

## CHAPTER 5

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# HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF YOUTH SPORTS

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### Introduction

The **Institute for the Study of Youth Sports (YSI)** was officially established at Michigan State University on April 5, 1978. The meeting to establish the Institute for the Study of Youth Sports took place in the Administration Building on the campus of Michigan State University. Attending as representatives for Michigan State University were Provost and Vice President of Academic Affairs Clarence Winder, representing President Edgar Harding; Jack Breslin, Executive Vice President and Vice President of Administration and State Relations; Leland Dean, Associate Dean of Education, representing the College of Education; Gale Mikles, representing the Department of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, and Vern Seefeldt, Coordinator of the three-phase Joint Legislative Study of Youth Sports in Michigan. Representatives of the Michigan Legislature included Senator Gary Corbin and Representative Melvin Larsen, Co-Chairs of the Joint Legislative Committee on Youth Sports, and Committee members Rep. Michael Griffin and Sen. Joseph Snyder. Rick Bossard attended as the fiscal agent for the Michigan House of Representatives.

The meeting of representatives from Michigan State University and the Michigan Legislature on April 5, 1978 signified the termination of the four-University consortium that had functioned as the research arm for the Joint Legislative Study Committee on Youth Sports from 1975 to 1978. In its stead the participants in this historic meeting agreed to create an **Institute for the Study of Youth Sports** and designated Michigan State University as the base for its operation. Beginning with the fiscal year July 1, 1978, all direct funding to the four-University consortium ceased and the consolidated budget was transferred to a line item in the budget of Michigan State University.

### Antecedents to the Youth Sports Institute

The rapid increase of organized, highly competitive sports programs for young children in the United States during the 1960s and 70s and, specifically, in the state of

Michigan, caused parents, educators, physicians and legislators to question whether these programs were in the best interests of the young participants. Leading the group of concerned legislators regarding the suitability of some sports programs for children was State Senator Carl Pursell, a former teacher and coach, from Livonia, Michigan. In the fall of 1974, Senator Pursell expressed his concern about the status of youth sports to Jack Breslin, Vice President of Administration and State Relations, Michigan State University, and asked Breslin if anyone at Michigan State University would be willing to assist the State Legislature of Michigan in a one-year study of the perceived problem. Vice President Breslin discussed Senator Pursell's interest concerning youth sports with Gale Mikles, Chair of the Department of Health, Physical Education and Recreation (HPER), who then discussed the issue with two of his faculty members; namely, Wayne Van Huss and Vern Seefeldt, and subsequently, at a departmental meeting including the total faculty.

Affirmative responses by specific faculty members in the Department of Health, Physical Education and Recreation regarding a study of youth sports in Michigan resulted in a meeting on October 8, 1974, between representatives from the Department of HPER (Gale Mikles and Vern Seefeldt) and the State of Michigan Legislators (Senator Carl Pursell and Representative James O'Neill). A discussion of the perceived problem and a request for information by Legislators Pursell and O'Neill led to a request by the Legislators for a proposal to be submitted by the group representing Michigan State University, with an imposing deadline of December 15, 1974.

### *The Proposal*

Preliminary information regarding the number and scope of youth sports programs in Michigan suggested that the expectations of the Legislators could not be fulfilled in one year, nor was the proposed budgetary allocation (\$38,145) sufficient to carry out such a comprehensive research project. Mindful of the resources and personnel needed to obtain the requested data, via survey, envisioned by the Legislators, the project team from the Department of HPER proposed a three-phase study, with each phase consuming one year. In addition, the proposal called for assistance from three additional universities; namely, the University of Michigan, Wayne State University and Northern Michigan University.

Although the original proposal submitted to the State Legislators on December 15, 1974 was not enacted, it served as a stimulus for action by the interested Legislators. On January 23, 1975 Senators Carl Pursell and Joseph Snyder introduced Joint Resolution No. 39 calling for the formation of a **Joint Legislative Study Committee on Youth Sports** (see Appendix A). The bi-partisan committee consisted of Senator Carl Pursell and Rep. James O'Neill as Co-Chairs with Senators Gary Corbin and Joseph Snyder and Representatives Michael Griffin and Melvin Larsen as members. Passage of Joint Resolution No. 39 paved the way for additional discussions between the Legislators and representatives of the Department of HPER. In essence, the Legislators

accepted the three distinct differences proposed by the Department of HPER: (1) members from a consortium of four universities would conduct the research, (2) the study would be extended to a period of three years, and (3) the budget would be adjusted annually to accommodate the work to be accomplished.

