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THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON PHYSICAL FITNESS AND SPORTS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

March 3, 1983

Coach Allen sent a letter similar to the one attached to a bi-partisan nucleus of friends of fitness on the Hill (see last paragraph on page 5 of the Rationale).

He wanted to keep you apprised of this action.



C. Carson Conrad
Executive Director



THE PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL ON PHYSICAL FITNESS AND SPORTS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

March 3, 1983

Dear Mr. Speaker:

Physical education, a basic essential of general education, is in trouble. The President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports (PCPFS) feels that the unfitness of American youth has reached a critical stage. A major article entitled "Hold on There, America" in the February 7, 1983 edition of Sports Illustrated effectively described the problem and included physical education with math and science education as basic skills needed for coping with the demands of tomorrow's high-tech economy.

The Council is also alarmed because during the last week the Legislative Analyst for the California Legislature has recommended the elimination of the physical education requirements which have been in affect since 1917 and the requirements for regular physical fitness testing for grades 5-12. I believe that this is a critical national problem and recommend consideration of a Congressional inquiry of physical education and youth fitness in the nation's schools. Enclosed is a rationale for this suggested inquiry. The Council would provide appropriate members of its staff as necessary to organize and make available the experts to testify on this matter.

If we can count on you for your help on this pressing problem, please contact my Administrative Assistant, Lorraine D. Polk, at 272-3421.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "George Allen", is written over the typed name.

George Allen
Chairman

Enclosure

Honorable Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.
Speaker of the House
2231 Rayburn House Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20515

cc:

Michael McManus
Members of the PCPFS

RATIONALE FOR A CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY OF
PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND YOUTH FITNESS IN THE NATION'S SCHOOLS

Physical education is at the lowest level in the history of the profession in the U.S.A. Physical education specialists are decreasing with each passing month. There are few supervisors of physical education left in states, counties and school districts. Time requirements are being decreased and youth fitness scores have not increased in the past decade. There is no baseline data on the status of youth fitness in this country.

Major factors influencing this decline are 1) financial cutbacks in public education resulting in austerity programs, and 2) the extent of drug abuse among upper elementary, junior high and high school students. Too, a quest for innovation to make physical education more attractive has often turned classes into free selection or free play resulting in disrespect of students for the time wasted. A confusion and misrepresentation which are prevalent in the profession today is that fitness and skill achievement can be effortless.

With the fitness boom which has hit the U.S.A. the number of adults participating in physical fitness activities has doubled and so much is going on that the average person hasn't realized that we are losing the battle in youth fitness. Sports Illustrated magazine, February 7, 1983, in the article "Hold On There, America" vividly describes the serious state of youth and fitness in this country.

A national assessment conducted in 1979-80 for youth, 6 through 17 years, reported that 57% failed to achieve standards deemed attainable by the average healthy child. There has been a hue and cry about whether the U.S. will have math, science and computer skills needed for coping with the demands of tomorrow's high-tech economy. The S. I. article said that "few non-educators seem to have noticed - and some in the education field don't appear to care - that physical education, which will also have something to do with that ability to cope, has been harder hit."

Let us consider these facts:

- 1) 1 out of 6 boys cannot do 1 pullup
- 2) 15% of the pupil population are considered physically underdeveloped to the extent that they cannot benefit from the typical physical education class
- 3) in larger cities, the average pupil only takes physical education one year out of four
- 4) outside of California, less than 5% of the pupils have physical education daily throughout senior high school
- 5) although 7 million youth will have won the prestigious Presidential youth fitness award since its initiation in 1967, this represents less than 2% of the potential number eligible to take the test

6) 50% of our youth are overweight and 33% are obese

7) the only physical education staff position in the U.S.

Department of Education is a consultant in physical education and recreation for the handicapped

8) the U.S.A. spends less for national leadership in physical education, physical fitness, and amateur sports than any of the major powers of the world

9) the Central Committee of the Communist party and the Council of Ministers of the USSR recently directed the Sports Committee of the USSR (the PCPFS counterpart in Russia) by decree to develop a plan for mass physical culture and sports emphasizing these points:

- * Physical culture and sports are a daily necessity for Soviet people of all ages.

- * Participation in exercise and sport promotes discipline, moral fiber, and personal happiness, and it has a positive influence on labor productivity.

- * The main purposes of physical culture and sports are to promote health and raise the capacity of the Soviet people for work and productivity, the defense of the country, to form the best moral qualities and to train the healthy rising generation.

* Soviet youth must be not only educated but also spiritually sound, healthy, hardened and strong physically.

* A physically fit population is necessary to meet the requirements of modern industry and the military services.

