

## SOURCE NOTES

On the following pages is a complete list of notes for *Game On: The All-American Race to Make Champions of Our Children*. The page numbers refer to the first edition (ESPN Books, May 2008), in which a truncated version of these notes appeared.

**Introduction**

- 16 **nearly all of the 100 sports and activities measured** The SGMA publishes annual reports estimating national participation levels across a variety of sports. Between 1987 and 2006, the SGMA derived its estimates from surveys conducted by New York-based American Sports Data, a key provider of sports participation information to a variety of companies in several industries. In 2007, SMGA partnered with a new company, Synovate, whose survey employed a different questionnaire type (online instead of mail-based) and methodology, and had a higher household response volume (60,169 compared with 14,076). In that report, Synovate suggested that between 2000 and 2006 there were total participation drops among children and adults in baseball, basketball, hockey, softball, wrestling, and gymnastics. But no estimates are provided prior to 2000 in any sport, and SGMA advises against comparing the Synovate numbers with the American Sports Data figures, which differ slightly in places while still showing the same overall pattern—that total participation is down in many sports. As a result, when discussing SGMA numbers in the book, I cite findings from the American Sports Data surveys except where noted, as those reports are the only ones that track participation levels going back to the 1980s. Mike May, SGMA spokesman, told me that using figures and conclusions from those reports would be appropriate in terms of understanding long-term, historical trends.
- 17 **participation levels in golf have been flat** The emergence of Tiger Woods pushed the number of people age 6 and older who played golf at least once during the year above the 30 million mark for the first time in 2000, but four years later it had fallen back to 25.7 million, according to the 2005 edition of the SGMA's "Sports Participation in America" report. That figure is a two percent drop from 1987. The 2007 SGMA report, using different methodology, estimated 2000 participation at 28 million and 28.7 million in 2006.
- 20 **Participation levels in team sports peak at age 11** "U.S. Trends in Team Sports," SGMA, 2005, p. 5. At age 11, 72.6 percent of all kids participate in some form of team sports, by age 16 it has tapered off to 56 percent, and it drops to 42.9 percent at 18.

**Age 1**

- 30 **players who have lasted as long as five years in the league** According to the NFL Players Association, 1,928 players were under contract with NFL teams on opening day of the 2005 season. Of those, about one-third had reached their fifth year in the league. Here is how those players break down in terms of their pro football longevity:

Years pro	No. players	Years pro	No. players	Years pro	No. players
20	2	12	29	6	137
18	3	11	28	5	151
17	1	10	48	4	206
16	2	9	68	3	256
15	5	8	66	2	363
14	11	7	101	1	427
13	24				

- 32 **the odds of a child's eventually making a living as an athlete** Author's estimate based on data supplied or distributed by the Census Bureau, the National Federation of High School Associations, the NCAA, and other college sports associations and professional leagues. About 4 million children are born annually, according to the Census Bureau. The National Federation of High School Associations reports that about 53 percent of students play high school sports (7 million total, in all classes), though the actual rate is likely below 50 percent because the annual NFHSA survey counts a multiple-sport athlete as multiple participants. College participation figures are based on estimates of entering freshman: The NCAA estimates that 100,000 of the 384,742 roster spots in 2004-2005 went to freshmen; a spokeswoman for the NAIA places roughly 15,000 of its 45,000 athletes in that category; and the National Junior College Association of America estimates that 28,000 of its 46,800 athletes are first-year students. In sum, about 142,000 freshmen played college sports in 2004-05. Data on players drafted annually is drawn from NCAA calculations (available at [www.ncaa.org/research/prob\\_of\\_competing/](http://www.ncaa.org/research/prob_of_competing/)) and an MLB.com report on the 2005 draft (see [mlb.mlb.com/NASApp/mlb/news/article.jsp?ymd=20050607&content\\_id=1079512&vkey=draft2005&fext=.jsp](http://mlb.mlb.com/NASApp/mlb/news/article.jsp?ymd=20050607&content_id=1079512&vkey=draft2005&fext=.jsp)). Of the more than 1,900 players drafted each year into the major professional leagues, about 1,500 are taken in the Major League Baseball draft, which lasts 50 rounds; in any year, only about 100 new personnel are added to the rosters of big league clubs, according to the MLB Players Association. Figures regarding Americans who reach the highest levels of U.S.-based professional sports are estimates, and account for the fact that an increasing number of athletic jobs—most distinctly in the NBA, NHL, and top-level golf tours—are taken by foreigners. Not included in this estimate are jobs Americans hold in lower-profile, often lower-salary leagues based in other countries.
- 34 **30 children of alums were on rosters** "Family Ties Becoming Plentiful in MLB," by Jorge L. Ortiz, *USA Today*, July 19, 2006. There were also 10 MLB brother combinations.
- 36 **studies of twins separated at birth** See "Inheritance of Physical Fitness in 10-Year-Old Twins and Their Parents," by Hermine H.M. Maes and co-authors, as published in *Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise*, a journal of the American College of Sports Medicine, December 1996.
- 38 **only 10 or so players each year are less than six feet tall** The percentage of 20-year-old men taller than 6-3 is taken from Centers for Disease Control growth charts from 2000, as reported in the 2004 second edition of *Growth, Maturation, and Physical Activity*, by Robert M. Malina, Claude Bouchard, and Oded Bar-Or. The height of NBA players is taken from a league-wide survey during the 2004-05 season, when 10 players were less than six feet tall. Survey results available at: [www.nba.com/news/survey\\_height\\_2004.html](http://www.nba.com/news/survey_height_2004.html).
- 40 **clumsily delivered, undoubtedly racist comments** In January 1988, a TV crew caught up with Jimmy the Greek at a bar in Washington, D.C. He was in town to scout the Washington Redskins, whose quarterback Doug Williams was an African-American pioneer. Snyder, who appeared to be slightly drunk, said, "The black is a better athlete because he's been bred to be that way ... During slave trading, the slave owner would breed his big woman so that he would have a big black kid, see. That's where it all started." He suggested that blacks could "jump higher and run faster" because of their "high thighs and big size." Snyder lost his job over his comments, as Campanis had a year earlier when he told Ted Koppel on *Nightline* that blacks "may not have some of the necessities" to compete with whites as managers or general managers. Berkeley sociologist Harry Edwards told NBC's Tom Brokaw in 1989, "What really is being said in a kind of underhanded way is

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that blacks are closer to beasts and animals in terms of their genetic and physical and anatomical makeup than they are to the rest of humanity. And that's where the indignity comes in." An analysis of this controversy and the question of genetics and black athletes can be found in "Taboo: Why Black Athletes Dominate Sports and Why We're Afraid to Talk About It," by Brokaw's former producer Jon Entine, *PublicAffairs*, 2000.

- 41 **a 2001 study of U.S. Olympic champions** "The Development of Psychological Talent in U.S. Olympic Champions," a report funded by the U.S. Olympic Committee and authored by Dan Gould.
- 42 **former NBA stud Shawn Kemp** Kemp reportedly fathered between 8 and 12 children. One of the oldest, Shawn Kemp Jr., is now a highly-ranked high school basketball player in Georgia; he has played on the same AAU team as Glen Rice Jr., son of another NBA aristocrat.

## Age 2

- 46 ***the parent's desire to make the child's life better*** All italicized passages in this chapter are taken from *Training a Tiger*.
- 47 **"you must kill that person"** From a 2006 *60 Minutes* interview conducted by Ed Bradley with Tiger and Kultida Woods, who was talking about the killer instinct she imparted to her son. She added, "When it's over you can shake hands and be friends again."
- Human beings learn at an astonishing rate** "Test Subjects in Diapers," a *Scientific American Reports* article from June 2007, by Gisa Aschersleben, explored the cognitive development of infants. "Babies explore the world with all senses, and their brains process an abundance of experiences and stimuli," she wrote.
- 48 **They learned to read as early as possible** Description of Puritan methods is drawn from *Huck's Raft: A History of American Childhood*, by Steven Mintz (Belknap/Harvard University Press, 2004).
- 49 **the benefits of early, supervised learning in golf** Ericsson's essay on the hourly commitment required by elite athletes was published in *Optimising Performance in Golf*, Patrick R. Thomas, ed. (Australian Academic Press, 2001).
- 50 **the first black baseball player in ... the old Big 8 Conference** In an interview with *Golf Digest* from February 2004, Earl Woods shared a funny story that spoke to his baseball talent. "My first love was baseball," he said. "I was a catcher. When I was 12, Roy Campanella and Satchel Paige came through town on a barnstorming tour. They let me be the bat boy because my dad was the scorekeeper. While they were warming up, I asked Roy if I could catch Satchel. He handed me his mitt and said, 'Don't hurt yourself, boy.' I said, 'Don't worry. I've got a major-league arm.' Campanella giggled at that. I said, 'By the way, tell Satch that after he throws his last pitch, he'd better duck, because I'm gonna throw the ball right through his chest. Roy just shook his head. Satch's first pitch came in real easy. I threw it back harder than he threw it to me. Satch threw the next one harder. So did I. By the time he threw his last warm-up pitch, he was really bringing it. And when I caught it, I sprang out of my crouch and threw it right where Satchel's chest was. You better believe he got out of the way. The second baseman caught the ball ankle-high, on the right-hand side of the bag. Roy said, 'Boy, you really do have a major-league arm.' I did have a good arm. And I can say that I caught the great Satchel Paige."
- 55 **the transmission of nerve signals to the muscles** Much of the description of neural development is drawn from the second edition of *Growth, Maturation, and Physical*

*Activity*, by Robert Malina, Claude Bouchard, and Oded Bar-Or (Human Kinetics, 2004). Other sources include *Children & Sports Training: How Your Future Champions Should Exercise to Be Healthy, Fit, and Happy*, by Jozef Drabik (Stadion Publishing Co., 1996).

- 56 **[Jordan's] brain was just too old to acquire that skill** From *Why Michael Couldn't Hit and Other Tales of the Neurology of Sports*, by Harold L. Klawans (Avon Books, 1996).
- 57 **Some humans just have a special gift for imitation** A November 2006 *Scientific American* article, "Mirrors in the Mind," by Giacomo Rizzolatti, Leonardo Fogasi, and Vittorio Gallese, discusses the special class of brain cells that reflects the outside world. The work of the Italian researchers over two decades has focused on their discovery of what they call "mirror neurons," which become active when humans are attempting to imitate others' motor behavior. They did not specifically study the movements of athletes, so a lot is still to be learned in the application of this knowledge to sports. But, the authors write, "Sets of mirror neurons appear to encode templates for specific actions. This property may allow an individual not only to perform basic motor procedures without thinking about them but also to comprehend those acts when they are observed, without any need for explicit reasoning about them." In other words, the imitator does not need to think their way through the act; they just see it and then do it.

**balance, jumping ability, or spatial awareness** A listing and discussion of the physical attributes required to play specific sports can be found in *Sports Talent: How to Identify and Develop Outstanding Athletes*, by Jim Brown (Human Kinetics, 2001).

