

The original documents are located in Box 27, folder “Olympic Sports, Presidents Commission on” of the John Marsh Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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May 7, 1975

TO: RUSS ROURKE
FROM: MIKE HARRIGAN

F Y I



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 27, 1975

Jack
FBI
R.

EYES ONLY

MEMORANDUM FOR: RUSS ROURKE *R*
FROM: MICHAEL T. HARRIGAN *MTH*
SUBJECT: Political and Congressional Background:
Olympic Sports Commission

Since Jack Marsh has decided to be concerned with the commission, I think it is imperative that he and you be familiar with the essential facts involving the political and Congressional background.

After a long internal White House struggle, President Nixon first approved creation of the commission in September of 1973. Even after approval was issued, there was a less than cooperative effort by some segments of the White House staff to implement it. It was not implemented.

Meanwhile, Congress had been trying to take action which was undesirable-- the creation of a permanent federal agency to regulate amateur sports. The same White House elements who had opposed the Commission refused to heed warnings of this potential development before and after President Nixon's approval of the Commission in September 1973.

In April of 1974 I had an hour long meeting with then Vice President Ford. The Vice President gave his unqualified endorsement to the concept of a Presidential commission and offered to help in any way he could. Out of this meeting grew the Sports Illustrated article (copy at Tab A).

Simultaneously, the NCAA, the most powerful lobby group on this matter, decided to support the federal agency bill because, while they opposed the concept of a federal board, they wanted to get something done and were tired of hearing that the White House was going to form a commission, which they favored.

The Vice President was true to his word. At his weekly meetings with Timmons and Cole he reportedly stated that he wanted the commission on his agenda until it occurred. He also helped me develop a strong ally in Congressman Jack Kemp which was to become very important shortly thereafter.

On May 21, 1974, the bill came up on the Senate floor. (It had come to the floor in the previous year only to be returned to committee after debate because all amateur sports organizations opposed it.) This time the NCAA favored it. This was the first time that the White House people, who had opposed the commission, became aware of the danger of this impending legislation. The bill passed on a voice vote but a reconsideration motion by Senator Beall, supported by intense lobbying by the other sports groups and many athletes, carried after three hours of debate.

Another decision memo was sent to the President since his first decision was ruled out of date. Money (1 million) was available at HEW to fund it providing President Nixon made a decision prior to June 30. The memo coincided with President Nixon's trip to the Middle East and the favorable decision came too late.

On July 8, the bill came up again. It passed after seven hours of debate and went to the House Special Subcommittee on Education. There Congressman Jim O'Hara did not like the bill. He also listened to Jack Kemp who, based on previous conversations with me, argued against the sports bill and in favor of a commission. Fortunately, our combined efforts ensured defeat of the bill at this time.

Now President Ford instructed around September 1 to get the commission going. A letter to reprogram \$270,000 of HEW funds to get it off the ground was sent to Congress. Approval was finally granted on October 28 when President Ford called Senator Pearson, key sponsor of the agency bill, in the Phillipines to get his sign-off.

Since then there has been delay upon delay, most of it bureaucratic. You have the budget data which is the final delay.

POLITICAL ANALYSIS

The President should be and, to some extent, already is out front on this issue. He said what he wanted in Sports Illustrated. He makes it quite clear that his interest and value in competitive sport reaches far beyond his football days at Michigan.

At this point, commissioners have been notified, Executive Order signed, etc. Senate members of the commission (Beall, Stone) have been printed in the Congressional Record. All that remains is to get a budget which can do the job.

Several times in the past, government has tried to resolve our amateur sports problems. In every case the effort has failed. This time the proper scope of the problem is defined and the money needed to do it has been requested. Any further cut from \$884,000 will, I am certain, add President Ford to the list of government people who have failed in their attempts to solve these problems. I have already compromised my budget request from \$1.1 million down to \$884,000.

I am absolutely sure that a failure to do the commission now or doing it improperly will result in four things:

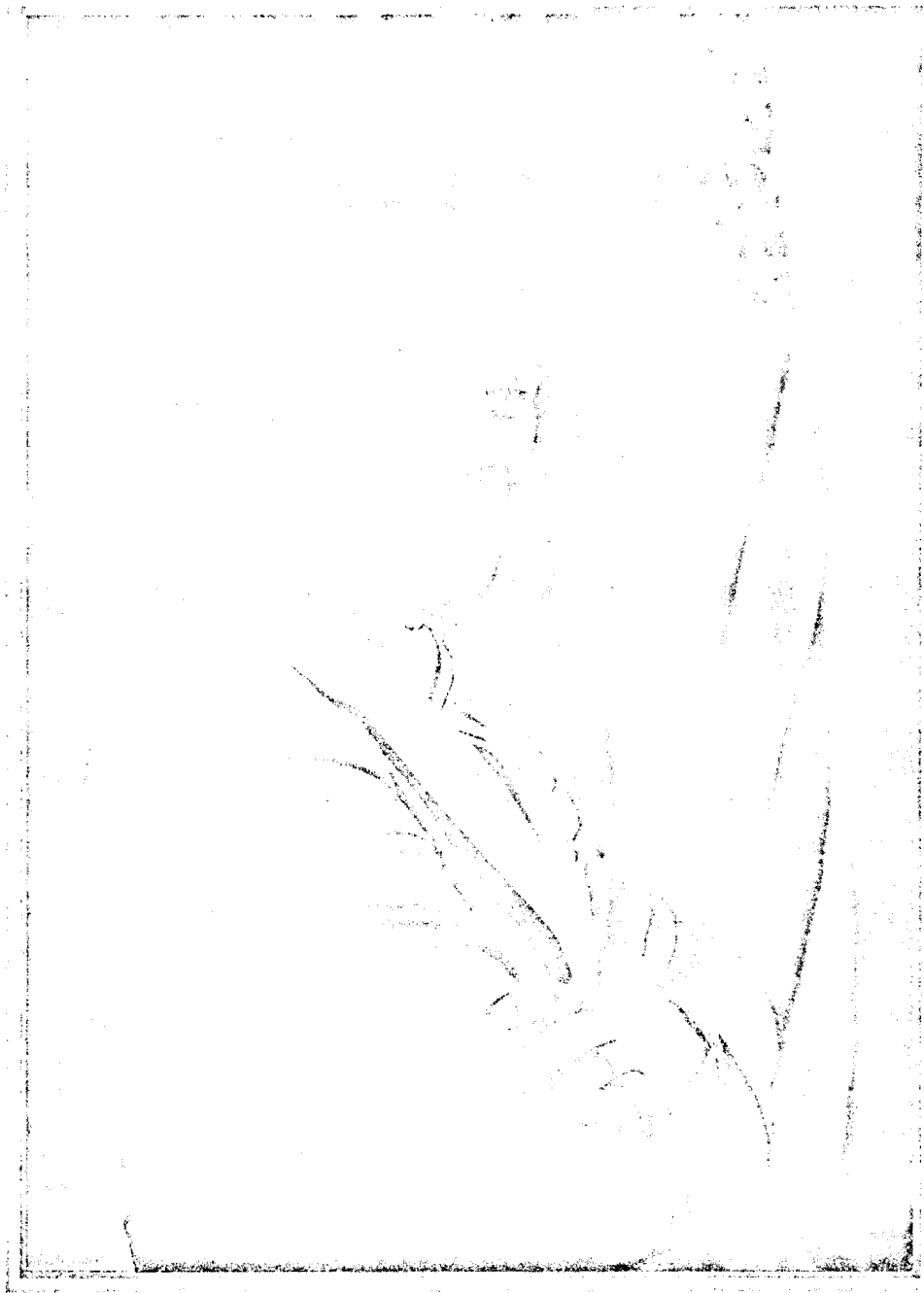
- a) Great criticism from the sports organizations, the public and the athletes, the latter of whom have been pleading for help for some time now.
- b) Failure in the effort for which President Ford will be criticized.
- c) Congressional impetus to move forward the passage of a permanent regulatory body for amateur sports.
- d) Opportunity for legislators who have been involved in this issue (such as Tunney) to criticize and to take the initiative once again.

Finally, at this point the commission has "leaked" all over the place. Blue-chip commissioners (Howard K. Smith, Lamar Hunt, Brud Holland, etc.) are standing by in addition to Wilkinson and Zumwalt. "Sixty Minutes" has called me. The papers have too. Further delay is unwarranted as are budget cuts which will render the commission ineffective. Because the commission is to be funded from reprogrammed monies, no additional expenditure of tax dollars is necessary.

I have not dealt here with the substance of the issue. I would be happy to show why we are going to be successful if necessary and appropriate (see Tab B for a brief statement).

Thanks to President Ford, the Executive is now in the driver's seat on this issue. We will lose that position if we fail to live up to our promise.

Sports Illustrated: July 8, 1974
- see boxed sections



IN DEFENSE OF THE COMPETITIVE URGE

by GERALD R. FORD

with JOHN UNDERWOOD

THE PROBLEM

The problem facing America in international competition in the Olympic sports is a function of organizational incompetence in the overall and in a sport-by-sport sense. The most visible symptom of the organizational problem is the AAU-NCAA dispute. The organizational failures result in the damage to U.S. international relations objectives, manipulation of the athletes as pawns and erosion of the participation base generally in the U.S. because individual groups within the overall organization continually fight with one another.

