

Sports

B1

COMMENTARY

City's Minority
Golf Development
Is Below Par

Photo by Chronicle Staff

Although the funds aren't what they should be, Winston Lake's junior golf program has become one of the best in the city.

By SAMUEL G. PURYEAR JR.
Chronicle Sportswriter

The lack of funding and the absence of year-round junior programs, have stumped minority golf development in Winston-Salem.

According to Nick Jamison, recreation director for the city of Winston-Salem, no one is doing enough to get minorities involved. "I don't think the country has done a great job of getting kids to play golf," Jamison said.

Winston Lake Golf Course runs one of the best summer programs in the city, even though that program is underfunded. The junior program at Winston Lake consists primarily of local volunteers who use their spare time to work with the kids.

"They had some great volunteers, they collected cans as a means of making money," said Tommy Gavin, assistant recreation director for the city.

This past summer Winston Lake's program had 41 participants. But even though the city has created reduced annual memberships and reduced green fees for juniors, it's still not affordable for many parents.

"I would love for my kid to play golf but if I let him play for an entire week, not including the weekends, it would cost \$49," Demonte Dawson explained. "Therefore, he plays free football and basketball with his friends."

It's clear that income plays a major role in whether or not a youngster will participate in a junior golf program. According to National Golf Foundation statistics, the largest percentage of families who have youngsters who participate in junior golf, have an annual income range of \$50,000 to \$75,000.

Many city residents feel that Winston's population (142,000) is not comparable with the populations of other urban areas. Winston has roughly 58,000 black residents and very few play golf at the junior level. In checking with several sources, *Chronicle Sports* learned that there are less than 55 minority junior golfers in the city. Population, however, is not the reason for the lack of participation. Other areas have succeeded when it seems

Please see Page B3

WSSU, Carver share identities



Photo by Max Dunhill

Rodney McKoy, who is now an assistant at Carver High School, was a very productive running back for Winston-Salem State in the late '80s.

By SAMUEL G. PURYEAR JR.
Chronicle Sportswriter

It's no mistake that the football teams at Winston-Salem State and Carver High School are remarkably similar.

This likeness is no mere coincidence. That's because the Yellowjackets coaching staff has six former WSSU players:

- Keith Wilkes, head coach;
- Rodney McKoy, offensive coordinator;
- Mike Ferguson, running backs coach;
- Darryl Hall, defensive backs coach;
- Duane Jackson, defensive coach;
- Jack Cameron, receivers coach.

"I selected a staff that was familiar with and who knew the finer points of the wing-T offense," said Wilkes. "I also wanted guys who shared a similar philosophy to the one that we employ here at

WINSTON-SALEM STATE
vs.
NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL
Saturday, 7p.m.
at Durham

Carver."

Both programs subscribe to the wing-T offense, which was brought to WSSU by former coach Bill Hayes, who is now the head guy at North Carolina A&T. "Coach Hayes got the wing-T offense from Tubby Ramon at Delaware State University and has now carried it over to North Carolina A&T," Wilkes said.

The wing-T offense has produced respectability and success at WSSU. Over the past five years, the Rams have totally dominated the CIAA. Since switching to the wing-T in 1987, Carver has become a major force in the Metro Conference, winning two of the last four conference championships.

"During my first year at Carver, Dana Hall, former WSSU quarterback and current coach at Parkland, helped me to implement this offense," said Wilkes.

Although the motive of any coach is to win ball games, the staffs at WSSU and Carver try to go beyond that. "In both programs, the coaches try and teach the players more than football," Wilkes said.

Please see Page B3

Black College Football Centennial Set For Saturday;
Livingstone squares off against Johnson C. Smith

By SAMUEL G. PURYEAR JR.
Chronicle Sportswriter

On December 27, 1892, on a very cold and snowy field, two institutions met in Salisbury to play the first-ever black college football game. The school on West Monroe Street (known today as Livingstone College), defeated Biddle College (known today as Johnson C. Smith) in a controversial game, winning 5-0.

On Saturday, the black college football centennial will be celebrated when Johnson C. Smith visits Livingstone at 1:30 p.m.

A century ago, Livingstone did score a touchdown in that first game, but the score was nullified because Biddle successfully argued that the player was out of bounds when he scored.

