

Affirmation

We affirm

Contention One: Racism

Subpoint A) NCAA Policies Are Racist

College sports function on an apartheid system

Robert A. **McCormick**, Amy C. McCormick, Michigan State University College of Law, "Major College Sports: A Modern Apartheid", January 1, **2010**, <https://digitalcommons.law.msu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1408&context=facpubs>

Major **college sports in the United States flourish on the basis of an apartheid system² so plain that although it** may be (and **is**) **ignored, it cannot be denied. This system,** made up of numerous NCAA rules, effectively **sanctions the exploitation of** mostly **African-American young men³ for the** enormous pecuniary **gain of** mostly **European Americans associated with major universities, athletic organizations, and corporations, as well as for the** great **entertainment of millions of** mostly **European Americans.⁴ The central principle** upon which this system rests is **"amateurism,"⁵ and it is upon the amateur ideal that U.S. universities,** through the NCAA, **seek to justify this regime.** Major **college sports, however, are amateur only in the** pernicious **sense that the** very **persons who are most responsible for creating this product are denied all** but a sliver **of the** great **wealth they create.⁶ In every other way,** major **college sports have become a** sophisticated, visible, and highly **lucrative commercial enterprise.⁷ Put differently, although college** football and 8 men's basketball **players, who are disproportionately African American, generate fantastic sums of money for** a wide array of **others, they themselves are forbidden from sharing in those riches.** Instead, while **NCAA rules obligate players to live by a code of amateurism that forecloses any** real **opportunity to earn compensation for their labor,⁹ that precept does not apply to** university **officers, coaches, athletic directors,** conference commissioners, **corporations, or NCAA officials, who are predominantly** of **European** descent,¹⁰ and who alone may enjoy the bounteous wealth created in substantial part by the players."

Core NCAA Policies Are Racist

Akuoma **Nwadike**, Marquette Sports Law Review, "Institutional Racism in the NCAA", **2016**, <http://scholarship.law.marquette.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1683&context=sportslaw>

If the NCAA's 2009 numbers hold steady, **35.2% of** incoming **football players will be** academically **ineligible to participate.¹¹⁵ Using the 2015 SEC football** rosters as an example, 146 of the 416 freshmen would be unable to participate. As previously stated **65% of the** ⁴¹⁶ **freshmen are African-American.** Considered another way, for every twenty players, thirteen are African-American. Following this data, **95** of the 146 **ineligible student-athletes are African-American** student-athletes. This is further supported by the previous inference about African-American male GPAs. Football student-athletes already underperform their non-athlete peers, pushing African-Americans further down the eligibility list when you factor in their GPAs. **What was once the vast majority of the incoming football population will drop to the minority because of a GPA increase that blatantly affects one group more than any other.** The implied **institutional racism is further supported by the effects the new policy will have on basketball** in the ACC, which, similar to football, has 65% African-American freshmen representation at thirty-nine. Redshirting is rarely employed in college basketball; athletes come prepared to immediately contribute to the team. However, according to the NCAA, 43.1% of incoming

student-athletes will have to delay their debuts. If this was applied to the class that matriculated most recently, **twenty-six of the sixty freshmen would be disqualified** from competition. Simple statistical analysis predicts that **seventeen of those twenty-six freshmen would likely be African-American.** Once again the population would see a shift. GPA **restrictions favor the recruitment of white student-athletes** to fill the void because it will be easier to find white athletes who will immediately qualify based on the predicted GPA data. Despite using only the data of two conferences, the implications are obvious: the new **NCAA policy will disproportionately deplete the African-American presence in the college sports** they currently dominate, which have been producing the most revenue. In the words of Sonny Vaccaro, **“Ninety percent of the NCAA revenue is produced by 1 percent of the athletes. Go to the skill positions—the stars. Ninety percent (of the 1 percent) are [b]lack.”**¹¹⁶ Of the prospective student-athletes who face the reality that they will not meet NCAA requirements, the majority will be black. **In trying to fulfill the NCAA’s new requirement, coaches will have a much easier time finding white males that meet the grade requirement, relegating African-Americans to a minority presence.** It begs the question of whether **this has been the plan for some time: let African-American athletes build the sport to a point where it could transcend their efforts, then gradually push them out.** The NCAA is not new to charges of institutional racism, and with this policy, it will likely have to justify its actions, especially when the numbers support discriminatory changes.