THE SOLUTION

The way to get at this problem is by conducting an organizational study of the USOC and its member organizations as they relate to the USOC for Olympic and other international competition in the Olympic sports. The USOC is the vehicle to get at the problem, not necessarily the culprit. The USOC is the proper vehicle because it is an all-encompassing confederation of organizations, its members have the dual function of preparing our teams for Olympic as well as other international competitions in the Olympic sports and the USOC has a Federal Charter which can be amended, altered or revoked by the Congress.

The President's Commission on Olympic Sports will conduct such an organizational analysis and come up with a plan which builds in the necessary checks and balances in an overall and in a sport-by-sport sense. Implementation will be via legislative amendments to the Federal Olympic Charter. The Commission will also

study the developmental needs of every Olympic sport and come up with funding mechanism, etc. to increase the participation level generally in the U.S. at all stages of individual athlete development.

The Commission has three tasks. These are:

- (1) Organizational and developmental analysis.
- (2) Getting the word out to the American people of what the Commission is doing so that the political power of the various sports groups can be overcome.
- (3) Implementation through the Congress with President Ford's backing.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Tom Snow

5:30

2120 L" St NW

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546 06 26

Tom

Rick



EXECUTIVE ORDER

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PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON OLYMPIC SPORTS

All Americans share a special interest in the Olympic Games of 1976. In that year, as we mark our Bicentennial, nothing could be more fitting to our celebrations here at home than to be represented by our finest amateur athletes on the Olympic fields.

The Federal Government has never attempted to direct amateur athletics in this country, nor should it. As representatives of the people, however, the Government does have a role in helping to promote United States competition in international sporting events.

America's best amateur athletes will represent us in the Olympics only if the federally-chartered United States Olympic Committee and related organizations are well organized to recruit, screen, and develop the athletes on our team. In the past, rivalries among amateur sports organizations may have fragmented our international sports efforts, provided insufficient opportunity for our athletes to develop their skills fully, and hindered voluntary financial support for our Olympic teams as well as other amateur sports teams engaged in international competitions.

Because there are conflicting views on the best methods of preparing for the Olympic Games in 1976, and because time is now growing short, it appears both desirable and appropriate that a Commission of outstanding, knowledgeable Americans undertake an immediate study of our Nation's programs in the Olympic sports.

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. There is hereby established the President's Commission on Olympic Sports (hereinafter referred to as the Commission).

Sec. 2. The Commission shall consist of a Chairman and thirteen other members, who shall be appointed by the President. In addition, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate are requested to appoint two members of the House of Representatives and two members of the Senate, respectively, to serve as members of the Commission.

Sec. 3. (a) The Commission shall conduct a full and complete study and evaluation of the United States Olympic Committee, its activities, and its present and former membership groups on a sport-by-sport basis as they relate to the effectiveness of United States teams in international competitions in the Olympic sports.

(b) The Commission shall determine what factors impede or tend to impede or prevent the United States from fielding its best amateur athletes for participation in Olympic Games and other international amateur sporting events in the Olympic sports.

(c) The Commission shall study methods to assure adequate financial support for our Olympic teams and other amateur athletic teams participating in international competitions in the Olympic sports.

(d) The Commission shall study and evaluate any other related matters which have a direct bearing upon participation by amateur athletes of the United States in Olympic Games and other international amateur sporting events in the Olympic sports, including development plans to increase the level of sports participation generally in the United States.

Sec. 4. (a) The Commission shall, through the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, submit two reports of its findings and recommendations to the President.

(b) The first report shall be an overview of the problems and an indepth analysis of the organization and operation of the United States Olympic Committee and other major sports groups as they relate to participation in international competition in the Olympic sports. This report shall be submitted within five months after the Commission meets for the first time. Included in this report shall be a set of recommendations for the President which deal with overall amateur sports problems.

(c) The second report shall be an analysis of the organizational and developmental problems in each Olympic sport. This shall be submitted within seven months after the first report and contain an analysis of the financial and facilities requirements of each sport and recommend ways to provide needed funds.

Sec. 5. The Chairman of the Commission is authorized to establish such Advisory Committees as he may deem appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Order.

Sec. 6. (a) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall, to the extent permitted by law, furnish necessary staff, supplies, facilities, and other administrative services for the Commission.

(b) Expenses of the Commission shall, to the extent permitted by law, be met from funds available to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Sec. 7. Members of the Commission and Advisory Committees created pursuant to this Order, not otherwise employed in the Government, may receive an amount not to exceed \$100 per day from the United States for their service with the Commission, and may, to the extent permitted by law, be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5703), for persons employed intermittently in the Government service.

Sec. 8. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall perform such functions with respect to the Commission and Advisory Committees created pursuant to this Order, as may be required by the Federal Advisory Committee Act (86 Stat. 770; 5 U.S.C., App. I).

Russ -

FEB 20 1974

Please call to discuss when
you have a chance (254-8410 or 11)

There is already ^{again} a movement
to create a regulatory agency for sports.
We fought a similar battle last year and
won even though we lost 2-1 in the
Senate.

Thanks for your time and help.
Mike

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 18, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR

TOD HULLIN

FROM

MICHAEL HARRIGAN

STEVEN MEAD

MTH

SRM

SUBJECT

Budget - President's Commission on
Olympic Sports

The Commission must be done properly or not at all. There are three primary political reasons the Commission must be done properly and now.

- The Federal Government should not take a permanent role in the conduct of amateur sports. Therefore, the full problem must be addressed now.
- Previous governmental efforts have all failed because the scope has been too narrow and/or the funds available were not sufficient.
- In order to forestall Congressional activity in this area which we all oppose, the Commission must have funds to be thorough and complete. Congressman Peter Peyser has already introduced a bill which on first reading represents the most far-reaching amateur sports bill yet. It would create an undesirable and unneeded regulatory agency for amateur sports.

BACKGROUND

In two decision memoranda approved by then President Nixon (Sep. 1973; June 1974), approximately one million dollars was given as the cost to do this Commission.

In addition, we have researched the budgets associated with other Commissions of this size, duration and scope. The experience indicates that \$884,000, our present request, is fully consistent with the budgets of those Commissions and is, in fact, a low figure. Specifically, the National Commission on the Financing of Post Secondary Education had 15 Commissioners who met six times around the country during its year of existence and spent 1.5 million. Our Commission has 18 members, also will meet six times around the country, also lasts for a year but only needs to expend \$884,000.

Therefore, our budget request is clearly not inconsistent with the needs of other Commissions under similar circumstances.

This Commission is also to be funded from reprogrammed monies, thereby adding no additional expenditures to the Federal budget. Sen. Magnuson, together with Cong. Flood, have already indicated their support for the reprogramming of \$270,000 this fiscal year and Sen. Magnuson (via Bud Walsh) has already indicated that they would look favorably on a reasonable reprogramming request for fiscal 1976. Cong. Flood seems to follow Sen. Magnuson's lead on this matter.

There follows a section-by-section discussion of the budget with a budget summary attached.

STAFFING LEVELS

The staffing levels used in our budget were developed based upon the estimated numbers of man-hours necessary to accomplish the tasks required of the staff of the Commission. Some changes in assumptions suggested by Commission chairman-designate Zumwalt have been included. Each area of staff will be discussed in turn.

Research

Detailed analysis of the organization and activities of about a dozen major sports organizations must be accomplished. These include the United States Olympic Committee, the NCAA, the AAU, the NAIA, AIAW (a women's collegiate athletic organization), the High School Federation, the Junior College Federation and others. Additionally, the organization and developmental problems in each of the 27 Olympic sports must be analyzed in detail. Finally, areas of interest to all sports such as finance, women-in-sports and others must be examined. Based on the man-hours estimated to accomplish these studies in a 12 month time frame provided the Commission, the Director of Research must be supported by 4 full-time staff consultants and two research associates.

Legal

The General Counsel of the Commission is responsible for assuring legality of the Commission's activities and to participate in various aspects of the Commission's work. Because of the keen interest in this subject and the quality and visibility of the Commissioners, it is highly likely that various sports organizations and enterprises as well as such institutions as hotels and businesses might well offer their services to the Commission in return for promotional gain. Being a government entity, conflict of interest and favoritism issues may well come up. The General Counsel will have to rule on these aspects on a regular basis.

The General Counsel will also participate to a large extent in the Commission's activities. All of the sports organizations retain legal counsel and the General Counsel will have to interact with these people on a regular basis, particularly, as is likely, if legislation proposals emanate from the Commission. In order to interact successfully with these retained counsels, the General Counsel must be totally familiar with the rules and regulations of the International Olympic Committee, each of the 27 international federations (there are differences among the rules of these federations) and of the major sports groups and governing bodies in this country.

In addition, he will have to conduct legal research on previous sports legislation, the vast amount of previous and current court actions (there is presently, for example, an NCAA civil suit against the U. S. Olympic Committee) and the most difficult legal question of all, the rights of individual athletes which, in the past, have involved such organizations as the ACLU, and NEA in addition to the sports groups. Labor law also enters into the analysis.

We are certain that one lawyer cannot sufficiently handle these tasks. Therefore, we are requesting a General Counsel and a legal researcher to help with the massive legal research required.

Public Affairs

The public affairs plan is discussed in a later section of this paper. In order to manage that plan and respond to the anticipated strong public interest in the Commission, it is absolutely essential to have a full time person responsible for public affairs. In addition, the public affairs director must have an assistant who would act as a secretary as well as handle such things as routine correspondence, management of speaker activities, help draft press releases, help set up press briefings, etc.