* The Soviet economy has suffered because of the poor physical condition of the people.

* The physical fitness of the Soviet people, especially that of the children, must be improved.

Other actions ordered include:

* All schools are to initiate morning exercises, games during breaks, monthly "health days," and increased competition with other schools.

* Collective farms, offices, factories, and residential centers are to make provision for daily exercise and sports.

* Managers of stadiums, swimming pools, sports clubs, and other large complexes are to reserve half of each day for "mass physical culture and sport."

* The Army and Navy are to raise physical fitness standards and increase sports programming.

* The program for preparing and retraining physical education and sports specialists is to be expanded. A system of awards and salary incentives for outstanding leaders is to be developed.

* All members of the Young Communist League will be encouraged to earn the Ready-for-Labor-and-Defense-of-the-USSR badge.

In order to create an awareness of this critical situation it's proposed that friends on the Hill be requested to conduct a Congressional inquiry on physical education and youth fitness in the schools. Such an inquiry should be directed to:

- 1) the status of youth fitness
- 2) the affect of youth fitness on:
 - a) nation's health
 - b) the U.S. armed forces and
 - c) the work forces in our country

This proposal is being submitted to a nucleus of "friends of physical fitness" in the Congress including House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., Congresswomen Beverly Byron and Marjorie Holt, and Congressmen Daniel Coats, Silvio Conte, Joseph Early, Henry Gonzalez, Jack Kemp, Robert Lagomarsino, Robert Michel, Norman Mineta, William Natcher, Claude Pepper, Joel Pritchard, Carl Pursell, Dan Rostenkowski, Floyd Spence, Jim Wright.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 15, 1982

Mike,

I have looked into the legislation that George Allen has requested through Senator Thurmond for funding for three years for the establishment of a National Emphasis on Law Enforcement Physical Fitness (see attached).

What I found out through our Senate Legis. Office is that the Senator put in a request for the funding to the Senate Appropriation Committee leadership: Senator Hatfield and Senator Schmitt. There has been no favorable response to this funding request. Senator Thurmond has recommended that the Administration make an official request by putting the figure in as an amendment to the FY 1983 budget.

MOC



THE PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL ON PHYSICAL FITNESS AND SPORTS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

September 27, 1982

Mr. Michael McManus, Jr.
Deputy Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

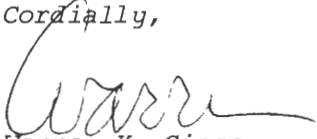
Dear Mike:

Everyone on the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports was very pleased that you took the time to attend a major portion of our meeting last Friday, September 24th and to have the opportunity of meeting you. I'm sure you felt the tremendous leadership Coach Allen is exerting as Chairman of the PCPFS as he organizes our efforts to deal with priorities which the council has established. One of our highest priorities is to address the physical fitness problem which faces most law enforcement officers.

The attached correspondence will indicate Coach George Allen has asked Senator Strom Thurmond's assistance in obtaining the \$175,000 necessary to implement this program which we consider as such high priority. It can be an essential part of President Reagan's emphasis on a more effective law enforcement effort throughout the nation.

We trust you will assist our efforts to implement this program. Senator Thurmond has designated his chief legislative assistant, John Steer, to serve as liason for efforts conducted through his office.

Cordially,


Warren K. Giese
Member, PCPFS

WKG/bq

Enclosures (4)

803 777-3890 office
803 787-9955 home

BRIEFING PAPER

For : Coach George Allen, C. Carson Conrad

Purpose : Meeting with Senator Strom Thurmond on May 4, 1982

Subject : Proposal for supplemental funding in the amount of \$175,000 per year for three years with a one year lead time to prepare the program. The purpose of the funding is for the establishment of a National Emphasis on Law Enforcement Physical Fitness.

The President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports will serve as the catalyst for the development of a national emphasis on law enforcement physical fitness. It will provide the leadership for the following:

- Establishment of a National Task Force on Law Enforcement Physical Fitness
- Development of a National Conference on Law Enforcement Physical Fitness and Health Fitness - 1983 - Washington, D.C.
- Provision for three Regional Conferences per year for a period of three years. These conferences will be designed exclusively for federal, state, county and city law enforcement personnel and will feature nationally recognized experts. The model for these conferences was developed in South Carolina and field tested in Portland, Oregon in March 1982 - Identified as Northwest Regional Conference for states of Alaska, Washington, Oregon and Idaho.
- Develop programs pertaining to physical fitness and health fitness in cooperation with The American Academy of Police Medicine, The FBI National Academy and The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
- Provide consulting services to law enforcement agencies, police academies and training centers

Refer to attached memorandums pertaining to proposals for a National Emphasis on Law Enforcement Physical Fitness and Health Fitness prepared for Coach George Allen.