Subpoint B) This Discrimination is Against the Law

Policies that disproportionately discriminate against a protected class are against the law.

Robert A. **McCormick**, Amy C. McCormick, Michigan State University College of Law, "Major College Sports: A Modern Apartheid", January 1, **2010**, <https://digitalcommons.law.msu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1408&context=facpubs>

We do not claim that universities, through the NCAA, either created or have fostered this system to burden African Americans purposely, but that has unquestionably become one of its effects, and U.S. justice properly looks skeptically upon rules that, while neutral on their face, systematically burden racial minorities in grossly disproportionate ways.²³⁹ This skepticism, borne of our nation’s catastrophic experiment with slavery and its struggles to deal with the vestiges of that regime, has given rise to the adverse or disparate impact theory of employment discrimination which prohibits an employer from using facially neutral rules that have an unjustified adverse impact upon the members of a protected class.²⁴⁰ Put somewhat differently, the adverse impact theory outlaws the use of employment rules or practices that do not appear on their face to be discriminatory, but are so in their application or effect unless the employer can justify those rules as manifestly related to job duties.²⁴¹ **The Supreme Court has crisply described the doctrine as condemning "employment practices that are facially neutral in their treatment of different groups but that in fact fall more harshly on one group than another and cannot be justified by business necessity."**²

Law reforms should be done

Equality Commission 14 [Equality Commission of Ireland, August 2014, “Race Equality Law Reform: Strengthening legal protection (Key Point Briefing)”, <http://www.equalityni.org/ECNI/media/ECNI/Publications/Delivering%20Equality/RaceLawReform-KeyPointBriefing.pdf>] vv

Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) individuals in Northern Ireland **have less protection against racial discrimination,** harassment and victimisation than people in other parts of the UK. Many of the changes we advocate have already been implemented in other parts of the UK. Law reform has also been recommended by international human rights monitoring bodies. For example, both the Advisory Committee on the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities¹ and the UN Committee on the Convention for the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD)² have urged the NI Executive to address legislative shortcomings within the race equality legislation, supplementing the Commission’s consistent calls^{3 4} for the Race equality legislation to be harmonised and strengthened. Our recommendations **We recommend action is taken to address legislative gaps in the race equality** legislation, including via the proposed Racial Equality Strategy 2014-2024 (RES). We also recommend that the fair employment legislation is strengthened in order to improve workforce monitoring on racial grounds. In summary⁵, we recommend the race equality legislation is amended to: provide increased protection against discrimination and harassment on the grounds of colour and nationality. We are clear that this is a priority area for reform⁶.

ensure broader protection against racial discrimination and harassment by public bodies when carrying out their public functions; give stronger protection against racial harassment, including greater protection for employees against racial harassment by customers or clients; 1 See Third Opinion on the United Kingdom of the Advisory Committee on the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, June 2011. 2 UN Committee on CERD, Concluding Observations on UK, Sept 2011 3 Equality Commission (2000): Recommendations for Changes to the Race Relations (NI) Order 1997. 4 Equality Commission for Northern Ireland (2009): Proposals for legislative reform (Belfast: ECNI) 5 Further details of the Commission's proposals for race law reform are available at: [http://www.equalityni.org/Delivering-Equality/Addressing-inequality/Law-reform/Related-work/Proposals-for-reform-of-the-race-law-\(1\)/executive-summary](http://www.equalityni.org/Delivering-Equality/Addressing-inequality/Law-reform/Related-work/Proposals-for-reform-of-the-race-law-(1)/executive-summary) 6 ECNI Proposals for Legislative Reform, 2009 2. Increase protection for certain categories of agency workers against racial discrimination and harassment; introduce new protection for Councillors against racial discrimination and harassment by local councils; increase protection against victimisation; introduce new protection against multiple discrimination, **so that**

