NCAA accepts Missouri's sanctions, adds year of probation

By JIM SUHR Associated Press
KANSAS CITY, Mo.

The NCAA has accepted Missouri's self-imposed sanctions over infractions involving its men's basketball program, but it tacked on a year of probation through August of next year.

The NCAA infractions committee panel's findings over what it said were roughly $11,400 in improper inducements and benefits given to players and a recruit by two boosters were released Tuesday, nearly seven months after Missouri admitted NCAA violations dating to 2011.

Hoping to blunt NCAA punishment, the school announced in January that it was vacating its 23 wins from 2013-14, banning itself from the postseason last season and stripping itself of one scholarship last season and a second scholarship no later than 2017-18.

The school, while agreeing to pay a $5,000 fine, also permanently banned one unidentified donor who the NCAA said provided impermissible benefits to three players and one recruit in 2013-14. The benefits included compensation for work not done at a business through a summer intern program, along with housing, $520 cash, local transportation, iPads, meals and use of a local gym.

The NCAA concluded that a second booster also provided impermissible benefits to 11 men's basketball players and three members of a player's family. Missouri has said those benefits included reduced rates at a hotel along with meals and a boat ride, and a student manager also provided transportation for multiple players to the hotel from the campus.

The Missouri system's interim chancellor, Hank Foley, and basketball coach Kim Anderson welcomed Tuesday's announcement as a turning point for the program after roughly two years of turmoil.

"As responsible members of the (Southeastern Conference) and the NCAA, we chose to self-report potential violations of bylaws and self-impose certain sanctions," Foley said in a statement. Tuesday's announcement "is a clear indication this was a wise decision by the
university and allows us to put these issues behind us as we continue to rebuild a top-notch basketball program."

"Through cooperation between NCAA personnel, the University of Missouri and our Mizzou athletics staff, we are now able to draw this process to a close," added Anderson, who is 19-44 in his first two seasons in Columbia. "It has been my desire to move our program forward since learning of what had taken place."

Missouri went 23-12 in 2013-14 — Frank Haith's final season as coach before he left for Tulsa, not long after the school received a verbal notice of inquiry from the NCAA in April 2014, when Missouri hired Anderson. At that time, Anderson said he wasn't aware of the investigation.

Haith, the former coach at Miami, was suspended for five games by the NCAA at the start of the 2013-14 season for inadequately monitoring former assistants interactions with a disgraced Miami booster and then trying to cover up a five-figure hush money payment to keep potential violations hidden.

The investigation found that Haith and Miami assistant coach Jake Morton paid Nevin Shapiro $10,000 after he threatened to expose previous improper contact with high school recruits and amateur coaches.

Haith's Kansas City attorney, Scott Tompsett, said Haith "cooperated fully with the NCAA's investigation and was not named in or held responsible for any of the violations."

"As the NCAA Infractions Report makes clear, violations happened while Coach Haith was at Mizzou and they continued after Coach Anderson became the head coach," Tompsett wrote in an email to The Associated Press. "The fact of the matter is that this is not a Frank Haith issue or a Kim Anderson issue; it's an issue of Mizzou as an institution not adequately monitoring the summer employment arrangement. That's what the NCAA found and Mizzou agreed."

Haith, Tompsett added, "wishes the best to the University of Missouri and its men's basketball program."

A message left Tuesday with Haith at his Tulsa office was not immediately returned.

NCAA releases report, cites Missouri with failure to monitor its basketball program
Missouri finally has resolution to the NCAA investigation that has hovered over its basketball program for more than two years.

The NCAA issued its report on its website Tuesday under the headline, “Missouri did not monitor its basketball program.”

In resolving the case through summary disposition, it stated that the school failed to monitor the program and fully vet or follow up on a summer internship program involving four players. The NCAA also found that MU did not monitor when players and their relatives received impermissible benefits, including lodging and meals at a resort.

The NCAA Division I Committee on Infractions panel accepted the university’s self-imposed penalties and added one year of probation, through Aug. 1, 2017. The previously self-imposed penalties included a postseason ban — including the Southeastern Conference Tournament — last season; vacating all wins from the 2013-14 season, when the Tigers went 23-12; and the loss of one scholarship last season and another for no later than the 2017-18 season.

Additionally, the panel punished Missouri by prohibiting coaches from making telephone recruiting calls with prospects for six weeks during 2016-17. The Tigers will be eligible for the postseason beginning this season, though.