Administrative

With expenses being paid to Commission and Advisory Committee members as well as to Commission staff and witnesses at hearings, travel vouchers must be prepared for almost 200 persons. In addition, compensation of Commission and Advisory Committee members as well as staff will necessitate control of a payroll for over 100 persons. To accomplish these tasks as well as control work flow on the secretarial staff, a skilled office manager will be required.

Secretarial

The need for three personal secretaries, three clerk/typists and one receptionist is well within the OMB rule-of-thumb of a two to one ratio of professional to secretarial staff.

Other Staff

Admiral Zumwalt feels that the authority to detail additional staff on a nonreimbursable basis from other agencies might well be needed.

OMB Proposal

The staffing levels suggested by OMB are insufficient to accomplish the tasks of the Commission as spelled out in the Executive Order.

GRADE LEVELS

Grade levels for the needed staff have been set to reflect the need to obtain quickly, a high caliber, fully trained staff. The grade levels set for professional staff have been verified by knowledgeable individuals and by executive search consultants. Secretarial grade levels have been set to correspond with required professional grade levels.

Super Grades

The initial staffing plan called for one GS-18 and two GS-16s. The actual existence of super-grade slots is not a relevant budget concern since equivalent dollars can be paid at the GS-15 level. However, super-grades are still requested, if available.

OMB Proposal

The grade levels suggested by OMB would be insufficient to attract the quality of staff needed to successfully perform the tasks required of the Commission.

TRAVEL

The travel budget was likewise developed and based upon the specific travel requirements to accomplish each aspect of the Commission's work. Members of the research staff must travel to each of the organizations to be analyzed as well as in connection with the studies of each of the 27 Olympic sports. The Legal Counsel must visit the major organizations and their retained counsel. The public affairs staff must travel to advance Commission hearings and organize and advance speeches and public appearances by Commission and staff members.

International Travel

The international travel to visit each of the international sports federations is an absolutely necessary aspect of the study. Only through the by-laws of the international federation and through each federation's interpretation of the by-laws, can the range and extent of possible organizational changes in each sport be identified. In the final analysis, it is these international organizations which dictate the organizational control of each sport in each country. To lend importance to these international visits, a Commission member as well as a staff member should participate. After all, these people will be acting as representatives of the President of the United States in a foreign country.

OMB Proposal

The reduced travel budget suggested by OMB would cause key aspects of the Commission's work to be neglected. In the analysis of the sports, certain points of view will be ignored. In public affairs, opportunities to direct and shape public and Congressional opinions would be missed.

COMMISSION MEETINGS

The six public hearings of the Commission represent the only public forum for the over 250 sports organizations and countless thousands of athletes with a vested interest in solving America's sports problems. These meetings are clearly necessary. OMB's international group agreed to a one-two day meeting per every two months over a year ago.

Travel and reasonable hotel and meal expenses will be reimbursed to the Commissioners. For budgetary purposes, \$300 per Commissioner per meeting is estimated (\$220 average air fare plus a maximum of \$40 per day for hotel and meals.)

Those Commission members not in the employ of the Federal Government will also be compensated at the rate of \$100 per day while at meetings or otherwise engaged in Commission business.

OMB Proposal

OMB suggests that the number of Commission meetings be reduced (clearly an undesirable step) and that the Commissioners not be paid \$100 per day compensation. Those Commissioners who are independently wealthy or who will be paid by their existing employers might be asked not to accept the \$100 per day payment but those Commissioners who must forego other income to participate on the Commission should be compensated.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETINGS

For each of the Olympic sports studied, an Advisory Committee will be formed to help provide direction to the Commission and its staff in the investigation of the sport. The Advisory Committees will coordinate each separate sport investigation with the Commission's over-all investigations and will recommend persons to testify before the Commission. Each Advisory Committee will assure that the investigation of the sport is thorough, and that the points of view of the persons interested in each sport are considered fairly. Material to be submitted to the Commission on each sport, including observations, conclusions, and recommendations, will be reviewed by the Advisory Committee concerned with the sport. To accomplish these purposes, the committees must meet at least once, twice for major sports.

Expenses for attending these meetings are estimated for budgetary purposes to be paid at an average of \$265 per member per meeting (\$220 average round trip air fare plus a maximum of \$35 per day for hotel and meals.

At the request of Sen. Magnuson via his staff, Advisory Committee members will be compensated for service rendered at the rate of \$100 per day while attending meetings. Since most Committees will meet only once, this payment for most persons involved will be a one time payment.

OMB Proposal

OMB's suggestion that the number of Advisory Committee meetings be reduced would cause some sports to be ignored completely. This would open the Commission's findings to valid criticism. OMB also suggests that Advisory Committee members not be paid \$100 per day for services rendered the Commission. This has already been discussed under the previous section on Commission meetings.

WITNESS TESTIMONY

The Commission must hold a sufficient number of meetings to meet the demand of the 250 plus organizations who will want to testify. In addition, the meetings provide our only public forum between the public, the sports organizations and the media. However, Commission hearings are also probably the least efficient means of data gathering. Accordingly, there will be six two day meetings of the Commission or one every two months, which represents a minimum of meetings as measured against the projected demand for them.

In view of the great number of sports organizations and individuals who will be concerned with the Commission's work as well as being of concern to the Commission, we plan to take testimony from 15 individuals per meeting. These individuals will be paid only their travel expenses and will be allowed per diem at current allowable government rates. We estimate that the average cost for one witness to attend a commission meeting will be \$300. Some will cost much less than \$300; others will cost more. The \$300 figure is for budget purposes only and does not in any way represent a figure that a witness can draw against. Witnesses will not be compensated for the time spent at the hearing.

OMB Proposal

OMB does not object, per se, to the payments of expenses including per diem to the witnesses. OMB contends there is a contradiction in that there is so much interest in this subject that people will come and testify regardless of the cost. That is just the problem. Many of the knowledgeable people (certainly the athletes) do not have the necessary money to testify. This was proven during the Senate hearings over the last two years where, by and large, the officers of the wealthy organizations (AAU, NCAA, USOC) were the only witnesses. There were few exceptions to this. All had to pay their way to the Senate hearings. We do not want to see key witnesses left out just because we cannot get them to a Commission meeting to testify.

OFFICE EXPENSES

Office expenses totalling \$105,000 represent either already contracted for actual costs or estimates supplied by knowledgeable individuals at GSA and HEW. They are:

Rent, utilities and minor renovation (HEW paid)	\$32,000
GSA Administrative fee (fixed by GSA)	15,000
Equipment, furniture and carpet	28,000
Supplies	10,000
Report printing and distribution	20,000
	<hr/>
	105,000

OMB Proposal

If these figures are excessively high, as OMB claims, we would like more specifics. Both GSA and HEW feel that the costs are realistic, reasonable and modest.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

In keeping with the general objectives of the Commission's study, a dynamic public response program will have to be undertaken, if the Administration hopes to redirect the present course being followed by those organizations governing Olympic sports in the United States. Should the Commission not be allowed to communicate with all target groups due to a lack of funding, then we will be courting failure in the name of economy.

It is important that we:

- Make all target groups aware of the purpose and scope of the Commission at time of announcement and during the Commission's existence.
- Be able to respond to the many inquiries from the target groups and public regarding the Commission's mission, goals and findings.
- Be able to neutralize a publicity campaign mounted by any of the vested sports organizations who might find some of our findings, while based on facts, inconsistent with the control some of the sports organizations currently exercise.

The target groups are:

- Broadcast media
- Print media
- Special interest groups
- Sports periodicals
- Sports publications
- Coaches and Athletic Directors

- Athletes
- General public
- Key opinion makers
- Members of Congress

The Communication tools we will use to accomplish our public affairs goals will include:

- Press briefings
- Media briefings
- Direct mailings
- Press releases
- Speeches
- Public appearances
- Public hearings
- Radio/Television interviews
- Magazine articles
- Special meetings
- Correspondence exchange

The proposed public affairs budget is the culmination of long hours of work and consultation with persons possessing a wealth of public affairs experience from both the public and private sectors.

Through consultation, a comprehensive plan was developed that would best meet the public affairs needs of the Commission. Next, this plan was broken down and each element was expensed on an item by item basis. These figures were double checked with the same consultants and they all concurred that the \$91,800 requested was below average, but adequate to do the job.

OMB Proposal

The OMB proposal of \$3,000 for public affairs is totally inadequate to accomplish the essential public affairs requirements of the Commission.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON OLYMPIC SPORTS

BUDGET SUMMARY

Salaries

- Phase I Commission staff consisting of 20 staff members for five months.	\$157,800	
- Phase II Commission staff consisting of staff for the final seven months	221,000	
- Fringe benefits at 9 percent.	<u>34,100</u>	
TOTAL SALARIES		\$412,900

Travel

- Phase I travel including international and domestic travel in the course of the investigation.	42,110	
- Phase II travel as above.	<u>76,450</u>	
TOTAL TRAVEL		118,560

Commission Meetings

- Six meetings of two days for 18 Commission members at \$300 expenses per member per meeting.	32,400	
- Payment of Commissioners \$100/day for meetings	16,800	
- Payment of Chairman and others for work at \$100/day	<u>4,000</u>	
		53,200

Advisory Committee Meetings

- Two meetings of 9 formal committees composed of 5 to 8 members at \$265 expenses per member per meeting.	33,390	
- One meeting of 15 informal committees composed of 4 to 7 members at \$265 expenses per member per meeting.	23,850	
- Payment of Advisory Committee members at \$100/day.	18,300	
		\$75,540

Witness Testimony

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| - Fifteen witnesses for each of 6 Commission meetings at \$300 per witness. | \$ 27,000 |
|---|-----------|

Office Expenses

Based on actual costs or estimates provided by HEW or GSA.