individuals have protection if they experience discrimination or harassment because of a combination of equality grounds; expand the scope of voluntary positive action, so as to enable employers and service providers to lawfully take a wider range of steps to promote racial equality; remove or modify certain exceptions, including those relating to immigration and the employment of foreign nationals in the civil service; increase the powers of the Equality Commission to issue additional Race Codes of Practice and to effectively carry out formal investigations; strengthen tribunal powers to ensure effective remedies for individuals bringing race discrimination complaints; and harmonise and simplify the enforcement mechanism for education complaints. We have also recommended, as a priority area for reform⁷, that the fair employment legislation is strengthened so as require registered employers in Northern Ireland to collect monitoring information as regards nationality and ethnic origin, in addition to monitoring the community background and sex of their

employees and job applicants⁸. Wider benefits of reform We consider that **the recommended changes will help address key racial**

inequalities in Northern Ireland by strengthening the legislation; for example, **by providing greater protection for individuals against**

racial discrimination and harassment who currently have no or limited protection under the race equality law; as well as ensuring the removal of unjustifiable exceptions which limit the scope of the race equality legislation. Further, we consider that our recommended changes will help to harmonise, simplify, and clarify the race equality legislation; thereby making it easier for individuals to understand their rights and for employers, service providers and others to comply with their responsibilities.

By paying Student Athletes, we will be working to end this institutionalized racism.

IMPACTS: The Impact is Two-Fold.

FIRST Is structural Violence:

Katz 97 - Kathryn Katz, Professor of Law, 1997, "The Clonal Child: Procreative Liberty and Asexual Reproduction," Lexis-Nexis

It is undeniable that **throughout human history dominant and oppressive groups have committed unspeakable wrongs against those viewed as inferior. Once a person (or a people) has been characterized as sub-human, there appears to have been no limit to the cruelty that was or will be visited upon him.** For example, in almost all wars, **hatred** towards the enemy **was inspired to justify the killing and wounding by separating the enemy from the human race, by casting them as unworthy of human status. This same rationalization has supported: genocide, chattel slavery, racial segregation, economic exploitation, caste and class systems, coerced sterilization of social misfits and undesirables, unprincipled medical experimentation, the subjugation of women, and the social Darwinists' theory justifying indifference to the poverty and misery of others.**

SECOND is the VALUE OF HUMAN LIFE

Mohan 93 - (Brij, Professor at LSU, Eclipse of Freedom: The World of Oppression, Praeger Publishers p. 3-4)

Metaphors of existence symbolize variegated aspects of the human reality. However, words can be apocalyptic. "There are words," de Beauvoir writes, "as murderous as gas chambers" (1968: 30). Expressions can be unifying and explosive; they portray explicit messages and implicit agendas in human affairs and social configurations. Manifestly the Cold War is over. But the world is not without nuclear terror. Ethnic strife and political instabilities in the New World Order -- following the dissolution of the Soviet Union -- have generated fears of nuclear terrorism and blackmail in view of the widening circle of nuclear powers. Despite encouraging trends in nuclear disarmament, unsettling questions, power, and fear of terrorism continue to characterize the crisis of the new age which is stumbling at the threshold of the twenty-first century. The ordeal of existence transcends the thermonuclear fever because the latter does not directly impact the day-to-day operations if the common people. **The fear of crime, accidents, loss of job, and health care on one hand; and the sources of**

racism, sexism, and ageism on the other hand have created a counterculture of denial and disbelief that has shattered the façade of civility. Civilization loses its significance when its social institutions become counterproductive. It is this aspect of the mega-crisis that we are concerned about

**For all these reasons and more, we urge a strong
Affirmation Ballot. Thank you, and vote Pro**

Specific A2s

A2) Institutional Racism Doesn't Exist

Institutional Racism Does Exist

Braden **Goyette** and Alissa Scheller, Huffington Post, "15 Charts That Prove We're Far From Post-Racial | HuffPost", July 2, **2014**,
https://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/07/02/civil-rights-act-anniversary-racism-charts_n_5521104.html

