good ideas; we'd like to see him in action.

Similarly, other students who want to see changes made should involve themselves with SG. They should vote in the upcoming elections and devote some time to committees or other organizations. There is plenty of room for everyone with fresh ideas and lots of energy.

UN measures too weak

The Carter administration's reaction to the failure of the United Nations commission in Iran has been disgustingly weak. The United States should demand that the United Nations take punitive measures against Iran for its continued snubbing of international law.

U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim sent the five-member commission to Iran to hear its grievances against the deposed shah and the U.S. government. Reportedly, it was understood by all involved parties that the American hostages would be released when the panel gathered its evidence. Such was not the case.

Worse, the Iranians did not even honor their promise to allow the commission to see the hostages. The Revolutionary Council, which supposedly runs the country, agreed that the meeting would take place. And late last week the militants holding the captives agreed to turn them over to the council. It was assumed that the meeting—and possibly freedom for the hostages—would come soon. But the hopes were dashed by Iran's tyrant

chief, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. He embarrassed his own government by vetoing the hostage transfer plans, and the U.N. commission departed without seeing the kidnapped Americans.

Little elaboration is needed on the moral ramifications of Iran's actions. Its government's lack of credibility, integrity and stability is so obvious that we need not discuss it.

We are more concerned with President Carter's apparent willingness to allow the hostage crisis to continue indefinitely, which is exemplified by his mild reaction to the latest developments in Iran.

Administration officials say they will continue to rely on the U.N.'s flaccid approach to the situation, which so far has produced nothing but concessions to Iran. Even more disturbing is the fact that U.N. members seem less willing to get tough with Iran than ever before, in spite of the Iranians' disregard of U.N. mandates and authority.

As much as we hate to admit it, we agree that the United States should continue to seek the hostages' release through the United Nations. Doing so will keep world opinion on our side (for whatever it is worth) and probably will enhance the effectiveness of our efforts.

But the United States also should demand that the United Nations act more forcefully than it has thus far. One way to do so would be to renew the call for economic sanctions against Iran. Other punitive measures—with some bite in them—should be considered as well.

The United Nations must realize that its credibility is being tested in the present crisis along with that of the United States and Iran. If the United Nations does not assert itself now, its ability to act as an international peace-keeping agency may be forever lost. And the American hostages may never be released alive.

Forum policy

The *Technician* welcomes forum letters. They should be typed or printed legibly and are likely to be printed if limited to 250 words. All letters must be signed and must include the writer's address and phone number along with his or her classification and curriculum. Letters are subject to editing for style, brevity and taste. The *Technician* reserves the right to reject any letter deemed inappropriate for printing.



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forum

Opposes abortion

I cannot express the feeling that strangled my heart when I read that 2,000 abortions will be performed in a Raleigh clinic this year.

I am willing to give up my life, my career and everything for my son, so my heart goes out to these women who will get of such a loving package that can give so much meaning to their lives.

Surely life with a baby will be hard for the poor or unmarried, but like a Curtis Mathis T.V., I think it's darn well worth it.

Len Nelson, Jr.
UN FOR

Overpaid coaches

Among the many definitions of a university, Webster's is as good as any: an institution organized for teaching and study in the higher branches of learning, and empowered to confer degrees in special departments such as theology, law, medicine, etc. Education and certification are its primary functions.

If we assume that how we spend our money reveals our values, a look at salaries at State reveals that education is not of primary value. Information applicable to the years 1978 and 1979 from the Phi Beta Kappa application reveals some interesting facts.

For example, 1) the maximum salary for a professor is \$42,000 per year, and one professor on campus is fortunate enough to receive that amount, 2) the maximum salaries for an associate professor and an assistant professor are \$27,440 and \$23,720 respectively.

The respective median incomes for professor, associate and assistant are \$26,958, \$20,811 and \$23,720.

In the athletic department, according to the "grapevine," the salary of the football coach was reputed to be in the neighborhood of \$68,000 per year plus benefits. The basketball coach took a \$70,000 per year deal at the University of Florida, and *The News and Observer* reports that Chancellor Thomas offered to match it.

I think it is ludicrous for a university to reward "athletic teachers" with salaries far in excess of those received by professors whose job it is to educate the student in the myriad courses and disciplines that constitute a college degree.

K.D. Shaw
SOLEA

Free the hostages

Over the past couple of weeks, I have noticed that the fate of our people has been shuffled around to different people, councils, committees, etc. As an American, I would like to say to the Iran system, "I don't care."

I don't care about Iran's screwed up problems. Because they are holding our people is the reason that I feel this way. If they free our people now, maybe things will work out for them.

I don't care who decides the hostages' freedom, just do it now! Not next month after some council gets organized.

Two things should be done.
1. Set a deadline for the release of the hostages. Not "soon," make it NOW!

Questions remain unanswered in Greensboro shooting incident

Remember the shooting deaths of five anti-Ku Klux Klan demonstrators in Greensboro, N.C., last November? It exploded onto the front pages, was routinely deplored, filed away and forgotten. Just a few more victims—and they were "crazy" communists, too—of other crazies, the KKK and the Nazis. An isolated incident.

A closer look at that not-so-distant event suggests there may be more to the story.

Dale Sampson will always remember the morning of Nov. 3, 1979. Her husband, Bill Sampson, was one of the five persons gunned down that day. So will Nelson Johnson, the local head of the Com-

munist Workers Party, the organization that called the rally. Fellow CWP'er Jim Waller died in his arms, just as Greensboro police moved in to arrest Johnson for inciting to riot.

And so will Phil Thompson of the beleaguered group's central committee. All three are traveling around the country, telling their version of the Greensboro shooting, and trying to refocus national attention on the event.

I met with them recently for a wide-ranging interview, where I learned of the group's plans to file a massive lawsuit, their attempts to get charges against their own members dropped, and their ef-

American Journal

David Armstrong

forts to place what they believe was a police set-up into a political context.

"Klan activism is being promoted by the ruling class," Johnson, a black 20-year veteran of the civil rights movement, said. "Given the severity and depth of this economic and political crisis, the Klan is playing the role that it has historically, to focus attention onto scapegoats, black people, usually. And there they were focusing on the most advanced fighters, who were communists, and that's how we see the Greensboro killings, as planned assassinations."

The three activists ticked off several reasons why they believe the attack was premeditated and carried out with police cooperation:

1. Greensboro police denied the demonstrators the right to bear arms; thus, they were virtually defenseless against attack.

2. Police admitted showing a Klan member a copy of the rally permit, supposedly available only to demonstration leaders and police. Since the site of the rally had been changed at the last minute, this tipped off the Klan to the new site.

3. The Klan drove directly to the new site, in a black housing project, later claiming that they were just passing through. But why would the Ku Klux Klan be passing through a black housing project?

4. The police allowed eight cars from the nine-car Klan and Nazi party caravan to escape, while they arrested several CWP members who had returned their attackers' fire with illegal handguns.

5. All five of the dead were CWP leaders and were hit in the head or the heart, indicating they were singled out for death and hit by trained marksmen.

"I was standing next to Sandy Smith (the only woman killed) when she was first hit with a stick," Dale Sampson said. "The guy didn't even attempt to do anything to me. He had time, because I was leaning down to pick her up, but he ran back to his car."

Sampson added that videotapes of the shooting by local television stations show that "the Klan gunmen weren't even looking over their shoulders to see if the police might fire at them. They felt very secure."

According to the three activists, local police took four minutes to get to the scene of the shooting, even though a police surveillance vehicle had followed the Klan caravan to the site and other police cars were as near as two blocks away.

A local TV station timed a car driving that distance, at the speed limit, and stopping for stop signs. It took one and a half minutes.

When police did arrive, "they pointed their guns at us," Johnson said, and arrested Johnson and two other CWP members, who carried handguns. Thirteen of the 14 Klan members arrested were released on bail, one as low as \$4,000, and conspiracy charges against them were dropped.

"That means the state's line is the same as the Klan's defense," said Phil Thompson, "that the killers were still floating by, decided to see what was going on, and were provoked."

2. Send the shah back to Iran. Iran's problems were formed under his rule. He is responsible. The United States is not a haven for traitors of their own country.

"Delicate negotiations haven't done any good at all. The 'Crisis' has turned into a real pain in the ass. It is time for action. The kind of action that will bring results, not run-around and disappointment.

I am sympathetic to Iran's bad situation but I'll never condone captivity of our people.

Bryan R. Kohn
FR ME

Deceptive tickets

I attended my first concert in Reynolds Coliseum when Jimmy Buffet came to Raleigh. My wife bought tickets for ourselves and six friends for seats in section 16.

The person at the ticket office told her that these were some of the best seats in the coliseum. Sections 16 and 17, which face each other, are right by the stage and elevated, so we anticipated great seats.

When we sat down we were staring directly into the big black side of a speaker cabinet which is about 12 feet tall and three feet wide. We couldn't see any of the musicians.

My wife was embarrassed and my friends were uncomfortable, although understanding and appreciative toward her for trying to get good seats.

She bought the tickets on the second day of distribution and had a large choice of seats. These tickets cost more than some others so she believed they would be better.

If seats in sections 16 and 17 have to be sold, they should be sold for a lot less than others, definitely not for the highest price in the coliseum. Also the purchaser should be informed of the drawbacks of sitting there.

I'd like to warn fellow students not to be misled into believing that the most expensive seats are always the best. Find out what the view will be like before you have to pay \$9.50 to watch a loudspeaker cabinet and listen to Jimmy Buffet.



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SPORTS BULLETIN

THE MILLER GUIDE TO INTERCOLLEGIATE SPORTS / SPRING 1980

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Hurdler Renaldo Nehemiah

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FOREIGN ATHLETES ON COLLEGE TEAMS

BY TIM SMIGHT

FOREIGN students have been eligible to participate in U.S. intercollegiate athletics—especially in the “international” sports of soccer and track—ever since the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) was founded. In recent years, however, teams relying heavily on foreign athletes have begun to dominate NCAA championship competition in these two sports. The result is a growing and increasingly bitter controversy among coaches that encompasses such issues as recruiting policies, coaching philosophies, and the emphasis on winning in college sports.

The storm over foreign athletes began brewing in 1973, the year the NCAA first slapped a ceiling on the number of track and soccer scholarships member institutions could dole out. (The ceiling was lowered in 1976 to its present total dollar equivalent of 11 “full rides” in soccer and 14 in track.) With fewer scholarships at their disposal, many track and soccer coaches could no longer afford to take on as many “hopefuls”—athletes who showed potential but might not pan out. As a result, the recruiting competition for proven, cream-of-the-crop athletes became more fierce—and some coaches began to look for more athletes overseas. What they discovered was a relatively untapped pool of talented prospects, many of whom were eager for the opportunity to train, compete, and get an education in the United States.