“As responsible members of the SEC and the NCAA, we chose to self-report potential violations of bylaws and self-impose certain sanctions,” interim Chancellor Hank Foley said in a statement. “Today’s release of the Summary of Findings by the NCAA is a clear indication this was a wise decision.”

Coach Kim Anderson has been eager to move past an NCAA investigation that began before he took over the program in April 2014.

“It has been my desire to move our program forward since learning of what had taken place,” Andersons said in a statement.

The investigation began on a tip about potential rules violations the NCAA received on Dec. 13, 2013. Missouri received a verbal notice of inquiry on April 14, 2014. Four days later, Frank Haith left to become the coach at Tulsa.

At the center of two of the most serious rules violations was an internship program at T3 Solutions, a company owned by now former Missouri booster Mark Tuley in Augusta, Ga. T3 Solutions specializes in geospatial intelligence and, according to its company website, provides “timely, accurate and actionable information and intelligence support primarily to the U.S. Special Operations Command, U.S. Central Command, Joint Special Operations Command and the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command.”
It employed four Missouri basketball players — Jordan Clarkson, Tony Criswell, Jakeenan Gant and Cam Biedscheid — and two student managers as part of a two-week internship program held during the break between the spring semester and summer school in 2013 and ’14.

Missouri acknowledged in January that Tuley provided impermissible benefits to the players, including compensating them for work not performed. Through the program, the donor also provided impermissible inducements and extra benefits — including housing, $520 cash, local transportation, iPads and meals — and arranged for the use of a local gym for the players, in violation of NCAA bylaws. The NCAA report stated that the total value of impermissible benefits was $10,436, which the parties agreed constituted a Level I violation.

The NCAA defines Level I violations as severe breaches of conduct, Level II violations as significant breaches of conduct and Level III violations as breaches of conduct.

A Tribune report in January showed that Missouri’s compliance department signed off on players taking part in the internship program and corresponded directly with Tuley before the players went to Augusta. What’s more, they allowed a second set of players — Gant and Biedscheid — to take part in the program a year after Clarkson and Criswell.

The NCAA, in its report, stated: “These violations occurred over the course of two calendar years and went largely undetected by the institution. While the institution had some compliance policies and procedures in place, it did not fully vet the internships being offered by representative 1” Tuley “and his company.”

In what was the last of three major rules violations, Missouri acknowledged that another booster, whom sources have identified as Fred Dehner, the general manager at Tan-Tar-A Resort in Osage Beach, provided impermissible benefits to 11 players and three members of one player’s family from 2011 through 2014. Those benefits included a “friends and family” reduced rate at the hotel, as well as meals and a ride in a recreational boat. A men’s basketball student manager also provided transportation for multiple players to the hotel, located more than 80 miles from the MU campus. The NCAA determined the total value of the benefits from Dehner was $966, which the panel concluded was a Level II violation.

Lastly, the NCAA and Missouri agreed that the school committed a Level III violation when Tuley had multiple impermissible recruiting contacts with a recruit and provided impermissible benefits to a nonscholastic men’s basketball coach.

As part of its self-imposed penalties, Missouri permanently disassociated itself from Tuley, prohibiting him from receiving tickets, making donations or otherwise representing the university. Tuley has said that he was unfairly made a fall guy.

“It’s been portrayed as I’m the guy that pretty much did what he wanted and didn’t consult the University of Missouri,” he told the Tribune in January, “which doesn’t work, because they got in touch with compliance Day 1.”
The NCAA report stated: “The institution disclosed during the investigation that” Tuley “made attempts to deceive its athletics compliance staff to avoid detection of the true nature of his ‘internship’ program. One example includes” Tuley “claiming during his interview with the enforcement staff and the institution that he changed the internship policy to accommodate the local transportation needs of the student-athletes but he did not reveal this ‘change’ to the institution. Other examples of his efforts to deceive included him failing to mention that: (1) he had arranged gym access for the student-athletes; and (2) in addition to compensation for working 40 hours per week, the student-athletes would receive an iPad.”

The NCAA announced Tuesday that the University of Missouri faces a year of probation for failing to monitor its basketball program by failing to fully vet or follow up on internship opportunities discounts provided by two boosters.

The total amount of impermissible inducements and benefits from the two boosters totaled $11,402.