- Rent, renovation, utilities (HEW)	\$32,000	
- GSA Administrative support	15,000	
- Printing (two reports)	20,000	
- Office supplies	10,000	
- Equipment and Furniture	<u>28,000</u>	
TOTAL		105,000

Public Affairs

Public Affairs response to media requirements and public inquiries relative to Commission hearings and reports.

- Mailing Cost	17,000	
- Media Briefings, press conferences and Public hearings	12,000	
- Media Aides	4,000	
- Press releases and printing	18,000	
- Photography	10,000	
- Consulting and contracts	12,000	
- Equipment rental	<u>18,800</u>	
TOTAL PUBLIC AFFAIRS		91,800

TOTAL BUDGET	\$884,000
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BUDGET COMPARISON

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>REQUIRED</u>	<u>OMB PROPOSAL</u>
Salaries	\$412, 900	\$220, 000
Travel	118, 560	100, 000
Office Expenses		
Rent, Renovation, Utilities (actual costs)	32, 000	27, 000
GSA Admin cost	15, 000	not considered
Printing (2 reports)	20, 000	} 30, 000 *
Office supplies	10, 000	
Equipment and furniture	28, 000	
Public Information	91, 800	3, 000
Commission Meetings	53, 200	} 20, 000*
Advisory Committee Meetings	75, 540	
Witness Testimony	27, 000	
 TOTAL	 \$884, 000	 \$400, 000

*OMB fails to note how these costs were derived. All OMB says is that our figures can be reduced and then reduces them arbitrarily.

President's Commission On Olympic Sports

Payment of Commissioners and Witnesses:

2 — The draft version of the Executive Order establishing the Commission stated that no member of the Commission or advisory committees could receive compensation for his services, except for per diem and travel expenses. The final Executive Order, however, permits -- but does not mandate -- payments of \$100 per day, plus reimbursement for travel and lodging expenses. Mr. Harrigan, Executive Director-designate of the Commission, explained that this change came about at the suggestion of Mr. Bud Walsh of Senator Magnuson's staff. It apparently reflects concern that participation on such a body might place a financial burden on those members who are not wealthy. In addition to per diem payments, the \$733,000 budget includes the payment of \$300 for per diem and travel to each of the 90 witnesses (\$27,000) who would appear before the Commission. Mr. Harrigan believes 1 ✓ that many witnesses would be reluctant to testify before the Commission without receiving such payments.

✓ We believe that this level of costs is unwarranted. The proposed Commission budget includes over \$36,000 for daily payments to Commissioners and advisory committee members in addition to \$90,000 for expenses to attend meetings, as well as the \$27,000 requested for witness payments. It appears somewhat contradictory to establish the Commission because of the intense national interest in resolving NCAA - AAU - USOC - issues, but -- at the same time -- be unable to attract participants in the absence of per diem payments. The payment of per diem and reasonable travel expenses are not objectionable per se, but we believe that payment of these costs should be the exception and that they can also be reduced if the Commission held less than its proposed six Commission and nineteen advisory committee meetings.

Proposed Study Methods:

The Executive Order states that the Commission will make its study on a sport-by-sport basis for each Olympic sport. According to the Commission's staff members, this wording prohibits sampling and requires them to investigate every one of the 27 Olympic sports. Thus, their \$165,000 travel request includes trips to each of the 27 International Sports Federations in 20 different European cities and the United States.

The need for several people to visit every Federation is not apparent. Presumably the by-laws, operating procedures, and organization of the Federations are available in public libraries. Intensive examination of every sport is clearly not spelled out in the Executive Order. By modifying its methods of investigation the Commission would save time and meet its reporting deadline. It could also avoid duplicative efforts and save money.

Staffing Level and Grades:

Mr. Harrigan is asking for 18 positions which he believes necessary to accomplish a thorough analysis of every Olympic sport. He recognizes that all of those positions will be taken from HEW's temporary ceiling. Moreover, since HEW cannot give the Commission any supergrade slots, the highest staff grade will be GS-15. Mr. Harrigan has, apparently, already made commitments to individuals for the top staff slots.

We believe the Commission could conduct its mission with twelve positions. The request is for eleven professionals and seven secretaries. Our recommended level includes eight professionals and four secretaries. The recommendation is based on two premises: (1) the Commission staff can modify its procedures to investigate the Olympic sports and (2) the ratio of secretaries to professionals in the request is unnecessarily high.

Public Information Program: - OK Harrigan

Two full-time staff members and approximately \$87,000 is requested by Mr. Harrigan to pay for media briefings, a speakers program, direct mailings, press releases, etc. A full scale publicity campaign (described in Tab A) is planned to stimulate public interest in the problems to be investigated by the Commission. The Commission staff contend that these funds are necessary for them to drum up support for any legislative proposals they may ask the President to recommend to the Congress.

The need for a significant amount of publicity to "make the public aware of the problem" is unnecessary. If the issues which the Commission must investigate are of such interest to the concerned organizations and the general public, why must \$87,000 be spent to stimulate even more interest? The Executive Order itself does not contain an "inform the public" mission unlike other Presidential Commissions (e.g., the National Commission for the Observance of World Population Year). We believe that a public relations campaign to attract attention to the Commission's work is inconsistent with the need for an effective and balanced Commission study. Such an effort also appears close to a public lobbying effort which the President may wish to avoid.

Office Expenses: - Breakdown

Mr. Harrigan has identified \$83,000 for office expenses, including \$9,000 for office renovations (carpeting, painting, and telephone box relocation) and \$24,000 for rental of private office space. The printing of two reports is budgeted at \$20,000, supplies at \$10,000, and the purchase of furniture and equipment at \$20,000. The request is justified, according to the Commission, because these figures were given to them from GSA and HEW.

We believe these figures are excessively high. The costs are all based on the specifications laid down by the staff members and could be significantly reduced if the Commission were to take a more modest view of furnishings and office essentials.

President's Commission On Olympic Sports

AMB

<u>Position Title</u>	<u>Staffing</u>		<u>Alternative</u>
	<u>Carlucci letter</u>	<u>Current proposal</u>	
Executive Director	GS-15	GS-15	GS-15
Director of Research	GS-15	GS-15	GS-14 5
Legal Counsel	---	GS-15	GS-14 5
Public Information Director	---	GS-15	GS-12- <u>detail</u>
Staff Consultants	GS-14	GS-14 (2)	GS-13 (2) } ok GS-12 (2)
	GS-13	GS-13 (2)	
Office Manager	---	GS-12	--- ok
Research Assistant	---	GS-12	---
Assistant to Public Information Director	---	GS-9	---
Secretaries	GS-6 (2)	GS-9	GS-7
		GS-8 (2)	GS-6
		GS-6 (3)	GS-5 (2)
Receptionist/Mail Clerk		GS-6	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6	18	12

Budget

	<u>Carlucci letter</u>	<u>Current proposal</u>	<u>Alternative</u>
Staffing	147,000	383,000	✓ 220,000
Travel	50,000	165,000	✓ 100,000
Office Expenses	30,000	50,000	✓ 30,000
Public Information	5,000	37,000	✓ 3,000
Rental and Renovation	---	33,000	✓ 27,000
Other Expenses (Meetings, Contracts, Consultants, etc.)	38,000	65,000	✓ 20,000
Total, FY 1975 and 1976	\$270,000	\$733,000	\$400,000

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 7, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR TOD HULLIN

FROM MICHAEL HARRIGAN
 STEPHEN MEAD

SUBJECT: Analysis of Proposed OMB Budget for President's
 Commission on Olympic Sports

Under the proposed OMB budget for the Olympic Sports Commission, there might as well be no Commission at all. The budget suggested by OMB represents cuts so deep as to render the Commission incapable of performing the directives of the President as expressed in the Executive Order. The proposed OMB budget unfortunately reflects an incomplete understanding of the Commission's role, the nature of the problem to be addressed, and a solution which can be found with a properly budgeted and staffed Commission.

The OMB budget proposed represents a total contradiction of what OMB has previously approved. Over a year ago OMB approved a budget for 1.1 million dollars, although it was another division of OMB than the one we are currently dealing with. More importantly, in discussions with Mr. Paul O'Neill at that time in the office of Mr. Jerry Jones, Mr. O'Neill indicated that it normally took 1 million dollars to do a Commission of this type adequately. We are asking for considerably less than that but a cut of over 60 percent as contained in the current OMB proposal is unacceptable.

Unlike so many Commissions which have been formed by the government over the years, this one attacks a problem which can be solved. We know what needs to be done and how it should be done. Without a strong Commission (or no Commission) to deal with this problem in an effective, competent way, the probability of the eventual passage of a permanent Federal regulatory body for amateur sports increases considerably. There is no need for the Federal Government to take a permanent governing role in amateur sports affairs but unless the Commission is comprehensive in its approach, the likelihood of permanent Federal control becomes increasingly probable, especially under the present Congress.

Under the OMB budget proposal, it approved, the probability of Federal control increases because the recommendations set down cannot possibly be comprehensive nor can they deal adequately with all the issues requiring consideration. Similarly, we are confident that the potential for considerable embarrassment to the President is a near certainty. The Congress will certainly reject a half-hearted attempt to resolve the amateur sports problems as provided for in the OMB budget.

