

Rice says she understands and sympathizes with the pressures the IFC faces in having to distribute student money, but she says the position is one that is indispensable.

In order to make up for the smaller-than-expected IFC funds, Rice says she has three main options: restructuring the GTF position so that it moves into a lower price range, tightening the budget belt and

cutting costs, or raising team entry fees for intramural events.

Rice says she is interested in finding out whether students would support an increase in fees for intramural leagues. Teams currently pay \$15 for intramural leagues such as football, basketball and softball, but Rice would like to raise the price tag to \$20 per team.

Even if an increase was approved, some leagues around

the city still would cost considerably more, Rice says.

Each year, about 500 teams sign up for various intramural leagues, and Rice says the \$5 increase would cover \$2,500 — roughly half — of what the GTF position would cost.

The GTFs that work in the weightroom program help hire, train and supervise 12-15 students that staff the weightroom.

Improvements were made to the weightroom three years ago, and use of the room has increased considerably, she says.

"I haven't figured out exactly what we are going to do. The choice is we have to have that person or we have to shut down the weightroom," Rice says.

From her perspective, Rice believes the IFC was hesitant to approve an increase in funds because of a fear that the physical education department would abandon more programs and then ask the students for more money in the future.

James Randall, IFC chairman, says that "unfortunately, the Incidental Fee Committee doesn't have any more money than (the physical education department does)."

"So, we are real reluctant to just pick up what they chose not to because what happens next year if they say 'we don't want to pay for this, either, and this and this,'" Randall said. "Where does it end?"

But Rice says the physical education department is not trying to force students to pay all of its costs. The College of Human Development and Performance paid \$70,000 of RIM's total 1985-86 budget, which amounted to \$145,734.

Because the physical education department isn't paying for that GTF position doesn't mean that they are dumping that whole (weight) room on students," Rice says. The PE department still pays for acquiring and repairing equipment.

she says.

"The physical education budget is essentially concerned with instruction rather than with supervising open access utilization of the resources," says Michael Ellis, head of the Department of Physical Education and Human Movement Studies. "We have to charge fees for our classes, and those fees are charged simply to defray the direct operating cost of those classes."

"Some microscopic fraction (of the fee students pay for classes) is washed through... and used to support the activities of open recreation, which includes people from the community and city. So what we thought was that it was actually a misrepresentation to have it on an instructional budget," Ellis says.

In the past, Rice says recreation was sort of a "by-product" of physical education when it was state-funded, but after 1981, the state no longer required PE classes for graduation so it cut off funding.

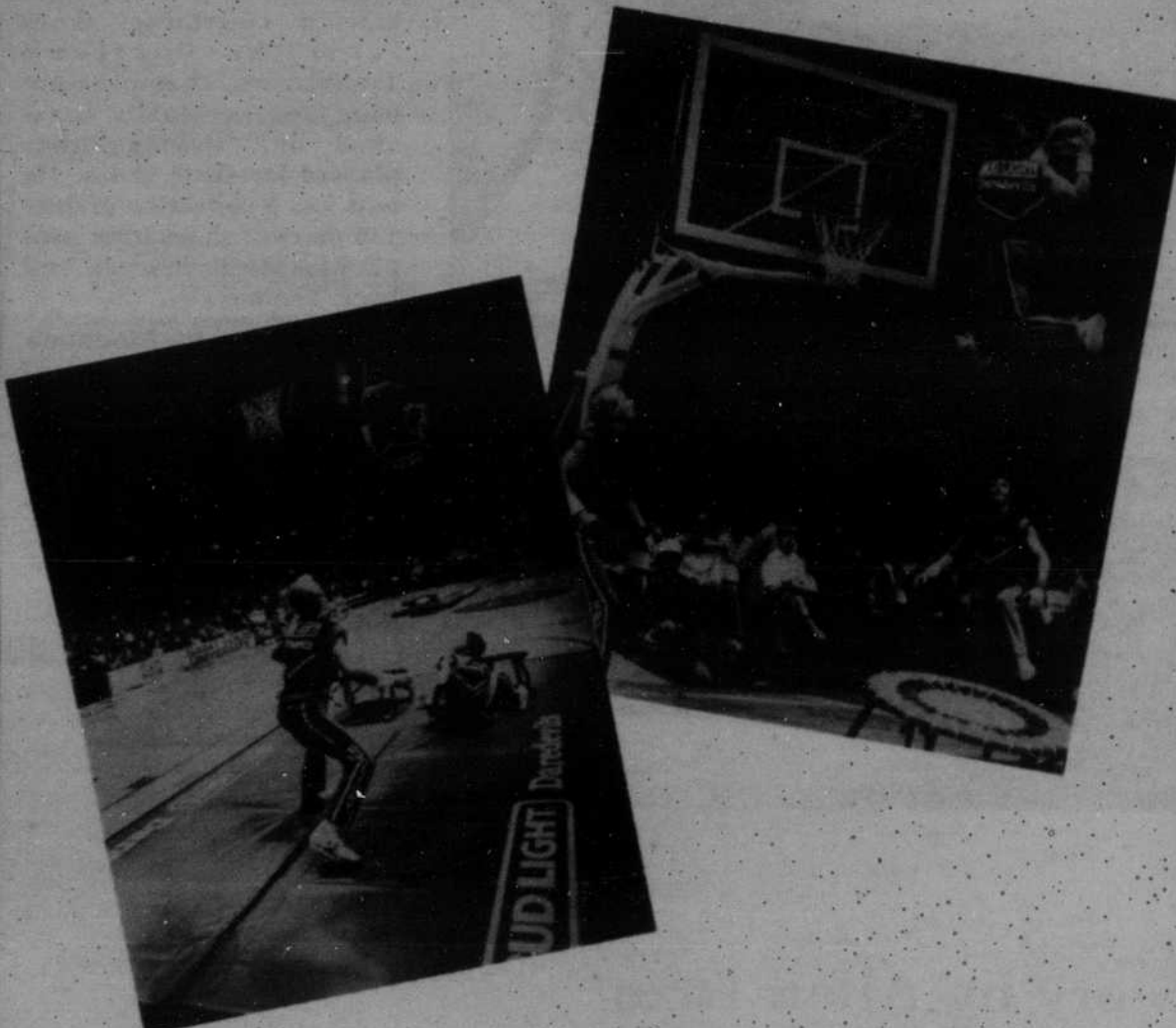
The following year, RIM went onto the election ballot, and Rice says students voted to approve funds by a large margin.