- 58 **first gaining proficiency on simpler maneuvers** Support for the green-to-tee method can be found in *Total Golf: A Behavioral Approach to Lowering Your Score and Getting More Out of Your Game*, by Thomas C. Simek and Richard M. O'Brien (Doubleday, 1981). Tiger Woods is not mentioned in the book, since it was published when he was 5.
- 59 **Pablo Picasso ... painted an awful lot like a child** Analysis of Picasso's work is drawn from *Picasso*, by Jean Louis-Ferrier (Ffinest SA/Editions Pierre Terrail, Paris, 2001).
- 62 **the various corporations that pay him north of \$75 million** The annual endorsement income for Tiger Woods is for 2005, as reported by *Golf Digest* writer Ron Sirak in February 2006. The magazine estimated that Woods made a total of \$482 million in endorsements to that point in his career and another \$66 million in tournament winnings. It predicted that Woods' total income from golf would surpass \$1 billion by 2010.

### Age 3

- 69 **Nathan, a bespectacled boy in a Red Sox sweatshirt** Mark and Nathan's last name has been changed by the author due to information included about sexual offenders living near their home.
- 70 **a close friend who has been arrested in the past year** From the "Governor's Prevention Initiative for Youth Survey 2000," a report issued by the Governor's Prevention Partnership, a public-private initiative dedicated to the health and safety of children in Connecticut.
- 71 **function of the endocrine and immune systems** Health benefits of physical activity drawn from Healthy Youth!, a website sponsored by the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion ([www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/](http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/)), and "Physical Activity and Health, a Report of the Surgeon General," 1996.

**Health and wealth are in cahoots** The conclusions in this paragraph are drawn from multiple sources, including the Surgeon General's "Physical Activity and Health"; an American College of Sports Medicine news release summarizing the results of a December

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2004 study published in the ACSM's journal, *Medicine & Science in Sports & Exercise*; the article "How to Make a Million," from *Smart Money's* March 2006 issue; and *The New York Times's* "Life at the Top in America Isn't Just Better, It's Longer," by Janny Scott, May 16, 2005.

- 71 **nerve synapses, blood vessels, and, ultimately, the size of the brain** Drawn from a study published in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, "Learning Causes Synaptogenesis, Whereas Motor Activity Causes Angiogenesis, in Cerebellar Cortex of Adult Rats," by J.E. Black, et al., 1990.

**athletes are more likely than nonathletes to attend college** From Deven Carlson et al., "What Is the Status of High School Athletes Eight Years After Their Senior Year?" a 2005 report by the National Center for Education Statistics. Researchers found that high school athletes were more likely than non-athletes to get college degrees, draw higher salaries, and exercise more often. The authors note, however, that: "Certain students who are highly motivated may be more likely to participate in athletics compared to students who have low motivation," the authors write. "A highly motivated person is also more likely to succeed in the labor market (e.g., to get a job and to advance within the job market). Therefore, it is important to account for these underlying differences between athletes and non-athletes." In other words, a person's drive to succeed may be more fundamental in determining an outcome than his or her athletic skill.

**95 percent of their highest-ranking executives** Various studies linking sports and academic or professional achievement can be found on the National Federation of High Schools website ([www.nfhs.org](http://www.nfhs.org)). However, James L. Shulman and William G. Bowen, who used raw data to analyze whether college athletes at Ivy League and other highly selective colleges were more likely than non-athletes to end up in leadership positions, concluded in their 2001 book *The Game of Life: College Sports and Educational Values* (Princeton University Press): "Athletes were no more likely than other students to become CEOs, to earn top salaries in professional fields like law and medicine (where earnings may serve as a proxy for leadership), or to be leaders in most civic activities." Male athletes did earn more money on average than non-athletes, due largely to the fact that they more frequently took jobs in the lucrative financial-services sector.

- 73 **unstructured play ... has declined by nearly 40 percent** S. Mintz, *Huck's Raft*, p. 347.
- 74 **one semester of P.E. and one semester of health** Interview with Leonard Corto, athletic director for the Consolidated School District of New Britain and district coordinator for physical education, athletics, health, and safety.

**those who attend a daily class has dropped to 33 percent** These figures come from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, which monitors behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of death, disability, and social problems among the young. The 33 percent number is for high school students in 2005.

**14 percent of schools reduced physical education time** From "From the Capital to the Classroom: Year 4 of the No Child Left Behind Act," a March 2006 survey of schools conducted by the Center on Education Policy.

- 75 **among those that received any of the roughly \$70 million** The SGMA's 2005 "State of the Industry" report lists the annual federal government support for the Carol M. White Physical Education for Progress (PEP) bill: \$5 million in 2001, \$50 million in 2002, \$60 million in 2003, \$69 million in 2004, and \$74 million in 2005. The program received \$67

million in 2006, bringing total PEP allocations to that point to \$325 million. The “fun fitness” initiative referenced is run by PE4Life, a grant recipient that works with schools.

- 75 **In New Britain, most kids of that age ... exercise less than two hours a week** From the “Governor’s Prevention for Youth Initiative Survey 2000.”

**the average preteen absorbs 7,600 food commercials a year** “Food for Thought: Television Food Advertising to Children in the United States,” a Kaiser Family Foundation report published March 2007. The average child ages 8 to 12 sees an average of 21 food ads a day (7,600 a year), while younger children see 12 a day and teenagers 17. None of those groups see public-service ads promoting fitness and nutrition more than once every two or three days. Shortly before the report was released, 10 of the top food companies announced an initiative that included a commitment to devote half all advertising to healthier foods or messages that encourage fitness or nutrition. Think Tony the Tiger shilling Frosted Flakes amid kids playing soccer and baseball. Food commercials are the second-most common type of commercial on sports shows (after entertainment/travel) with most being for fast food, alcohol, and soda.

- 78 **Body Mass Index** BMI is a measure of a person’s weight in relation to their height, specifically their weight in kilograms divided by the square of their height in meters. A BMI calculator can be found on the web at [www.nhlbhsupport.com/bmi/bmicalc.htm](http://www.nhlbhsupport.com/bmi/bmicalc.htm), a U.S. Department of Health and Human Services web page.

**conservative estimates based on self-reports** Karen Hunter, a spokesperson for the Centers for Disease Control, confirmed that the state-by-state data is drawn from phone interviews, in which adults are known to underestimate their weight. The CDC document, “Prevalence of Overweight and Obesity Among Adults: United States, 2003-2004,” draws its data from doctor’s examinations.

- 79 **more than nine million kids ... are considered obese** The federal government does not generally use the term “obese” when describing the health status of children. It prefers “overweight,” while many experts use the terms interchangeably. According to the CDC, the prevalence of overweight children ages 6 to 11 more than doubled in the past 20 years, going from 7 percent in 1980 to 18.8 in 2004. The rate among adolescents ages 12 to 19 more than tripled, increasing from 5 to 17 percent.

**none of those countries approach the obesity rate of the U.S.** A survey of developed countries titled “Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development Health Data 2006,” places the U.S. at the top of the list in obesity rates while noting that the U.S., Canada, Australia, and New Zealand were the only countries that submitted data based on health examinations rather than self-reported information.

**the average adult has added 25 pounds** From the CDC report, “Health, United States 2005.” Adult men and women are roughly an inch taller than they were in 1960-62, but also nearly 25 pounds heavier. The average weight of men age 20-74 increased from 166 pounds in 1960-62 to 191 pounds in 1999-2002 and the average weight of women increased from 140 to 164 pounds during the same period.

- 80 **restrictions on team membership in high school** “Youth Sports: An Overview,” by Martha Ewing and Vern Seefeldt, *President’s Council for Physical Fitness and Sports Research Digest*, 1997.

- 81 **15 percent of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) on health care** From the CDC report “Health, United States 2005.”

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- 81 **health care expenditures will reach \$4 trillion** "Health Spending Projections Through 2015: Changes on the Horizon," Christine Borger, et al., Health Affairs Web Exclusive, Feb. 22, 2006.
- 82 **fitness habits of a child's parents play a key role** From the American Academy of Pediatrics policy statement "Prevention of Pediatric Overweight and Obesity," August 2003.
- 83 **one-quarter of all basketball shoes sold** Interview with Matt Powell of SportsOneSource, a research firm that focuses on the athletic footwear industry.
- one quarter of the \$8 billion spent** "Sports Apparel & Athletic Footwear: Market Facts and Trends," 2005 edition, SGMA International.

## Age 4

- 84 **declared the headline in a *New York Times* magazine piece** "The Americans, Seriously," by Jere Longman, appeared in the June 2006 edition of *Play*, a *New York Times* magazine devoted to sports.
- 87 **Thierry Henry, now one of the world's top strikers** A good feature on Henry's hometown and childhood was published by the *London Telegraph* in June 2004, "Henry: Portrait of a Serial Thriller." Available online at: [www.smh.com.au/articles/2004/06/11/1086749896379.html](http://www.smh.com.au/articles/2004/06/11/1086749896379.html).
- 89 **One study of Portuguese prospects** "Height, Mass, and Skeletal Maturity of Elite Portuguese Soccer Players Aged 11-16 Years," Robert M. Malina et al., *Journal of Sports Sciences*, 2000.
- The pattern of skewed birth date distributions** "The Relative Age Effect in Soccer: A Match-Related Perspective," R. Vaeyens et al., *Journal of Sports Sciences*, July 2005.
- 92 **"We should be modeling our programs on that"** From "Wayne Gretzky-Style 'Field Sense' May Be Teachable," Jennifer Kahn, *Wired*, May 22, 2007.
- 94 **His exquisite feel for the ball** Details of Zidane's childhood are drawn from "ZZ Top," a profile in *The Observer*, by Andrew Hussey, April 4, 2004.
- 95 **Here's how Balyi describes the phases** From "Long-Term Athlete Development: Trainability in Childhood and Adolescence," by Istvan Balyi and Ann Hamilton. The article was based on a presentation given at the Scottish Strength and Conditioning Seminar in May 2003 and can be found in its entirety at: [www.sportdevelopment.org.uk/balyi20041.pdf](http://www.sportdevelopment.org.uk/balyi20041.pdf).
- 98 **to ... keep kids from committing to other sports** "Preschoolers Starting Sports Lessons," by Jeannine Stein, *Los Angeles Times*, June 5, 2007. AYSO executive director Rick Davis told Stein that he believes 4-year-olds have the mental and physical capability to begin to learn soccer skills. The AYSO's Under-Five program also has a page of rules and guidelines on its website for three-on-three games. Part of the decision to start kids that early, says Davis, came from parent demand, though business reasons also factored into the equation. "A number of other programs were reaching down to kids younger and younger with other activities, and we felt that we were not providing a similar soccer experience," he said. "If these kids go to basketball and have a wonderful time, they may never decide to give soccer a try."
- children do not fully develop these skills until 12** Jay Coakley, *Sports in Society: Issues and Controversies*, (McGraw-Hill, 2006).
- 99 **a paradigm-shifting, 70-page document** "Best Practices for Coaching Soccer in the United States," available at: [www.ussoccer.com](http://www.ussoccer.com).