Reference should be made to PROJECT READINESS - THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA LAW ENFORCEMENT PHYSICAL FITNESS AND HEALTH ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM which has been cited as a model for law enforcement.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 27, 1982

Dear Senator Thurmond:

As you know the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports is greatly impressed with the model law enforcement physical fitness program developed at the University of South Carolina. Our Council feels that there is a great opportunity for assisting law enforcement agencies across the nation to increase the physical fitness of their officers by following the South Carolina "Project Readiness" plan. Therefore, the PCPFS is seeking assistance from you in determining the best way to obtain funds for this project which is estimated will cost approximately \$175,000 each year for a three year period. Since preliminary discussions have been held with you and members of your staff, Glenn V. Swengros of the PCPFS has been designated as our liaison officer for this project.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

George Allen
Chairman {
President's Council on Physical
Fitness and Sports

The Honorable Strom Thurmond
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510



UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COLUMBIA, S. C. 29208

COLLEGE OF HEALTH

Department of Physical Education
Blatt Physical Education Center

July 20, 1982

MEMORANDUM

TO : C. CARSON CONRAD
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
PCPFS

FROM : COACH STAN LEPROTTI
SENIOR CONSULTANT
PCPFS

SUBJECT : BRIEFING PAPER FOR COACH GEORGE ALLEN

REFER EDWIN MEESE III
COUNSELOR TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT
OF
BRIEFING: NATIONAL EMPHASIS ON LAW ENFORCEMENT PHYSICAL FITNESS

REFER LETTER JULY 16, 1982
GEORGE ALLEN TO MR. MEESE ATTACHED

BRIEFING PAPER

FOR EDWIN MEESE

PERTAINING TO:

LAW ENFORCEMENT PHYSICAL FITNESS

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL EMPHASIS ON LAW
ENFORCEMENT PHYSICAL FITNESS AND HEALTH FITNESS

APPOINTMENT OF A NATIONAL TASK FORCE ON LAW
ENFORCEMENT PHYSICAL FITNESS AND HEALTH FITNESS

A NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LAW ENFORCEMENT PHYSICAL
FITNESS AND HEALTH FITNESS

REGIONAL CONFERENCES ON LAW ENFORCEMENT PHYSICAL
FITNESS AND HEALTH FITNESS

DEVELOPMENT OF A DESIGN FOR MEDICALLY SUPERVISED
CLINICAL RESEARCH PERTAINING TO LAW ENFORCEMENT
PERSONNEL AT THE FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY AND CITY
LEVELS

DEVELOPMENT OF PROGRAMS IN COOPERATION WITH THE
FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY, THE FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT
TRAINING CENTER, THE FEDERAL JUDICIAL TRAINING
CENTER, AND THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLICE MEDICINE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
October 15, 1982

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TO: Thelma Duggin
FROM: Margie Crawford *mc*
RE: "National High School Activities
Week"

Pursuant to our telephone conversation this morning, attached is the letter to the President requesting a bill signing ceremony.

I have also found out that the bill did pass the Senate and was passed in the House on Oct. 1st amended. So the bill has been sent back to the Senate for their approval before it will be sent to the White House for the President's approval. My Congressional contact told me that next week is still going to be celebrated as National High School Week but the actual bill is still in Congress.

I will notify the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports of this.



THE PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL ON PHYSICAL FITNESS AND SPORTS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

September 23, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Michael McManus, Jr.
Deputy Assistant to the President

SUBJECT: A Worthy Cause

Your attention is invited to the attached correspondence regarding legislation passed by the Senate and House declaring the third week in October as National High School Activities Week. The National Federation's supervision and direction of its vast program in the high schools of the nation is probably the most important single sports program in this country.

The PCPFS worked shoulder to shoulder with them because of the popularity of the National Federation and the fact that every high school is going to be concerned with National High School Activities Week.

It is suggested that the President sign the bill and that an official signing ceremony be provided either at that time or some time thereafter.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "C. Carson Conrad". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the end.

C. Carson Conrad
Executive Director

Attachment



NATIONAL FEDERATION

11724 Plaza Circle • P.O. Box 2064 • Kansas City, Missouri 64196 • 816.464.1311

BRICE B. DURBIN
Executive Director

September 21, 1982

Mrs. Elizabeth Dole
Assistant to President for Public Liaison
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Elizabeth:

We have been informed by the staffs of both Larry Winn and Bob that you are the person to contact in the White House for purposes of requesting an official signing ceremony of legislation now before President Reagan pertaining to "National High School Activities Week." Accordingly, enclosed is a letter to President Reagan containing such a request.