Penalties already self-imposed by the school include a one-year postseason ban for the men’s basketball team (completed during the 2015-16 season), scholarship reductions, recruiting restrictions, disassociation with the two boosters, vacating men’s basketball wins and a fine.

Missouri has admitted NCAA violations dating to 2011 and stretching to the summer of 2014. The school announced in January that it was vacating its 23 wins from 2013-14. The school also banned itself from the postseason last season and stripped itself of one scholarship last season and a second scholarship no later than 2017-18.
Kim Anderson took the Missouri head coaching job on April 28, 2014, filling a position that was vacated by Frank Haith when he took the head coaching position at Tulsa. Haith coached the Tigers beginning in 2011, when he took over for Mike Anderson, who left for the head coaching position at Arkansas.

Kim Anderson felt that his team's issues could be put to rest. "Through cooperation between NCAA personnel, the University of Missouri and our Mizzou Athletics staff, we are now able to draw this process to a close," he said. "It has been my desire to move our program forward since learning of what had taken place."

Interim Athletic Director and Interim Chancellor Hank Foley also responded to Tuesday's action:

"As responsible members of the SEC and the NCAA, we chose to self-report potential violations of bylaws and self-impose certain sanctions," Foley said in a statement. "Today's release of the Summary of Findings by the NCAA is a clear indication this was a wise decision by the University and allows us to put these issues behind us as we continue to rebuild a top-notch basketball program."

In its report, the NCAA said that the first booster employed three men's basketball players and one prospect as interns at his company and paid them for work not performed. He also provided the players with cash, housing, use of the booster's car, iPads, meals and access to a local gym.

The second booster provided 11 student-athletes with a discounted lodging rate that was not available to the general public. He knew he could not provide free lodging, according to the report, but mistakenly believed that he could provide discounted lodging.

Neither the boosters nor the athletes were named in the report.

The panel noted that the university relied on the first booster’s inaccurate representations about the nature and validity of the internships without fully vetting the employment opportunity to make sure it complied with NCAA rules.
In the case of the second booster, the panel noted the resulting violations could have been avoided by consulting with the university’s compliance staff to see if the discounted rate was allowable.

The NCAA penalties include:

- Public reprimand and censure for the university.

The university self-imposed the following penalties:

- A one-year men’s basketball postseason ban for the 2015-16 season, which kept the team from participating in any tournaments after the regular season.
- A reduction of one scholarship during the 2015-16 season and by one for either the 2016-17 or 2017-18 season.
- A five-day reduction of men’s basketball recruiting days during the 2014-15 and 2015-16 seasons.
- A prohibition from telephone recruiting calls with prospects for six weeks during 2016-17.
- Vacating wins in which student-athletes participated while ineligible during the 2013-14 season.
- A permanent disassociation with the booster who employed the men’s basketball student-athletes and a prospect. The details of the university’s disassociation with the booster can be found in the public report.
- A two-year disassociation with the booster who provided the discounted lodging rate and his wife. The details of the university’s disassociation with the individuals can be found in the public report.
- A $5,000 fine.
NCAA completes investigation of Mizzou Men's Basketball

The NCAA released its report on the University of Missouri men's basketball team. The NCAA concluded the University failed to monitor its men's basketball program, which committed several NCAA violations as early as July 2011.

While Missouri announced its investigation and self-imposed penalties in January 2016, the NCAA still look over the University's findings and decide whether to add additional sanctions.

On Tuesday, The NCAA's Division-I Committee of Infractions announced it accepted Missouri's self-imposed sanctions, which included a postseason ban for the 2015-2016 season, scholarship reductions and vacating wins from the 2013-2014 seasons. The committee also stated it would place the program under probation for an additional year, which runs through August 1, 2017.

The investigation stems from impermissible benefits given to student-athletes. The report said several boosters provided impermissible benefits that totaled $11,402. The extra benefits include meals, lodging, travel and compensation for work not performed. As part of its self-imposed sanctions, Missouri disassociated itself from the boosters in question.

The report did not identify the student-athletes who received the impermissible benefits.

According to the findings, the violations happened during Frank Haith's tenure as Mizzou Men's Basketball coach. The report singles out the "then-associate head coach" when listing the program's violation. The only associate head coach working for Mizzou Men's Basketball at the time was Tim Fuller. In January, the University of Missouri stated there was no evidence linking current Mizzou coach Kim Anderson and his staff to these violations.