On July 2, 1964, the Civil Rights Act was signed into law, officially banning discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. It also ended racial segregation in schools, at the workplace and in general public facilities. Fifty years removed from that milestone, it's apparently easy to think that we're over racism. Here are 15 facts that prove that's not the case. 1) **Affluent blacks and Hispanics still live in poorer neighborhoods than whites with working class incomes. An analysis of census data conducted by researchers at Brown University found that income isn't the main driving factor in the segregation of U.S. cities.** "With only one exception (the most affluent Asians), **minorities at every income level live in poorer neighborhoods than do whites with comparable incomes,**" the researchers found. "**We cannot escape the conclusion that more is at work here than simple market processes that place people according to their means,**" their report stated. Along with residential segregation, the study notes, comes access to fewer resources for those in minority neighborhoods. 2) There's a big disparity in wealth between white Americans and non-white Americans. White Americans held more than 88 percent of the country's wealth in 2010, according to a Demos analysis of Federal Reserve data, though they made up 64 percent of the population. Black Americans held 2.7 percent of the country's wealth, though they made up 13 percent of the population. Much has been written explaining that the racial wealth gap didn't come about by accident. Among other factors, FHA redlining, restrictive covenants, and exploitative contract selling practices that capitalized on black families' inability to get conventional mortgages all prevented African-Americans from generating wealth through home ownership for much of the 20th century. 3) **The racial wealth gap kept widening well after the Civil Rights era. It nearly tripled between 1984 and 2009, according to a Brandeis study...As early as preschool, black students are punished more frequently, and more harshly, for misbehaving than their white counterparts. "Black children represent 18 percent of preschool enrollment, but 42 percent of the preschool children suspended once, and 48 percent of the preschool children suspended more than once,"** a Department of Education report, released in March, noted. 10) Perceptions of the innocence of children are still often racially skewed. A study published this year in the Journal of Personality and Social Psychology found that participants estimated black boys to be older and less innocent than white boys of the same age. When participants were told that the boys, both black and white, were suspected of crimes, the disparity in perceptions of age and innocence became more stark: chart 10 Separate research by Stanford psychologists suggests that these kinds of racialized perceptions of innocence contribute to non-white juvenile offenders receiving harsher sentences than their white peers. 11) **White Americans use drugs more than black Americans, but black people are arrested for drug possession more than three times as often as whites. This contributes to the fact that 1 in 3 black males born today can expect to go to prison in their lifetimes, based on current incarceration trends.**

Innate Bias Proves That It Does

Chris **Mooney**, Washington Post, "Across America, whites are biased and they don't even know it", December 8, **2014**,
https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/wonk/wp/2014/12/08/across-america-whites-are-biased-and-they-dont-even-know-it/?utm_term=.ce91af2f944b

Most white Americans demonstrate bias against blacks, even if they're not aware of or able to control it. It's a surprisingly little-discussed factor in the anguishing debates over race and law enforcement that followed the shootings of unarmed