We are hopeful that President Reagan will agree to a signing ceremony inasmuch as it will give this particular program, and high school programs generally, a terrific boost. Without qualification, the legislation is non-partisan, does not cost the federal government any money to implement and is consistent with the President's initiative to return the responsibility for the conduct of educational programs to the states and local communities.

I know that you are aware of the terrific opportunities high school activities provide for all students including minorities and females. President Reagan's visible association with this legislation through a signing ceremony certainly would be consistent with federal programs designed to provide educationally related opportunities to all students regardless of sex and race.

I hope that you will help us with this particular request, and I look forward to the President's response.

Best personal regards. Helen sends her best wishes.

Cordially yours,

Brice B. Durbin
Executive Director

BBD:jw

Enclosures

cc: C. Carson Conrad
Senator Bob Dole
Thelma Duggin
Representative Larry Winn, Jr.



NATIONAL FEDERATION

11724 Plaza Circle • P.O. Box 2111 • Kansas City, Missouri 64195 • 816 464 5400

BRICE B. DURBIN
Executive Director

September 21, 1982

President Ronald Reagan
The White House
Washington 25, DC

Dear President Reagan:

The United States Senate and House of Representatives have passed legislation declaring the third week in October, "National High School Activities Week." This legislation is now before you for signature. The purpose of this letter is to request, most respectfully, the opportunity for an official signing ceremony either at the time you initially sign the bill or sometime soon thereafter. We understand that such ceremonies need not take place at the time you actually sign legislation.

Please note that the bill was introduced in the Senate by Bob Dole and in the House of Representatives by Larry Winn, and the honorary chairman of "Activities Week" is former President Gerald R. Ford. This reflects a vital interest in the promotion of high school activities programs as well as a personal endorsement of "Activities Week" by three rather prominent Americans. Also, your own President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports has actively assisted the National Federation in the passage of this legislation by both Houses of Congress. PCPFS Executive Director, C. Carson Conrad, will also join in this request for an official signing ceremony under separate cover.

In Senator Dole's September 15, 1980, letter (Attachment 1), he identifies several other national, educationally related organizations which supported the passage of the legislation. It has taken two and one-half years to finally realize passage of the resolution by Congress, mainly because of the House of Representatives' requirement for 218 co-sponsors. The immediate and long-term emphasis this legislation will provide to promoting and sustaining high school programs caused the National Federation to persist over this extended period of time.

The main purpose of "Activities Week" is to raise the public's awareness to the values and needs of high school activities programs. These activities range from football to forensics and basketball to band encompassing in between all athletic and non-athletic activities programs. Attachment 2 is a sample poster which briefly states the main values and needs, all of which are well documented. Attachment 3, which is a text of Senator Dole's comments at the time he originally submitted the resolution to the Senate in 1980, is also attached for this purpose.

President Ronald Reagan
Page 2
September 21, 1982

Obviously, your participation in an official signing ceremony would result in short and long-range promotional and public relation benefits for "Activities Week." We believe that such a ceremony would also provide you with desirable public visibility in association with a nationwide phenomenon as "All-American" as motherhood and apple pie. Virtually every high school in every community in the United States provides opportunities for student participation in activities.

I know you realize that in many instances Friday night high school football and basketball, high school plays and band, and a wide variety of other activities result in a central rallying point for people in most communities throughout the United States. Your participation in a signing ceremony would provide visible evidence of your support for this "All-American" activity. We would circulate pictures of the signing ceremony through the National Federation network to reach almost all of the public and private high schools of this nation and the communities in which they are located.

The non-partisan, non-political legislation before you is designed to stimulate states and local schools to help themselves in finding local types of financial and community support for necessary and educationally related school activity programs. Certainly, this type of approach is in keeping with your position that states and local school districts rather than the federal government should be responsible for the conduct and, in large part, financing of school programs. You will be identified with a national project which requires no federal funding and relies upon the states, local schools and school districts to help themselves to sustain programs of this educational nature.

Representatives of the National Federation would be available at anytime upon short notice to appear for an official signing ceremony. Of course, the number of individuals to be present I am sure would be subject to your desire. However, the National Federation is prepared to make available high school students who participate in activities programs to include both a girl and a minority student, the president and executive director of the National Federation as well as an active high school athletic director, coach and referee.

We look forward to your response, and stand ready to provide any additional information either concerning the organization of the National Federation or the intent or substance of the congressional resolution proclaiming "National High School Activities Week."