Below are the notable self-imposed penalties from Mizzou Men's Basketball Program:

- Postseason ban for 2015-2016 season
- Pay a $5,000 fine
- One loss of scholarship for the 2016-2017 season OR the 2017-2018 school year
- Six-week ban on telephone communication with prospective student-athletes until the end of the 2016-2017 season

- Public reprimand and censure

- Vacate wins during 2013-2014 season in which the student-athletes in question participated in.

- Disassociate with the boosters who provided the impermissible benefits.

Below is a statement from Missouri's Interim Chancellor and Athletic Director Hank Foley:

"As responsible members of the SEC and the NCAA, we chose to self-report potential violations of bylaws and self-impose certain sanctions. Today's release of the Summary of Findings by the NCAA is a clear indication this was a wise decision by the University and allows us to put these issues behind us as we continue to rebuild a top-notch basketball program."

Statement from Mizzou Men's Basketball Coach Kim Anderson:

"Through cooperation between NCAA personnel, the University of Missouri and our Mizzou Athletics staff, we are now able to draw this process to a close. It has been my desire to move our program forward since learning of what had taken place. My staff and I are fully invested in our student-athletes and helping them achieve their goals on and off the court. Our program will continue to represent the University and the state of Missouri with honor and integrity."

NCAA released investigation of Mizzou basketball

COLUMBIA - The NCAA Committee on Infractions released its investigation of Mizzou basketball Tuesday.
The NCAA has accepted Mizzou basketball's self-imposed infractions and has added another year of probation lasting until August 1, 2017.

Here is a full list of the penalties administered to Mizzou basketball:

1. Public reprimand and censure for the university.
2. One year of probation for the university lasting from August 1, 2016, until August 2, 2017.
3. A one-year men's basketball postseason ban for the 2015-16 season.
4. A reduction of one scholarship during the 2015-16 season and one for either the 2016-17 or 2017-18 season.
5. A five-day reduction of men's basketball recruiting days during the 2014-15 and 2015-16 seasons.
6. A prohibition from telephone recruiting calls with prospects for six weeks during 2016-17.
7. A vacation of wins in which student athletes participated while ineligible during the 2013-14 season. After the release of the public report, the university will identify the games affected.
8. A permanent disassociation of the booster who employed the men's basketball student athletes and a prospect.
9. A two-year disassociation of the booster who provided the discounted lodging rate and his wife.
10. A $5,000 fine.

Mizzou basketball gets one year of probation from NCAA

The NCAA accepted the Missouri men’s basketball program’s self-imposed sanctions and added a year of probation Tuesday in the findings of its investigation into the program’s rules violations.

The Tigers implemented the sanctions, including a 2016 postseason ban and a scholarship reduction, in January, after the investigation found illegal contact with recruits and impermissible benefits to student athletes under former coach Frank Haith.

"Through cooperation between NCAA personnel, the University of Missouri and our Mizzou Athletics staff, we are now able to draw this process to a close,” coach Kim Anderson said in a statement. “It has been my desire to move our program forward since
learning of what had taken place. My staff and I are fully invested in our student-athletes and helping them achieve their goals on and off the court. Our program will continue to represent the University and the state of Missouri with honor and integrity."

According to NCAA bylaws, the conditions of probation may include, but are not limited to:

(a) Submission of compliance reports during the period of probation;

(b) Acknowledgement in alumni publications, media guides and recruiting materials identifying the violations committed, the terms of probation, and penalties prescribed;

(c) Written confirmation to the committee that the institution’s president or chancellor met with student athletes, athletics department staff and other relevant parties to personally affirm his or her commitment to NCAA rules compliance, shared responsibility and preserving the integrity of intercollegiate athletics;

(d) Requiring an institution to announce during broadcast contests, on its website and in institutional publications that it is on probation and the reasons why the probation was prescribed;

(e) In cases in which an institution is found to lack institutional control and serious remediation is necessary, in-person reviews of the institution’s athletics policies and practices by the office of the Committee on Infractions or, in limited circumstances, as appropriate, committee members or a third party;

(f) Implementation of educational or deterrent programs; or (g) Audits for specific programs or teams.

'Lay Off Me, I'm Starving': Newsy Tries Mindful Eating

Generated from News Bureau press release: Mindfulness Key to Eating What You Want While Preventing Overeating

Lynn Rossy, health psychologist with the Total Rewards Program for the University of Missouri system, says you can eat anything as long as you eat it mindfully.
Zika outbreak: are Missouri residents at risk? Here's the latest

COLUMBIA, Mo. - The Center for Disease Control and Prevention has issued an unprecedented travel warning, advising pregnant women and their partners not to travel to a neighborhood north of Miami, where the Zika virus is currently circulating.