- 100 **percolating in small pockets within the U.S. coaching community** Roby Stahl, for example, director of coaching for boys at the Ohio Elite Soccer Academy, summarized the Jacquet talks in documents distributed on his organization's website.

**top high school freshmen ... already tired of playing** In announcing the formation of the U.S. Soccer Development Academy in June 2007, the federation released a quote from Jim Barlow, head coach of the under-15 national boys' team: "It was never more clear to me that things in our youth soccer structure needed to change than at our first U-15 camp last summer when about half of the players, on the very first day of National Team camp, told their coaches that they were tired of soccer. Too many games, too many leagues, too many tournaments and camps, too much structured soccer had already taken its toll on this group of talented young players. I applaud U.S. Soccer for taking some bold steps to change directions and to make its top priority the players."

- 103 **more than doubled over the past two decades** Some of the information in this paragraph is drawn from "Soccer in the USA 2002-2003," published by the U.S. Soccer Foundation, and from a 2006 FIFA survey, "The Big Count." The survey found that the U.S. had 2.3 million registered male youth players, compared to Italy with 554,000, the Czech Republic with 205,000, and Ghana with less than 11,000. The U.S. also had 1.6 million registered girls, for a total of 3.9 million youth players. Brazil has a total of 1.3 million and France 1 million.

**most kids quit the game in ... their teenage years** "Insight 2006: U.S. Trends in Team Sports," a SGMA report. It shows that 29.8 percent of 6-year-olds play outdoor soccer, rising to 34.3 percent at age 9, then falling to 19.3 percent by age 13 and 7.4 percent by age 18.

#### Age 5

- 105 **a short neck, bony cheeks, and deep-set, blue eyes** Information on John F. "Jack" Welch and his years at General Electric is drawn from interviews and from secondary sources. Among the books consulted were Welch's 2001 autobiography, written with John A. Byrne, *Jack: Straight from the Gut* (Warner Business), and *Winning*, co-written with his second wife, Suzy Welch (HarperCollins, 2005). Other resources include Byrne's June 8, 1998, profile in *BusinessWeek*, "How Jack Runs GE."
- 108 **Youth sport is, like organized sports itself** D. Stanley Eitzen and George H. Sage, *Sociology of North American Sport*, (WCB/McGraw-Hill, 1997, sixth ed.).
- 109 **"men essential for the existence of a strong nation"** Andrew W. Miracle Jr. and C. Roger Rees, *Lessons of the Locker Room: The Myth of School Sports* (Prometheus, 1994), p. 30.
- 110 **a way to teach boys ... how to work together** J. Coakley, *Sports in Society*.
- the "Muscular Christianity" movement** Background on Muscular Christianity is drawn from several sources, including Miracle and Rees, *Lessons of the Locker Room*; Mintz, *Huck's Raft*; and *Infed, the Encyclopedia of Informal Education* ([www.infed.org](http://www.infed.org)).
- 111 **responsible for changing the curriculum of YMCAs** Miracle and Rees, *Lessons of the Locker Room*, pp. 46-47.
- an early advocate of eugenics** Thomas Winter, "Luther Halsey Gulick," from *Infed, the Encyclopedia of Informal Education*, 2004. Winter cites John Donald Gustav-Wrathall's *Take the Young Stranger by the Hand: Same-Sex Relations & the YMCA* (University of Chicago Press, 1998). Further information on Gulick's views on eugenics come from an interview with Gustav-Wrathall, who in his research never found any writing suggesting that Gulick advocated sterilization or other extreme measures.

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- 112 **the Playground Association of America he founded** Mintz, *Huck's Raft*, p. 179.
- "effectively control the play of a large number of children"** Luther Gulick, *A Philosophy of Play* (Charles Scribner's Sons, 1920), p. 12.
- the most ambitious effort ... in organized sports** "School League Formed," *The New York Times*, Nov. 25, 1903.
- 113 **did the Olympic numbers surpass those of the ... PSAL tournament** The 1896 Athens Olympics included 241 athletes from 14 countries, and the 1900 Olympics in Paris had 997 athletes from 24 countries. The 1904 Olympics, held a year after the PSAL was founded, included 645 athletes from 12 countries.
- a hearty endorsement of the PSAL** J. Thomas Jable, "The Public Schools Athletic League of New York City: Organized Athletics for City Schoolchildren, 1903-14," as reproduced and condensed in Chapter 12 of *The American Sporting Experience: A Historical Anthology of Sport in America*, by Steven A. Reiss (Leisure Press, 1984).
- to encourage the least talented children to participate** Jable, from *The American Sporting Experience*.
- 114 **Jack Berryman** Berryman also wrote on this topic in "The Rise of Boys' Sports in the United States, 1900 to 1970," a chapter in *Children and Youth in Sport: A Biopsychosocial Perspective*, edited by Frank L. Smoll and Ronald E. Smith (McGraw-Hill, 1996).
- school sports for children under 12 were eliminated** "Adult Participation in Youth Sports: A Developmental Perspective," S. Libman, *Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Clinics of North America, Volume on Sports Psychiatry*, 1998.
- 115 **when [children] are allowed to create their own games** Coakley, *Sports in Society: Issues and Controversies*, p. 132.
- 118 **how you played the Game** It's worth noting that Rice wrote about the superior value of how one plays the game six years after inking what is perhaps his most memorable passage: After Notre Dame's 13-7 victory over a tough Army team, he wrote of the team's running backs, "Outlined against a blue-gray October sky, the Four Horsemen rode again. In dramatic lore they are known as Famine, Pestilence, Destruction, and Death. These are only aliases. The real names are Stuhldreher, Miller, Crawly, and Layden." So while Rice would later make the case that the Almighty didn't only care about winning, he certainly put victory somewhere in the general vicinity of godliness.
- 121 **A 1958 article** "Promoting Health, Teamwork, and Sportsmanship: Little League Keeps Getting Bigger and Bigger," Dana Mozley, *The Sporting News*, August 20, 1958.
- 122 **success at the expense of an opponent** Martha Ewing and Vern Seefeldt, "Participation and Attrition Patterns in American Agency-Sponsored and Interscholastic Sports: An Executive Summary Final Report," published by the SGMA, 1989.
- 123 **"If competitive strategies are introduced too early"** "Life lessons and Then Some," Cal Ripken Jr., *Sporting Kid* magazine, Back to School issue, 2006.

**Age 6**

- 128 **the pot had passed \$1 billion** The totals on athletic scholarships were provided to the author by NCAA spokesman Erik Christiansen in a series of e-mails. Here's how much aid was distributed in Division I and II in selected years:

1992-93: \$377 million to 86,411 athletes (or \$4,362.87 per person)

1996-97: \$649 million to 97,789 athletes (\$6,636.74)

2000-01: \$1.05 billion to 111,436 athletes (\$9,422.45)

2003-04: \$1.4 billion to 123,000 athletes (\$11,382.11)

128  **payouts had reached \$1.5 billion** NCAA president Myles Brand, from a letter dated Nov. 13, 2006, to Rep. William Thomas, then-chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee. Brand wrote that colleges “provide \$1.5 billion annually in athletics scholarships to help pay the cost of education—including for many low-income students who would otherwise have to forego the college experience.”

129  **the maximum value of a typical scholarship** Estimate by author using data presented by the College Board in its 2006 publication *Trends in College Pricing*.

**the annual \$18,860 grant he was given** The value of an athletic scholarship for an in-state student at Ohio State for the 2006-07 academic year. An out-of-state scholarship had a \$30,760 value, according to Pete Hagan, OSU’s Associate Athletic Director for Finance.

**there are wholesale discounts involved** Much of this information is drawn from an interview with economist Andrew Schwarz, who has researched the NCAA’s finances and the athletic scholarship structure.

130  **The net cost of an athletic scholarship** Estimate made from university expenses as presented by the College Board in its 2006 publication, *Trends in College Pricing*. The costs are higher at some universities than at others. In 2006-07, Ohio State athletes on full scholarship who were living off campus received approximately \$6,057 for housing expenses and \$3,900 for food, according to Hagan.

**For football players it’s 45 hours a week** “Hours Needed for Football Shocks NCAA,” by Mike Knobler, *Atlanta Journal-Constitution*, Jan. 12, 2008.

**annual operating revenues for all NCAA divisions** From Brand’s letter to Rep. Thomas. He wrote that of the \$7.8 billion in total annual operative revenues for all NCAA divisions, \$4.2 billion is generated from “athletics sources such as ticket revenues, contributions, and the like. The remaining \$3.6 billion are funds allocated by the institution, state, or other governmental entities for the benefit of student-athletes.”

**only \$12 million of the \$109 million in revenues** 2006-07 figures submitted to the U.S. Department of Education as required by the Equity in Athletics Disclosure Act.

**four in 10 athletes ... play for free** Coakley, *Sports in Society*, p. 354.

**A full athletic scholarship at an elite private school** The value of a full athletic scholarship at Duke during 2006-07 was \$45,573 according to athletic department spokesman Art Chase.

131  **there are only 3,541 pros** The number of Italian club professional players (sixth most in the world) is drawn from FIFA’s “The Big Count.”

**3,700 freshmen each year will receive formal commitments** Author’s estimate based on the 2003-04 NCAA Gender Equity Report, which shows that the average Division I men’s soccer team gave out \$189,000 to 18 athletes and the average women’s team gave out \$212,000 to 20 athletes. There were 194 men’s teams and 294 women’s teams, so a total of 9,372 athletes received \$99 million dollars that year. To estimate the amount of scholarship money that went to freshmen alone, I divided those figures by four. The totals: \$24.8 million to 2,343 freshmen. At the Division II level, there are

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148 men's and 190 women's teams distributing an estimated \$6.9 million in athletic aid to 1,373 freshmen.

134 **discrimination is illegal on public grounds** *Play Ball: The Story of Little League Baseball*, Lance and Robin Van Auken, (Pennsylvania State University Press, 2001), pp. 145-154. It should be noted that Lance Van Auken is the senior media director for Little League Baseball, Inc.

135 **only 5,068 females under age 20 were registered** From "USA Hockey Female Registration Report, 1990-91 to 2004-05."

**By 2000, two out of five high school girls played sports** Calculated by the Women's Sports Foundation based on National Federation of State High School Associations and U.S. Department of Education statistics. For boys, the figure has remained constant at one in two since the signing of Title IX.

**was neither controversial nor discussed much in terms of its impact on sports** Coakley, *Sports in Society*, pp. 238-243.

**On the D1 level, there are now about 700 athletes on 34 teams** As of Dec. 2007, according to the NCAA sports sponsorship database, available at: [web1.ncaa.org/onlineDir/exec/sponsorship](http://web1.ncaa.org/onlineDir/exec/sponsorship). There were 5 more teams than in 2005, the basis for the figures for the college odds chart in Appendix B.