Likewise, we are reluctant to associate such a "blue-ribbon" panel of Commissioners with a Commission and budget which may well embarrass them because it fails to allow the Commission to get at the problem.

It should be noted, too, that previous governmental efforts which have all failed, have not focused on the overall problem and, in fact, have suffered from some of the same lack of understanding as demonstrated in OMB's budget plan. OMB's budget plan leads us down the path to almost certain failure, specifically by forcing a crippling limitation in the scope and direction of the analysis. The following paragraphs represent a section-by-section rebuttal of the proposed OMB budget.

RESPONSE TO OMB NARRATIVE

Payment of Commissioners and Witnesses:

OMB quite correctly has indicated that the provision of payment of \$100 per day to Commission advisory committee members was included at the request of Senator Magnuson's staff. Although this provision did not become part of the Senator's formal approval of the reprogramming to fund the Commission, to renege now on this informal agreement would be not only foolhardy, but needless, as the total cost to the Commission would be only \$36,000. And, as OMB admits, there is nothing really wrong with this type of payment anyway.

The payment of travel and living expenses to witnesses is not unusual for a study Commission of this kind. We certainly cannot expect athletes (the exploitation of whom the Commission is trying to halt) to pay their own expenses to come and testify.

OMB further suggests that the number of Commission hearings and the number of advisory committee meetings be reduced. The six hearings of the Commission are necessary to provide a forum to only the most important of the over 250 sports organizations and countless thousands of sports participants with a vested interest in solving the problems to be addressed by the Commission. The proposed level of advisory committee meetings has already been severely reduced. Only one meeting in most

of the sports to be analyzed will be conducted. Any further reduction would cause some sports to be either ignored or to be under represented, opening up the Commission to valid criticism.

Proposed Study Methods:

That each of the 270 Olympic sports be considered individually is not only specifically required by the Executive Order but is clearly a necessary part of any study of our amateur sports problems. It is unclear to us how OMB would structure a study plan of the organizational and developmental problems in the sport of basketball, for example, without actually studying the problems of the sport of basketball. A study of the problems of Boxing, of Volleyball, or of Skiing will not bring us closer to an understanding of the problems in Basketball since the sets of organizational and developmental problems are quite different in every sport. Basketball itself must be studied as must each of the other Olympic sports.

The international travel to visit each of the international sports federations is not only relatively inexpensive (\$10,300) but is an absolutely necessary aspect of the study. Through their by-laws and through their interpretation of them, the range and extent of possible organizational changes in each sport can be identified. In the final analysis, it is these international organizations which dictate the organizational control of each sport in each country. To lend importance to these international visits, a Commission member as well as a staff member should participate. After all, these people will be acting as representatives of the President of the United States in a foreign country.

Staffing Level and Grades:

The staffing level of 18 proposed by us was carefully developed and based upon the work which must be accomplished during the course of the Commission. OMB's proposed staffing level of 12 was similarly developed but based on a misunderstanding of the work to be done. The only other objection to the staffing levels is that the ratio of secretarial to professional staff is too high by one secretary. The one "secretary" (a GS-6 level) that OMB is concerned about, however, is actually a switchboard operator and has no secretarial duties.

OMB uses its belief that no supergrades are available in HEW to downgrade the position of the Executive Director of the Commission to Grade GS-15. If, in fact, no supergrades are available, equivalent salary levels are available within the Grade GS-15 and should be budgeted as such. Instead, OMB has systematically downgraded all other positions on the Commission staff, right down to the secretaries.

Nowhere in its narrative does OMB indicate that it feels the grade levels established by us are unnecessarily high. In fact, due to the vast amount of work to be done by the staff of the Commission and the short time allocated to complete the task, an exceptionally high caliber of staff is required. Since no time is available for training, each member of the newly hired staff must be already experienced in his specialty. A staff of this nature can only be acquired if rates competitive with private industry are paid. The professional staff grade levels proposed by us were developed on this basis.

Public Information Program:

Since our last meeting with the OMB budget examiners, our public affairs strategy has undergone significant change. Rather than "make the public aware of the problem", which OMB rightly criticizes as unnecessary, the role of the public affairs program ought to be to respond to the inquiries from media, press and the public and to build credibility with the media and the press. This decision was based on exhaustive meetings with Commission Chairman, Admiral Elmo Zumwalt and Commission member Bud Wilkinson, both of whom have an extensive background in public affairs and the need for it.

An "inform the public" mission is not included in the Executive Order because it is not one of the specific goals of the Commission. However, for the goals set forth in the Executive Order to be accomplished and the recommendations accepted, it is an absolute necessity to have a public affairs program that is able to respond to the expected countless inquiries received by the Commission from the press, media and the public at large. There is great interest in this subject matter and many many people believe they are experts. The Commission must have the machinery and staff to respond.

However, both Zumwalt and Wilkinson expressed considerable alarm over the lack of budgeted funds for public affairs both in our proposed budget and in OMB's budget, the latter of which they considered totally inadequate. Therefore, in view of our conversations with them and their considerable expertise in this area, we respectfully request an additional \$30,000 for our proposed budget to be divided proportionately among the various public affairs line items. This brings our total public affairs budget request to \$67,000, excluding salaries.

OMB's last criticism characterized our public affairs plan as "appearing close to a" public lobbying effort on the part of the Commission. In view of the changed strategy of the public affairs plan, such a criticism is totally irrelevant.

Office Expenses:

In developing our budgeted costs for office expenses we consulted GSA and HEW, agencies with broad experience in estimating office expenses for Commissions of this type. OMB indicates that these agencies were the source of our figures.

Who else would be appropriate to ask? GSA and HEW are the experts. OMB points out that the figures are excessively high. Which figures? OMB has even implied a criticism for asking for such estimates from these agencies without supplying one shred of documentary evidence to refute such estimates.

Incredibly, two of the costs which OMB criticizes are actual cost figures, namely office renovation and rental space cost. Is OMB suggesting that a Commission with members of such high stature and having the full backing of the President should not have cleanly painted walls? Is OMB suggesting that we not have carpeting on our floors?

An implicit criticism is that we are going to use "private office space", presumably in lieu of government owned space. It is a fact that HEW has no government owned space available at this time of suitable size for the Commission. HEW suggested that they and we obtain the assistance of GSA. All three spaces which were available from GSA were privately owned and leased by GSA. In fact, we selected the office space which required the least renovation.

We have also learned since our last meeting with OMB that GSA will charge a fee of \$15,000 to service the Commission. This figure must be added on to the budget request.

Revised Budget Request:

In view of the increases requested for Public Affairs and GSA service, the budget request is now \$778,000.

Russ -

Pursuant to meetings with Admiral Zumwalt and Bud Wilkinson after this particular analysis was prepared, the \$84,000 figure was arrived at.

WTH

To Tom
Date 2/24 Time 5:08

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M Mike Harrigan
of _____
Phone 254-8410
Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED	<input type="checkbox"/>	PLEASE CALL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CALLED TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	WILL CALL AGAIN	<input type="checkbox"/>
WANTS TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	URGENT	<input type="checkbox"/>

RETURNED YOUR CALL ☐

Message _____

Operator dl

R - Follow up

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 17, 1975

MEMORANDUM TO: JACK MARSH

FROM: RUSS ROURKE *R*

SUBJECT: TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH
MIKE HARRIGAN (PRESIDENT'S
COMMISSION ON OLYMPIC SPORTS)

Mike gave me some of the details behind your conversation with Bud Wilkinson. Their whole problem in a nutshell concerns a funding problem and OMB. To do a decent job will require, Mike says, between \$8 to \$900,000. OMB has suggested \$400,000. Mike is of the view that a less than adequate undertaking will not do the job, and will almost certainly result in the establishment of a Congressional Committee on amateur sports.

Don Council
The ~~OMB~~ operatives in this situation are Todd Hullen and Andre Buckles.

Mike is sending us a detailed justification of their \$800,000 to \$900,000 request. Be aware that the moneys for this program are "reprogrammed" moneys, and do not involve new appropriations.

The "reprogrammed dollars" will probably have to be extracted from HEW or possibly DOD. Naturally, Mike would appreciate your carrying the substance of ~~his~~ request to the appropriate people in the White House.

P.S. Jack, Pete Rounel advises me that Bud Wilkinson also trying to reach Don Rumsfeld — he is apparently "doing the circuit" at the WH.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 25, 1975

MEMORANDUM TO: JACK MARSH

FROM: RUSS ROURKE *R*

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON
OLYMPIC SPORTS

I have had extensive conversations with Mike Harrigan, Todd Hullin and Andre Buckles (latter two with Dom, Council).

There is a very extensive history to this entire program. It was inherited from the Nixon Administration. There were a number of starts and stops on the program.

The short version is President Ford, when he was Vice President, met with Mike Harrigan, liked him personally, and expressed his enthusiasm for the program. Last September President Ford told Todd Hullin to move the program forward. There followed a rather complex history of fiscal and Congressional problems.

As I indicated to you earlier, the immediate headache is dollars. Todd Hullin, et al., met with OMB people this morning. Within a week they will be coming up with an option paper for the President that will lay out high, medium and low dollar options for the President, each of which involve their own unique headaches.

I'll keep you advised.