black men by white police officers. Such **implicit biases** -- which, if they were to influence split-second law enforcement decisions, could **have life or death consequences** -- are measured by psychological tests, most prominently the computerized Implicit Association Test, which has been taken by over two million people online at the website Project Implicit. Based on this data, it appears that whites in some states may exhibit higher levels of implicit bias than those in other states. The following map, courtesy of Project Implicit, shows the states with the highest level of implicit bias (high number, red) and lowest level of implicit bias (low number, blue). Gray represents states with a middle amount of implicit bias; Michigan is the median state. Overall, the map reflects the scores of 1.51 million individuals, ranging from a high of 99,660 test takers from California to a low of 1,722 test takers from Hawaii. Economy & Business Alerts Breaking news about economic and business issues. Sign up Courtesy of Project Implicit. Courtesy of Project Implicit. A cautionary note: **The people** who have taken the IAT at the Project Implicit website **are not a random sample of Americans**, either nationally or on a state-by-state basis. Rather, **they're people who**, for some reason, **chose to take an online test measuring their implicit biases** -- **which** may actually **mean they are less biased than average...white people in every U.S. state are biased**. Their mean scores vary by state, but participants from the median state, Michigan, show an average, positive IAT score of 0.402. According to Xu, a score of .35 is the "cutoff point between 'moderately prefer white' and 'strongly prefer white.'" [Update 12/19/2014: Kaiyuan Xu contacted us to let us know that this prior statement was incorrect, and gave us a new statement: "A score of .35 is the cutoff point between 'slightly prefer white' and 'moderately prefer white.'" A score of .65 would actually be the cutoff point between 'moderately prefer white' and 'strongly prefer white.'] Xu says that at this point, researchers from Project Implicit cannot fully explain the most striking feature of the map, which is the fact that implicit bias levels appear stronger in the U.S. southeast and east. It is also worth noting that there are reasons to think that Americans as a whole may be more biased than the map suggests. After all, as Greenwald noted above, the Project Implicit test takers trend younger than average, as well as towards liberal political beliefs and higher levels of education. But other research has suggested that **older Americans** past the age of 65, in particular, tend to **have higher IAT D scores** -- suggesting that those included in this sample may be less biased than Americans as a whole. Overall, looking at a map like this one tells us something pretty crucial to our understanding of **racial bias**: **It is everywhere, from north to south, from Maine to California. It is present among liberals and conservatives, men and women, young and old. We have a huge amount of work to do.**

A2) Minorities Aren't Affected As Badly As You Say

The current system literally strips funds out of black communities, impoverishing them

Kai Ryssdal, host and senior editor of Marketplace, the most widely heard program on business and the economy — radio or television, commercial or public broadcasting — in the country. In addition, he joins forces with Marketplace Tech's Molly Wood to connect the dots on the economy, tech and culture as co-host of the podcast Make Me Smart with Kai and Molly. "NCAA policy hits poor, minority neighborhoods hardest," Marketplace. 7-8-2013, <https://www.marketplace.org/2013/07/08/wealth-poverty/ncaa-policy-hits-poor-minority-neighborhoods-hardest>

Ah, that age old question: Should student-athletes be paid big bucks for their services? The latest flare-up of that issue comes in the form of a pending lawsuit, originally filed by former UCLA basketball player Ed O'Bannon. The lawsuit, now about four years old, is seeking compensation for college athletes — former, and as of last week, current — who generated revenue for their schools and the athletic governing body through everything from television broadcasts of tournaments to video games. It could potentially have a huge economic impact on the NCAA and collegiate sports — so much so that Moody's recently downgraded the governing body's credit outlook to negative. According to its most recent tax filings, the NCAA has about \$614 million in total assets. Most of its 2011 revenue of \$815 million was distributed to member schools, leaving a \$41 million surplus. **While technically a nonprofit organization, the NCAA is earning 40 percent more ad revenue than the NBA playoffs, and 60 percent more than post-season for Major League Baseball.**

The main argument in the case comes down to an anti-trust issue — with the plaintiffs arguing that the NCAA, video-game maker Electronic Arts, and Collegiate Licensing Co. all conspired to fix athlete compensation at \$0 for all of their work. **Dr. Boyce Watkins, a finance professor at Syracuse University, has been an outspoken critic of the current compensation system, which consists entirely of scholarships. Athletes, says Watkins, should be paid for their services the same as any other worker in America — it's a labor rights issue. "Imagine if we lived in a world where Walmart and Target and Kmart could all conspire and say, 'OK, we're all gonna agree to pay our employees \$10 an hour.' That would be entirely unacceptable," points out Watkins. "But that's what happens when Duke and North Carolina and Kentucky all agree that we're not going to compensate**