**Age 7**

138 **the square-faced girl tending the net today** Amanda Reilly's name and those of other members of her family are pseudonyms. Amanda's mother requested that I not use their real names in order to protect her children from possible adverse reaction to information about the family contained in this chapter. All other names in the chapter are unchanged.

145 **drawn from households with incomes of at least \$100,000** From "Sports Participation in America: Ice Hockey," a 2006 report published by the SGMA.

146 **only four percent of kids from disadvantaged backgrounds** From "Who Reports Participation in Varsity Intercollegiate Athletics and 4-Year Colleges?" a Dec. 1996 survey and report by the National Center for Educational Statistics.

**just under two-thirds of the athletes they recruited** William G. Bowen and Sarah A. Levin, *Reclaiming the Game: College Sports and Educational Values* (Princeton University Press, 2003), p. 70.

147 **devote 260 days a year to your team** Robert A. McCormick and Amy Christian McCormick, "The Myth of the Student-Athlete: The College Athlete as Employee," *Washington Law Review*, February 2006, p. 103. The authors, law professors at Michigan State, make the argument that scholarship athletes in revenue-generating sports at Division I institutions are not "student-athletes" as the NCAA asserts, but are, instead, "employees" under the National Labor Relations Act. As evidence, they use interviews with current and former athletes to depict their daily lives and conclude that their obligations to the university "far exceed" those of most university employees. According to one football athlete interviewed, his obligations spanned 330 days a year.

148 **cooperation and access were the cornerstones of its five precepts** Jable, from *The American Sporting Experience*, p. 232.

149 **girls ... in strenuous sports** From *Gaining Ground: A Progress Report on Women in Sports*, SGMA, 1998, as reported by the Women's Sports Foundation.

- 149 **They are less likely to get pregnant, smoke, or use illicit drugs** Information about the health benefits of women participating in sports is drawn from a variety of sources. According to the 2001 Women's Sports Foundation report, *Health Risks and the Teen Athlete*, teenage female athletes are less likely to be suicidal, use illicit drugs, or smoke, and more likely to have a positive body image than non-athletes. Research cited in *Women's Sports Foundation Report: Minorities in Sports* (1989) suggests that girls who participate in sports are more likely to experience academic success and graduate from high school than those who do not play sports. Studies sponsored by Miller Lite and the Melpomene Institute, a Minnesota-based nonprofit that addresses women's physical activity issues, show that females active in sports have greater confidence, self-esteem, and pride in their physical and social selves. Teenage female athletes are less than half as likely to get pregnant, more likely to report that they had never had sexual intercourse, and more likely to experience their first sexual intercourse later in adolescence than female non-athletes, according to *The Women's Sports Foundation Report: Sport and Teen Pregnancy* (1998).

**four out of five executive businesswomen** Of the women surveyed by MassMutual Financial and Oppenheimer Funds for "Game Face—From the Locker Room to the Boardroom: A Survey on Sports in the Lives of Women Business Executives," 82% reported playing sports growing up.

- 152 **no legal definition of amateurism** In an e-mail interview, Gary Roberts, Tulane law professor and the faculty athletics representative to the NCAA, said amateurism is "not a legally significant or defined term" under U.S. law. "The NCAA is free to define amateurism any way it chooses," writes Roberts, who served as president of the Sports Lawyers Association from 1995 to '97. "It could certainly allow students to sign endorsement deals or sign with an agent and still be an amateur. Indeed, it allows players to be a professional in one sport and still be an amateur for NCAA eligibility in another sport. At bottom, it is not even meaningful to talk about amateurism in any real sense—NCAA athletes are compensated with tuition, fees, room, board, and books. The issue should be characterized as simply an NCAA-eligibility issue."

**more than 8,000 ... athletes from foreign countries** From "1999-2000—2005-2006 NCAA Student-Athlete Race and Ethnicity Report," an NCAA publication. There were an estimated 8,018 "non-resident aliens" on Division I rosters, up from 3,589 in the 1999-2000 school year. In hockey, 23.3 percent of male players and 26.6 percent of female players are foreign—557 in all. By contrast, 29 males and 19 females are U.S. minorities.

**his 2004 NCAA Convention speech** This snippet was part of a broader plea for academic reform. "In the end," Brand said, "successful academic reform, at all divisional levels, requires presidential leadership. There are strong forces driving athletics programs toward better and better athletics performance. That is understandable and good: athletics is about winning. But it is essential that the response to these forces be made in a wider context of the mission of universities and colleges, which first and foremost are academic institutions."

- 154 **children from affluent backgrounds ... wouldn't receive a subsidy** Byers' opinions are drawn from *Unsportsmanlike Conduct* (University of Michigan Press, 1995). The NCAA laid out its objections to need-based aid for all athletes in a January 2006 report by the Student-Athlete Well-Being Sub-Committee of the Presidential Task Force on the Future of Division I Intercollegiate Athletes. The report read, "Four factors have emerged as the primary reasons for opposition: (1) a belief that merit as well as need should be considered in all scholarship programs; (2) concern that the latitude in judgment permitted at

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the institutional level in the packaging of need-based aid would result in differences in total amounts that would create recruiting advantages; (3) concern that rich institutions would create packages with more nonpayable grant aid than loans and work-study money thereby creating recruiting advantages; and (4) eliminating differences in institutional packaging would require an enormously expensive national financial aid administration program, the benefits of which would not exceed its cost."

- 155 **an annual subsidy of \$17.9 million** The NCAA budget for 2006-07 was \$564 million, \$389.8 million of which (69%) was allocated to Division I colleges and universities. Division II received \$24.7 million, with Division III getting \$17.9 million. The rest went to membership programs and services, administrative services, contingencies, and athlete welfare programs.
- 156 **there are fewer women ... playing basketball now** From the SGMA's "U.S. Trends in Team Sports." There were 11 million girls and women of all ages playing basketball in 1987, 12.9 million in 2000, and 10 million in 2005. Among both sexes, frequent players (those who play at least 52 times a year) have fallen from a peak of 10.2 million in 1993 to 7 million in 2005. The total number of players has dropped from its peak of 45 million in 1997 to 32 million. Since 1998, players who said basketball was their favorite sport dropped from 26 to 21 percent. The number of first-year-players has slowed most dramatically, from 6.5 million in the '90s to 3.7 million in 2005. Even so, due to the ease with which pickup games can be formed, basketball remains the favorite sports activity of Americans.

**Age 8**

- 159 **one count found 21 such groups in ... baseball alone** "A Lot to Play For," Brad Townsend, *Dallas Morning News*, July 24, 2005.
- 161 **Jumping ability ... continues to improve through age 19** "Age Changes in Motor Skills During Childhood and Adolescence," by Crystal Branta, John Haubenstricker, and Vern Seefeldt, published in *Exercise and Sport Sciences Reviews*, 1984, vol. 12, the Collamore Press.
- 162 **select players that AAU officials help identify as the best** The initiative is called NCAA First Team. According to the NCAA website, the program was created as a response to "some of the issues" associated with elite grassroots basketball. The free program is open to boys in eighth and ninth grades, who, if selected, receive information through their school from the NCAA about the "value of education and the proper role of athletics in the educational process." The stated goals are to help male basketball players "navigate the collegiate recruiting process." Players are not selected solely on athletic ability, according to the NCAA. However, AAU President Bobby Dodd, who says the NCAA has asked his organization to identify top prospects, said in an interview that the NCAA is only interested in working with what he calls "young superstars" and that he thinks of the program as a scouting service. "The NCAA wants to know who the top seven eighth graders are because they want to put their people with them," he told me.
- 163 **one especially desirable 9-year-old** The young basketball player is Justin Jenifer of Baltimore's Bentalou Bombers, who was featured in a *Washington Post* article by Eli Saslow, "Is There Such a Thing as a Perfect 10?," July 4, 2006.
- 167 **He had bought it for the family of King** AAU President Bobby Dodd, in an e-mail interview, wrote that in 1999 he did buy the house in question, but that "I did not buy a house for Travis King. I did purchase a home that my granddaughters live in." Dodd, who does not have children, considers King's children to be family.

- 172 **there are just as many girls in the fold** "U.S. Trends in Team Sports," SGMA 2006 report, p. 9, as well as information provided to the author by AAU executive Ron Crawford.
- 173 **"focus on enjoyment rather than competition"** From "Active Healthy Living: Prevention of Childhood Obesity Through Increased Physical Activity," a May 2006 American Academy of Pediatrics policy statement. Under the section, "Age-Appropriate Recommendations for Physical Activity," the policy says of children ages 6 to 9, "Organized sports (soccer, baseball) may be initiated but they should have flexible rules and short instruction time, allow free time in practices, and focus on enjoyment rather than competition. These children have a limited ability to learn team strategy."
- 175 **only one received a payout** Klinkhammer says he was shown claim figures by the AAU's insurance broker, Jim Foy, at a risk-assessment seminar in the early 1990s. Foy declined to confirm or deny any figures he may have shown Klinkhammer but suggested that Klinkhammer's recall might not be accurate. "I like Dan," Foy said. "He does good job. But I can tell you that I sit there and explain insurance to people, and they don't understand." Foy declined to provide an average monetary payout on AAU claims but called the organization's policy the best in youth sports for coaches and athletes. "Insurance costs are far more than people think," he said. "Just because we don't pay a claim doesn't mean we don't spend a lot of money figuring out if we should pay a claim."
- The AAU terminated his contract in 2005** Dodd says the AAU ended its contract with MYSA because "we didn't want them using our mailing list to promote other events. Klinkhammer runs good program. I wouldn't say anything negative about him. But the AAU district wanted to take it over again instead of having it run by an outside group." Klinkhammer denies that he was using the AAU's mailing list to promote other events and says the AAU ended the relationship because it demanded that MYSA work exclusively with Dodd's organization.
- 176 **35 percent of all overnight stays that Americans make** "Youth Sports Have Sweet Smell of Money," by Lya Wodraska, *The Salt Lake Tribune*, October 23, 2005.
- his club received money over a longer period** The information on the crimes committed by Sweeney and his relationship with Dodd are drawn mostly from three sources: Dodd's interview with the author; a transcript of the minutes from a Feb. 16, 2005, AAU Executive Committee meeting in Orlando; and reporting by Alan Schmadtke of the *Orlando Sentinel*, including his Dec. 7, 2003, article, "Longtime AAU Relationship: Leader Dodd has Long History with Sweeney, Despite Latter's Misdeeds."
- 177 **"it could be perceived as something wrong"** From the minutes of the AAU Executive Committee meeting of Feb. 16, 2005.
- "We call that bad character"** Dodd, in an e-mail interview, responded: "I expressed to several people, after the fact, that if the situation of sponsorship from an association were to come up again that I would be a club member that would not recommend it. I do not recall discussing this with Dan at the time of my visit. Perhaps I did."
- 178 **Williams runs a summer league** The Boo Williams Summer League Ltd., based in the Hampton Roads area of Virginia, was given \$65,000 in cash and \$50,000 in noncash items by Nike in 2004, according to the league's federal tax filing. The organization sponsors 140 AAU and summer-league teams for kids between the ages of 10 and 19, with revenues of \$914,000 and expenses of \$845,000.
- "The AAU is lucky to have Nike as a sponsor"** Dodd claims that no other athletic apparel

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company has made an endorsement offer to the AAU national office since the 1980s when Nike first became an official sponsor. Citing contractual obligations, he declined to say precisely how much money his Memphis club receives from Nike.