Todd Mullin
Budget - telling to point options for
President -

1. High Option - \$800+ thou
2. Maximum "program figure" -
says HEW is \$500+ thou
3. OMB-figure -

OPTION PAPER -



— OMB boys approved 1.1 million
budget over a year ago — lost his
office, lost his pay —

OMB — Dom. Council budget meeting
taking place today — 25 Feb —



Buckles inherited the problem after LAMN got into it -

Forl met w/ Mike Hangan when he was V.P. - liked Mike ^{9 months} - Told Todd Hullen to move on it last Sept. - Pres. formally made her make known - had Eke. Order drawn up - great difficulty obtaining Cong. authority for reprogrammed money - Pearson has some objections to Hangan - said OK - \$270,000 for whole shot - Dec 28 - Eke. Order signed - up until time Eke. Order signed no problem for more money - now it has changed and we are in a squeeze - Hangan says he needs exactly more money than the 540 - now it is up to \$90,000 - is trying to get up a lobbying effort for himself. OMB is trying to get together w/ Hangan & on a memo - It going to be tough to succeed in what is basically a Congressional problem - OMB doubts

tomorrow Feb. 25th
Are going to sit down - OMB & Dan. Council - draw up options paper - for presentation to the President.

(At the time Andre took over, there were 4 bills on the Hill relating to Committees which would take over another Grant - when Rep. Order came out.



Todd Hullin - 251 (and up flu)
Andre Budler - 332 -



President Sets Up Commission To Examine Olympic Problems



The New York Times

Bud Wilkinson



United Press International

Rafer Johnson



Associated Press

Micki King



United Press International

Bill Toomey

By NEIL AMDUR

members within the month

and Congress. The commis-

and Bill Toomey, Olympi

March 26, 1975

Jack, FYI, Bud Wilkinson called in further reference to the Olympic Sports Commission. I gave him a detailed up-date on the entire matter and of the continuing efforts you have made in moving the matter along and in speaking directly with the President.

Bud expressed his deep appreciation to you, and further underscored Zumwalt's comment that the project be undertaken "correctly or not at all".

He was very gracious and constructive in his entire approach.

Russ

RAR;cb



Bill Fisher - OMB
- finished today

THE WHITE HOUSE

Pres. took a rather
restricted view
of this

Everyone over need
more money -
270K not adequate -

1. Scope & size of PR
campaign. (How to enlist
the media -
2. Expansion & analysis of the
functions of amateur sports -

Harrigan
Mike

To Russ
Date 3/12 Time 4:33

WHILE YOU WERE OUT
M Mike Harrigan
of _____

Phone 254-8410
Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED		PLEASE CALL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CALLED TO SEE YOU		WILL CALL AGAIN	
WANTS TO SEE YOU		URGENT	

RETURNED YOUR CALL ☐

Message Call Todd HULLIN
Don
Paul O'Neill
Operator

EFFICIENCY LINE NO. 4725 AN AMPAD PRODUCT

Andre Buckles

O'NEIL / Bill Fisher - John Seal

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Attach to
Harrigan Olympic
Commence file -

February 17, 1975

MEMORANDUM TO: JACK MARSH
FROM: RUSS ROURKE
SUBJECT: TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH
MIKE HARRIGAN (PRESIDENT'S
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The OMB operative in this situation are Todd Hullen and Andre Buckles.

Mike is sending us a detailed justification of their \$800,000 to \$900,000 request. Be aware that the moneys for this program are "reprogrammed" moneys, and do not involve new appropriations.

The "reprogrammed dollars" will probably have to be extracted from HEW or possibly DOD. Naturally, Mike would appreciate your carrying the substance of your request to the appropriate people in the White House.

RAR:cb

To Russ

Date 2/10 Time 2:50

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M. Hugh O'Brian

of _____

Phone (213) 271-5134

Area Code

Number

Extension

TELEPHONED	<input type="checkbox"/>	PLEASE CALL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CALLED TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	WILL CALL AGAIN	<input type="checkbox"/>
WANTS TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	URGENT	<input type="checkbox"/>

RETURNED YOUR CALL ☐

Message — Ted Marris —

coming in —

Betty invited him —

Saturday Evening /

Freedom Foundation —

He also responded to

invitation

Operator

Betty called on
Sunday - from
Telthou -

\$175,000 - 1974

\$197,000 - 1975

2 small red by
dram

Paul

Mike Harrigan -

450 po - is it

adequately -



Bud Wilkinson

President Comm. on Olympic Sp.

* 400 thm. reprogrammed / HEW-CAP

Mike Harrigan / exec. director

Bud Zumwalt / C'man.

Harrigan



21st of L

P.R. Guy

Mike Harrigan

WILKINSON
ALMO 2 cmwagt
Howard K Smith
Brend Holland
Bill Toomey
Rayford Johnson

— this has gone on for 2 yrs. —
— they feel they need \$20-300 thou —
there have been pavemintal boards
in paid — not worth squat — if not
done right will increase the chance
that there will be a permanent committee
on amateur sports —

They have had 7 meetings meeting
with OMB — these monies would
be re-programmed monies out of
HEW —

they have \$270,000 fiscal '75 (inadequate
to do the job)

Now, what about after June 30 —
OMB says \$400,000 — for entire
12 month program

Tom Hullen
Andre Guckler / OMB

They are preparing a long
entangled justification for their
budget of \$500 odd thou — They
feel they will wind up w/

OMB will go for the \$400,000 —

If its a lousy effort, you will
get a committee to investigate amateur
sports —

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 26, 1975

M

Jack, FYI, Bud Wilkinson called in further reference to the Olympic Sports Commission. I gave him a detailed up-date on the entire matter and of the continuing efforts you have made in moving the matter along and in speaking directly with the President.

Bud expressed his deep appreciation to you, and further underscored Zumwalt's comment that the project be undertaken "correctly or not at all".

He was very gracious and constructive in his entire approach.

Russ

R

f

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 8, 1975



2383
RUSS:

Mike Harrigan called with follow-
ing message:

- 1) "I don't know where the memo is" (budget memo)
- 2) CBS "60 minutes" will be on this Sunday - featuring a bit on the Olympic Sports (supposed to be "devastating")

No need to call him, (unless, of course, you'd like to) - he'll be in touch with you as soon as he finds memo.

connie

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

M

April 10, 1975

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM LYNN
FROM: JERRY H. JONES
SUBJECT: Funding and Staffing for the
President's Commission on
Olympic Sports

Your memorandum to the President of March 19 on the above subject has been reviewed and Option 2 -- \$569,000 budget -- was approved.

Please follow-up with the appropriate action.

Thank you.

cc: Don Rumsfeld
✓ Jack Marsh
Jim Cannon
Phil Buchen

Russ



PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON OLYMPIC SPORTS

STATEMENT

America has a special interest in its representation in the Olympic Games and other international athletic competitions. As we mark our Bicentennial, nothing would be more fitting to our celebrations than to be represented by our finest amateur athletes on the Olympic fields.

The Federal Government has never attempted to direct amateur athletics in this country, nor should it. However, the Government does have a role in helping to promote United States competition in international sporting events.

America's best amateur athletes can represent us in the Olympics only if the Federally-chartered United States Olympic Committee and related organizations are sufficiently organized to recruit, screen and develop the athletes on our teams. In the past, rivalries among amateur sports organizations have sometimes fragmented our international sports efforts, hindered opportunity for our athletes to develop their skills fully, and restrained voluntary financial support for our Olympic teams as well as other amateur sports teams engaged in international competitions.

*Letter
called
Mason
April*

In an effort to address the particular problem of each sport, the private sector has created multitudinous sports organizations and federations. Now the jurisdictional boundaries of each has become so complicated that it has become virtually impossible to address a particular problem without internecine disputes. It is through the Commission which I am establishing today that we hope to find direction in this quagmire. It is desirable and appropriate that a Commission of outstanding, knowledgeable Americans, representing the President of the United States, undertake an immediate study of our Nation's problems in Olympic Sports.

Today, by Executive Order, I am establishing the President's Commission on Olympic Sports. The Commission shall determine what factors impede or prevent the United States from fielding its best amateur athletes for participation in the Olympic Games and other international amateur sporting events. The Commission will study methods of financing our athletic teams which compete in Olympic sports. Special emphasis will be placed on organizational structure of Olympic sports including the U.S. Olympic Committee and the individual sports federations.

Because many members of Congress have shown great interest in the problems confronting amateur athletics, I am asking the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate to appoint two members each who have a special interest in this matter to serve as members of the Commission. In the same spirit, I urge that the Congress defer action on related legislation until the Commission findings are available.

I ask members of Congress, members of the sports federations, athletes and the American public to lend their full support to the Commission so that our Olympic efforts can reflect our country's pride in its Bicentennial representation in the approaching 1976 Olympiad, and all future international competitions.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON OLYMPIC SPORTS

America has a special interest in its representation in the Olympic Games and other international athletic competitions. As we mark our Bicentennial, nothing would be more fitting to our celebrations here at home than to be represented by our finest amateur athletes on the Olympic fields.

The Federal Government has never attempted to direct amateur athletics in this country, nor should it. However, the Government does have a role in helping to promote United States competition in international sporting events.

America's best amateur athletes can represent us in the Olympics only if the Federally-chartered United States Olympic Committee and related organizations are sufficiently organized to recruit, screen, and develop the athletes on our teams. In the past, rivalries among amateur sports organizations have sometimes fragmented our international sports efforts, hindered opportunity for our athletes to develop their skills fully, and restrained voluntary financial support for our Olympic teams as well as other amateur sports teams engaged in international competitions.