Before long, some of the “importing” institutions had put

THE CASE FOR AND AGAINST



World-class distance runner Henry Romo (shown here in the steeplechase) trains at Washington State.

together outstanding soccer and track teams. Other colleges and universities, eager to make a name for themselves by achieving athletic success, began to shop in the foreign market as well. The foreign influx had begun in earnest.

Two schools that have had notable success with foreign athletes are the University of Texas at El Paso and the University of San Francisco. Since 1975, UTEP—with teams made up mostly of foreigners—has either won or placed second in every NCAA indoor and outdoor track championship. And the USF soccer team, with a starting line-up seldom including more than one American, has captured the NCAA Division I soccer crown three of the last five years.

The coaches at schools using foreign athletes see nothing wrong with importing. But those at the “home-grown” schools don’t like it one bit. The NCAA, sitting calmly in the eye of the storm, prefers to remain aloof.

“Foreign students are definitely a growing influence in soccer and track,” says one NCAA spokesman. “You’re beginning to see it in swimming and tennis as well.”

“But from our standpoint, this isn’t really a valid issue. It’s unconstitutional to discriminate against foreign students in any way, and we’re simply not concerned with the nationalities of student athletes.”

The *Sports Bulletin* solicited the viewpoints of one soccer coach and one track coach on each side of the foreign-athlete controversy. All four are quite outspoken.

PRO

TED BANKS

University of Texas-El Paso/Track Coach:

“It’s undoubtedly true that giving scholarships to foreigners takes them away from Americans. And it’s true that the foreign athletes tend to be older and more experienced. But I don’t get paid to train Americans, or a certain age group. I get paid to provide the university with the best track team I can. I’ve

got a limited recruiting budget, and I simply can’t get many top Americans. I don’t have the resources of a UCLA or a USC. So I have to look elsewhere.

“Some coaches are very hostile to us. They try to belittle us or intimidate us into going for second.” (Continued on page 4, column 1)

CON

JIM BUSH

University of California-Los Angeles/Track Coach:

“My main-objection to the use of foreign athletes is that American kids are getting snubbed. A lot of promising young athletes, many of whom can’t afford to go to college without a scholarship, are losing out because the offers are going to foreigners.

“Secondly, it’s hurting the de-

velopment of our athletes. Many of these foreigners are 23 to 25 years old as freshmen. They’re already proven, world-class athletes. How is an 18-year-old American supposed to compete with them? Even our top athletes are now being shut out of college

(Continued on page 4, column 3)

PRO



"I don't get paid to train Americans, or a certain age group. I get paid to provide the university with the best track team I can."

—Ted Banks

(Continued from page 3, column 2) class Americans. But I've got to go for the best I can get. The bottom line is to win. More and more schools are going overseas every year. Just look at the rosters.

"I also think the presence of any outstanding athlete raises the standard of competition and is a positive motivating force. It doesn't matter who comes from what country. Once you get out on that track to compete, you forget all about color and nationality. If anything, having foreigners stimulates international friendship and helps boost the image of America.

"A lot of people argue that foreign athletes take their U.S. training back home and beat us in international meets and the Olympics. Well, that's a valid charge. But, again, I'm not here to train Olympians. My university doesn't care about producing Olympians, they care about how well our track team represents the school. When the day comes that the Olympic Committee gives me stipends, maybe my philosophy will change."

STEPHEN NEGOESCO University of San Francisco Soccer Coach:

"I'm tired of being raked over the coals for using foreign players. In Europe, all the teams have players from different countries. But here it's got to be All-American, Breakfast of Champions. It's ridiculous. This is sport, not a flag-waving ceremony. Students have a right to



"Naturally I'm concerned with raising the standard of soccer played in this country. Foreign players do just that."

—Stephen Negoesco

play no matter where they come from. If there were talented basketball or football players overseas, you know they would be snapped right up by American colleges.

"Naturally I'm concerned with raising the standard of soccer played in this country. Foreign players do just that. The Indians and the Illinois would not have any incentive to improve if there weren't teams like us around. They're challenged when they play us, not when they play a poor team. If you only play Mickey Mouse, you'll only know how to beat Mickey Mouse.

"And what does it matter how old a kid is? I could field a team of 17-year-old foreign players and still win. American players just don't have the skills yet. In the East and Midwest they are more advanced, because they have had a good youth soccer program there. But still, those teams rely less on skill than on the NCAA rules, which allow them to substitute more freely.

"If I had more money for scholarships and recruiting, I'd be glad to take on more Americans and make ballplayers out of them. But I simply don't have the time or money to go back East to recruit Americans, and the talent in the West isn't plentiful enough. In six or seven years that may be different, and you'll see more Americans on my teams. But it won't happen overnight. Right now, I've got to go for the best team I can. I'm judged by results, and I don't want to lose because I haven't got the dough." ■

CON



"Even our top athletes are now being shut out of college championship competition—in their own country. It's just not fair."

—Jim Bush

(Continued from page 3, column 4) championship competition—in their own country. It destroys their motivation, and it's just not fair.

"Of course, it has hurt our program here at UCLA. I refuse to give scholarships to foreigners. We may have the best American team, but we can't win the nationals. People say I'm just crying because of that. But I think too many coaches are losing sight of the goals of their profession. They just want to win; they feel no obligation to the young people of their own country. This attitude really is a result of the system, of administrators pressuring coaches to have winning teams.

"I think the NCAA championships should be an American event. People say barring foreigners would be discriminatory, but I don't buy that argument. They don't pay taxes or fight our wars. They come here, train under American coaches, and use American facilities—then go home after the season to compete for their own countries' national teams. It's the American athletes who are being discriminated against."

JERRY YEAGLEY Indiana University Soccer Coach:

"It's important that the foreign player be given credit where credit is due. Soccer is the national sport of most other nations, and foreign players have definitely had a positive influence on the development of the sport in U.S. colleges. They



"What bothers me is when a coach relies exclusively on foreigners, and recruits foreign players who are older and more experienced."

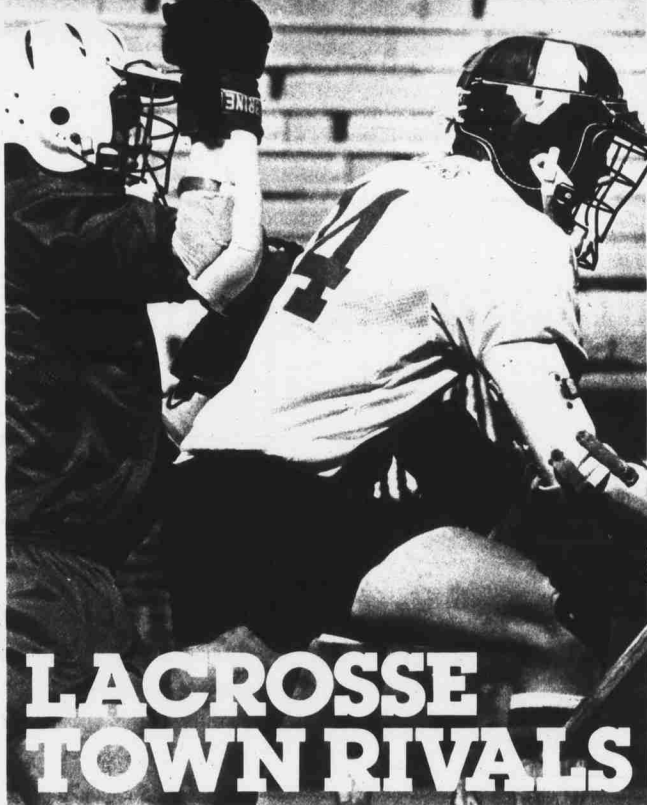
—Jerry Yeagley

provide good models for our athletes, they've taught American players technique and tactics, and they've made Americans into better players.

"What bothers me is when a coach relies exclusively on foreigners, and recruits foreign players who are older and more experienced. That's what has been happening at some schools, and there's no way to cope with it. I think today's American players can hold their own with foreigners of the same age, but you can't expect a younger American to match the caliber of more experienced foreign players.

"The problem is that some coaches feel they can't win with native talent. I think the fact that we've made it to the NCAA finals two of the last three years with only one foreigner disproves that. But what these coaches want is assured success, an 'instant winner.' So they go to foreign players. That's basically a difference in coaching philosophy. As a coach, I wouldn't derive much personal satisfaction from being a manager of a team of individuals who are already accomplished soccer players. I'm more concerned with developing players and teaching soccer skills.

"There's no question this is a volatile issue in soccer. It's naturally very frustrating to teams like ours. But I think that when the players are on the field, they just play the game. They're not looking at each other and saying, 'What country do you come from?' That's the beauty of the game of soccer." ■



LACROSSE TOWN RIVALS

When Maryland and Johns Hopkins battle annually, a national title often hangs in the balance. This is the one they both hate to lose.

BY JOHN FEINSTEIN

COLLEGIATE sport has many well-known rivalries: Army-Navy; Notre Dame-Southern California; Duke-North Carolina; Harvard-Yale. But one less-famous rivalry stretches back more than 50 years, involved the Olympic Games, and in fact has played a major role in shaping an entire sport:

Maryland vs. Johns Hopkins. Not football. Not basketball. Lacrosse.

It is a game which inspires the same level of intensity among its followers that's often seen in football and basketball. When Maryland and Johns Hopkins, located

about 30 miles apart, get together to play lacrosse, it's anything but friendly.

The players don't like each other. The coaches don't like each other. The alumni don't like each other. Maryland-Johns Hopkins games draw crowds of 12,000 to 15,000, and the entire lacrosse world awaits the outcome.

"For as long as I can remember, the only team to beat has been Hopkins," Maryland coach Bud Beardmore says. "When I first got to school here, the team I heard about was Hopkins. Even in the 1960s, when Navy was better than both of us, the team we wanted to beat most was Hopkins. It's still true

today."

"It's always been Maryland," says Hopkins coach Henry Ciccarone, who played against Beardmore from 1960 to 1962 as an undergraduate. "We have some great rivalries with schools like Navy and Cornell. But Maryland is Maryland. We don't like losing to them, and they certainly don't like losing to us."