- 179 **the amount was “insignificant”** Crawford said Gameday was selling the clothes to the AAU at cost and that his goal was never to make money from the arrangement. He adds that he has never taken a salary in 13 years as AAU treasurer.

**granting those tournaments to Dodd’s personal AAU club** Boo Williams says Dodd’s YOMCA club pays an annual fee to cohost the 8-and-under and 13-and-under national boys’ championships. Williams declined to say how much. He said no other groups have bid on the event, but that the committee would consider any bid. The tournament was first granted to Dodd’s club about a decade ago, when Ron Crawford was chair of the basketball committee. He said he generally preferred to keep national championship tournaments in one city, and that Dodd runs a good tournament, so it has stayed in Memphis. “Some people say the bid process is not fair,” Crawford said. “But I want those kids to have a great experience and that comes from experienced officials.” The tournament is co-hosted by the Southeastern Association of the AAU, also based in Tennessee. Its 2002 federal tax filing, the most recent made available on the website Guidestar.org, shows that the SEAAU received no tournament revenue but did get fees of \$97,070 for helping process AAU membership registrations.

- 180 **a tax filing signed and provided to me by Dodd** The document referred to is an AAU 990 form that covered the 12-month period leading up to Aug. 31, 2005.

#### Age 9

- 187 **“We need to change the culture”** The former NBA player and current youth sports gadfly, Bob Bigelow, agrees with McCormick’s analysis of the U.S. loss to Greece at the 2002 World Championships. “What you saw was a product of our basketball culture,” he says. “We’ve raised a generation of kids who run faster and jump higher than ever before. But the game still comes down to five people on a court, communicating and knowing how to play off each other. And the problem starts at the grassroots level where lots of kids just aren’t getting taught.”

**The Amateur Sports Act of 1978** Updated in 1998, it was renamed the Ted Stevens Olympic and Amateur Sports Act, to reflect, among other changes, the fact that amateurism is no longer a requirement for competing in most international sports.

- 192 **only the elite performers accorded a share of the spotlight** “Youth Sports in America: An Overview,” by Vern D. Seefeldt and Martha Ewing. The paper was a condensation of materials contained in a monograph, *The Role of Organized Sport in Education and Health of American Children and Youth*, commissioned by the Carnegie Corporation of New York in 1996.

**at least 25 percent of the USOC’s annual budget** Information on early 1990s funding of community sports groups comes from three sources: “On the Wrong Track: The Program Congress Created to Develop U.S. Olympic Athletes Is Failing,” by Joe Drape, *The Atlanta Journal-Constitution*, Oct. 3, 1995; “Congress to Hear Appeal for Grass-Roots Funding,” by Debbie Becker, *USA Today*, Oct. 18, 1995; and “Television Windfall to Fund USOC’s Grass-roots Effort,” by Joe Drape, *The Atlanta Journal-Constitution*, Dec. 16, 1995. According to Drape, the USOC had spent about \$1 million of its \$544 million in revenues since 1989 on direct grants for developing non-elite athletes. USOC officials used the criticism to request additional resources from Congress but were rebuffed. At the time, USOC executive director

Dick Schultz conceded, "If we concentrate only on our elite athletes, in the future we won't have any elite athletes to concentrate on."

192 **corporations shilling beer, fast food, and soda** Performance Research, a marketing firm that studies sports sponsorship, analyzed the visibility of Olympic sponsors and advertisers during the Atlanta Games. Their report is available at [www.performanceresearch.com/olympic-sponsorship-atlanta.htm](http://www.performanceresearch.com/olympic-sponsorship-atlanta.htm).

193 **a handful of figure skaters got \$580,000** "Can Team USA Hit Its Goal of 20 Medals in Salt Lake? It's Possible, Thanks to the Addition of Nontraditional Sports and More Funding for the Best Athletes," by Mark Zeigler, *The San Diego Union-Tribune*, Feb. 8, 2002.

**spending three times as much just on doping control** Federal tax filings show that the USOC had expenses of \$134 million in 2003. Coaches Development, a program responsible for "increasing the quality and status of coaching at all levels of sport in the United States," had expenses of \$626,463. Program Committees, which "helps to create a clearer pathway of athletic development for children at all levels," spent \$291,575.

194 **several of the USOC purposes specified in the Act** "Report of the United States Olympic Committee Governance and Ethics Task Force," issued June 20, 2003. Available at [www.usoc.org/GETFReport.pdf](http://www.usoc.org/GETFReport.pdf).

195 **a roadmap for anyone or any organization** "The Path to Excellence: A Comprehensive View of the Development of U.S. Olympians who competed from 1984-1998" can be found at [www.usolympicteam.com/excellence/Olympian\\_Report.pdf](http://www.usolympicteam.com/excellence/Olympian_Report.pdf). The 2003 follow-up, "Reflections on Success," is at [www.usolympicteam.com/ReflectionsonSuccess.pdf](http://www.usolympicteam.com/ReflectionsonSuccess.pdf).

196 **he soon would be given the reigns of the USOC** Scherr, then chief of sport performance for the USOC, was named interim CEO in 2003 after a shake-up related to an ethics scandal. His interim tag was removed in 2005 by the USOC's board of directors.

198 **With untrained coaches, the attrition rate was 26 percent** Drawn from a 1992 study by University of Washington professors Ron Smith and Frank Smoll. Youth coaches who underwent Coach Effectiveness Training (CET) to learn techniques for encouragement, skill instruction, and the avoiding of punishment were perceived better than coaches who did not. Coaches trained in "positive coaching" techniques were better liked by their athletes, and those children had more satisfaction with their teammates and their seasons. Athletes playing for CET-trained coaches also showed higher levels of motivation. Win-loss records didn't seem to impact athletes' perceptions of satisfaction with coach and season. A later study showed that players who played for positively-oriented coaches also experienced lower anxiety levels. A summary of this and related studies can be found in a paper by the Institute for the Study of Youth Sports at Michigan State University: viewable at [ed-web3.educ.msu.edu/ysi/project/CriticalIssuesYouthSports.pdf](http://ed-web3.educ.msu.edu/ysi/project/CriticalIssuesYouthSports.pdf).

199 **Very few of the nation's 2 to 4 million youth coaches** Estimate of the number of U.S. coaches is from the Positive Coaching Alliance. The percentage trained is drawn from "Out of Bounds," by Jeff Barker, *Baltimore Sun*, July 5, 2007.

**survey results presented to the American College of Sports Medicine** Robert Rohloff, a Milwaukee-based pediatrician, led an anonymous survey of 376 parents of youngsters ages 3 to 22 involved in organized sports, the majority in elementary and middle school. Children of respondents included 100 beginners, 135 recreational athletes, 81 high-school athletes, and 59 members of traveling or select teams. Results were released by the American College of Sports Medicine on June 1, 2006, and are available at: [www.acsm.org](http://www.acsm.org).

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**200 insurance premiums for the NBA stars ... in the Athens Olympics** The cost of insuring the NBA contracts of players was in “the mid-six figures,” according to USA Basketball spokesman Craig Miller. In all, the federation spent \$1.8 million on the senior men’s team, and \$1.3 million on the women’s team, according to its federal tax filings. Those costs covered transportation, housing on the Queen Mary, food, and miscellaneous expenses, Miller says. The \$3.1 million spent is 20 times the amount spent by the federation on the grassroots game; USA Basketball dropped \$128,000 in 2004 on the men’s and women’s youth development festivals, plus another \$15,000 on a youth skills clinic. For the year, the federation had revenues of \$6.2 million and total expenses of \$5.5 million.

**201 there is no such program** The National Association of Basketball Coaches, an affiliate of USA Basketball, does offer a Youth Coaching Membership but there is no educational component or test required. Just pay a \$29.95 annual fee, and you’re in. Craig Miller of USA Basketball says that, as constructed, the federation is a “competition body,” not one that focuses on coaches’ education or certification. He says discussions about requiring coaches’ education have not been well received by affiliates, due to “self-interest. None of them are going to say, ‘Hey, USA Basketball, take \$10 from our fees and create a program.’” Unlike soccer, swimming, and some other federations, USA Basketball does not receive a cut of youth memberships.

**The Seattle Times and the AAU ... found 38 felons** “Felons Found Coaching Amateur Youth Sports” by Christine Willmsen, *The Seattle Times*, March 7, 2004.

**“Who knows better if a person committed a felony”** Dodd estimated that between 400 and 1,200 coaches and volunteers are rejected for membership annually based on information they provide on their application forms, though one of the office assistants who manages the program placed the figure at closer to 250 to 300. According to Dodd another 50 to 100 have their memberships revoked after the fact for a violation, which could be anything from writing a bad check to a sex crime. He also notes that some local clubs, of their own volition, submit coaches to background criminal checks.

**202 Cross Over: The New Model of Youth Basketball Development** McCormick’s book was self-published in 2006 and received praise from such basketball writers as *Sports Illustrated’s* Alexander Wolff and TrueHoop.com’s Henry Abbott. McCormick has coached in Sweden and Ireland and has conducted clinics in Greece, Macedonia, China, and South Africa.

**204 the foundation for Kobe Bryant’s highly skilled game** Bryant, the preeminent American talent of his generation, is the child of Joe “Jellybean” Bryant. He was born on Aug. 23, 1978, when his father played for the 76ers; when Kobe was 6 he accompanied his father when he was signed by an Italian League team, where, according to an informative nba.com article ([www.nba.com/hannspree/](http://www.nba.com/hannspree/)), “The fundamentals drilled into the players were drilled into Bryant as well. He could be found shooting baskets at halftime or alongside them during practice, always watching his father and Italian League star Mike D’Antoni closely while emulating a budding NBA star known as M.J. from across the Atlantic Ocean. Europe’s love for soccer also rubbed off on Bryant. He played the sport regularly, developing his foot work. He learned to control his body’s momentum and to change direction at any moment. He learned to use his frame to protect the ball or defend his own goal. He learned how to space himself in relation to his teammates, while never forgetting where they were. When Bryant returned to Philadelphia in 1991, he focused solely on basketball, as soccer ‘wasn’t that big ...’ And if you watch [him play] closely enough, you’ll see the markings of his travels—from the soccer fields and basketball gyms of Italy to the playgrounds of Philadelphia.”