In light of the recent news, ABC 17 News took a deeper look at how Zika could affect us in Mid-Missouri.

In short? It's important to understand your own personal risk.

"We do have the mosquitoes though that could carry the Zika virus so there is a potential that it could spread this way," Dr. Christelle Ilboudo, Assistant Professor, Clinical Child Health Division of Infectious Disease tells ABC 17 News. "But you have to take into account our geography, you have to take into account the temperatures, to see if that's even a possibility."

A mosquito bite isn't the only way Zika can spread--it can also be sexually transmitted. Additionally, someone infected with the virus could pass it along to a mosquito that bites them. But, the key thing to understand, is that the virus is strong enough to spread for a very short window of time.

"It can stay around in the blood for about a week--that's as far as we know. And then most people clear the virus on their own," Dr. Ilboudo says.

Dr. Ilboudo says most people who are infected with Zika don't have any symptoms at all, and eighty percent of Zika patients only have a low-grade fever, headache and joint aches.

The most concerning side effect--by far--is the birth defects the virus can cause in newborn babies.
For others, the virus shouldn't be of concern. For example, if you are a 25-year-old male who doesn't have a partner and has no intention of getting someone pregnant, Dr. Ilboudo says you shouldn't worry about Zika.

Still, doctors do recommend taking basic precautions. Those include having screens on your doors and windows, wear long-sleeved light colored clothing and using deet as a repellent.

Here's a link from University of Missouri Health with more information about Zika. There's also a Zika information hotline that can be reached at (573) 771-ZIKA (9452).

**What Athletes Can Say**

A player's social media post about Donald Trump and a coach's advice to be "socially responsible" inspire a debate about athlete speech.

While a guest on a radio show in May, Jim Mora, head football coach at the University of California, Los Angeles, was asked about some social media posts shared by one of his players.

In April, Josh Rosen, UCLA's quarterback, posted an image on Instagram of himself golfing at a course owned by Republican presidential nominee Donald Trump. In the photograph, Rosen is wearing a hat emblazoned with the words "F*** Trump." On the radio show, Mora said he had talked to the player about his career path and social media presence (Rosen has also posted photos critical of UCLA's record-setting $280 million apparel deal with Under Armour).

"If you’re going to go out on Donald Trump’s golf course and wear a hat that says 'F*** Trump,'” Mora said he told Rosen, “you’re heading toward Johnny Manziel. So let’s head toward Peyton Manning. Let’s head toward Tom Brady. Let’s head toward Troy Aikman.”

Manziel was a star quarterback in college, but his short NFL career has been marked by allegations of alcohol abuse and domestic violence. The other men listed by Mora are all football players with long professional careers and large fan bases. They're also known for their conservative views.

The university has said the comments should be interpreted as sound career advice, but some critics view the statement as an admonishment meant to discourage the player from sharing his political views. While Mora said during a media conference in July that he does not plan on censoring his player and only meant to encourage Rosen
to be “socially responsible,” an op-ed in the Los Angeles Times last week renewed the debate.

Peter Drier, a politics professor at Occidental College, and Kelly Candaele, a film producer known for making the documentary that inspired the film A League of Their Own, criticized Mora for telling Rosen to emulate only politically conservative football players. They questioned the wisdom of comparing Rosen’s social media posts to the behavior of Johnny Manziel, a football player whose career troubles stem from domestic violence and substance abuse.

Athletes have a right to speak out, they wrote, adding that “Josh Rosen needs to sharpen his analysis, not shut his mouth.”
“Maybe Mora was merely trying to give Rosen some friendly career advice: don’t alienate fans or jeopardize potentially lucrative commercial endorsements,” Drier and Candaele wrote. “But Mora's picks for positive role models fit into a disturbing pattern in college sports: outspoken conservatives are admired and forthright liberals, not so much.”

Joshua Rupprecht, UCLA’s assistant athletic director, said the op-ed was unfair. Mora, Rupprecht said, was only referencing Rosen’s use of profanity, not his political opinions. “Coach Mora nor the athletic department limit our student-athletes' free speech or ability to post their views on social media,” Rupprecht said. “In fact it is quite the opposite. We encourage them to find their voice, that's what college is about. As Coach Mora and others have often indicated, in doing so, we want them to be educated on what they actually speak out about and be able to back up their thoughts with intelligent discourse.”