the athletes. It just leads to a system that I would say is inherently unfair.” While many argue that scholarships should be enough for student-athletes, a 2010 study showed that the average NCAA athlete in the big-time sports, like football and basketball, actually ends up paying around \$2,951 per year due to school-related costs. **Watkins also says the system disproportionately hurts players from lower-income areas, and the African-American community. “I think that race does play a role in that at least a billion dollars in economic value is stripped from the black community every year,”** he argues. He cites the example of Reggie Bush, a former USC football player who lost his Heisman trophy because his mother received money under the table. **“When you look at USC — a school with an endowment that’s larger than every historically black college in the country combined — that this school made over \$100 million from Reggie Bush’s play on the field — it’s hard to argue that some people should be outraged about that,”** he adds. **As a college professor, he’s encountered many players on campus that have struggled with issues of poverty. As these college athletes play for their schools and make millions, some hear that they’re mother is going to get evicted, or that a friend in the old neighborhood was shot. The term “scholar-athlete” makes no sense in a world where students are taken out of class during the week to go play in televised games,** he points out. Meanwhile, the NCAA defends its practices, arguing that by collecting money from big-ticket games like the men’s basketball finals, they can help fund other lesser-known or lesser-watched sports like women’s volleyball. But Watkins doesn’t buy it. **“I think that’s kind of an interesting argument,” Watkins says, “because when you talk about the coaches, no one ever says, when you pay the basketball coach \$5 million, you’ve only got \$100,000 to pay the volleyball coach. But for some reason when it comes to the athletes, we expect this subsidization model to apply.”** The results of the court case likely won’t come for months, but will the NCAA ever change its ways? In some ways, the organization does change, says Watkins, by spending more and more money to defend the system through advertising and marketing. “I think that what’s going to probably happen is that at some point some outside entity — the IRS, or Congress, or the courts — are going to step in and break the NCAA down,” Watkins predicts. **“The toughest thing about dealing with the NCAA is that they operate in a sovereign space. And when you look throughout society — any institution that regulates itself is usually going to be filled with corruption.”**

The situation is not getting better

Jake **New**, Writer and journalist for Inside Higher Ed, won the David W. Miller Award for Young Journalists, Racial Gaps in the Power 5, Inside Higher Ed, **March**, <https://www.insidehighered.com/news/2016/03/16/black-athletes-wealthiest-conferences-continue-graduate-low-rates> In the past five years, the five wealthiest National Collegiate Athletic Association conferences have undergone some significant changes. Chasing more exposure and money, conferences have realigned and the 65 institutions making up the leagues known as the Power Five successfully fought for a greater level of autonomy, allowing them to vote on several rule changes without involving the other members of Division I. But at least **one thing hasn’t changed: racial inequity in academic success among the powerhouse football and men’s basketball conferences. Just over half of black male athletes graduate within six years, compared to 68 percent of athletes overall and 75 percent of undergraduates overall, according to a new report from the University of Pennsylvania’s Center for the Study of Race and Equity in Education.** The gaps are comparable to when the center conducted a similar study in 2012. “The landscape has changed in those years, but the trends are the same,” Shaun Harper, the center’s executive director, said. **“There’s been a slight increase in graduation rates, about three percentage points, but it’s been across the board, so that doesn’t narrow the racial equity gaps.** That increase is perhaps good news for universities, but the racial disparity still remains.” And the gaps remain even though many a university president or coach talks about athletics as a means of providing an education, not just a chance to play, and even though athletes have access to tutors and various programs to help them academically. The new study compared the federal graduation rates of black male college athletes, all athletes, black male undergraduates and all undergraduates. The study focuses only on the 65 institutions in the five wealthiest leagues: the Atlantic Coast, Big Ten, Big 12, Pac-12 and Southeastern