- 205 **The USOC's own survey of Olympians** "The Path to Excellence."
- 206 **"nice bureaucratic boondoggle"** The Ohio Congressman was John Seiberling and his Hawaiian colleague was the Democrat Cecil Heftel.

### Age 10

- 208 **Ten is the age at which the average future U.S. Olympian** Sports in which Olympians first found local competitive success at that age include ice hockey, gymnastics, alpine skiing, and figure skating. See "The Path to Excellence," p. 19.
- 210 **might be able to predict talent in sports** The 2003 landmark study that associated the performance of elite athletes with ACTN3 genotypes is available online at: [esvc001057.wic005u.server-web.com/archives/2/110.040/700/ACTN3%20Am%20J%20Hum%20Gen%2073\(3\).pdf](http://esvc001057.wic005u.server-web.com/archives/2/110.040/700/ACTN3%20Am%20J%20Hum%20Gen%2073(3).pdf). Genetic Technologies' interpretation of those results, and marketing material for its commercial test are available on the company website ([www.gtg.com.au/](http://www.gtg.com.au/)). The magazine *New Scientist* worked up an appealing graphical presentation of the results, viewable at: [www.newscientist.com/data/images/ns/cms/dn4092/dn4092-1\\_846.jpg](http://www.newscientist.com/data/images/ns/cms/dn4092/dn4092-1_846.jpg).

**serves as chief pathologist for seven Australian hospitals** As in the rest of the book, the present tense here describes the time at which the chapter was being reported, in this case Dec. 2004. In Aug. 2006, after moving from Melbourne to Brisbane, Venter resigned from Genetic Technologies to focus on his pathology job with the Mater Health Services. He's now also a professor at the school of medicine of the University of Queensland.

**have already associated 165 genes with physical activity** From "The Human Gene Map for Performance and Healthy-Related Fitness Phenotypes: 2005 Update," published by the American College of Sports Medicine.

- 212 **30 individual teams or athletes in all** "Aussies Rule the World," by Alex Murdoch, *The Courier-Mail*, Nov. 9, 2007.

**China asked to send 300 officials to Australia** According to an interview with current AIS director Peter Fricker, who at the time was head of sports science. The AIS responded by saying that it could not accommodate so many officials, Fricker said. A lesser partnership was struck. Since then, Fricker has announced that the AIS will only work with countries that share sports resources with Australia.

- 215 **Australian Sports Commission ... now receives \$205 million** Most of the financial figures regarding Australian government investment in sports are provided by Peter Logue, Australian Sports Commission spokesman. Like the USOC, Australia's Olympic Committee itself receives no government support. However, with the AIS driving research and elite athlete development and the ASC overseeing the nation's sports activity, the Olympic Committee plays a much less critical role in that country than does the USOC in the U.S.
- 216 **two hours of after-school sports** *The Medical Journal of Australia* published a survey of Australian adults ages 25-64, and found that, in 1999 and 2000, 19.3 percent of males and 22.2 percent of females were obese as defined by BMI standards. One way the government is addressing the problem is through a \$116 million program that pays for two hours of structured after-school sports. In addition, the 2006-07 federal budget allocated \$23.8 million for community sports and recreation facility upgrades and \$12 million for programs and services that encourage physical fitness among indigenous populations. Total amount spent on sports and recreation by the various levels of the Australian government was provided to me by Australian Sports Commission spokesman Peter Logue.

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- 216 **a few of them will shine on the world stage** Details about Australia's National Talent Search can be found at [www.ais.org.au/talent/index.asp](http://www.ais.org.au/talent/index.asp).
- 221 **Meet the next Ole Einar Bjørndalen** Bjørndalen is the most popular athlete in Norway and the dominant athlete the biathlon, having won five Olympic golds, three silvers, and one bronze during his career. He swept all four biathlon gold medals at the 2002 Salt Lake City Olympics.
- two thirds of Couch Potato Nation is overweight or obese** U.S. obesity data comes from the CDC, available online at [www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpa/obesity/](http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpa/obesity/). Results from the 1999-2002 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey indicate that an estimated 65 percent of adults are either overweight (10 to 30 pounds over a healthy weight) or obese (30 or more pounds over), up from 56 percent in 1994 and 47 percent in 1980. The percentage of those defined as obese has more than doubled since 1980 to 30 percent.
- after a decade of knocking skulls** The information about the gene APOE and harm suffered by boxers and pro football players is drawn from academic studies in 1997 and 2000 led by Dr. Barry Jordan of New York Hospital-Cornell University Medical College. Both are available online on PubMed, at [www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov).
- 223 **a moratorium on such testing while the ethical issues get sorted out** The ethical code on genetic research that the ASC submitted to the Australian government makes 23 recommendations. Among them: That no research should be done on children until they are out of primary school (roughly age 12), that it not be conducted purely for commercial purposes, and that data should be collected only with the consent of the participant. The AIS also noted that the genes that are known to define human physical performance are not the same genes that define race or ethnicity. Thus any research that sought a connection between the two would be discriminatory and illegal. The ASC code was forwarded to the World Anti-Doping Agency, which has no plans to act on the proposal, according to a spokesman. However, a WADA panel of scientists told sports organizations in December '05, "The use of genetic information to select for or discriminate against athletes should be strongly discouraged. This principle does not apply to legitimate medical screening or research." At the unruly intersection of opportunity and ethics, the panel essentially flashed a yellow light. As for the Australian government, the moratorium on genetic sports research remained in place at the end of 2007, but AIS officials were hopeful that it would be lifted with the election of a new prime minister. "We are looking at genetics as a way of improving athlete identification, not as some Frankensteinian way of creating super athletes—something we're very opposed to," Logue told the author in an e-mail.
- 224 **The AAU pays their expenses, keeping a small fee** Information on the President's Challenge was provided by Jeff McClaine, Associate Director of the program.
- 226 **fascinated with the mortal machinery of athletes** Information about Naismith comes from *Big Game, Small World*, by Alexander Wolff (Warner Books, 2002).
- 229 **the CTSA report card he unveils** "2005 Youth Sports National Report Card," by the Citizenship Through Sports Alliance ([www.sportsmanship.org/News/1105%20Report%20Card-Fgrade.pdf](http://www.sportsmanship.org/News/1105%20Report%20Card-Fgrade.pdf)).

**Age 11**

- 234 **the Orioles moved into ... Camden Yards with a sweetheart lease** During the term of the 30-year lease, the Orioles pay rent based on a complicated sharing arrangement taking into

account admissions, concessions, novelty, parking, advertising, and other revenues, according to the Maryland Stadium Authority. In addition, the Authority and the city share the 10 percent statewide admissions and amusement tax (8 percent goes to the Authority, 2 percent to the city). The city pays the Authority \$1 million annually for the length of the lease.

234 **worth more than twice what Angelos paid for it** *Forbes* valued the Orioles at \$395 million in its rankings of franchise values, "Business of Baseball," April 19, 2007.

236 **the hunt for national championships for little kids was taking hold** In contrast to funding for rec centers, city money has been made available since the 1980s for youth travel teams qualifying for regional and national tournaments through a contractual arrangement with the company that runs the municipal golf courses. The contract spins off about \$400,000 a year for travel teams in all sports, and it is doled out on a first-come, first-served basis.

**Corey Jones** Jones' name has been changed by the author to protect his identity due to the disclosure of his illegal drug activity.

239 **insisted that he learn to play every position** Background on Babe Ruth's childhood and his years at St. Mary's is drawn from: *Babe: The Legend Comes to Life*, Robert W. Creamer (Simon & Schuster, 1974); *Young Babe Ruth: His Early Life and Baseball Career, from the Memoirs of a Xaverian Brother*, Brother Gilbert (McFarland and Co. Publishers, 1999); and exhibits at the Babe Ruth Birthplace and Museum in Baltimore.

240 **A ball hit was a ball lost in the masses of boys** L. Gulick, *A Philosophy of Play*, p. 4.

242 **a 47-page analysis** "Baltimore's Camden Yards Ballparks," by Bruce W. Hamilton and Peter Kahn, Nov. 1996. Kahn was Hamilton's graduate assistant. The report is available at: [www.econ.jhu.edu/people/Hamilton/Camden.pdf](http://www.econ.jhu.edu/people/Hamilton/Camden.pdf).

**spun off \$7.6 million in local sales taxes** "The Impact of Oriole Park at Camden Yards on Maryland's Economy," a report compiled by Towson University on behalf of the Maryland Stadium Authority, April 2007. Available at: [www.mdstad.com/pdf/OriolePark.pdf](http://www.mdstad.com/pdf/OriolePark.pdf).

245 **they stayed with the foundation** Figures for the Orioles' support of local baseball were provided by club spokesperson Monica Pence. The Baltimore Orioles Foundation tax filings mentioned are for 2003 through 2005.

**the Ravens provided \$1 million in charity to local organizations** Figures on Ravens contributions were provided by community relations director Melanie LeGrande. The \$1 million in program services to the community figure is according to the 2005 tax filing of the Ravens All-Community Team Foundation.

**as much as the city of Baltimore spent** The city allotted \$12.1 million for all recreational services in 2006, according to the city's Recreation and Parks division fiscal budget. Items covered by that amount include the operation of recreation centers and playgrounds, all pools, specialized facilities for soccer and ice skating, programs for senior citizens and the handicapped, plus providing SAT training for students. Maintenance of all 6,500 acres of parkland, some of which includes playing fields, cost an additional \$9.9 million.

246 **at a cost of more than \$20 billion** Author's estimate of stadiums and arenas built, renovated, or approved since 1992, from an analysis of two sources: the Marquette University Law School Sports Facility Reports (available at [law.marquette.edu](http://law.marquette.edu)) and the League of Fans (see [www.leagueoffans.org/mlbstadiums1990.html](http://www.leagueoffans.org/mlbstadiums1990.html)).

**efforts ... to ban the practice have been rebuffed** "Stadiums Are Built on Federal Tax Break," by Peter Whoriskey, *Washington Post*, July 28, 2003.

## GAME ON

**247 the nation is now wildcatting for youth sports** The Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006, which allows expansion of off-shore oil and gas drilling in the eastern Gulf, sets aside 12.5 percent of royalty revenues for the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)—which has helped to create more than 40,000 athletic and playing fields, 12,000 hiking trails, 5,000 campgrounds, 10,000 swimming and boating facilities, and 600 hunting and nature areas in addition to hundreds of state parks in every state in the nation—beginning in 2016 potentially could deliver \$100 million a year, according to the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA). According to the NRPA, the LWCF has provided \$3.6 billion in matching funds to states, territories, and local communities since the program was created in 1964. The fund was first proposed by the Kennedy Administration in 1963 after a bipartisan commission recommended that the U.S. establish a national recreation policy to preserve, develop, and make accessible to all Americans the resources needed “for individual enjoyment and to assure the physical, cultural, and spiritual benefits of outdoor recreation.” The LWCF is authorized to receive up to \$900 million a year, but has never approached that limit, receiving a high of \$379 million in 1979 and an average of about \$100 million in more recent years. In 2006 and '07, the program received only \$30 million a year after the Bush Administration tried, but failed to kill it outright.