Cordially yours,



Brice B. Durbin
Executive Director

BBD:jw

Enclosures

BOB DOLE
KANSAS

STANDING COMMITTEES:
AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY
FINANCE
JUDICIARY

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

September 15, 1980

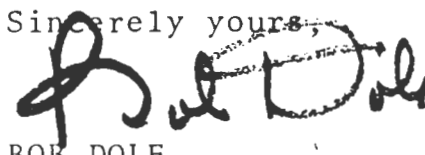
Dear Colleague:

On Wednesday, August 27, 1980, I introduced S.J. Res. 119, designating the week of September 28 - October 4, 1980, as National High School Activities Week. Our colleague in the House, the distinguished minority leader, Congressman John Rhodes, has introduced a companion resolution. For months the National Federation of State High School Associations has been making recommendations for the promotion of activities in high schools across the country. Plans are already underway at the local level to implement this resolution, and the President is prepared to issue a proclamation just as soon as the Congress acts on the resolution.

This resolution has the support of the following: the President's Council on Physical Fitness, the American Federation of Teachers, the National Education Association, the National School Boards Association, the National Association of Secondary School Principals, the National PTA, the National Catholic Education Association, the National Association of Independent Schools, the American Alliance of Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance, the National High School Coaches Association, the Chief Cities Council of Superintendents, the National Association of School Superintendents, and the AASA.

While we all recognize the importance of the academic part of a high school education, there is far too little attention given to the importance of extra-curricular activities, which also play a vital role in the overall education of our youth. These outside activities play a significant role in channelling the energies and talents of young people in constructive directions. Attached is a copy of this resolution along with my introductory statement. I would welcome your co-sponsorship of this measure. If you are interested in joining me on this resolution, please contact Christina Bolton of my staff at 4-6521 or 4-8954.

Sincerely yours,



BOB DOLE

Attachments

NOW PLAYING AT A SCHOOL NEAR YOU!

The Longest Running Show in America

"HIGH SCHOOL ACTIVITIES"
The Other Half of Education

★STARRING★
Those Pop Groups

**AMERICA'S
 YOUTH
 & THE
 NATION'S
 FUTURE**



Also
 ★FEATURING★
"THE NEEDS"

- Public tax support
- Increased attendance at school activities
- Support of school fundraising programs
- Public and student awareness of activities values
- Positive parental involvement
- Sustained school administrator and faculty support

With A SPECIAL Added Attraction
"THE VALUES"

- High school students with far greater attendance records, significantly lower dropout rates and generally better academic performance.
- The best value in public education today: activities programs educating over $\frac{1}{2}$ the total student population for approximately **1%** of the total school budget.
- Educational opportunities which teach proper values, instill poise and confidence, build happier and better citizens, and are the most valid predictors for success in later life or in a chosen career field.

SUPPORT SCHOOL ACTIVITIES



National High School Activities Week-October 19-25, 1981

August 27, 1980

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

S 11687

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. DOLE:

S.J. Res. 119. Joint resolution designating the week of September 23–October 4, 1980 as "National High School Activities Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DOLE:

S.J. Res. 119. Joint resolution designating the week of September 23–October 4, 1980, as "National High School Activities Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL ACTIVITIES WEEK

• Mr. DOLE, Mr. President, it gives me great pleasure to introduce a joint resolution designating National High School Activities Week this fall during the week of September 23–October 4. It also gives me great pleasure to announce that our distinguished colleague in the House, the minority Congressman JOHN RHOODES will be introducing an identical resolution in that body. For months, the National Federation of State High School Associations has been making recommendations for the promotion of their activities programs in conjunction with high schools across the country. This resolution already has the support of the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports.

IMPORTANCE OF EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

While we all recognize the importance of a formal, academic high school education, very little attention is given to the significant role that extracurricular activities play in channelling the energies and talents of young people. The development of teenage interests outside the classroom is an extremely valuable way in which high school students are provided a means of social involvement and interaction among their peers. Often, these activities extend opportunities for teenagers to become involved in the affairs of their community, and this serves to instill in young people an early sense of civic duty.

Perhaps the most beneficial outcome of high school students' involvement in extracurricular activities is the development of a sense of self-awareness concerning their potential as individuals who can contribute to the society in which they live. High school activities give teenagers a chance to exercise their talents in areas which are of special interest to them, and, because they are specifically interested in what they are doing, they tend to do very well, even to the point of excelling. These kinds of activities enable students to participate in various programs on a voluntary basis, and, because they enjoy their participation, they tend to take more interest in their academic education during school hours.