Lately, Ciccarone hasn't had to worry about losing to the Terrapins. Hopkins has emerged the winner the last six times the schools have met, including last May when the two played for the 1979 NCAA championship.

"We've lost to one team the last

For 50 years, Johns Hopkins and Maryland have dueled for supremacy in Baltimore's favorite sport.

three seasons," Beardmore says, his voice laced with disgust. "I'm sick of it. I'm sick of second-place trophies. Look at them," he says, gesturing. "We're filling the room with them."

Beardmore exaggerates. Maryland won national championships in 1973 and 1975, and for several years dominated the rivalry the same way Hopkins has dominated of late.

"It all goes in cycles," Ciccarone says. "They beat us pretty badly in 1975 and '76, my first two years as coach. They did some things after winning those games which really bothered us. They're not good winners. I'm glad we haven't lost to them since then."

Hopkins has not lost to anyone since early in 1978. It won the last two NCAA tournaments, beating Cornell in 1978 to end its 42-match winning streak and take the national title, and beating Maryland on the Terrapins' home field for the national championship last May.

"I know how Bud feels," Ciccarone says. "When we were losing to Maryland, a lot of alumni around here wanted to know why we couldn't beat them. I imagine he



Maryland won national championships in 1973 and 1975, but Hopkins has beaten Maryland six consecutive times, including the national championship contest last May.

gets a lot of the same thing when he isn't beating Hopkins."

Alumni from Maryland and Hopkins have been worrying about each school beating the other in lacrosse since the 1920s. Both schools played the game as early as 1912, but it wasn't until the '20s that they played on the varsity level.

If a single factor can be credited with heating up the rivalry, it is the Olympics. In 1928 and 1932, lacrosse was an Olympic sport. Rather than select an all-star team, the U.S. Olympic Committee asked the nation's top colleges to compete in a tournament to determine a representative for the U.S.

In both years, Maryland and Hopkins reached the finals of the eight-team tournament. Each time, Hopkins emerged victorious and went on to the Olympic Games. The rivalry has maintained its intensity without a break since then.

For Beardmore, Hopkins' recent domination is frustrating not just because he hates to lose, but because—although he tries to hide it—he believes the Blue Jays are playing with a stacked deck.

At Maryland, lacrosse runs a poor third to football and basketball in funding and interest. At Hopkins, lacrosse is the one and only. The school plays in Division III in every sport except lacrosse. Hopkins is the only school in the country that has homecoming at a lacrosse match, not a football game. Homewood Field consistently draws capacity crowds of 12,000 that pay to watch lacrosse. Football games, which are free, do not draw nearly as well.

During the past few seasons, Maryland has been forced to be content with continued domination of the Atlantic Coast Conference. The ACC is the nation's most competitive lacrosse conference. All five lacrosse teams—Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, North Carolina State, and Duke—have been in the nation's

Top 15 rankings at various times the last few seasons.

The improvement of ACC lacrosse in the 1970s must be attributed, at least in part, to Maryland. Virginia has played lacrosse since 1925 and at times has played it very well, winning national championships in 1952, 1970, and 1972. Duke, too, had lacrosse teams in the '20s and '30s.

But, as might be expected, it was a Hopkins graduate, Dr. Allen Voshell, who started the Virginia team back in 1925. And it was Beardmore who began the resurgence of Virginia lacrosse when he coached the Cavaliers in 1968 and 1969—upsetting Maryland the second year. The current Virginia coach, Ace Adams, is a Johns Hopkins graduate.

North Carolina and N.C. State are relative latecomers to the sport, having gotten involved only in the past two decades. A major impetus for their involvement was the Carmichael Cup, which the ACC schools compete for annually. The Cup goes to the school that accumulates the most points in the 13 varsity sports. The first-place school in a sport receives eight points, with scoring going down to one for the last-place finisher.

MARYLAND, Carolina, and State annually finished 1-2-3 in the Carmichael standings until recently, when Clemson joined the front-runners. But Carolina and State got tired of seeing Maryland walk off with first-place points in lacrosse each year, while they were not scoring at all.

First Carolina, then State, began putting money into their programs and actively recruiting players. Now both are traditionally in the Top 10, although still unable to catch Maryland.

"They can catch us though," Beardmore says. "They're spending the money now, and they can do it. We only beat State by one goal last

season, and we've just gotten by Carolina a couple of times. Virginia's beaten us before, and they can beat us again. We have to keep working if we're going to stay on top."

Maryland has won 19 of the 26 ACC championships, including the last four in a row. Duke won the first title in 1954 but has faded in recent years because it doesn't offer scholarships in nonrevenue sports the way Maryland, Carolina, and State do. Still, the Blue Devils defeat most of the nonconference teams they face.

The other stronghold for collegiate lacrosse is in the Northeast. The Ivy League schools (most notably Cornell), Army, and many of the smaller schools in upstate New York play the sport extremely well.

Lacrosse is perhaps more closely tied to geography than is any other sport. The importance of lacrosse to Johns Hopkins and Maryland stems from a simple fact: The birthplace of modern lacrosse in this country is Baltimore. Prep schools in Baltimore have been playing the sport since the turn of the century. It was only logical that Hopkins, located in the heart of the city, Maryland, 30 miles away, and later Navy would begin to play the game. (Why Baltimore youths picked up a game that was originally played more than 200 years ago by the Indians is less clear.) Lacrosse spread to Virginia and Duke early on, because both schools attracted Baltimore prep schoolers venturing farther from home.

Today two other areas are also fertile fields for high school lacrosse stars—Long Island and upstate New York. Schoolboy lacrosse on Long Island began to take shape in the early 1950s when Howdy Myers, a Virginia graduate who also attended Hopkins, migrated there and began coaching in high school. Many now believe that Long Island actually has passed Baltimore as the No. 1 recruiting area in the

country.

Close to 10,000 teenagers and preteens play lacrosse in the United States—and the vast majority are in those three places. Competition for the few outstanding players is keen.

"We recruit the same kids they (Hopkins) do, go to the same places, see the same players," Beardmore says. "It gets pretty intense sometimes for both of us."

Beardmore doubts that the situation will change anytime soon. "I'd like to say lacrosse is going to spread to other areas in the near future, but I don't know if that's too likely," he says. "The problem is, it takes money to field a lacrosse team. You need sticks and you need helmets, and that costs money. And in the South, you have to compete with things like baseball and track for attention in the spring. But the bottom line is still money."

On the college level, the bottom line is still Maryland-Hopkins. Even if the two schools ever fall from the summit, their annual game would still be a big one because the tradition goes back so far.

But it is unlikely that the two schools will ever relinquish their spots at or near the top of the sport because of their locations and their commitment to the sport. And, as Beardmore puts it, "Neither one of us could stand getting whipped by the other consistently. Believe me, I haven't enjoyed the last three years. I'm tired of being second."

The electricity of this rivalry cannot be understood until it has been experienced. Lacrosse is an extremely physical game and Maryland-Hopkins is always rough, always close, and almost always controversial. Last year, Hopkins won the regular-season match, 13-12, on a goal that ricocheted off two sticks, hit the net post, and caromed in with three seconds to play.

And when one examines the sport, the dominance of the two schools is apparent. Navy's coach is a Maryland man, as is Cornell's. Adams, now at Virginia, was instrumental in Army's and Penn's rises before he moved South. The list goes on.

"It isn't something you can really explain to someone who's never been involved," Ciccareone says. "We're to play hard against everyone. We get sky-high for Cornell, for Navy. But it isn't the same as Maryland. Maryland's special. It always has been. It always will be."

Or as Beardmore puts it: "I like to win against anyone I face, and I don't like to lose to anyone. But it goes a little further with Hopkins. There's nothing as bad as losing to Hopkins. And there's nothing better than beating them."

SPRING WRAP-UP

The Next Jenner?

John Crist has a very simple goal: to be the greatest athlete on earth.

Crist, a graduate assistant working with the N.C. State track team, wants to win the decathlon in the Summer Olympics in Moscow. Along with the gold medal usually goes the title of world's greatest athlete, at least for four years.

Some say it's the Olympics' most grueling event—10 feats of skill spread over two days. But Crist, who took up the decathlon in 1977 during his senior year at Alabama, figures he has a good chance. He had the second-best mark in the U.S. in 1979 with 8,149 points. That's also seventh in the world. His best event is the high jump, where he leaped 7¼". His worst is the shot put.



N.C. State graduate assistant John Crist is training for the Olympic decathlon.

"There's an awful lot to learn," says Crist. "It takes a lot of time and work. But I feel I have a realistic shot at the Olympics this year."

"I was on the Pan Am team but got hurt and didn't compete," he says. "I have an Achilles problem and it crops up about once a year. It just came back at a bad time."

He finished second in the national championships and has competed in Russia and Canada. "If I can duplicate what I did in the nationals, then I should make the Olympic team," he says. "After that, we'll see." □

Latest Links in a Wake Tradition

The alumni list reads like a Who's Who of professional golf: Arnold Palmer, Lanny Wadkins, Jim Simons, Eddie Pearce, Jay Haas, Curtis Strange, Bob Byman, Leonard Thompson. And after this year's NCAA championships, Wake Forest should send yet another star on to the pro tour.

Short Reports From Around The Conference on a Variety of Sports

BY THOMAS O'TOOLE

Gary Hallberg, playing out his last season of eligibility, is the NCAA champ and one of the top amateurs in the country. Nobody expects him to remain an amateur much longer.

It was no surprise that Hallberg chose Wake Forest after a rather active recruiting battle. The Deacons' golf tradition is about as rich as their current tour players. Wake's golf program began in 1933 and grew to national prominence when Arnold Palmer won back-to-back NCAA titles in 1949-50.

The program probably peaked in 1974-75 under Jesse Haddock, when the Deacs won consecutive team national championships. Haas, Strange, and Byman were all on those squads.

Wake's tradition has carried over to the women's program. With six scholarship players, the Deacs have built a team that competes among the nation's best.

"I'm not sure if the women's program is the reason we're successful or not," says coach Marjorie Crisp, a retired Wake physical-education teacher. "But we do get a lot of letters of inquiry because of the men's team. It certainly doesn't hurt recruiting."

Hallberg has surprised a lot of people by staying an amateur so long. Many top-flight college players pass up a year or two of

eligibility because the temptation of the pro tour is too great. But Hallberg vowed in his freshman year to remain at Wake Forest four seasons, and he's kept his promise.

A lot of Deacon opponents wish he hadn't. □

Some Like It Slow

When it comes to women's softball, North Carolina and N.C. State are slow—and they prefer it that way.