In an email Tuesday, Dreier and Candaele defended their view, arguing that it’s noteworthy that Mora chose Tom Brady, a supporter of Donald Trump, as someone Rosen should emulate after the player criticized the presidential candidate. “The reality is that the culture of big-time college sports discourages athletes from speaking out on social and political issues,” they said.

While Rosen’s posts struck an irreverent tone, they aren’t the only time in recent years that college athletes have taken a stand over political, social or athletics issues. In 2013, players at Grambling State University, a historically black institution in Louisiana, boycotted football over administrators’ refusal to address poor facility conditions, excessively long bus travel to games and other issues. The boycott caused the university to forfeit a game against Jackson State University, leading to a lawsuit against Grambling. The game was meant to be Jackson State’s homecoming, and that university said the Grambling team’s no-show performance cost it millions of dollars.
When Tim Wolfe announced his resignation as the University of Missouri System’s president in November, the decision came after weeks of demonstrations over the president’s handling of a string of racist incidents on campus. Student and faculty groups had been calling for Wolfe’s resignation, and a graduate student went on a weeklong hunger strike, vowing he would not eat until Wolfe was “removed from office or my internal organs fail and my life is lost.” Then at least 30 members of the university’s football team linked arms with the hunger striker and gave an ultimatum: if Wolfe didn’t resign, they would boycott all football-related activities.

That included a game scheduled just days later. While it would be an exaggeration to attribute Wolfe’s resignation -- and that of the Columbia campus’s chancellor, R. Bowen Loftin -- largely to the players’ actions, their well-publicized strike certainly helped tip the scales and highlighted what kind of economic power athletes hold.

At a meeting of the Knight Commission on Intercollegiate Athletics in May, Arne Duncan, the former U.S. secretary of education and a new member of the commission, wondered aloud if any other athletes had threatened to strike. Recalling the antiracism protests at Missouri, Duncan asked if college players would consider organizing similar boycotts over athletics issues like concussion policies or name, image and likeness rights. Rollins Stallworth, a former Stanford University football player and chair of the Pac-12 Conference’s Student-Athlete Advisory Committee, revealed that two of Stanford’s team captains boycotted football-related activities last year during summer workouts.

For the third summer in a row, he said, the university was late in providing players with scholarship money for participating in the camps. The protest was not nearly as dramatic as the strike at Missouri, Stallworth said, but “seeing the effect of two of our teammates doing that and what goes on in the locker room, the discussion that happens, you can see the potential that could happen.”

Whether it’s full boycotts or tweets containing the F word, Dan Lebowitz, executive director of Northeastern University’s Center for the Study of Sport in Society, said, “We’re in a time where people are really having a discussion about what athlete activism looks like.” Lebowitz points to LeBron James, of the National Basketball Association’s Cleveland Cavaliers, as an athlete who is unafraid of using his platform to highlight social justice issues.

In 2012, while a member of the Miami Heat, James tweeted an image of himself and his teammates wearing hooded sweatshirts in reference to Trayvon Martin, the unarmed
black teenager shot to death by George Zimmerman. In 2014, after the death of Eric Garner, James and his teammates wore black warm-up T-shirts that stated “I can’t breathe.” Garner had died earlier that year after being placed in a choke hold by a New York police officer. Garner repeated, “I can’t breathe” 11 times in the moments before his death.

James isn’t the only athlete making such statements. Last month, players for the New York Liberty, a Women’s National Basketball Association team, wore black T-shirts bearing the words #BlackLivesMatter and #Dallas5, in reference to black men killed by police and the police officers murdered in Dallas. In a July Instagram post, Carmelo Anthony, a forward for the New York Knicks and a longtime member of the U.S. national basketball team, called on other athletes “to step up and take charge” by using their high-profile status to help combat racism and gun violence. The difference between James, Anthony and the Liberty and athletes like Rosen, Lebowitz said, is that Rosen is, well, a college student.

“College athletes have this platform, but they are ostensibly governed by the university and the National Collegiate Athletic Association,” Lebowitz said. “We’re seeing this tension between universities and athletes, where it’s assumed that athletes will strictly conform to the fact they’re governed by colleges and have to worry about what they say and how that could affect their scholarships. And yet against that backdrop, athletes are starting to understand the enormous power they have. The question is, in a country of free speech, where athletes enjoy a platform of visibility, does he or she have a social responsibility to use that platform to speak up for people?”