Since then, black college football has undergone drastic changes. Touchdowns are awarded more than five points, games are called by more than one official, and players don't wear their every day shoes with spikes added as they once did. Neither do

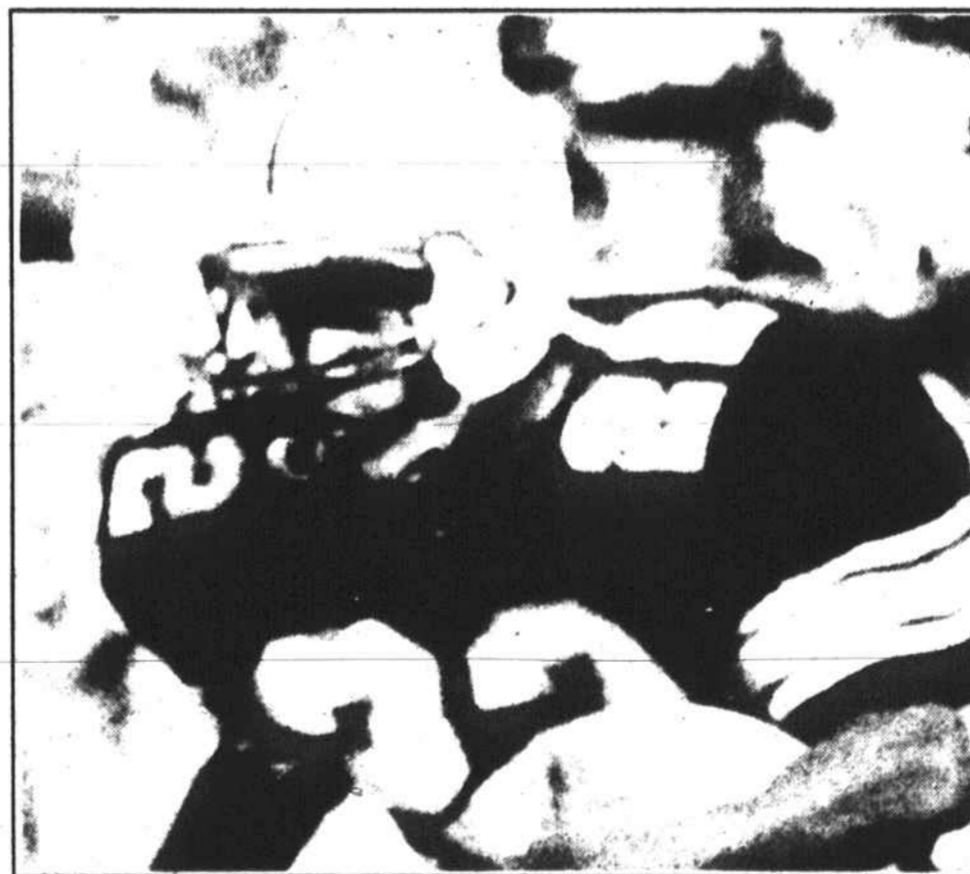


Photo courtesy of Black College Sports Review

Rob Clodfelter, who ranks second in the CIAA in all-purpose yardage (165.2 a game), will lead Livingstone in the black college football centennial game on Saturday.

they wear uniforms made out of white ducking cloth, weighing about 10 ounces, as described by former Livingstone president Dr. W.J. Trent, who played in that first game.

Although the game was not a pretty one, it paved the way for many blacks to get a college education. In addition, an endless number of black collegians went on to play ball in the pros.

That game also led to the creation of the SWAC, MEAC, CIAA and SIAC — the nation's four predominantly black athletic conferences.

Schools such as Tennessee State, Grambling, Jackson State, Florida A&M, Texas Southern, Alabama State, Alabama A&M, Central State, Southern University and North Carolina A&T eventually became black college powerhouses thanks to that first game.

Those schools, along with others have compiled an impressive resume of NFL players. Jerry Rice, Ed "Too Tall" Jones, Walter Payton, Doug Williams all con-

South Central Junior Golf Program Creates Hope For Minorities

By SAMUEL G. PURYEAR JR.
Chronicle Sportswriter

Martin Luther King Jr. once said, "We must accept finite disappointment, but we must never lose infinite hope."

This provident philosophy hasn't been punctuated more precisely than out in California. In South Central Los Angeles, only months after the riots, Andree Martin has created the LPGA/Amateur Athletic Fund Junior Golf Program which provides junior golfers with first-rate instruction while encouraging a positive learning environment. "We are attempting to provide a place where these kids are complemented and not condemned," Martin said.

"I can't think of anything a company is able to participate in, for the money that is required, that will make a greater impact on the corporate community. It can't be conducted cheaply if it's going to be done correctly."

-Charles Meecham
LPGA Commissioner

Martin, a former University of South Florida golfer, is the program's executive director. She is also a member of the LPGA's Teaching Division. She is using her past experiences working with that division and with Ping and Titleist-Footjoy to fund a program that works with more than 600 kids. This program stresses more than golf fundamen-

tals. Many Los Angeles residents agree that the program has come a long way since its inception in March 1989. In a little over three years, participation has doubled. Martin's program targets underprivileged city minorities and women (ages seven to 17) who live in the inner-city. "We are not

putting a limit on the amount of kids in the program," Martin said. "We want to help as many kids as possible. We are developing a model that I hope can expand to cities throughout the country."

Individual instruction is essential in Martin's program. Each instructor works with 10 kids. The professionals along with Martin, monitor their progress and rewards them for improvement. Each pupil is given a set of beginner clubs when starting the program and is rewarded with better equipment depending on their level of individual improvement.

When it comes to black participation, the national statistics for junior golf are dismal. Mar-

Please see Page B2