"Most collegiate softball is fast-pitch because there's a fast-pitch



Slow-pitch advocates say there is more action than in fast-pitch.

women's professional league," says Nora Lynn Finch, N.C. State's softball coach and coordinator of women's athletics.

But in North Carolina, she says, "Girls grow up playing slow-pitch

and that's what they do best. Since N.C. State is a state school, we feel we should meet the needs of our state students. There seems to be a bigger interest in slow-pitch, so that's what we have."

Also, Finch thinks slow-pitch is a better game. Fast-pitch usually boils down to a duel between pitchers, each of whom can whiz the ball to the plate faster than the eye can see. The action is minimal. "But with slow-pitch there's action with every batter, either a hit or someone has to make a play in the field," says Finch.

N.C. State and Carolina are the only ACC schools with slow-pitch teams. They usually play against other in-state schools. N.C. State has done well against its opponents; last year the Wolfpack was 26-9, their worst season in five years.

This year's squad has four old returning players to jell with 13 freshmen, but Finch says that's not as grim as it sounds. "We really had a good recruiting year," she says, "so we're pretty confident about this season." What's more, she'll have plenty of material for 1981, "when we'll host the first AIAW slow-pitch championships."

Curses! Foiled Again!

Two competitors are battling with foils in a fencing match between Clemson and Maryland. One dueler thrusters and a "touch" is registered. A point goes up on the Maryland side of the scoreboard, and the Maryland home crowd applauds. Coach Mike Dowhower, exasperated, turns around, looks at the crowd, and sighs. They just don't understand. In fencing, points are scored against you, not for you. A point on the Maryland side means the Terps are losing.

"We've had a big problem with the crowd mistakenly cheering," says Dowhower. "You fence for five touches, and when there are three touches against you, you lose."

Educating spectators in the finer points—like who's winning—is likely to be a long-term proposition. Even getting spectators at all is tough. "The crowds are pretty poor," says Dowhower.

That's a pity, because last year the ACC boasted more individual finalists in NCAA fencing competition than any other conference.

Fencing has been a conference sport for nine years. Carolina, under Ron Miller, the dean of conference coaches, won the first seven titles. Maryland was the champ in 1978 and Clemson won



Gary Hallberg will soon join a long list of Wake Forest alumni who have played pro golf.

SPRING SPORTS CHAMPIONSHIPS

SPORT	DATE	SITE
NCAA Championships		
Baseball	May 30-June 6	Craigleight U
Basketball	March 22, 24	Butler U—Indianapolis Market Square*
Fencing	March 13-15	Penn State U
Golf	May 28-31	Ohio State U
Gymnastics	April 3-5	U of Nebraska-Lincoln
Ice Hockey	March 27-29	Brown U—Providence Civic Center*
Lacrosse	May 31	Cornell U—Ithaca*
Rifery	April 4-5	East Tennessee State U
Skating	March 5-8	U of Vermont—Mansfield Ski Arena*
Swimming	March 27-29	Harvard U
Tennis	May 19-26	U of Georgia
Track, Indoor	March 14-15	U of Michigan-Detroit at Joe Lewis Arena*
Track, Outdoor	June 5-7	U of Texas
Volleyball	May 9-10	Ball State U
Wrestling	March 13-15	Oregon State U

*Denotes game played at site other than university.

IAIAW Championships

Basketball	March 21, 23	Central Michigan U
Golf	March 11-14	U of Arizona
Gymnastics	April 4-5	Louisiana State U
Skating	March 5-8	Middlebury College (Vt.)
Softball	May 22-25	U of Oklahoma
Swimming/Diving	March 19-22	U of Nevada-Las Vegas
Synchronized Swimming	March 27-29	U of Michigan
Tennis	June 11-14	Louisiana State U
Track, Indoor	March 7-8	U of Missouri
Track, Outdoor	May 21-24	U of Oregon

ACC Men's

Baseball	May 9-11	North Carolina State U
Golf	May 17-20	North Green Country Club, Rocky Mount, N.C.*
Tennis	April 18-20	Wake Forest U
Track	April 18-19	Duke U

*Denotes game played at site other than university.

IAIAW Region 1-B—Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Basketball	March 7-9	U of Maryland
Gymnastics	March 21-22	Penn State U
Ice Hockey	March 7-8	Providence College
Softball	May 9-11	U of Rhode Island
Tennis	May 12-16	Penn State U
Track, Outdoor	May 3-4	U of Pittsburgh

IAIAW Region 2—Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia

Basketball	March 7-8	U of South Carolina
Gymnastics	March 21-22	East Tennessee State U
Tennis	May 8-10	East Tennessee State U

IAIAW Region 3—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi

Basketball	Feb. 28-29	Delta State College
Gymnastics	March 21-22	U of Alabama
Tennis	May 8-10	U of Miami
Track, Outdoor	May 10	U of Alabama

Nearby Olympic Trials

Basketball, men's	May 18-23	Raleigh, North Carolina
Boxing	June 16-21	Atlanta, Georgia
Cycling finals, road	June 8	Trenton, Pennsylvania
Equestrian, dressage	May 17-18	Potomac, Maryland
Equestrian, dressage finals	May 24-25	Gladstone, New Jersey
Equestrian, three-way	May 10-11	Blue Ridge, Virginia
Rowing, skull	May 16-18	Camden, New Jersey
Rowing, sweeps	June 13-15	Camden, New Jersey
Rowing, women's double	May 17-19	Princeton, New Jersey
Rowing, women's single	May 3-5	Princeton, New Jersey
Weight-lifting	May 31-June 1	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

last year.

Most of the varsity fencers are walk-ons. Dowhower does limited recruiting on limited funds. He estimates that about half of his fencers have had no previous fencing experience.

"A fencer is usually not a great athlete," he says. "A fencer is usually an average kid who takes lessons and gets good. I think basketball players are the best to convert to fencers. But the Naval Academy took a sprinter a few years ago and made him into a national champ."

Many of the top fencing coaches in the United States are foreigners, which is understandable. "Fencing in the U.S. suffers from a stigma that it isn't an American sport—it's a European sport," says Dowhower. "Therefore people think they aren't supposed to do it. The only way for the sport to improve is for more people to play."

The lack of interest is by no means limited to the ACC. "I went to the nationals last year," says Dowhower, "and there seemed to be a good number of people around. But we had a parade of competitors—like they do in the Olympics—and after the coaches and fencers got on the floor, there was no one left in the stands." □

Big Net on A Small Investment

When Don Skakle took over the North Carolina tennis team in 1959, he had a budget of just \$1,600 to spend over four years. Skakle gave the school a lot for its money.

Building on Carolina's tradition and his own coaching skills, Skakle's teams won 18 conference titles in 21 years and garnered Top 20 rankings in 13 of the last 14 seasons.

"There's probably a lot of reasons we've been so successful," says Skakle. "I seem to have a knack for pulling them together. Even though tennis is an individual sport, we're close."

In the same vein, though, Skakle has unwittingly united the rest of the conference—against the Tar Heels. N.C. State won the league title last spring and tied Carolina the year before. The entire conference is strengthening. But Skakle welcomes the competition. "Used to be there were five or 10 really good players in each section of the country. Now there are 30 to 40 that you know are good and some more you never even heard of. There are enough good players to go around, and this is what is balancing out the conference."

But no matter how balanced the conference appears on paper, it's always tough to battle Carolina tradition. □

Maryland Has Wrestling Reversal

For 20 years, Maryland considered its ACC wrestling opponents a joke. Now other conference schools are having the last laugh.

Under the legendary Sully Krouse, Maryland won the first 19 ACC titles. It was easy.

But then the Terrapins, perhaps changing roles with the hare, began to sit back and rest on their laurels. Meanwhile, an uprising was brewing in the South, and Maryland was ambushed. The Terps have not won the title in five years.

"We could see it coming," says John McHugh, wrestling coach for the past two years and Krouse's assistant for nine. "The conference used to be a joke. We'd waltz through it every year. We had all the recruits from New Jersey and Pennsylvania. But all of a sudden, we began losing recruits to State, Carolina, and Clemson. Going South used to mean Maryland. But the last few years it's meant North Carolina."

But then the athletic department what they were doing went there. But they just laughed because we had won the title so many times."

"The administration isn't laughing any more. Carolina took its first title last year, with N.C. State and Clemson tying for second. Maryland finished last."

"We had a lot of injuries," says McHugh. "Knee surgery, shoulder surgery, an automobile accident. The thing in college wrestling is avoiding injuries. It's not an alibi. It's reality."

The major difference in Maryland in the past was depth. "We used to be two and three deep at each weight," says McHugh. "We'd have second stringers who could have won the conference."

Now Maryland is faced with rebuilding while the rest of the league gets tougher and tougher. "But we've got some promotions and some ideas we hope will help the program get back to the top," McHugh says.

"First, we'll move our matches from Cole Field House (12,000 seats) to a gymnasium with about 1,200 seats. The noise will be greater, and the fans will be closer to the mats so they can become more involved. We'll also have a pep band."

"We really want the fraternities involved. For the fraternity that has the most members present at a match, we'll donate a keg of beer. They should really go for that."