Certain high school activities promote skills and talents in performance of an individual nature, like involvement as an editor, writer, or reporter on the school newspaper. Forensics, dance, and theater also emphasizes individual abilities. However, many more activities such as sports, debate, and participation in student government promote team spirit and provide many opportunities for interaction with individuals of the same age group who possess similar interests.

LEADERSHIP ROLE OF ACTIVITIES DIRECTORS

While emphasizing the importance of the activities themselves, it is important to recognize the role that the guidance and encouragement of teachers, coaches, and program directors play in enriching the lives of high school students. Most of those who participate will become better citizens, because of their involvement in extracurricular activities. The informal lessons they have learned are significant factors in the molding of their characters in later life. The leadership also provides these young people with a positive outlook toward getting along with other people.

Being a teenager is a difficult time of life, because young people go through so many changes during this period. Often there is little support and positive reinforcement from parents and siblings. This is a very fragile time for teenagers psychologically. Highly qualified teachers and other individuals who give so much of themselves, along with their time, in the process of conducting these activities quite often become friends and counselors, and sometimes even role models, for the young people with whom they work and play. Even more than their teaching roles in the classroom, these teachers who become friends and counselors instill in the students with whom they come in contact important attitudes and values that serve them throughout their lives.

This would seem to be an appropriate time to express appreciation to those who direct school activities. They have demonstrated enormous dedication, usually without the prospect of even minimal financial remuneration. Their chief reward comes only from the fulfillment of witnessing the growth and development of these young people they serve.

FUTURE SUCCESS POTENTIAL OF ACTIVITIES

At this point, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record part of an article on National High School Activities Week by David Harty that expressed the long-range value of these extracurricular programs in terms of the future development of high school students.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL ACTIVITIES WEEK

(By David Harty)

The American College Testing Service (ACT) conducted a study of itself, comparing the value of four factors in predicting success (measured by self-satisfaction in participation in a variety of community ac-

tivities two years after college). Three of the four factors—high grades in college, high grades in high school, and high scores on the ACT test—were found to have no predictive value. The only factor which could be used to predict success in later life was achievement in "extracurricular" activities. The College Entrance Examination Board's Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) was also examined for its accuracy in predicting how successful a person might be as a chosen career upon graduation from college. Results indicated that "the SAT's offered virtually no clue to capacity for significant intellectual or creative contributions in mature life. The study found that the best predictor for creativity in mature life was a person's performance during youth, in independent, self-sustained ventures. These youngsters who had many hobbies, interests and jobs or were active in extracurricular activities were most likely to be successful in later life. Participation in activities does make better citizens."

The "Study Report on the Cost Impact of Interscholastic Programs" presented April 4, 1978, by the Minnesota State High School League indicates in a random sampling of school districts in Minnesota that approximately 2.03 percent of the general fund budget is spent on the interscholastic program. An informal tally of several school districts in the state of Iowa, revealed that somewhere between 1.5 percent and 2 percent of the general fund budget was expended on the interscholastic program for the 1977-78 school year. School activities are a bargain.

Mr. DOLE, Mr. President, I can think of no worthier cause that would deserve more public awareness than the important role that high school activities play in the lives of teenagers. Communities themselves benefit from involvement of high school students in that the activities keep young people busy with healthy, constructive programs, and often these teenagers become directly involved in community affairs. There has been so much emphasis on the importance of the formal academic classroom experience, that it is time that we gave some recognition and generated a greater amount of public awareness of "the other half of education." I ask the support of my colleagues in approving this resolution. •



THE PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL ON PHYSICAL FITNESS AND SPORTS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

March 28, 1983

MEMO FOR: Michael McManus

SUBJECT: Olympic Checkoff Act of 1983

Just received the attached memo from Don Miller, U.S. Olympic Committee, relative to S.591 and H.R. 1984. Before apprising the members of the PCPFS about this bill it would be important for me to know how the Administration feels about it. As Mike Deaver is the contact in the Administration with the USOC, perhaps you could give me a reading on this.

I don't want to have the PCPFS take action on this because it would probably be in support and that may not be the position of the Administration.


C. Carson Conrad
Executive Director

Attachment



UNITED STATES OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

OLYMPIC HOUSE:

1750 EAST BOULDER STREET, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO 80909

Te 303 632 5551 Telex 46 2424 Cable AMOLYMPIC CSP

F. DON MILLER
Executive Director

IX PAN AMERICAN GAMES, Caracas, Venezuela, August 14-29, 1983
XIV OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES, Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, February 7-19, 1984
GAMES OF THE XXIII OLYMPIAD, Los Angeles, California, U.S.A., July 28-August 12, 1984

March 14, 1983

TO: USOC Officers, Executive Board Members, Counselors, NGBs,
Athletes Advisory Council, State Chairmen, Committees Members

FROM: F. DON MILLER, Executive Director *FDM*

Re: Senate Bill S.591, House Bill H.R. 1984, The United States
Olympic Checkoff Act of 1983.