In March, 1975 the consortium of Universities was finalized, with the following representatives: Michigan State University - Vern Seefeldt, Consortium Coordinator; University of Michigan - Tom Gilliam; Wayne State University - David Blievernicht; Northern Michigan University - Russell Bruce.<sup>1</sup> On May 8, 1975, the revised proposal was submitted to and approved by the Joint Legislative Study Committee on Youth Sports. Preparation for Phase I of the study began immediately, but official actions by the Consortium members commenced on July 1, 1975 with receipt of the fiscal year budget allocation. Members of the research team from the Department of HPER from 1975-1978 are shown in Appendix B.

### Three Surveys: The Basis of Recommended Actions

#### *Phase I—Joint Legislative Study of Youth Sports*

The initial year of the Joint Legislative Study of Youth Sports involved a comprehensive survey of the incidence and frequency of sports participation by children and youth in Michigan who were between the ages of 5 and 17 years. Through a process of stratified random sampling, 89 schools districts were identified as a sample to be surveyed. Michigan was divided into 10 regional districts, with each district assigned to one of the four universities. Through the cooperation of school administrators and teachers a total of 109,625 questionnaires were distributed between January and May, 1976. A total of 93,993 returned questionnaires (85.7%) provided the database for the most extensive survey of participants in youth sports conducted at that time.

Results of the Phase I Survey indicated that participation in youth sports was more extensive than perceived by the investigators—81% of the boys and 48% of the girls indicated that they had participated in at least one organized sport in the previous year. However, substantial numbers of respondents indicated some dissatisfaction with existing programs, primarily with the intensity and duration of programs and the lack of competence by the coaching staffs.

#### *Phase II—Joint Legislative Study on Youth Sports*

Phase II began in July, 1976 and concluded with the submission of findings to the Joint Legislative Committee on November 22, 1977. Changes in personnel at the Legislative level included the election of Carl Pursell to Congressman representing the

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<sup>1</sup>Russell Bruce moved to Lake Superior State College in 1976 and for the subsequent two years of the study data collection in the Upper Peninsula was conducted under the auspices of Lake Superior State College.

8th district and Representative Melvin Larsen moving to the Co-Chair position on the Joint Legislative Study Committee, a position vacated by Senator Pursell. Senator John Toepp replaced Senator Pursell on the six-member Committee.

The data procurement in Phase II began in February and continued through June 15, 1977. Included in the Phase II survey were 1,162 athletes, 1,466 parents of athletes, 611 non-athletes and 1,035 parents of non-athletes. Respondents answered questions pertaining to: (1) entry and drop-out of sports competition, (2) quality of adult leadership, (3) quality of safety and education afforded the participants and (4) information available to parents regarding the policies and procedures of their children's sports programs.

### *Phase III—Joint Legislative Study of Youth Sports*

The final phase of the study to determine the status of youth sports in Michigan involved survey instruments and telephone conversations with 1,227 coaches, 477 officials, and 337 administrators. Respondents provided information regarding their coaching philosophies, educational levels, reasons for becoming involved in youth sports, costs of programs and their impressions of improvements to be incorporated in future programs. Of particular interest to the researchers was the opinion of over 51% of the coaches and administrators that certification based on educational competencies should be mandatory for youth sports coaches.

Phase III of the Joint Legislative Study of Youth Sports was completed on November 15, 1978, four and one-half months after the Institute for the Study of Youth Sports was established at Michigan State University. Completion of Phase III terminated the official capacities of the University of Michigan, Wayne State University and Lake Superior State in the Michigan's Legislature's Study of Youth Sports. The members of the newly established Institute for the Study of Youth Sports, while appreciative of the confidence expressed by the Legislators in placing the Institute on the campus of Michigan State University, regretted the termination of the close working relationship that resulted in the successful and timely completion of the three-phase study. The respect and professional friendships that were established during the three-phase study between co-workers exist to this day.

### **Establishment of the Institute**

Formation of an Institute for the Study of Youth Sports, with its headquarters at Michigan State University, was a decision made by members of the Joint Legislative Committee without the prior knowledge of any members of the Consortium. The proposal was expressed to Gale Mikles and Vern Seefeldt on March 29, 1978 at a meeting in the State Capitol during which Seefeldt was to defend the four-university budget which had been submitted to the Joint Legislative Committee the previous week. In an attempt to consolidate the fiscal arrangements and to localize the oversight responsibilities for newly created programs, the Legislators were no longer willing to distribute

and monitor funds to multiple universities. Thus, upon a request by the Legislators, Vice President Breslin made arrangements that led to the creation of the Institute for the Study of Youth Sports in the Administration Building of Michigan State University on April 5, 1978. The Administrative Structure of the Institute, proposed on April 5, 1978, and approved by Associate Provost Jack Kinsinger in May, 1978 is shown in Appendix C.