With promotions like that to go along with a few good wrestlers, Maryland may be the toast of the conference again. ■

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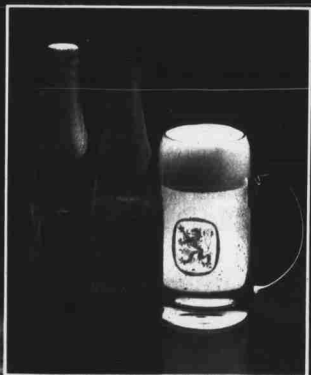


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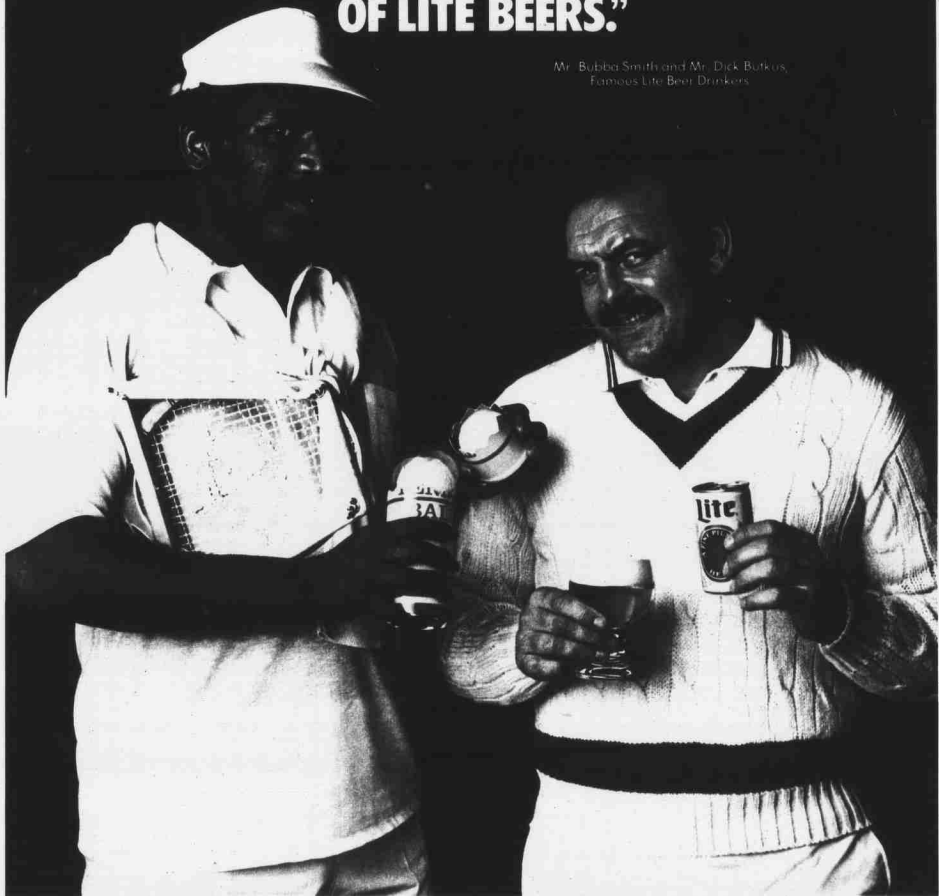


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A BALLPLAYER'S DILEMMA: MORE SCHOOL OR A MAJOR-LEAGUE TRIAL?

BY CHUCK BAUERLEIN

LIKE most pitchers, Ron Romanick doesn't like to second-guess himself. It's bad for his confidence. A pitcher can't be up there on the mound wishing he had thrown a curveball to the last batter instead of that fat fastball. He's got to work in the present tense, forget the past.

But every so often, a hot, Arizona handgrip day will get the best of Romanick. Perhaps a prof will toss a D in his face or the blonde in his sociology class will tell him she already has plans for Saturday night. Then he'll go home and wonder whether it was such a good idea to turn down \$50,000 and a ticket to the big leagues so he could go to college.

Last June, the Toronto Blue Jays picked Romanick in the third round of the annual baseball draft. He was one of several hundred young players selected by National and American League teams. Most of the players, like Romanick, were high school seniors. Junior-college players and juniors at four-year schools were also eligible.

In Romanick, the Blue Jays saw the long, lean look of a classic hardball hurler. His record at Newport High School in Bellevue, Washington, was less than sensational—nine wins and three losses. But his size—6'4" and 190 pounds—made Romanick a blue-chip prospect. Pro scouts intuitively felt that Romanick would develop into something special: a major-league pitcher.

Initially, the Blue Jays offered Romanick the equivalent of \$28,500, although much of that was conditional upon his development within their farm system. But

college coaches also saw Romanick's potential, and they offered him scholarships. The more Romanick leaned toward college, the more the Blue Jays offered him to sign as a professional. Their final offer was \$50,000, no strings attached.

"If money had been the only thing to consider, it would have been an easy decision; \$50,000 is a lot of money to turn down," says Romanick. "But money isn't everything. There were a lot of other things to consider. I really want to get an education before I try professional baseball. Most of the time I'm glad a thousand times over that I decided to play for Arizona State."

Each spring, hundreds of talented high school athletes face a dilemma like Romanick's. On the one hand is the lure of money in hand and, more important, what it represents—the dream of becoming a major-leaguer. On the other hand is college, offering some security in case the dream dissolves—which, in the majority of cases, is just what happens.

Football and basketball seldom present this dilemma to athletes. The professional leagues in both sports depend primarily on the seasoned college athlete.

To college, is a proving ground for the big time.

To professional baseball, college

is the competition.

"There's a real battle going on between pro teams and colleges for high school athletes," says Jack Pastore, director of scouting for the Philadelphia Phillies. "There shouldn't be any animosity between the colleges and pro teams, but sometimes there is. We view the colleges as our main competition."

And why can't baseball wait until the athletes are college graduates?

"Of all the professional sports, baseball is the hardest to learn," Pastore says. "The sooner a young player decides he wants to be a major-league ballplayer, the better his chances are of making it. It takes three years of very intense training before a boy is ready."

While this may be true, very few of the players drafted into professional baseball ever get close to a major-league diamond. Fewer than 10 percent last in the majors for four years—long enough to qualify for a pension, the ultimate meas-

ure of whether a player can call baseball his profession.

In light of the slim odds on making it to the majors, college offers an attractive alternative—not only an education, but also a way to continue honing baseball skills.

"Baseball is a most tenuous career," says University of Arizona coach Jerry Kindall, a former major-leaguer himself. "You can waste the most formative years of your young manhood messing around in the minor leagues for six or seven years."

"A young guy shouldn't think just four years ahead—he has to think 40 years ahead. He has to build a solid future for himself. If a boy doesn't have the grades to get into college, he should definitely sign a pro contract. But if he can handle the academics, I think he belongs in college."

The college coaches argue that a player still has a shot at the major leagues after three or four years of school (the pros can draft players after their third year). They think the quality of college ball and college coaching is at least the equivalent of what a player would receive in the lower tiers of the minor leagues.

Professional baseball, however, has always preferred to do its own teaching—to get players when they're young and most coachable.

"The whole baseball industry cringes when we lose a blue-chipper to the colleges," says Jim Fanning, vice-president and director of player development for the Montreal Expos. "Many times a bona fide prospect will not be as good in three years as he was in high school. Sometimes that happens because of less experienced

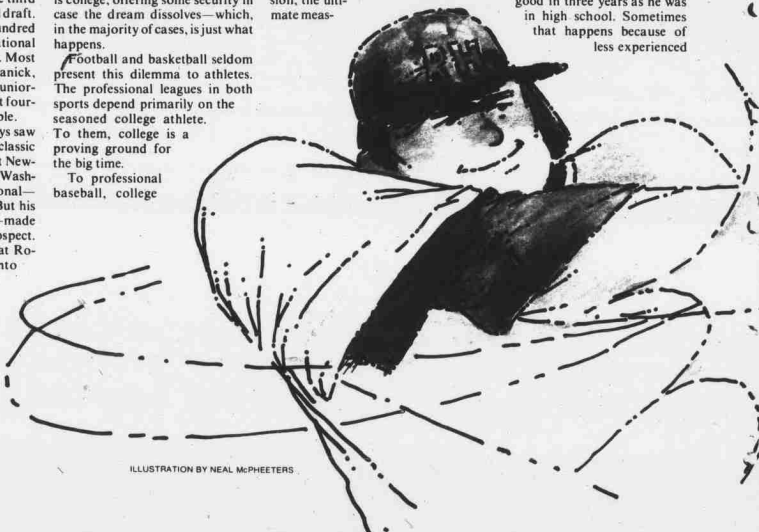


ILLUSTRATION BY NEAL MCPHEETERS

college coaches."

Fanning does add, though, that he has "better confidence in the colleges now than I did several years ago."

The coaches, naturally, think the blue-chipper who is less valuable after college is a rare exception. They have plenty of examples of players whose value to baseball was enhanced.

Former Arizona State slugger Bob Horner, for instance, was offered \$6,000 to sign a professional contract after high school. At the end of his junior year with the Sun Devils, the Atlanta Braves offered him a \$225,000 bonus. Horner played half a season, right out of college, and won Rookie of the Year honors in the National League.

"The way we look at it, a young man has the right to go to college," says Arizona State coach Jim Brock. "College ball is improving, and college life is a lot of fun. In the long run, it may be the best thing for a player to do. Professional baseball has to buy that right away."

Ron Romanick didn't think \$50,000 was enough money to make it worth his while to forfeit his right to college. He has no guarantee that professional baseball will offer him that much money the next time he's eligible to be drafted; it may be less, it may be more, or he may not get any offer. But he was willing to gamble.

One reason he was willing to gamble was the offer of a college scholarship. In some sense, the com-

petition between colleges and pro teams for the top players has developed into a bidding war—lucrative contracts versus generous financial aid.

Many pro scouts are rankled with college coaches, says Pastore, because they misrepresent their scholarships by putting a dollar value on them and equating them with bonus offers.

"There are a lot of college coaches who have no interest in a high school player until they notice he's on the June draft list," Pastore laments. "Then they'll go offer him a scholarship and tell him it's worth \$15,000 or \$20,000. But they don't tell the boy that the scholarship must be renewed every year, so he thinks he's getting a comparable offer. When a player signs a bonus with a pro team, it's his to keep, regardless of how well he develops."

THE college coaches, meanwhile, don't think they have enough scholarship money to compete effectively for top prospects. The National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) limits each four-year school to 13 full scholarships per season. Most college programs include 40 or more players, so many coaches split up the scholarships and spread them around to as many players as possible.

Rod Dedeaux, coach at the University of Southern California, is

one of the most vocal about the need for more scholarships. "A lot of my kids have to pay their own way through school," he says. "What are they gonna do, get a job and go to school and play baseball, too? It's just impossible to run a top-notch program on only 13 scholarships."

Dedeaux is one reason the NCAA established the 13-scholarship limit in the first place. The USC coach has collected 11 national baseball championships, including five in a row from 1970 to 1974. The NCAA felt the scholarship limit might spread talent around more evenly.

The pro clubs would be just as happy if there were no baseball scholarships to lure away their blue-chippers. Fanning suggests that colleges can help professional baseball most by taking marginal high school players (not the outstanding ones) and developing them into draftable players three (or four) years later.

Craig Lefferts, a left-handed pitcher for the University of Arizona Wildcats, is an example of what Fanning is talking about. Not only was Lefferts not drafted out of high school by the pros, he tried out for the Arizona team as a freshman and was cut from the squad by coach Kindall. He tried again as a sophomore and made the junior-varsity team. In his junior year, he was elevated to the varsity and led Wildcat pitchers in

wins with a 10-3 record. The Kansas city Royals drafted him in the seventh round.