Because there are conflicting views on the best methods of addressing the problems facing international amateur athletics, it is desirable and appropriate that a Commission of outstanding, knowledgeable Americans undertake an immediate study of our Nation's problems in the Olympic sports.

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. There is hereby established the President's Commission on Olympic Sports (hereinafter referred to as the Commission).

Sec. 2. The Commission shall consist of a Chairman and thirteen other members, who shall be appointed by the President. In addition, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate are requested to appoint two members of the House of Representatives and two members of the Senate, respectively, to serve as members of the Commission.

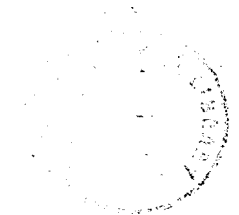
Sec. 3. (a) The Commission shall conduct a full and complete study and evaluation of the United States Olympic Committee, its activities, and its present and former membership groups on a sport-by-sport basis as they relate to the effectiveness of United States teams in international competitions in the Olympic sports.

(b) The Commission shall determine what factors impede or tend to impede or prevent the United States from fielding its best amateur athletes for participation in Olympic Games and other international amateur sporting events in the Olympic sports.

(c) The Commission shall study methods to assure adequate financial support for our Olympic teams and other amateur athletic teams participating in international competitions in the Olympic sports.

(d) The Commission shall study and evaluate any other related matters which have a direct bearing upon participation by amateur athletes of the United States in Olympic Games and other international amateur sporting events in the Olympic sports, including development plans to increase the level of sports participation generally in the United States.

Sec. 4. (a) The Commission shall, through the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, submit two reports of its findings and recommendations to the President.



(b) The first report shall be an overview of the problems and an indepth analysis of the organization and operation of the United States Olympic Committee and other major sports groups as they relate to participation in international competition in the Olympic sports. This report shall be submitted within five months after the Commission meets for the first time. Included in this report shall be a set of recommendations for the President which deal with overall amateur sports problems.

(c) The second report shall be an analysis of the organizational and developmental problems in each Olympic sport. This shall be submitted within seven months after the first report and contain an analysis of the financial and facilities requirements of each sport and recommend ways to provide needed funds.

Sec. 5. The Chairman of the Commission is authorized to establish such Advisory Committees as he may deem appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Order.

Sec. 6. (a) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall, to the extent permitted by law, furnish necessary staff, supplies, facilities, and other administrative services for the Commission.

(b) Expenses of the Commission shall, to the extent permitted by law, be met from funds available to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Sec. 7. Members of the Commission and Advisory Committees created pursuant to this Order, not otherwise employed in the Government, may receive an amount not to exceed \$100 per day from the United States for their service with the Commission, and may, to the extent permitted by law, be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5703), for persons employed intermittently in the Government service.

Sec. 8. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall perform such functions with respect to the Commission and Advisory Committees created pursuant to this Order, as may be required by the Federal Advisory Committee Act (86 Stat. 770; 5 U.S.C., App. I).

Ronald R. Ford

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

FACT SHEETThe President's Commission on Olympic Sports

The President has signed an Executive Order establishing a Commission on Olympic Sports. The Commission will conduct a full and complete study and evaluation of the United States Olympic Committee, its activities, and its present and former membership groups on a sport-by-sport basis as they relate to the effectiveness of the United States teams' international competition in Olympic Sports. Recommendations, based on these studies, for an improved structure will be made to the President with suggested actions for constructive change.

BACKGROUND:

The Commission will exist for twelve months and will prepare two reports for the President. The first report, done within five months, will present an overview of the problems facing each Olympic sport. The second report will present recommendations dealing with organizational and developmental aspects of each Olympic Sport.

APPOINTEES

The Commission will be headed by Chairman, Admiral Elmo Zumwalt. Other private members of the Commission are

Donna de Varona
W. Michael Elliott
Dr. Barbara Forker
Dr. Jerome H. Holland
Lamar Hunt
Rafer Johnson
Captain Micki King

Dr. James A. McCain
Howard K. Smith
Bill Toomey
Dr. Ernie Vandeweghe
Willie White
Charles "Bud" Wilkinson)

The President Pro Tempore of the Senate has appointed Senators J. Glenn Beall (R., Md.) and Richard Stone (D., Fla.).

The Speaker of the House has appointed Congressmen Jack Kemp (R., NY) and Norm Mineta (D., Calif.).

FUNDING

The Commission is funded at \$569,000. As reprogrammed funds have been used, the Commission's creation does not conflict with the President's policy against new spending programs.

OBJECTIVES

- a. Define and eliminate the barriers which limit the opportunity of our athletes to develop their skills in every Olympic sport.
- b. Eliminate the jurisdictional conflicts between amateur sports bodies.
- c. Devise a selection process which will insure that the best available men and women athletes represent the USA in all international and Olympic competitions in every Olympic sport.
- d. Develop means to increase the resources available - financial and otherwise - for our amateur sports efforts.

Office of the White House Press Secretary

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Agency for International Development, determines that a hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, tidal wave, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, snowslide, drought, military conflict, or other catastrophe renders the availability of food supplies in such country to a level insufficient to meet the minimal requirements necessary to avoid widespread starvation and human suffering.

"(c) In order to assure the timely dispersal of the food supplies drawn from the Foreign Emergency and Disaster Relief Reserve, the President may order the facilities of the armed forces of the United States or any other department or agency of the United States to be used in the distribution of supplies made available under this Act.

"(d) In carrying out the provisions of this title, the President may draw upon funds made available pursuant to section 104(d) of this Act.

"Sec. 502. The Administrator for International Development shall formulate contingency plans for providing disaster relief to foreign nations under this Act. Such plans shall include provision for the transportation and distribution of food and other supplies to the victims of disaster and for the integration of relief efforts under this Act with international relief efforts. The Administrator shall continually update and improve such contingency disaster relief plans."

By Mr. TUNNEY:

S. 1655. A bill to create a national Commission on the Olympic Games to review the question of United States participation in the Olympic Games and to evaluate and formulate recommendations concerning such participation. Referred to the Committee on Commerce; and, if and when reported by that committee, to the Committee on Foreign Relations, by unanimous consent.

Mr. TUNNEY. Mr. President, today I am introducing a bill which would create a National Commission on the Olympic Games.

Following the 1972 Summer Games in Munich, I introduced a bill to create such a commission. This bill, and a subsequent version introduced last year, passed overwhelmingly in the Senate but, unfortunately, were never acted upon by the House. Up to now, I held off reintroducing this much-needed legislation in this Congress because the administration indicated it would create an Olympic Commission by Executive order. More than 4 months have passed. Though the White House has issued repeated "assurances" of imminent action, a commission still has not been named. We can wait no longer.

The 1976 Winter Games are less than a year away. If we fail to act now, the opportunity for significant reform for the 1976 U.S. Olympic team will be lost. Further hearings are not necessary. The need for this commission already has been clearly demonstrated. Delay no longer is permissible. I call on the Senate and the House of Representatives to act rapidly to pass this legislation and rejuvenate our Olympic effort.

At Munich, the Olympic ideal of peace and friendship through sporting competition was permanently bloodstained by the assassination of the 11 Israeli athletes. It was further marred by administrative bungling, inflexibility, and

petty nationalism. Our own athletes were hamstrung by inefficiencies, and they, and athletes from around the world, were unfairly treated by officials who were clearly more interested in politics than in fair and impartial judging of the various competitions.

Many have called for the abolition of the games. I remain steadfast in the belief that we can achieve the Olympic ideal. But we must not allow the memory of Munich to fade. Indeed, the recollection of those tragic events should strengthen our resolve to insure that future Olympics will more nearly approach that ideal, and that the U.S. effort is the best we can produce, both as a country and individually.

Certainly, the time, energy and efforts of the individual competitors, in many cases amounting to a virtual lifetime of work, should not be wasted, corrupted and overshadowed by events irrelevant to the competition itself.

The proposed Olympic Commission would be composed of nine members appointed by the President. It would review all facets of U.S. participation in the Olympics and make recommendations to the President and to Congress concerning the future of our Olympic effort. If continued participation is recommended, the Commission is to formulate specific proposals governing such participation.

Specific factors are to be considered in the formulation of the Commission's proposals. It is to evaluate the role of the U.S. Olympic Committee—USOC—in international sports and in administration of the U.S. Olympic program. The Commission is further instructed to consider the objectives of the Olympics, the administration of the games, policies concerning selection and development of Olympic participants, and arrangements which will protect the best interests of the athletes in training for, traveling to and competing in the games.

The Commission is given powers to appoint a staff and fix its compensation, to procure services, to hold hearings, and to request records and other information from governmental and private organizations.

The membership of the Commission would be limited by allowing not more than two past or present officers or directors of the USOC or any other national sports group to serve as members. This will insure that a majority of the Commission will be able objectively to consider all conflicting criticisms and viewpoints of our previous Olympic efforts, and to make meaningful recommendations without preconceptions about particular alternatives. Further, at least two of the members would be athletes who participated at the 1972 Olympic games. This will guarantee input from the athletes, the essence of our Olympic effort.

It is my hope that the President will appoint members from various groups in the field of amateur sports, including athletes, coaches and administrators, as well as members of the general public who have shown a particular interest in the Olympics or amateur sports. I believe

that there should be at least one member with a legal background who can deal with the many legal intricacies involved in Olympic issues. Such breadth and diversity of membership would go a long way in guaranteeing that the Commission's deliberations would be successful.