Conferences. **Two-thirds of those institutions graduated black male athletes at rates lower than black men who were not athletes.** Just one institution — Northwestern University — graduated black male athletes at a rate higher than or equal to undergraduate students overall. At Northwestern, black athletes had a 94 percent graduation rate, compared to 90 percent for all athletes and 88 percent for black men. It's the same rate as the overall rate for undergraduates. Stanford University had similarly high graduation rates, but black athletes still lagged behind other athletes and undergraduates by six percentage points. The study found that Kansas State University had the lowest graduation rate for black male athletes in all 65 institutions. **Only 26 percent of Kansas State's black athletes graduate in six years, compared to 63 percent of all athletes.** The rate, however, is the same as all black men on campus. At Michigan State University, 33 percent of black male athletes graduate in six years, compared to 70 percent of all athletes, 55 percent of all black men and 78 percent of all undergraduates. Neither institution replied to requests for comment. A spokeswoman for the National Collegiate Athletic Association noted that the federal graduation rate used in the study does not account for students who transfer. When the NCAA's metric, the Graduation Success Rate, is used, graduation rates for all athletes are much higher, though the NCAA's method also has its critics. Harper said it's time that black athletes and their families start demanding that colleges take more seriously the academic pursuits of black male athletes. **Too many athletes go to college believing it's a path to playing their sport professionally, Harper said, when less than 2 percent of NCAA basketball and football players go on to play in the NBA or NFL.** "There's that classic story of the coach going to a single mother's home and sitting in her living room, telling her how he's going to take good care of her son," Harper said. "I think we have to do a better job of equipping parents and families with the kinds of questions they should be asking in that moment. Once on campus, athletes literally control billions of dollars; they could use that power to demand institutions do a better job of getting them resources and support. This is a system that creates billions of dollars, and it's white men who are profiting most from the backs of these black players." The study also identifies concerns about racial inequities in leadership positions. **While the majority of revenue-generating athletes are black, only 16 percent of head coaches are black men. About 15 percent of athletics directors are black men. None of the five commissioners are black.** On the other side of the spectrum, though no less troubling, Harper said, is how vastly overrepresented black men are on basketball and football teams compared to the "disgracefully small number of black male students in the undergraduate population." During the 2014-15 academic year, **black men at these institutions accounted for about 2.5 percent of undergraduates, but 56 percent of football players and more than 60 percent of men's basketball players were black.** At Auburn University, 78 percent of basketball and football players are black, but black men account for just over 3 percent of undergraduates. "I'm not suggesting that athletics departments should award fewer scholarships to talented black male student athletes," Harper said. "But these are campuses where admissions officers and others often say that qualified black men cannot be found. Yet they can find these students when they want them to play football or basketball. They go far and wide to find them. Colleges should spend that same level of energy on finding nonathletes."

A2) This Round Won't Change Anything

The normative question of federal policy-making means the judge must make decisions from the perspective of the federal government.

Ravitch 10 [Diane Ravitch, preeminent historian of American education, former U.S. Assistant Secretary of Education, educational policy analyst, and research professor at New York University's Steinhardt School of Culture, Education, and Human Development, *The Death and Life of the Great American School System*, Basic Books: New York, NY, 2010, p. 10-11]

Anyone who is a policymaker, **aspires to be a policymaker, or wants to influence policymakers must engage in "seeing like a state." It is inevitable.** Policymaking requires one to make decisions that affect people's lives without their having a chance to cast a vote. If no one thought like a state, there would probably be no highways or public works of any kind. Those who make the most noise would veto almost everything. It is the job of representative government to make decisions without seeking a majority vote from their constituents on every single question. **Anyone who recommends a change of federal or state policy engages in "seeing like a state."** Improvement also **depends on having a mix of views** and new ideas to prevent the status quo from becoming ossified. **Those who make policy** are most successful when they must **advance their ideas through a gauntlet of checks and balances, explaining their plans, submitting them** to a process of public

review, and **attempting to persuade others** to support them. If the policymaker cannot persuade others, then his plans will not be implemented. **That's democracy.**

A2) They Can Just Go Pro

Professional Sports is Incredibly Prohibitive

Cork **Gaines**, Business Insider, "Chart shows just how hard it is to become a professional athlete - Business Insider", March 13, 20**15**, <http://www.businessinsider.com/chart-professional-athlete-2015-3>

The NCAA has released data that shows just how hard it is for high school athletes to make it all the way to the pros. **For six sports** (football, men's basketball, baseball, women's basketball, men's soccer, men's ice hockey), **the NCAA calculated the number of** high school athletes, the number of college athletes, and the number of draft-eligible college **athletes who will be drafted.** Data was from 2013 and 2013-14 seasons. High school **athletes in men's basketball have the hardest road to becoming college athletes as just 3.4% play at the next level. Men's ice hockey has the easiest path with 11.2% going from high school to college. Meanwhile, 8.6% of draft-eligible baseball players are drafted while only 0.9% of women's basketball players are drafted professionally.**