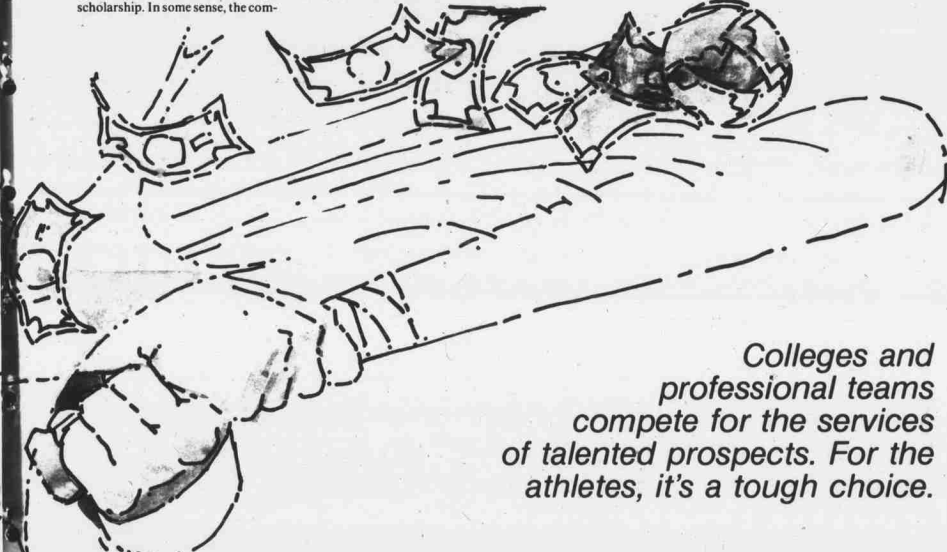
Lefferts decided to stay at Arizona. "I liked the Royals' farm system because they do a good job developing young players," Lefferts says. "But coach Kindall and my dad and I discussed their offer, and we decided the money wasn't quite right. I think I'll get a better offer next year if I have a good senior season. Besides, we have a legitimate shot at the NCAA title and I've always wanted to play on a champion, so this year could be a dream come true for me."

Professional baseball will continue to cringe for the immediate future. More and more players are deciding to go to college before taking their shot at the big leagues.

Lefferts' teammate Jeff Johnson, a brawny pitcher from East Los Angeles who turned down a sizable chunk of money to play for Arizona, sums up the reasons.

"The money was good," Johnson says, "but I can probably do better in a couple of years. The way I look at it, there are three treats here at Arizona—a school, a social life, and baseball. If I went into pro ball, I'd only get one treat—baseball." ■

Chuck Bauerlein, a diehard Phillies fan, is a staff writer on the Sports Bulletin.



Colleges and professional teams compete for the services of talented prospects. For the athletes, it's a tough choice.

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TERMS



Huddle



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Down and Out



Post-Game Wrap-Up

BY GLENN ROLLINS

JULIE Shea is one of the finest women runners in America. But don't look for her at the Summer Olympics. She probably won't be there.

Julie Shea, you see, is a distance runner. She likes to run marathons, the 10,000 meters, and on down to 5,000 and even 3,000 meters.

The Olympics has no event for women longer than 1,500 meters—less than a mile. "It's so sad, because I've wanted to run in the Olympics since I was little and watched them on TV, and got autographs at the international meets over in Durham," says the North Carolina State junior. "Now I feel like someone is stopping me."

Like many other women, she is confronting a baffling dilemma:

*If she chooses to compete in the 1,500-meter event, she'll have to change her training totally—shortening her strides and increasing her speed, breathing, and footfall. She'll also heighten her chances of injuring herself—as she did once before. Last spring she drilled in the 1,500, as preparation for the AAU nationals, and injured an Achilles tendon badly enough to keep her out of competitive running shoes for weeks.

And if she stays healthy, could she actually earn a place on the three-woman team in an event that is not her natural strong suit, against competitors who have been training in the 1,500 for years? "There are probably about a dozen girls in the country right now where I am now," she says. "And that's not counting the killers like Mary Decker, Julie Brown, and Francie Larrieu, the ones who've trained forever for 1,500."

"I don't know if it's worth it, going through all that and then maybe not making it. That would be the greatest disappointment. And I really don't know if I could handle getting injured again."

*She can wait until the 1984 Olympic Games. The hope is that by then, increasing pressure from several amateur organizations and the media, along with the impact of holding the Games in Los Angeles, might persuade the International Olympic Committee (IOC) to add longer events for women.

It's an iffy gamble. The all-male IOC has proven itself remarkably impervious to change.

*Even if Julie Shea's wildest dreams come true and she can compete in an Olympic marathon in 1984, will she have passed her prime at age 25?

"Possibly," says Jack Bachelier, her distance consultant at N.C. State. At the rate she's going, in fact, she may be burned out entirely.

Shea is obsessed. She runs often, and she runs hard. Twice daily, 70

JULIE SHEA CAN'T STOP RUNNING

By the time the Olympics has a women's marathon, the N.C. State junior may be "burned out."



Last year Shea won the AJAA cross-country championship and set a record in the 5,000 meters.

to 100 miles a week. And she always feels compelled to run at the head of the pack.

"Julie has never appreciated how much good an easy day can do in helping her come back all the harder the next day," says Bachelier, who trained for the 1972 Munich Olympic marathon with gold medal winner Frank Shorter. (Bachelier placed ninth at Munich.) "She can reach farther down than Shorter or anyone I've ever seen," he says, "but she wants all she can get as fast as she can get it."

Bachelier is concerned. He thinks that easing up on her training regimen would help Shea become an even better runner by 1984. "As good as Julie is, she hasn't neared her potential," he says. "She could be awesome in the marathon in Moscow. She'd be as strong a candidate as we (the U.S.) have in the 3,000, even more so in the 5,000. By 1984, she'll be what—just turned 25? And she'll still be peaking if she pays attention to what her body tells her." Her body, via her Achilles tendon and a chronically troublesome knee, is in Bachelier's opinion telling her to slow down—not to run every day, as fast as she can go.

"It's hard to second-guess someone who has competed so successfully," he says, "especially when one of the reasons she's been so good is that she's been so tough. But sooner or later, even being young, at that pace she's got to reach a point of diminishing returns. Anyone would. Jim Ryun did."

Shea does not agree. "Jack's

Continued from page 17
great for me," she says. "But I don't think that even he understands my competitiveness. I don't think anyone understands it like I do. He tells me to run back with the others once in a while. But why run if you're not going to do your best, try to improve?"

Shea has improved steadily since she first started running at the age of nine. She got started innocently enough; with an hour to kill waiting for her father to finish classes at N.C. State's physical-education department, Julie and her siblings, Mary and John, would take off running. John, 24, became an international-class junior swimmer and a military world games pentathlon competitor; he is currently a freshman at State on a fencing scholarship. Julie and Mary never stopped running. Mary has turned in faster times in the 3,000 and 10,000 than her accomplished sister has, holding a national record and world juniors' mark in the 10,000 at 32:52.

Julie won her first competitive mile race in "cheap tennis shoes" with a time of 5:40. She set national

records in the mile almost every time she advanced to the next age group. As a high school junior, she made the U.S. junior team that toured Europe. The next year, she jumped to the national senior team and in Italy ran the 3,000 in 9:15.4, the fifth all-time best U.S. mark.

Given new worlds to conquer in college, she was named All-America in both cross-country and track by the Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women (AIAW) in her freshman and sophomore years. She was third in the AIAW national cross-country as a freshman, second as a sophomore. Last fall she won it. In international cross-country competition, she placed fourth in 1978 and eighth in 1979.

Last spring she had an outstanding season. Her 16:05.9 in the 5,000 meters set a new AIAW standard. She was second in the 3,000 meters. More significant, from January through May she clocked a personal best every time she competed.

Then came the injury.

All along, her knee had ached. Also, she had begun to feel a soreness in her Achilles tendon,

which she passed off as fatigue and didn't mention to Bachelor. In June, she shifted her training to prepare for the 1,500-meter race in the AAU nationals. While practicing a 220-yard dash, she felt a streak of pain through the tendon. She hobbled off the track.

It was late, and the squad had already departed. Shea walked the mile or so to her apartment. Doctors think she broke a blood vessel.

In characteristic fashion, she tried to run the next day. "Well," she says, with a guilty smile, "it wasn't exactly killing me, so..."

She stayed off it for about two weeks, only because she was told that she probably wouldn't be able to compete in the AAUs if she didn't. But it still hurt when she jogged. She competed anyway but had to drop out after about a mile of the 3,000. "I went because I thought I might be able to qualify for the Pan Am Games," she explains.

Judging by her first-place finish in the AIAW cross-country last fall, she has made a full recovery.

You might conclude that Julie Shea is willing to withstand this

kind of pain because she loves running and would rather do nothing else. You would be wrong. Shea and running have a love-hate relationship at best.

"I run because it just makes me feel good about me," she says. "I have every minute of a race, and it's hard to get up for one because you know the pain is going to be so great.

"But when the gun goes off, I go wild! It's fun to make it hurt, up to a point, to get through that and survive it." A total collapse at race's end has become a Shea trademark.

"When I'm out there running, though, pretty soon it gets to be like riding a bicycle, when you're not even aware you're pedaling. You reach a point where you're almost floating along, and you're so tired and hurting you feel a numbness to everything around you.

"Then, when I'm approaching the end and know I've won or run my best, I'm happy. Everything's right. Heaven's going to be just like that, and that feeling is just a little taste of heaven." ■

THE NEW KID THROWS THE ACC A CURVE



Mike Roberts's national ambitions are rocking the boat that Bill Wilhelm has piloted for years.

BY LARRY KEECH

BILL Wilhelm has paid his dues. After two decades of toil, the 51-year-old baseball coach has molded Clemson into the pre-eminent power in Atlantic Coast Conference baseball. Wilhelm is the dean of conference coaches and their acknowledged leader.