The bill provides for an appropriation from general revenues. Cost of this Commission should not exceed \$750,000. The pay of the members of the Commission is set at \$100 a day in addition to reimbursement for expenses incurred.

I would like to elaborate briefly on the specific factors to be considered. The first and most important would be a thorough evaluation of the structure and policies of the USOC. The USOC is presently charged with exclusive jurisdiction over all matters relating to the Olympics in the United States by the terms of its Federal charter. Much of the criticism of the U.S. effort in past Olympics has centered on the role of the USOC.

Many organizations, such as the recently formed Committee for a Better Olympics, have committed themselves to seeking restructuring of the USOC.

Indeed, the USOC itself has taken some steps toward internal reorganization. Recently it appointed several well-known Olympic athletes to its board of directors and executive board. Such self-corrective action is a commendable step toward the broad reform required to improve our Olympic program. More sweeping action is needed and this must come from a representative and independent commission.

The Commission is also directed to review the selection process of athletes, coaches, and officials for the Olympic team. The selection process has been marred in the past by jurisdictional disputes, political factors, and personal friendships. If we are to compete in the Olympics, we must commit ourselves to selection of the best athletes, coaches, and officials. Anything else is a betrayal of the competitors and the American public, which regards the Olympic team as its national representative.

Development and training programs for athletes must also be considered. The haphazard approach of the past is clearly inadequate. The efforts of the vast millions of our young people in amateur sports all too often pale before the concerted efforts of other nations to develop and train their athletes. We ask too much of our athletes if we ask them alone to sacrifice time, employment opportunities, and families to train for Olympic competition.

The Commission should further consider arrangements for training and participation in the Olympics by those selected to compete. Athletes should not be subjected to administrative harassment and inflexibility as they have been too many times in the past.

Finally, we must review areas over which the United States does not have direct control. A good example is the conduct of awards ceremonies, which has been criticized for excessive nationalism. The International Olympic Committee controls this and many other policies. Although the United States cannot uni-

laterally change such policies, we can make a comprehensive evaluation and framework for future action by American representatives within the IOC.

It is essential that Congress take immediate action on the Olympic question. I have, therefore, proposed a 4-month deadline for the Commission's report to Congress and the President. In the limited time still available, I submit that my proposal provides the most effective means to generate a comprehensive and reasonable evaluation of our Olympic program.

The Olympic ideal was eloquently summarized by U.S. Olympian Ken Moore in the September 18, 1972, issue of *Sports Illustrated*:

In Mexico and here the village had been a refuge, admittedly imperfect, from a larger, seedier world in which individuals and governments refused to adhere to any human code. For two weeks every four years we direct our kind of fanaticism into the essentially absurd activities of running and swimming and being beautiful on a balance team. Yet, even in the rage of competition, we keep from hurting each other.

That ideal was severely damaged in Munich. We can resurrect it if we act now. If we delay, we risk further deterioration and possible destruction of the Olympics as a means of promoting that ideal. We risk further national discord over the conduct of our Olympic program. And most important, we risk further waste of the dedicated efforts of those who take part in the Olympic games.

We cannot afford further delay. Reports of renewed conflict between the AAU and the NCAA, this time over participation on the track team that is to represent this country in Red China later this spring, demonstrate the need for immediate action. If we do not act, we can count on this rivalry to hamstring our efforts to prepare for the 1976 games. The creation of this National Olympic Commission in the first and most effective step which we can take to reform our Olympic program. I strongly urge the Senate to take that step by passing this bill.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill I introduce today under the title "National Olympic Commission Act of 1975" be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1655

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "National Olympic Commission Act of 1975".

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby finds and declares that—

(1) serious problems have arisen in the conduct of the Olympic games, both summer and winter, which have led to widespread and continuing criticism of certain aspects of the games and the manner in which the United States administers its preparation for and participation in the games;

(2) the participation of the United States in the Olympic games has a substantial effect on commerce between the United States and other nations, and such participation involves many issues relating to the area of amateur sports which have a substantial and continuing effect on interstate commerce,

such as jurisdiction over various areas of amateur sports and training and development of amateur athletes;

(3) an evaluation is required of the form of organization and the means by which the United States can participate most effectively in the Olympic games and provide leadership in accomplishing action to assure that future games will be organized and conducted in a manner which will contribute to the achievement of the high ideals of the games and promote international friendship and good will through athletic competition between individuals; and

(4) the establishment of a National Commission on the Olympic Games would provide an effective means of determining constructive action toward accomplishing these goals and preparing specific legislative proposals which would command broad public support.

SEC. 3. There is hereby established a National Commission on the Olympic Games (hereinafter referred to as "the Commission").

SEC. 4. The Commission shall be composed of nine members, including not less than two amateur athletes who competed in the 1972 Olympic games as representatives of the United States, who shall be appointed by the President of the United States. In designating the members, the President shall give appropriate consideration to the representation of women and minority groups within the United States. No more than two members of the Commission may be or at any time have been officers or directors of the United States Olympic Committee, or of any national athletic association, federation, or union.

SEC. 5. The President shall designate a Chairman from among the members of the Commission. Any vacancy on the Commission shall not affect its powers and shall be promptly filled.

SEC. 6. The Commission shall review the participation of the United States in the Olympic games, and, if it recommends that such participation should be continued, shall also recommend the form of organization by means of which the United States should participate in the Olympic movement and shall present specific proposals for any legislation required to implement its recommendations. In formulating its legislative recommendations, the Commission shall take into account—

(1) the objectives of the modern Olympic movement and the extent to which those objectives are being met;

(2) the manner in which the Olympic games are administered, with particular attention to the views of those who participate in those games as athletes, coaches, officials, or otherwise, or who have attended such games in any other capacity;

(3) the role which the United States Olympic Committee has played in international sports and the manner in which the United States' participation in the Olympic games has been organized and administered by that Committee;

(4) the policies which would assure the selection on a fair and equitable basis of the best-qualified athletes, coaches, managers, trainers, and other officials and which would provide the maximum opportunity for persons to develop their athletic skills and participate in international athletic competition; and

(5) the arrangements which will best protect the interests of the individual athletes during the period of their training for, travel to, and participation in the games.

SEC. 7. The Commission shall submit to the President and Congress a final report of its findings and recommendations not later than August 31, 1975, or 120 days after all of the members of the Commission have been appointed, whichever is later.

SEC. 8. Subject to such rules and regula-

tions as may be adopted by the Commission, the Chairman shall have the power to—

(1) appoint and fix the compensation of an Executive Director, and such additional staff personnel as he deems necessary, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and without regard to chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates, but at rates not in excess of the maximum rate for GS-18 of the General Schedule under section 5332 of such title;

(2) procure temporary and intermittent services to the same extent as is authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, but at rates not to exceed \$100 a day for individuals; and

(3) hold such hearings, sit and act at such times and places, and administer such oaths, as the Commission or any subcommittee or any three of the members thereof may deem advisable.

SEC. 9. Each department, agency, and instrumentality of the executive branch of the Government, including independent agencies, is authorized and directed to furnish to the Commission, upon request made by the Chairman, such data, reports, and other information as the Commission deems necessary to carry out its functions under this title. The Commission is further authorized to request from any public or private organization or agency and from the United States Olympic Committee any information deemed necessary to carry out its functions.

SEC. 10. Five members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number may conduct hearings.

SEC. 11. Members of the Commission shall receive \$100 per diem when engaged in the actual performance of duties vested in the Commission, plus reimbursement for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred in the performance of such duties.

SEC. 12. There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out the purpose of this Act, the sum of \$750,000 to remain available until expended.

SEC. 13. The Commission shall cease to exist thirty days after the submission of its final report.

Mr. TUNNEY subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill I introduced earlier in the day to create a National Commission on the Olympic Games be referred to the Committee on Commerce, and upon being reported, if favorably reported by that committee, that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

By Mr. CANNON:

S. 1656. A bill to assist the States to provide additional facilities for research in agriculture and forestry at State agricultural experiment stations, land-grant colleges, and cooperating forestry research institutions funded under Public Law 87-788. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to revise the formula for allocation of funds to assist in construction at State university experiment stations and to extend participation in the program to land-grant colleges and Tuskegee Institute.

This program of assistance has not been funded since 1972 because the present distribution formula has been found to be inequitable and unworkable. Ne-

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 12, 1975



MEMORANDUM TO:

JACK MARSH

FROM:

RUSS ROURKE



They have already jettisoned Archie Davis.
Are now working on Don McNaughton and Mr. ?
Zornow, soon to be retiring as Chairman of Eastman
Kodak. Robin West will keep us advised.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 5, 1975

MEMO TO: JACK MARSH

FROM: RUSS ROURKE

Robin West suggests the name of Archie Davis for the Chairmanship of the President's Commission on Olympic Sports.

He is the present head of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, President of the American Bankers Association, and, generally speaking a real heavy hitter from North Carolina. He's a Democrat... recently retired from business. Robin feels that he would be an outstanding Chairman...and his Democratic affiliations would certainly help blunt any criticism that might be headed in our direction in connection with the Zumwalt Democratic activity matter.

*This needs
to be discussed.
Why abandon one for
one. What about our
dependent?*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 15, 1975

Jack --

FYI -- In the continuing search for a Chairman of the Olympic Sports Commission, Robin West is currently working on J. Paul Austin, President of Coke Cola. McNoughton begged off and Zornow (Eastman Kodak) is still a lingering possibility. Obviously they are doing everything possible to wrap this one up before it goes to seed.

Russ