A2) There Are Other Options To Pay For College

Majority of College Athletes Are Below the Poverty Line

Matt **Hayes**, Sporting News, "Report concludes 86 percent of student athletes live in poverty | NCAA Football | Sporting News", Jan 15, 20**13**, <http://www.sportingnews.com/ncaa-football/news/4465460-student-athletes-poverty-paid-scholarships-ncaa-texas-duke>

The National College Players Association—don't feel left out if it doesn't ring a bell—**released** what it called **a comprehensive report on The Price of Poverty in** Big Time **College Sport. The report concludes** (among other things): — **86 percent of college athletes live below the poverty line...Athletes—and the NCPA**—of course see it differently, and **have a solid argument.**

Student Loans Are Incredibly Difficult To Pay Off

Jonathan D. **Glater**, New York Times, "That Student Loan, So Hard to Shake - The New York Times", August 23, 20**08**, <http://www.nytimes.com/2008/08/24/business/24loans.html>

MOST people struggling to pay off their student loans keep quiet about it. They do not want to acknowledge that, perhaps in a fit of naïve, youthful optimism, they borrowed more than they could handle...Numbers of borrowers behind on payments and in outright default are rising for some types of loans, **and the tight job market makes it harder for graduates to find jobs that let them pay off debts. At the same time, investors are pressuring lenders to raise revenue by minimizing losses. Investors also expect more revenue from those lenders that operate collection agencies.**

Blocks

Generic Blocks

The NCAA is a Non-Profit Organization

The NCAA is a Non-Profit Organization

NCAA, "Revenue | NCAA.org - The Official Site of the NCAA", 20**17**, <http://www.ncaa.org/about/resources/finances/revenue>

For 2011-12, the most recent year for which audited numbers are available. NCAA revenue was \$871.6 million, most of which came from the rights agreement with Turner/CBS Sports. NCAA **revenue supports intercollegiate athletics opportunities on national and local levels**. The total rights payment for 2011-12 was \$705 million, or 81 percent of all NCAA revenue. Most of the remaining 18 percent of revenue came from championships (mostly ticket and merchandise sales). **While the amount of revenue is large, little of the money is retained by the NCAA national office. About 96 percent is distributed directly to the Division I membership or to support championships or programs that benefit student-athletes. The remaining 4 percent goes for central services, such as building operations and salaries not related to particular programs**. For 2012-13, NCAA revenue is projected at \$797 million, with \$702 million coming from the Association's new rights agreement with CBS Sports and Turner Broadcasting. Frequently Asked Questions How can the NCAA make so much money and be considered nonprofit? **The NCAA's designation as a nonprofit association is based on how it uses money and not on how much revenue is generated. All but 4 percent of NCAA revenue is either returned directly to member conferences and institutions or used to support championships and programs that benefit student-athletes.**

College Income Disparity

Colleges Make Differing Amounts of Money

Cork **Gaines**, Business Insider, "CHART: How much money schools make off of college sports - Business Insider", October 14, 20**16**, <http://www.businessinsider.com/ncaa-schools-college-sports-revenue-2016-10>

We recently took a look at the schools that make the most money off of college athletics, with Texas A&M topping the list with \$192.6 million in revenue, according to data collected from USA Today and the U.S. Department of Education. While it is no secret that there is a lot of money being made from college sports, that money is not even close to being evenly distributed. **The 231 NCAA Division I schools with data available generated a total of \$9.15 billion in revenue during the 2015 fiscal year. But while there are 24 schools that make more than \$100 million, most make much less. Of the 231 schools, 76% make less than \$50 million in athletics revenue. If we take it a step further, nearly half of the Division I schools (44%) make less than \$20 million, or more than \$160 million less than Texas A&M and the University of Texas**. Ultimately, this is the biggest obstacle to paying athletes. If schools are going to pay some athletes, they will have to pay all athletes. It is one thing to ask a school making \$150 million off of sports to pay the rowing team and the volleyball team. It is something else to ask a school making a fraction of that.