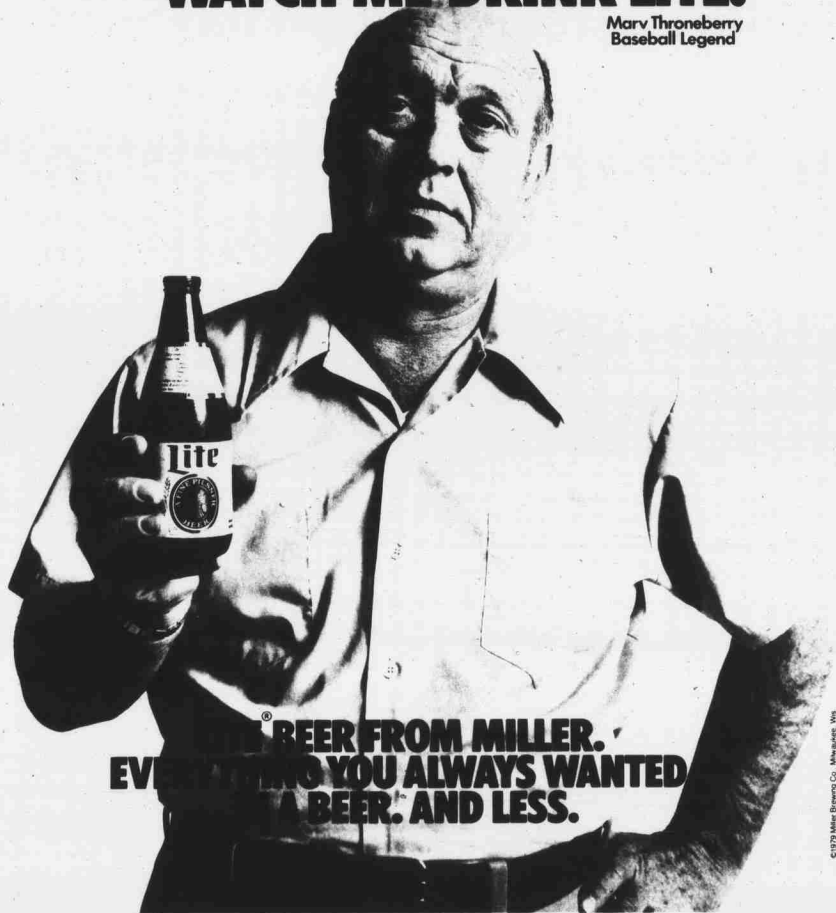
But Bill Wilhelm is under challenge. There's an ambitious young upstart over at North Carolina named Mike Roberts. Already blessed with the finest facilities and strongest financial backing in the ACC, Roberts, 29, has higher aspirations: He wants to build a baseball program that is nationally competitive.

At stake is domination of the ACC, and something more as well. Because baseball is a nonrevenue sport at most colleges, its coaches are relatively free of the "win or else" mandate that plagues their football and basketball counterparts. Most baseball coaches can field "competitive" or "respectable" teams and still enjoy long-term job security. It's a comfortable situation. But Mike Roberts is rocking the boat.

And nobody is more directly

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**"I believe we're capable of having a nationally competitive program here on a consistent year-in, year-out basis."
—Mike Roberts**

threatened by the boat-rocking than Bill Wilhelm, who's well entrenched at its helm. The battle lines have been drawn.

Probably because both Wilhelm and Roberts subscribe to the value of the "work ethic," a mutual respect exists between them. Otherwise, however, their relationship is affected by vastly different personal styles and philosophies, as well as the knowledge that they are competing for the same prize.

It is Wilhelm who betrays most of the friction between the two. Though he pays grudging respect to Roberts' enthusiasm, energy, coaching know-how, and recruiting zeal, "the Clemson coach adds: 'I don't particularly like Mike Roberts. He comes on awfully strong. He has an inflated ego and a capacity for saying the wrong thing at the wrong time.'"

The hard-bitten veteran compares Roberts to Bobby Richardson, the ex-New York Yankee second baseman who was Wilhelm's one-time archrival at the University of South Carolina. Roberts, like Richardson, is active in the Fellowship of Christian Athletes and frequently mentions his religious commitment.

"Mike's missionary zeal makes him a tough recruiter to compete against," Wilhelm says. "Parents like to be told their sons can become All-Americas and Christians in the same breath. But Mike is like Bobby in that he seems to expect to influence his players in that direction. He tries to impose his will on them when it comes to issues like cursing and drinking."

Wilhelm's own philosophy is different. "I subscribe to a low-key approach to coaching," he says. "I believe in playing down the coach's role. Once players and teams have mastered the fundamentals of the game, I prefer to undercoach rather

than overcoach."

Nor does Wilhelm share Roberts' designs on national prominence. "I never have aspired to anything more for Clemson baseball than a conference championship," he says. "Personally, I don't think it is realistic for us to compete for a No. 1 ranking or a national championship against the climatic and scheduling advantages the top baseball schools in California, Arizona, Texas, and Florida can bring to bear."

Then Wilhelm adds a footnote: "With the exuberance and support Mike has, he cannot help but succeed in making North Carolina a baseball power."

Though most of the other ACC coaches are a bit more guarded in their appraisals of Roberts, most seem to agree with Wilhelm. "He just rubs people the wrong way, says veteran coach Jack Jackson of Maryland. "Let's put it this way: There's nobody I'd rather beat than North Carolina."

Roberts seems puzzled by his colleagues' criticism and chooses not to retaliate in kind, at least not publicly. "My only concern is working hard to advance my program," says the North Carolina coach. "It's something that depends on how hard a coach can work. I don't know why there is a tendency for people to speak negatively about somebody who works hard."

"It's a tribute to North Carolina's athletic program that most of the teams on our schedule want to beat us more than anybody else they play. I like it because it forces our players to be prepared for every game in a 55-game schedule."

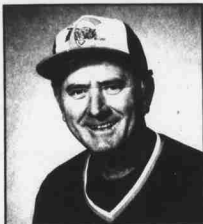
Roberts then reaffirms what he regards as his present mission. "God put me here for a reason," he says. "My philosophy focuses on the need for our program to provide a fine experience—both athletically and personally—for everybody involved in it. So far, it has been even more satisfying, gratifying, and fun than I thought it would be."

"I believe we're capable of having a nationally competitive program here on a consistent year-in, year-out basis. We're getting closer, but we're not there yet."

"Coach Wilhelm's program at Clemson still is the best one in the conference until somebody else produces the same kind of consistency," he says.

Roberts and Wilhelm had similar careers in professional baseball before turning to coaching. Each went to college on a baseball scholarship and each played minor-league ball for several seasons before realizing he wouldn't make it to the majors. But their careers, a generation apart, sprung from different backgrounds.

Wilhelm, who describes himself



**"I never have aspired to anything more for Clemson baseball than a conference championship."
—Bill Wilhelm**

as "a rather poor youngster," hung around the ballpark in China Grove, North Carolina, where the local Class D minor-league team played. He went to N.C. State on scholarship in 1949 but left after his freshman year to play for the St. Louis Cardinals' organization. The Korean War interrupted his career after one season. He returned after a two-year military hitch, but felt that he wasn't making enough progress and quit to resume his education.

At North Carolina, where he went to graduate school, he assisted longtime Carolina coach Walter Rabb. Rabb recommended Wilhelm for a coaching vacancy at Clemson in 1958.

CLEMSON had finished 6-12 the year before Wilhelm arrived. In his first two seasons, his teams won two ACC championships and posted records of 22-8 and 24-8. He now credits those titles to the self-actualized development of the players he inherited. When they left, Clemson assumed the role of ACC bridesmaid through most of the 1960s.

"My problem was that I didn't know how to recruit," Wilhelm recalls. "There just weren't enough quality prospects in our immediate area to sustain a championship program, and I had no idea how to stretch a recruiting budget by cultivating contacts in other areas."

By the time Wilhelm learned that lesson the hard way, Clemson's athletic department was able to provide more financial support and better facilities for baseball. Tapping the Middle Atlantic's metropolitan areas for top-notch prospects, Clemson became a consistent contender for ACC honors in the 1970s.

The Tigers have finished first in

the conference each season since 1973. Their record in the ACC post-season tournament, inaugurated that year, hasn't been as outstanding—only two wins in six tournaments, though Clemson entered each as the favorite. (The tournament, cancelled last year because of scheduling problems, will resume this season.)

Roberts, a son of a successful Kingsport, Tennessee, businessman, is a product of Little League and the succession of organized youth leagues that follow it. He won a baseball scholarship to Carolina in 1968 and was an All-ACC selection for three years under Rabb's coaching.

When he signed with the Kansas City Royals' organization after graduation in 1972, Roberts charted his progress toward the major leagues on a timetable. But even after earning all-star honors in two different Class A leagues, he didn't win a promotion to Class AA.

"I'm the type of person who doesn't mind asking where he stands," Roberts says. "So I asked the Kansas City people if they considered me a major-league prospect or just another minor-league player. They didn't encourage me, so I asked for my release."

He returned home, and after a brief stint in the family business, he accepted North Carolina's offer to become Rabb's assistant in 1975. In 1977, with Rabb on the brink of retirement after 30 years at Carolina, Roberts was named "coach-designate."

In 1978, his first season as head coach, Roberts effected a dramatic turnaround of the Tar Heels' fortunes. The team's record went from 18-17 to 38-17. The squad won the NCAA Southern Regional tournament title and went to the College World Series where it finished third.

Both Wilhelm and Roberts were mildly disappointed last season. Clemson finished 40-15 and first in the conference, but bowed to Miami in the South Atlantic Regional. North Carolina finished 33-16 overall and third in the ACC with a 7-5 mark.

Although other ACC teams—namely Wake Forest, Maryland, and Virginia—have teams that could challenge the two front-runners, the ACC coaches generally rate Clemson and Carolina as the teams to beat.

"It should be a tremendous battle. 'It all comes down to recruiting,'" says Duke coach Tom D'Armi. "It's going to take Mike some time to establish himself well enough to creep up on Bill. I know if I had to go to war with one or the other, I'd stick with the old man."

In college baseball, the old order seldom changes overnight. ■



SOCCER QUIETLY MAKES ITS MARK

The world's most popular sport has been making headway (if not headlines) at small colleges. The big schools are next.

BY TIM WENDEL

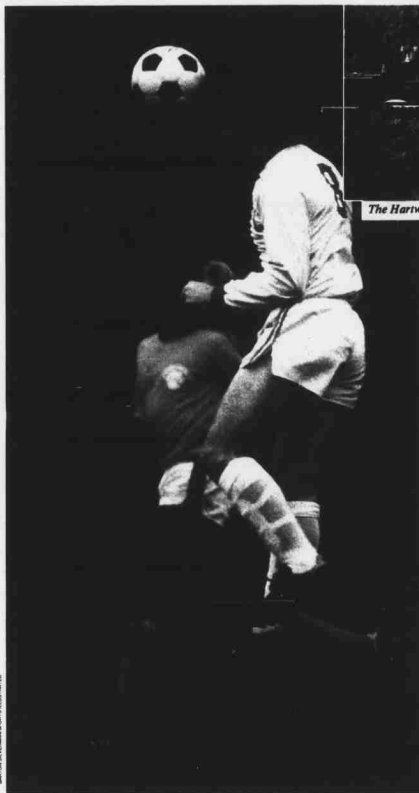
AT first glance, Oneonta, New York, looks like many other small cities. Surrounded by rolling hills, farms, and forests, the place is a Norman Rockwell painting come to life. It's a locale where the old folks talk about yesterday and their children leave for the big-city lights and the wonder of all-night television. But this city does have something that keeps people home.