### *Mandates and Responsibilities*

The Joint Legislative Study Committee on Youth Sports issued three mandates as a condition for supporting the Institute. The newly created Institute was to:

1. conduct research pertaining to the beneficial and detrimental effects of organized athletic competition on children and youth,
2. develop educational materials for the education of coaches and administrators of youth sports programs, and
3. conduct classes, clinics and workshops for the education of coaches, administrators, parents and young athletes.

The mandates were to be reviewed, annually, by the Joint Legislative Committee on Youth Sports, accompanied by a written report of progress by the Director of the Institute. The annual review occurred until Senator Gary Corbin left the Legislature in 1988, at which time the Joint Legislative Committee was dissolved and the annual evaluation of the Institute was undertaken by administrators from the College of Education.

## Significant Accomplishments

### *Faculty, Staff and Graduate Students*

Provisions in the budget for fiscal year 1979 (1979–80 school year) called for four faculty members, one full-time editorial assistant and four graduate students, each at a one-half time commitment. During March of 1979 approval was given to seek two tenure-line faculty, an editorials assistant and four graduate students all to begin employment in September of 1979. Eugene Brown and Daniel Gould were recruited as the first two tenure-line faculty members to be added to the faculty. Vern Seefeldt had accepted an offer by Chair Gale Mikles to become the Director of the Institute as of May 1, 1979. Richard Howell was added in a non-tenure line position on June 15, 1979. Beverly Green was employed as the first Editorial Assistant of the Institute. Graduate assistants in the fall of 1979 were Gail Bremer, Thelma Horn, Richard Howell and Maureen Weiss. Jeanne Foley was subsequently added as a one-half time graduate assistant and Clara Shelest replaced Bev Green who resigned her position as Editorial Assistant in February, 1980.

During the 1980–81 fiscal year, the fourth full-time tenure line position was filled by Deborah Feltz and Paul Vogel was employed to replace the departed Richard Howell. Maureen Weiss, Mark Todd, Annette Fottere, Nancy Beard and Ardavin E. Lotfalian served as graduate assistants. Noreen Roeske replaced Clara Shelest as Editorial Assistant.

Faculty and staff positions remained stable during the next fifteen years with the following exceptions: in 1983, Martha Ewing was hired in a tenure-line position to replace Daniel Gould, who left to accept a position at Kansas State University and in 1993, Michael Clark replaced Paul Vogel, who assumed a full-time position in a grant-related program within the Department of HPER. Dana Felmly replaced Noreen Roeske as Editorial Assistant in 1985 and as Felmly moved out-of-state in 1988 she was replaced by Eileen Northrup. When Northrup accepted a grant-related position within the Department of HPER in 1989, Marianne Oren assumed the position of Editorial Assistant and holds it to the present day. Upon the retirement of Vern Seefeldt as Director in 1995, he was replaced by Robert Malina, now in his fifth year of the Directorship.

### *Educational Programs for Coaches*

Although sports for children and youth existed in nearly every neighborhood and community in American during the 1960s and 1970s, there were few programs to educate community-level coaches. Literature, in the form of instructional manuals, journals and newsletters were virtually non-existent. Therefore, the first official action of personnel from the Institute for the Study of Youth Sports was to publish a quarterly newsletter—namely, *Spotlight on Youth Sports*. Volume 1 was published in December of 1978. *Spotlight* currently has the longest duration of any newsletter devoted to youth sports, having published 22 consecutive volumes with its Spring issue of 1999. Richard Howell served as the first editor of *Spotlight*. Upon his departure to Human Kinetics Publishers in 1980, the Editorship was assumed by Nancy Seefeldt, who served in that capacity until her retirement in 1995. Subsequently, the newsletter has been published under the editorship of Robert Malina. A major expenditure of effort for faculty and graduate students of the Institute involved writing educational materials and presenting this information in the form of educational sessions—workshops and clinics—for coaches, administrators, parents and athletes. Through the cooperation of the Michigan Recreation and Park Association and Executive Directors John Greenslit, and subsequently, Michael Maisner, an ambitious schedule of educational programs was established for the sports seasons of fall, winter, spring and summer. Demands for the educational programs was so great that during several weeks each spring a total of six sessions per week were offered. The record of workshops over the first fifteen years of offerings is shown in Appendix D. To date, over 2,000 workshops involving nearly 100,000 attendees have been presented by personnel of the Institute. Spring term has been the most popular time for the sessions, but the summer, fall and winter programs have proven to be nearly as desirable. The overall average attendance during the 21 years of offerings was 46 individuals per three-hour session.