This memorandum is to advise you of Senate Bill S.591 and House Bill H.R. 1984, which has been recently introduced before the Congress of the United States. This legislation would allow taxpayers to designate on their income tax returns that \$1.00 (\$2.00 for a joint return) or more, of any refund due a taxpayer be given to the U.S. Olympic Committee to promote the expansion and improvement of amateur athletics in the United States.

If passed in its present form, this bill will provide the greatest single fund raising vehicle for the USOC. Some estimates are that it will provide \$20 million a year in perpetuity for amateur sports development programs at every level. Under this legislation, a Fund would be established within the Department of Treasury and appropriations would be made to the Fund equal to the amount designated during the fiscal year as being available under the checkoff system. The amounts appropriated would be transferred to the Fund and would be paid to the USOC by the Secretary of the Treasury, less any direct administrative costs. The USOC would be required to report to the government how the funds were used.

As of this date, the bill has 15 co-sponsors in the Senate and 180 co-sponsors in the House. The primary sponsors of the bill in the Senate are Senators Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii and Ted Stevens of Alaska. In the House the primary sponsors are Representatives Charles B. Rangel of New York, Guy Vander Jagt of Michigan, and Jack Fields of Texas.

As you are aware from past communications and discussions, the Tax Checkoff bill can provide substantial monies to the United States Olympic Committee to establish a foundation for our athletes of the future. It is imperative that we receive your full and complete support in promoting the success of this legislation in 1983. While we have a substantial number of co-sponsors at this time, we must have a significant addition to this number in order to achieve this success. It will not be easy to pass this bill. While the bill is simple to understand, the bill will succeed or fail in large part on the ability of you and

the groups, organizations, individuals, etc. that comprise your membership to convince Congress that our Olympic movement is sufficiently unique to warrant such special treatment. Therefore, if you want this bill passed, you will have to make a herculean effort in the form of thousands of cards, letters, telephone calls, etc. to your respective Congressmen and Senators. Special and added emphasis for Congressional and Senatorial contacts should be made with members of the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Committee on Finance. (See enclosures) Additional special emphasis should be placed on the relevant subcommittees. In the Senate, the relevant subcommittee is the Subcommittee on Taxation and Debt Management of the Senate Committee on Finance. In the House the relevant subcommittee is the Subcommittee of Select Revenue Measures of the House Ways and Means Committee. (See enclosure) Your assistance in securing co-sponsors for this bill will be of great value in promoting the overall success of the legislation.

In order for us to coordinate our efforts and to know who has been contacted and who is promising their support, it is most important that I receive copies of all communications from you and to you regarding this legislation. I am providing for your assistance and information in promoting the success of this legislation the following documents:

1. A fact sheet with relationship to the legislation.
2. A list of the current co-sponsors.
3. A list of the members of the House Ways and Means Committee.
4. A list of the members of the Senate Committee on Finance.

This legislation will greatly benefit the United States Olympic Committee, the Olympic movement in the United States, and each one of you individually and as groups. Your attention and assistance in this effort would be greatly appreciated.

UNITED STATES OLYMPIC CHECKOFF
ACT OF 1983 - S. 591 and H.R. 1984

I. Explanation of the Legislation

This legislation would allow taxpayers to designate on their income tax returns that \$1 (\$2 for a joint return) of any refund due the taxpayer or any cash contribution which taxpayers include with such return be given to the U.S. Olympic Committee (USOC) to promote the expansion and improvement of amateur athletics in the United States. The U.S. Olympic Trust Fund would be established within the Department of Treasury. Appropriations would be made to the Fund equal to the amount designated during the fiscal year as being available under the checkoff system. The amounts appropriated would be transferred to the Fund and would be paid to the USOC by the Secretary of the Treasury less any direct administrative costs. The USOC would be required to report to the government how the funds were used.

II. Background on the USOC

The USOC is comprised of organizations encompassing all major groups involved in amateur sports in the U.S. It is chartered by Congress as the central coordinating body for amateur sports in the U.S. Historically, the USOC functioned only to send teams to the Olympic and Pan American Games. Today, however, the USOC conducts a broad range of programs that attempt to reach the novice or beginning competitor as well as the Olympic level participant. Only four million (\$4,000,000) dollars or 5% of the USOC's 1981-1984 budget will be used or budgeted to send U.S. teams to the Pan Am and Olympic Games. However, to fulfill the purposes of its federal charter, as amended in 1978, the USOC needs more funds to reach athletic performers of all ages and abilities, with new emphasis on the handicapped, minorities and women. According to a national poll taken in 1978, before the U.S. Olympic Hockey Team stirred our national pride at Lake Placid, nearly 80% of all Americans felt that government, individuals, and corporations should contribute to the USOC.