Oneonta is Soccertown, U.S.A. It says so on the mayor's official stationery and on mail postmarked in Oneonta. Posters in store windows support the city's bid for the National Soccer Hall of Fame, a 50-acre complex which would house a museum, stadium, administrative offices, and training facilities. A walk behind the elementary schools is further proof that soccer is something special here. The playing fields are well groomed and lined, but there are soccer nets—not goal posts—at either end.

On a hill overlooking the city is Hartwick College. The school, which has an enrollment of fewer than 1,500 students, has produced 14 All-Americans and is the home of Jim Lennox, a leading proponent of the soccer revolution. After coaching Hartwick from fall to spring, Lennox tours the country each summer, conducting clinics on America's fastest-growing sport.

Many other small colleges are making commitments to intercollegiate soccer. Football, basketball, and baseball continue to receive the headlines, but outside the spotlight of publicity, soccer is sweeping the country at the grass roots. A quiet transformation in attitudes is taking place. Most adults may think of soccer as a game played by immigrants in shorts. But for America's young, the sport is becoming No. 1.

In head-to-head confrontations with football, soccer is scoring points. In California, the sport has grown by 75 percent on the youth level (18 years and younger) during the past four years. In Texas, only 500 kids played organized soccer a decade ago. Today, more than 135,000 take part. In the Atlanta suburbs, where football has always



The Hartwick campus engulfed in autumn foliage.

been king, approximately 30,000 young people are playing soccer, while only 9,000 are competing in youth football.

"I refer to soccer as the 'silent sport,'" Lennox says. "We still have not received vast amounts of media attention. In a sense, we are a generation away. These kids growing up now—this is their game.

To them soccer is not something played by foreigners, and as they grow up, what are they going to want to see and have their children play? Soccer."

Colleges like Adelphi, Alabama A&M, Cleveland State, San Francisco, and Hartwick cannot support a winning football team, but they are receiving recognition as power-

houses in soccer.

A major reason for soccer's popularity, particularly on the small-college level, is its low cost. Hartwick sold its football equipment to the Oneonta Indians, a semipro team, and in 1956 made soccer its fall sport. The Warriors' first season was less than outstanding, as the team played only five games and lost three. However, in the ensuing years, the school established a national reputation and did so without spending much money. In 1977, when Hartwick won the Division I national championship, the soccer budget was less than \$11,000. That's minuscule, compared to big-time football programs, which often spend more than \$1 million annually.

Soccer has been the financial answer for many Division II and III colleges that can no longer afford the expense of fielding a football team. A football team requires helmets, shoulder pads, pants, jerseys, practice sleds, and tackling dummies. A soccer team needs only shorts, shoes, and a ball.

Another reason for soccer's growth is that anyone can play it. A person does not have to be of exceptional height or weight to be a soccer star. Hartwick All-American Billy Gazonas was only 5'3" and 135 pounds. Pelé, the Brazilian superstar who introduced soccer to thousands as a member of the New York Cosmos, stands only 5'9" tall, and most North American Soccer League (NASL) professionals are no more than 6'1".

Soccer is also a safe game to play. In football, the emphasis is on running into someone else and knocking him down. At the begin-

ning of each play, immediately after the ball is snapped, there is a loud "whack" as the players collide with each other. The result is not only touchdowns but concussions, damaged knees, and broken bones. Soccer emphasizes fitness and speed, not contact, and more parents allow their children to play the game.

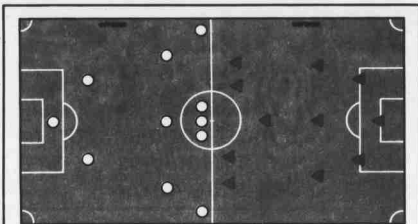
Across the country, these factors add up to more people playing soccer and more fans watching the game. At the college level, the sport is moving up from Divisions II and III to the larger Division I schools. In 1962, about 220 NCAA schools had intercollegiate soccer programs for men. Now, 480 colleges (163 of them in Division I) have teams, and more than 16,000 men participate. The game has even gained footholds at Indiana, Penn State, and Clemson, three schools with established football teams. Attendance at the Hoosiers' games has been so good that the administration wants soccer to be a revenue sport, like football and basketball, within five years. Jerry Yeagley, who developed Indiana soccer from the club to the varsity level, expects the growth to continue until the game is a major sport at most Division I schools.

Soccer has become a favorite with college women, too. In 1971, only three schools had a women's intercollegiate program; now 29 have teams. The major growth areas are in Texas, California, and the Northeast. The formation of the Ivy League and Texas Collegiate tournaments last fall marked the first attempt at a regional format and the beginnings of a women's national tourney.

Soccer appeals to women because it's the new game in town, and everyone is learning it together. "Women are not handicapped with this game," says Lynn Berling, editor-in-chief of *Soccer America* magazine. "They are starting at a level with nearly everybody else. In football or baseball, if a woman asks a question everyone just laughs at her. Not with this game. Soccer is an easy entrance into sports."

Despite this newfound popularity, soccer has had its growing pains. An adopted game, the sport has run into two problems which could only happen in the United States.

One is overzealous coaching. In American sports, the coach is typically active and his players are passive. The mental image created by the word "coach" is someone like Woody Hayes: a person with a whistle around his neck and a clipboard in his hand, yelling to his team and the referees from the



UNDERSTANDING SOCCER

Soccer is a game of continuous action that resembles a cross between basketball and hockey. A soccer team has 11 players who try to move the ball into their opponents' goal. The goalkeeper—who protects a net eight yards wide—is the only player who can touch the ball with his hands. All other players control the ball with their feet or heads, and commit a foul if they make contact with the ball with their arms or hands.

Fouls are also called for tripping, pushing, charging, or tripping an opponent. Any of these

actions results in a *direct free kick*, taken from the point where the foul occurred. The kicker can score a goal directly with this free kick.

Being offside is another type of foul. An attacking player is offside when he is ahead of the ball when it is passed to him and fewer than two opponents are between him and the goal.

The penalty for being offside is an *indirect free kick* against the offending team. In this case, the kicker cannot score a goal directly and must kick the ball to a teammate first.

sidelines.

Such an approach rarely works in soccer, a sport known for its stoic coaches and colorful players. A vocal mentor often interferes with the game. In the rest of the world, coaching from the sidelines

is not even permitted. However, when a parent directs a soccer team, he usually patterns himself after a typical American coach.

When players move on to college, they are again hampered by the American way. The NCAA allows unlimited substitution, which produces an endless stream of players in and out of the game—a phenomenon unheard of outside the college leagues. The unlimited substitution hinders the college soccer player trying to advance to the pros. The North American Soccer League, for example, allows only three substitutions a game, and once a player leaves a contest, he cannot return. Although more players are being drafted out of the American colleges for the NASL, most spend their time on the bench.

Teams that play with substitutes are not "playing real soccer," Lennox says. "It's a shame, because it's killing the kids that are coming out of college and going into the pros."

Hartwick has been more successful at placing players in the pros because it rarely substitutes. Thirteen former Warriors are currently on professional rosters in the NASL and the American Soccer League. In 1977, Hartwick won the title game with all 11 starters playing the entire match. The Warrior philosophy is to put the individual player first, and if that results in a

A Victory for American Soccer

Southern Illinois at Edwardsville defeated Clemson, 3-2, to become the 1979 NCAA Division II soccer champion. The SIUE Edwardsville squad had only American players in its starting lineup, and only two foreign players on the roster. The majority of Clemson's players were from Nigeria and Jamaica.

In the Division I consolation game, Penn State defeated Columbia, 2-1. Hartwick, making its 14th consecutive appearance in a post-season tournament, lost in the opening round.

Alabama A&M won the Division II crown with a 2-0 victory over Eastern Illinois. Seattle Pacific downed Southern Connecticut State, 1-0, to take third place.

In Division III, Babson defeated Glassboro State, 2-1, for the championship, and Washington (Missouri) University defeated Lock Haven State, 2-0, in the consolation game.

national championship, even better.

Uncharacteristic of most college teams, Hartwick establishes the game's rhythm and keeps possession of the ball through teamwork. The club would be unable to execute this way if it was constantly inserting new players.

Miami of Ohio is often called the cradle of football coaches, and Hartwick has a similar reputation in soccer. Al Miller, Warrior coach from 1967 to 1972, left Oneonta for the NASL and was named the league's Coach of the Year in 1973. His successor at Hartwick, Timo Liekoski, directed the Warriors to a third-place finish in the 1974 NCAA tournament before he moved on to the NASL and the 1979 Coach of the Year award. The latest in the Hartwick line is Lennox. He took the Warriors to the Division I title as they upset San Francisco, a club predominately made up of foreign players.

Even though the United States still has miles to go before its players catch up with the rest of the world, soccer continues to grow. In addition to making sense financially, the game is fun to watch and play.

There is something magical about a soccer ball. Last summer several coaches, including Lennox, watched Johann Cruyff at a youth clinic. Cruyff was the star of the 1974 Dutch national team, labeled "The Clockwork Orange," which defeated opponents with clever passing and imaginative plays. It became Lennox's model for how a soccer team should play, and weekday afternoons at 3 p.m. he takes his players up to their practice field on top of Hartwick hill and tries to fashion his version of that team.

Heading and kicking the ball into the air, Cruyff seemingly had the sphere on a string as he controlled it without using his hands. Up and down, back and forth, the ball went in an entrancing motion. Rapidly picking up speed, the ball and the player became one, like an artist and his craft. As Cruyff's act intensified, the coaches, usually a calm and collected group, began to point, laugh, and applaud, like kids watching a circus parade go by.

Someday the United States will produce a soccer player comparable to Johann Cruyff—a superstar who can score like a wizard, head like a lion, and kick like a mule. When that player comes along, the odds are he will have spent some time in a small city called Oneonta, New York. ■

Tim Wendel is an assistant editor on the Sports Bulletin.

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