**The last check written to any city under the act was in 2003** Administered by the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior, the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery program was established in 1978, with an authorization of \$725 million to provide matching grants and technical assistance to economically distressed cities and counties. Since then, a total of approximately 1,500 grants totaling more than \$270 million have been paid. Baltimore has received \$4.6 million of that money.

**Baltimore gets some state assistance for its parks** The 2006 recreation and parks budget for Baltimore was \$29.1 million, of which \$172,775 came from the state and \$4.2 million came from a motor vehicle tax, according to the city budget. Nothing from federal sources.

**Only one in nine Baltimore children** About 20,000 of the city's 180,000 kids ages 18 and under are currently enrolled in programs run by the city parks and rec department, according to recreation director Portia Harris.

**248 no other ethnic group has lost more sports participants** From “United States High School Sophomores: A Twenty-Two Year Comparison, 1980–2002,” a September 2006 report by the National Center for Education Statistics. In 1980, 57.1 percent of African-American high school sophomores competed in sports. By 1990 that figure had fallen to 51.4 percent, and by 2002 it had dropped to 48.8. Among whites, the percentage remained relatively stable during that same period (from 54.4 to 53.8 percent). Hispanics and Asians also experienced a drop-off in participation rates, though not as steep as African-Americans. The other significant observation is that the participation rate of students at private schools has risen dramatically, while the trend at public schools has gone the other direction. The full report can be found at: [nces.ed.gov/pubs2006/2006327.pdf](http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2006/2006327.pdf).

**Age 12**

**258 dropped from 2.6 to 2.3 million over the past decade** Annual Little League participation figures are available at: [www.littleleague.org/about/aroundtheworld.asp](http://www.littleleague.org/about/aroundtheworld.asp).

**“the sport has never been more popular”** Quoted in the *Sports Illustrated* baseball preview dated April 3, 2006.

**down from a high of 575,000 in 1997** Little League spokesman Lance Van Auken suggests that one factor contributing to the drop-off has been that more leagues, he says, are

restricting the Majors division to 11- and 12- year-olds, forcing younger kids to play with other teams.

- 258 **the only entity in all of sports with a federal charter** Little League was granted a Congressional Charter of Federal Incorporation in 1964. The certificate charged Little League with duties that go beyond the teaching of baseball skills, “to help and voluntarily assist boys in developing qualities of citizenship, sportsmanship, and manhood.” Congress amended the law in 1974 to remove the gender-specific language after girls gained the right to play. The Charter requires that Little League submit to an annual audit, and provides added protection for Little League’s trademarks.
- 259 **according to annual surveys** “Sports Participation in America: Participation Trends in 103 Fitness, Sports, Outdoor, and Recreation Activities,” SGMA’s 2006 report and others from previous years.
- 260 **Kids play, then they become fans** Summarizing the research on the relationship between media-watching habits and the playing of sports, Tim Bungum, a University of Nevada–Las Vegas associate professor of epidemiology and biostatistics, told the author, “People who participate in sports become sports fans later in life.” He also said consumption of sports media is “generally considered to be a weak predictor” of physical activity.
- 264 **nothing requiring a kid to spend even one minute at his guardian’s home** Little League’s residency eligibility requirements can be found at: [http://www.littleleague.org/forms\\_pubs/RESIDENCEELIGIBILITYREQUIREMENTS.pdf](http://www.littleleague.org/forms_pubs/RESIDENCEELIGIBILITYREQUIREMENTS.pdf).
- 265 **“We can’t start asking how many nights he slept there”** Keener says the document submitted to Little League Baseball shows that custody of Vonn was transferred to Pativaine Scanlan after a Jan. 12, 2005, hearing in family court. The reasons for the transfer are not listed on the document. The attorney who submitted the paperwork on behalf of the Fe’aos, Craig Kugisaki, did not return phone calls, and Heather and Sese Fe’ao, Vonn’s parents, could not be reached. Layton Aliviado said that he didn’t know how to reach them either. Vonn did not return a phone message requesting an interview with his parents.
- the father of one boy killed a neighbor** “Man Accused of Killing Neighbor Over Little League Dispute,” by Chris Park, *The Morning Call* (Allentown, Pa.), June 1, 2007.
- 266 **Williamsport declared the pair eligible to compete** “Faulty Paperwork Caused Confusion,” Associated Press, Aug. 16, 2002.
- 269 **Reynolds, the color analyst** Harold Reynolds would later lose his job with ESPN due to an allegation of sexual harassment, stemming from an incident he claims was just a hug. He now works for MLB.com and sued ESPN over his dismissal. The suit was settled in Apr. 2008.
- 271 **he suggested that the tournament he created be abolished** The history of Stotz’s involvement with Little League, his battles with the board, and his eventual departure from the organization are drawn from several sources, including an interview with Karen Stotz Myers. Other sources include: *Play Ball! The Story of Little League Baseball*, by Lance and Robin Van Auken; and *Little League, Big Dreams: Inside the Hope, the Hype, and the Glory of the Greatest World Series Ever Played*, by Charles Euchner (Sourcebooks, 2006). Also helpful were print articles written by Jules Loh of the Associated Press in 1989 and Joe Mathews of the *Baltimore Sun* in 1997. Mathews noted that Stotz’s initial engagement with national sponsors came after he sought out the help of several large companies in providing kid-size baseball equipment. Spalding made the balls, Louisville Slugger the

## GAME ON

bats, and U.S. Rubber the first rubber spikes to replace the more dangerous metal variety. U.S. Rubber liked the publicity so much that it agreed to pay transportation and expenses for a Little League World Series. When that, too, proved successful, U.S. Rubber offered to bankroll a national governing body for Little League. In 1949, Stotz became Little League's \$8,000-a-year, full-time commissioner. But U.S. Rubber soon began complaining that Stotz wasn't expanding Little League quickly enough, which ultimately led to Stotz losing control of the organization he founded.

- 274 **outdrew everything ... on ESPN that August** The Apopka semifinal victory over the Bronx produced a 3.7 rating, the equivalent of 3.8 million households. That month, the highest rating that ESPN got for a program was an NFL game that reached 3.6 million homes. The championship game between Apopka and Japan, the first to dip into prime-time, pulled a 5.9 rating, or 6 million homes. The Series title game drew a 27.2 rating in the Orlando market. "If you look at the final quarter-hour, it was a 34.9 [rating] and a 48 share, which means that half the people who were watching TV in this market were watching this game," WFTV program director Jimmy Sanders told the *Orlando Sentinel*. "That was quite remarkable in this day and age of fragmented viewing."

**one Little League chapter just added webcasts of games** Houston's West University Little League installed cameras in 2005. They were the brainstorm of Mark LaMond, a board member and volunteer who owns a local Internet business. "In our community, we have a lot of traveling dads," he told the author in an interview.

**The co-founder? Gary Weinhouse** Weinhouse was the Chief Financial Officer of eteamz.com, which was acquired in December 2000 by Active.com. ESPN has since become a partner and investor in Active.com.

- 275 **teams ran out of quality pitchers** The injuries to Rancho Buena Vista players were reported by Charles Euchner in *Little League, Big Dreams*. Lewis fractured his elbow and injured his growth plate, while Royce Copeland, the No. 3 pitcher, had a light elbow fracture.
- 276 **the prevalence of breaking balls** "Bowa Says Little Leaguers Throw Too Many Pitches," Associated Press, Aug. 28, 2005. Frequency figures come from Joseph B. Chandler, senior orthopedic consultant for the Atlanta Braves, based on his observations of four games at the 1991 Little League World Series and 13 games at the 2001 Series. The data was reported by Mark Hyman in *The New York Times*, "Warnings for Children Are Clear, but Curveballs Are Rising, Not Sinking," Aug. 14, 2005.

**500 percent more likely to injure their elbows** The findings of Glenn Fleisig, research director of the American Sports Medicine Institute. He summarized his research on Little League's website in March 2006. Viewable at: [www.littleleague.org/askll/06marsession.asp](http://www.littleleague.org/askll/06marsession.asp).

**Ten of the 12 Rancho Buena Vista boys** "Too Much, Too Soon," by Mark Zeigler and Ed Graney, Copley News Service, Aug. 26, 2005.

**quietly backed down two years later on the advice of lawyers** Little League's "dual participation" rule was challenged by the American Softball Association in March 1992 over a teen who wanted to play on two teams at the same time, according to LLB president Steve Keener. The case was resolved out of court in February 1994.

- 277 **Johan Santana didn't pitch until his midteens** "Twins Johan Santana: Thriving in His Role as Starter," by Mel Antonen, *Baseball Digest*, Nov. 2004.
- 280 **Don Turley, manager of the Spring team, would say to a reporter** From Zeigler and Graney, "Too Much, Too Soon," Copley News Service.

- 280 **he didn't mention Little League when filling out a questionnaire** "The Winner," S.L. Price, *Sports Illustrated*, Apr. 16, 2007.
- 284 **A slight dip in teams and players** Officials' predictions of rising numbers of signups on the island was reported by Masuoka Brandon of the *Honolulu Advertiser* on Sept. 6, 2005, in "Rise in Youth Baseball Participation Expected." However, according to president Brenda Mopat, in 2007 the West O'ahu Little League could only field one team in the Majors division—the level at which kids are eligible for Williamsport. In '07, there were three teams each in the "minors" and coach-pitch divisions, which are for younger kids, and five in T-ball (up from three). Between 2005 and 2006, Hawaii as a state lost five teams and 75 players in the Majors division, according to LLB senior media director Lance Van Auken. The same trend was seen nationally.

### Age 13

- 291 **worth about \$1 million annually to his athletic department** Estimate provided to *The Indianapolis Star* by Robert Brown, a professor of economics at Cal State-San Marcos who has studied the value of college athletes for more than a decade. Brown did a "back of the envelope" calculation of the players in the 2005 NCAA men's basketball championship game between North Carolina and Illinois. He started with revenues generated by the team, as reported in athletic department documents obtained by *The Star* through public-records requests. He allocated half of those revenues to the players—NBA players that year received 57 percent of the league's total revenue—then came up with estimates for each player on the roster based on minutes played. The six players involved in that game who went on to be drafted by NBA teams were worth between \$823,000 and \$1.18 million to their school. The report is available at: [mark.alesia.googlepages.com/home](http://mark.alesia.googlepages.com/home).

**Benetton Treviso** All information related to Benetton Treviso's club system is drawn from phone and e-mail interviews with Maurizio Gherardini, who ran the club from 1992 until 2006.