III. Analysis

Because the USOC's activities are unique, there is no danger that passage of this legislation will "open the floodgates."

1. The USOC is the only charitable activity whose actions contribute to national and international prestige which receives no federal financial support.
2. The USOC is an instrument of American foreign policy and if the USOC's activities are important enough to play a role in foreign policy, the USOC is important enough for the American people to have every opportunity to support its effort.
3. The Soviet Union and its allies view sport exclusively as an extension of their foreign policies both in terms of medals won and as a means to export sporting expertise to developing countries throughout the world. The U.S. has three courses of action for

response. First, it can quit international sport, saying that the U.S. cannot provide the support to produce enough grass roots programs and emerging gifted athletes to compete effectively against the socialist states; second, we can continue to contest these countries in the haphazard ways of the past; or third, we can respond to the challenge. The USOC has made great progress toward the third option but needs S. 591 and H.R. 1984 to carry it out.

4. The USOC does not desire direct federal financial support. However, many other charities such as the Arts, Humanities, Cancer, etc. all receive direct federal assistance and USIA makes grants to many non-sports organizations for international exchanges.

The USOC therefore is clearly differentiated from other U.S. charities and activities.

Collecting monies for a specific purpose is hardly a new Treasury Department function. The IRS maintains many separate Trust Funds for which it collects monies and is currently encouraging voluntary private contributions to retire the national debt. Therefore, the collection of funds on behalf of the USOC is not a major departure from present practices. Finally, unlike much of existing tax law, the checkoff provisions contained in S. 591 and H.R. 1984 are simple and will be easily understood by the American people.

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ALPHABETICAL ORDER

TAX BILL

S.591
3/3/83
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HOLLINGS, Ernest F.
INOUE, Daniel K.
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LAXALT, Paul
LUGAR, Richard G.
MELCHER, John
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STEVENS, Ted
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TSONGAS, Paul E.

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Montana
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Alaska
So. Carolina
Massachusetts

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ALPHABETICAL ORDER

H.R. 1984
3/15/83 (185)

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ANDREWS, Michael A.	Texas
ANNUNZIO, Frank	Illinois
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BARNARD, Doug	Georgia
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BEREUTER, Douglas K.	Nebraska
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BILIRAKIS, Michael	Florida
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COATS, Dan	Indiana
COELHO, Tony	California
COLLINS, Cardiss R.	Illinois
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COURTER, James A.	New Jersey
CRAIG, Larry E.	Idaho
CRANE, Daniel B.	Illinois
DANNEMEYER, William E.	California
DAUB, Harold J.	Nebraska
DAVIS, Robert W.	Michigan
De Le GARZA E. (Kika)	Texas
DeLUGO, Ron	Virgin Islands
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DIXON, Julian C.	California
DREIER, David	California
DYMALLY, Mervyn M.	California
DYSON, Roy	Maryland
ECKART, Dennis E.	Ohio
EDWARDS, Mickey	Oklahoma
EMERSON, Bill	Missouri
ENGLISH, Glenn	Oklahoma

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 GRAMM, Phil
 GRAY, William H., III
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 GUNDERSON, Steve
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 HALL, Sam B.
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 KEMP, Jack F.
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 MARKEY, Edward J.
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 MARTIN, Lynn M.
 MARTINEZ, Matthew G.

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 WOLF, Frank R.
 WON PAT, Antonio Barja
 YATRON, Gus
 YOUNG, Don

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Committee on Finance



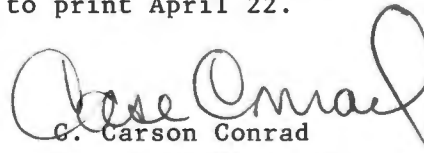
THE PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL ON PHYSICAL FITNESS AND SPORTS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

April 13, 1983

MEMO FOR: Michael McManus

The National Physical Fitness and Sports Month Proclamation which was passed by the Senate and House has been sent to the President for signature. It's now on the desk of Dodie Livingston. George Allen said he would appreciate expediting this so that we can get the word out to our Council members, Special Advisors Consultants and friends and printed in our next edition of the PCPFS newsletter which is going to print April 22.


G. Carson Conrad
Executive Director

*issued yesterday
Press Release afternoon*