Colleges, including UCLA, provide athletes with guidelines on how to use social media. UCLA’s student-athlete handbook calls social media a “balancing act.” The university encourages and fully supports freedom of speech, the handbook states, but it also asks that athletes “be cognizant of the fact that you are representing yourself, UCLA and the athletic department” every time they use social media.

Teresa Valerio Parrot, principal of TVP Communications, a public relations firm, said it’s common for coaches and athletic departments to keep a close eye on athletes’ social media use. And with this year’s presidential election conjuring strong emotions, the kind of tension that can come from such monitoring is likely to continue. “Athletes live under a microscope, and institutions try to provide guidance,” Parrot said. “I think campuses will have a heightened awareness of social media use this year as athletes engage with some very polarizing issues across the country. Colleges are going to have to walk very carefully through some minefields.”
Former J-School professor Dave Dugan recalled as life-long mentor

By Rudi Keller

Tuesday, August 2, 2016 at 2:00 pm

The first question Dave Dugan asked new journalism students at the University of Missouri was whether they ever wanted to join a country club.

If the answer was “yes,” he suggested they would be better off in sales, where there was money to be made, rather than as reporters, where long hours and low pay awaited them.

John Ferrugia, long-time anchor at KMGH in Denver and now with Rocky Mountain Public Television, said he was heavily recruited to join a prestigious country club when he arrived in Colorado after working as White House correspondent for CBS. Pressed for an answer, Ferrugia said he gave a reason that stopped the conversation.

“I told them I investigate people who are members of the club,” he said.

That answer, he said, is part of Dugan’s legacy. “Dave’s DNA is in every one of us around the country, his journalistic DNA,” Ferrugia said.

Dugan, former chair of the Broadcast Department at the School of Journalism and first general manager of KBIA, died July 23 at his home in Overland Park, Kan., at age 85. Born in New York, Dugan started in radio while earning an undergraduate degree in sociology at Dartmouth and a graduate degree in philosophy at Saint Bonaventure University in 1956.

He joined CBS in 1957, working first in radio and then in sales before becoming a correspondent for the CBS Evening News with Walter Cronkite. Dugan covered civil rights including the March on Washington and the funeral of President John F. Kennedy. MU Journalism Dean Roy Fisher recruited him to build up the broadcast department in 1971.

Dugan retired in 1986, returning to work as program director at KMOX in St. Louis from 1989 to 1993. He moved in 1999 to Overland Park, where his daughter, Karen Briggs, lives with her husband. A memorial program will be held Oct. 29 at the Journalism School.
KBIA went on the air in 1972. Roger Karwoski, hired in May 1972 as the station’s first engineer, said Dugan monitored broadcasts closely.

Every employee did double duty, and Karwoski hosted a classical music program at night. “I got a call from an older gentlemen who asked why are we doing recorded live broadcasts,” he recalled. “The next day, Dave Dugan told me that was him posing as a listener. He wanted to see how people would respond to listeners.”

Former students said they maintained lifelong relationships with Dugan. Candy Altman, vice president of news for Hearst TV, said one of her proudest professional moments was having Dugan attend the 2013 ceremony where she accepted a Missouri Medal on behalf of her company.

“He was a tough teacher,” Altman said. “He expected you to be the best. He didn’t suffer fools. But you wanted to be successful, and you wanted him to be proud of you.”

Dugan had exacting ethical standards, learned at CBS, said Phill Brooks, retired in 2015 as professor of the school’s state Capitol reporting program. Brooks recalled being skeptical when he first met Dugan.

“In our first interaction, I was asking him, ‘Why do you think you, an East Coast CBS correspondent person, can relate to a Mid-Missouri audience?’ ” Brooks said. “A lot of fellow students were upset I was that tough with him.”

But Dugan appreciated tough questioning and helped Brooks join the faculty, he said.

During 15 years at MU, Dugan taught the first course taken by every broadcast student. For many years, his co-teacher was Max Utsler, now at the University of Kansas School of Journalism. Utsler credits Dugan with obtaining resources to improve KOMU and with keeping newsrooms independent of university administrators.

But it was what he taught students that is his lasting legacy.

“He actually loved every single one of his students,” Utsler said. “That is a really hard thing to do, by my experience.”