For the 1982-83 school year, the RIM budget was \$56,000, and remained the same the following year. In 1984-85, the budget rose to only \$57,099, and Rice says its budget request for next year would have asked for only a \$675 increase if it had not been for the money for the weightroom GTF position.

OREGON BASKETBALL DUCKS VS TROJANS

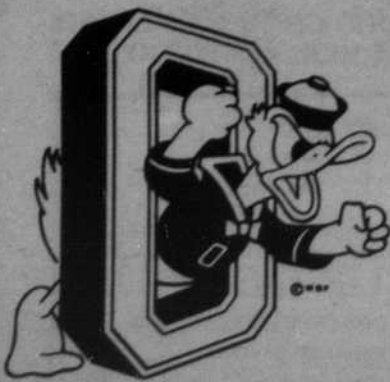
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themselves out.

If an athlete uses their program, but sees no improvement, the pair say the problem may lie in the athlete's attitude. "They may not want to succeed," Porter says. "Some athletes are not interested in their sports. They participate, but for whatever reasons, their heart's not in it."

"You also have to believe the program will work," Foster says. "There has to be at least a part of you that is willing to trust, to believe if you follow the program, eventually you will see benefits."

"Those people who come in with an open mind and want to learn have really good results," Foster says.

Porter and Foster have been using their methods to help University athletes for the past three years. It was Tom Heinonen who opened the door for us to work with University of Oregon athletes," Foster says. "He knew Kay as a friend and was receptive to the idea of us working with the women's cross-country team."

Since then, Porter and Foster have worked with members of the wrestling team, the men's track team, the women's gymnastics team, the swim team, the tennis team and the football team.

University athletes who seek counseling from Porter and Foster do not have to pay for the services. "This is all done through the Duck Athletic Fund," Porter says. "We contribute a certain number of hours as a voluntary service."

Foster says the program helps student-athletes in other areas besides athletics. "Our program spills over into their personal lives," she says. "The athletes come back and tell us

their grades are getting better, and their relationships with family and friends are improving."

Mark Harris is one University athlete who has tried the Porter Foster technique. Harris, a 400-meter runner for the men's track team, says the system has worked. "I'm a lot more relaxed when I compete," he says. "I'm also much more confident."

John Gillespie, an assistant coach for the men's track team, says two members of last year's track and field team, and two more from this year's, have seen Porter and Foster.

"We're not in the habit of recommending outside help," he says. "Our attitude is 'don't fix the ship if it doesn't need fixing.' But the athletes who have been using this system tell me they are very satisfied with the results."

Ed Boyd, the women's gymnastics coach, says all of the gymnasts use the Porter Foster method to some extent. "Kay and Judy have worked real closely with our kids," he says.

"We feel very privileged to be able to work with the athletes," Porter says.

The future looks bright for Porter and Foster. They are in the process of negotiating with ESPN to do psychological commentary for the Boston Marathon. "We thought it would be interesting to talk about what's going on in the runner's head," Foster says. "For example, how they react to being passed by another runner or how they react to having a cramp."

"We don't know if we'll get it, but we're visualizing it," Porter says.