- 292 **Durant survived the U.S. system more than he benefited from it** Background on Durant comes largely from two sources: "Kevin Durant: The Kid Who Could Be King," a May 24, 2007, article by Percy Allen of *The Seattle Times*, and "Durant on Durant," an as-told-to piece compiled by Elena Bergeron in the July 2, 2007 edition of *ESPN The Magazine*.
- 293 **the \$7 to \$10 million a year** Estimate provided by Sonny Vaccaro, a founder of the summer-basketball industry who has worked for Nike, Adidas, and Reebok.
- 296 **other recruiting services** Hoop Scoop has plenty of well-funded competition in tracking high school players: ESPN owns Scouts Inc.; in June 2007, Yahoo! acquired Rivals.com for a reported \$98 million, according to the *Sports Business Journal*; another online service, Scout.com, was acquired by News Corp. in 2005 for \$60 million and was folded into the Fox Interactive Media group.
- 298 **he wasn't the benefactor and doesn't know who was** An NCAA rule addressing summer basketball events says that no air flights can be provided by a camp to its participants. Jud Allen says that in the weeks leading up to the 2005 Jr. Phenom camp, Keller called and told him that the travel costs for he and his son "would be taken care of." He also received phone calls from Clyde Smith, who at the time was Jon's AAU coach in Houston. Smith is an associate of Keller's who would work at the 2005 camp and also run a regional Jr. Phenom camp in Houston. Keller produced a cashier's check showing that Jud Allen paid \$395 in camp fees, and insists he did not pay for the Allens to travel to San Diego,

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doesn't know who did, and that he wouldn't do that for any player. Smith says he didn't pay for the trip, either.

- 300 **hand, not knee, X-rays offer the most accurate reads** According to sports scientist Robert Malina, co-author of *Growth, Maturation, and Physical Activity*, hands and wrists are most often analyzed for height prediction due to the many bones that are present.
- 303 **foreign players will comprise half of the NBA by 2010** Raveling was quoted in a *USA Today* article by Greg Boeck on April 21, 2006, "Team-First, Back-to-Basics Foreigners Changing NBA." Raveling added that, "NBA teams are realizing it's less risky to draft internationals because they're more coachable, more socialized, have no posses, and have not been Americanized."

**Age 14**

- 306 **Tennessee Secondary School Athletic Association vs. Brentwood Academy** Details of the Brentwood case are gleaned from several sources, among them, "Supreme Court to Revisit High School Recruiting Case," by Robert Barnes, *Washington Post*, April 18, 2007.
- 307 **The most ancient of Supremes** John Paul Stevens has long held romantic notions about sports. He wrote the majority opinion for the court in 1984 when the NCAA was challenged on its ability to control television contracts (*NCAA vs. Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma*). The NCAA lost that case but in rendering the ruling Stevens wrote, "In order to preserve the character and quality of the 'product,' athletes must not be paid, must be required to attend class, and the like." The inclusion of such language was an enormous stroke of luck for colleges, as the question of athlete compensation wasn't the issue before the court. A good anti-trust lawyer perhaps could make a strong argument that athletes should be eligible to share in more than just the NCAA's grants-in-aid out of the many billions that they generate for their programs. But asking the Supreme Court to change its mind about anything requires moxie and money, so the NCAA has gone unchallenged on the issue. Since then, revenues from college sports have exploded but player costs have remained more or less flat. With one throwaway line, Stevens codified amateurism as a cost-control instrument for an enterprise that was increasingly commercial in every other way.
- 310 **the principal and 20 other officials would hear about the incident** Information about the events surrounding the crime, including its handling by school officials, is drawn from multiple sources, including author interviews and a review of more than 1,000 pages of testimony and other documents that were part of the State Attorney's case against former Miami Northwestern principal Dwight Bernard. Bernard pleaded not guilty to the charge of official misconduct, a felony. At the time this book went to press, his trial was pending.
- who ... told him not to tell anyone about the incident** Part of Easterling's statement to prosecutors, according to a transcript of his sworn statement. When asked by the author about this claim, Smith denied Easterling's account.
- 313 **children begin playing tackle football ... around age 11** The SGMA's "U.S. Trends in Team Sports," 2006. Among major team sports, tackle football has the oldest peak age (15) in terms of total participation. However, the sport loses more than half of its participants between the start and end of high school as freshman and jayvee options evaporate: from 570,000 players at age 15, to 400,000 at 16, to 230,000 by age 18.
- 315 **its costly national championships** Football programs from poor areas around the country have struggled with the cost of sending teams to the Pop Warner Super Bowl. In order

to participate in the December event, teams were required to stay at Disney hotels and buy tickets to other parks within Walt Disney World, according to a Jan. 7, 2007, *Boston Globe* report by Bob Hohler. Pop Warner, which has held its championships there since 1997, is the rare organization that imposes these requirements on teams playing at the complex.

- 320 **arrested for allegedly forcing a 13-year-old girl to give him oral sex** Miami-Dade police officials allege that Morris took a student into his office at the Jan Mann Opportunity School and forced her to perform oral sex, according to a report filed Sept. 15, 2005. At the time this book went to press, his trial was pending.

**“They’ve received Fs and Ds every year”** Year-by-year grades are available at: [oada.dadeschools.net/SchoolPerformanceGrades/rptSeniorgrade0607.pdf](http://oada.dadeschools.net/SchoolPerformanceGrades/rptSeniorgrade0607.pdf).

**Only 12 or 13 percent of students read at or above their grade level** Northwestern’s 2007 School Matters report shows that 12 percent of ninth graders are proficient in reading. The state average is 41 percent.

- 321 **The results of the survey, conducted by the Josephson Institute of Ethics** The report based on the survey results is titled, “What Are Your Children Learning? The Impact of High School Sports on the Values and Ethics of High School Athletes.”

- 322 **precisely the kind of student he wanted to support** Crew’s views are drawn from an interview with the author and from his statement to the State Attorney’s office.

- 325 **only 20 percent of its 2,509 students play on school teams** Northwestern sports teams had 400 varsity and 126 jayvee athletes during the 2006-07 school year, according to the Gender Equity Monitoring Form submitted to the school board and acquired through a public disclosure request. Some students played multiple sports so the total number of participants is less.

**only half of its entering freshman graduating four years later** 50.8 percent of the 2001 freshman class graduated in 2005, according to a *Miami Herald* report which cited the Miami-Dade Schools website and the Florida Department of Education.

**some of the worst student retention rates** According to “Study: Three Collier County High Schools Considered ‘Dropout Factories,’” Associated Press, Oct. 31, 2007.

- 326 **the coaches aren’t paid much** Drawn from a Sept. 13, 2007, article in the *Miami Herald* by Manny Navarro, “The Fans of No. 1 High School Team Carroll Are Just as Rabid as No. 2 Northwestern’s—But They Come From a Different Place.” By contrast, Southlake Carroll’s head coach Hal Wesson made \$94,000 in 2007, and his assistants made more than \$50,000.

**For its other 16 athletic teams, the school spent just \$77,279 combined** Financial data for the 2006-07 school year drawn from the school’s annual ledger, as supplied in response to a public records request. The per-sport expenses exclude payments made by the athletic department for athletic insurance (\$14,356) and game officials (\$18,780).

**injuries that can linger for a lifetime** These injuries occur in other sports, too, just not with as much frequency. Football has the highest injury rate of all high school sports—4.36 per 1,000 practices and games (“athletic exposures”), according to the Centers for Disease Control. The overall injury rate for all sports is 2.44 per 1,000 athletic exposures.

**playing with residual symptoms from a prior head injury** “High School Players Shrug Off Concussions, Raising Risks,” by Alan Schwarz, *The New York Times*, Sept. 15, 2007. The study cited in the article was led by Barry P. Boden of the Orthopaedic Center in

## GAME ON

Rockville, Md., and its results were published in *The American Journal of Sports Medicine*.

**326 second-impact syndrome, which can leave lasting damage** A study of 2,500 retired NFL players by the Center for the Study of Retired Athletes at the University of North Carolina shows that among guys with three or more concussions during their playing days, three times as many have suffered clinical depression compared to those who had none. Attention to head injuries in football has escalated since the suicide of Andre Waters, who was born in Belle Glade, Fla.—another football-mad community north of Miami—and died on Nov. 20, 2006, just as Northwestern was rolling to its state championship. A hard-hitting safety, Waters played at the high school, college, and pro levels collecting, by his count, more than 15 concussions. After he killed himself at age 44, the condition of Waters' brain was found to be comparable to that of an Alzheimer's patient about 90 years old. Doctors concluded that concussions caused his depression and contributed to his death.

**at least 50 players nationwide on the high school level or below** "High School Players Shrug Off Concussions, Raising Risks," A. Schwarz.

**it's not a sport they recommend kids play** "Mothers, Don't Let Sons Grow Up to Be Footballers," by Alfred Lubrano, *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, June 23, 2007. Dr. Angela Smith, a pediatric sports medicine doctor at Children's Hospital of Philadelphia and a former president of the American College of Sports Medicine, told Lubrano, "When parents ask, 'Should my child play football?' I say it's not a sport I recommend. The risk way outweighs the benefit."

**Steroids use among teenagers ... has fallen** The University of Michigan's Monitoring the Future study shows that the percentage of 12- to 17-year-olds who have tried steroids declined by 45 percent between 2001 and 2007. The survey looks at use among all students, not just athletes.

**329 the Northwestern Bulls board a plane bound for Texas** The narrative of the Bulls' trip is drawn primarily from four sources: the Sept. 15, 2007, ESPNU broadcast of the game; a Sept. 14, 2007 *USA Today* article by Erik Brady, "High School Showdown Is Shaped by Contrasts"; various articles published in the *Miami Herald*; and after-the-fact interviews with people who attended the game.

**332 not one player this season will earn a suspension** According to Hankerson.

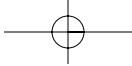
### Epilogue

**341 if that's not in the cards they can go to college** The MLS announced the creation of its youth development system, a first for a pro sports league in the U.S., on Nov. 10, 2006.

**349 tailored to kids' needs and interests** "Guidelines for School and Community Programs to Promote Lifelong Physical Activity Among Young People," CDC recommendations, March 7, 1997. Available at: [www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00046823.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00046823.htm).

### Appendices

**361 The probability of a high school athlete going on to play in college** High school participation numbers used are drawn from a 2005-06 report by the National Federation of State High School Associations (available at [www.nfhs.org/core/contentmanager/uploads/2005\\_06NFHSParticipationsurvey.pdf](http://www.nfhs.org/core/contentmanager/uploads/2005_06NFHSParticipationsurvey.pdf)). College rates are for the 2004-05 year and are drawn from the NCAA's "Sports Sponsorship and Participation Rates Report: 1981-82 to 2004-05." Figures do not account for roster slots that may go to foreign students. All percentages are rounded to tenths.



SOURCE NOTES

**361 Women: Rowing** As a sport, rowing is a statistical anomaly. Participants often compete on the club level during high school. Colleges tend to have large women's teams, in part to offset large rosters of football players on the men's side. As a result, there are more women on NCAA-sponsored crew teams than there are on high school squads.