The lack of instructional materials in 1978 for community-level coaches prompted the Institute to develop a unique program of instruction, based on the information provided by coaches, administrators and parents during the three-phase research survey conducted by the consortium. A coaches manual was prepared for the Associate Coaches of Youth Ice Hockey. This manual, edited by Paul Vogel and Keith Blase, became the prototype for five additional manuals written and edited by faculty and staff of the Institute. The initial manual, contracted by USA Hockey, was begun in 1982, with a long-awaited printing in 1985. In addition to the customary chapters that are found in books on coaching, this manual contained a number of unique chapters such as "Planning for the Season", "Planning Effective Instruction", "Motivating Your Players. . ." "Effective Communication", "Working Effectively with Parents", and "Evaluation of Coaching Effectiveness". The selection of instructional topics and the quality of the written materials is confirmed by the fact that the manual is still in use today, fifteen years after its initial printing.

The popularity of a manual for youth coaches of ice hockey prompted the faculty and graduate students of YSI to select publisher Irving Cooper, Cooper Publishing Group, as publishing editor for a series of coaching manuals. They were, in order of production:

- *Youth Soccer: A Complete Handbook*, by Eugene W. Brown
- *Youth Softball: A Complete Handbook*, by Jill Elliott and Martha Ewing
- *Youth Basketball: A Complete Handbook*, by Karen Garchow and Amy Dickinson
- *Youth Football: A Complete Handbook*, by Jerry Cvengros
- *Youth Baseball: A Complete Handbook*, by Michael Clark, Tom Smith, Tom George and Jill Elliott

#### *Program for Athletic Coaches Education (PACE)*

An increase in the number of high school athletes participating in interscholastic sports programs during the 1970s and 1980s resulted in a demand for more qualified coaches. Unable to meet the need with professional educators, the high school administrators resorted to hiring coaches with little or no formal education in coaching. This dilemma soon expressed itself on the courts, fields and pools, as athletes, parents and administrators felt the need for additional education on the part of the inexperienced coaches. To John E. Roberts, Executive Director of the Michigan High School Athletic Association (MHSAA), the solution was obvious—the MHSAA would have to provide its own educational program to supplement the knowledge of the non-faculty coaches.

A cooperative working agreement between John E. Roberts of the MHSAA and his staff of Jerry Cvengros, Nate Hampton, Bill Bupp and Gina Mazzolini and the faculty of the YSI resulted in a comprehensive instructional program for interscholastic coaches. The Program for Athletic Coaches Education (PACE) was printed in draft form and tested in 1987, and then printed by the Cooper Publishing Group in 1988. In addition to the manual, the package included an Instructor's Guide, two videotapes and a

workbook for coaches. The latter three supplemental materials were coordinated and produced by Paul Vogel and Glenna DeJong, members of the YSI faculty. Vern Seefeldt and Gene Brown served as editors of the PACE Reference Manual.

The working agreement between MHSAA and YSI resulted in a series of classes consisting, initially, of a 15-hour program and since 1992, reverting to 12 hours of instruction. The most common format for the PACE program currently is to conduct the instruction in two six-hour sessions on Saturdays. Since the initiation of PACE in 1988, approximately 10,000 interscholastic athletic coaches in Michigan have completed the program. In addition, State Associations and/or sponsors of sports for children and youth in Hawaii, Colorado, Utah, California, West Virginia, Indiana and Wisconsin currently are using the PACE program to educate their coaches.

### *Commissioned Projects*

Personnel of the YSI were fortunate to receive periodic requests for research from agencies and foundations that sought independent investigators to assist them in finding solutions to problems. Seven such requests for assistance are described in the following narrative.

**Patterns of Participation and Attrition in American Agency-Sponsored and Interscholastic Sports.** Sponsored by the Sporting Goods Manufacturer's Association and Co-Directed by Martha Ewing and Vern Seefeldt, this comprehensive study of youth sports in the United States was begun in 1985 and completed in 1988. Twenty-six thousand, three hundred respondents from 17 metropolitan cities completed questionnaires administered by their classroom teachers. The results of this nationwide survey focused attention on the programs and coaches of youth sports. This often-quoted document described why children and youth participated in youth sports and where and why they ceased their participation. The study also revealed a critical view of the coaches and administrators regarding their personal conduct and the manner in which programs were promoted.

**An Overview of Youth Sports Programs in the United States.** Commissioned by the Carnegie Foundation on Adolescent Development, this monograph reviewed the literature pertaining to the education of coaches, the role of athletic competition in adolescent development, the role of youth sports in American culture, injury prevention and safety, issues of gender, and the effectiveness of sports programs in the abatement of crimes and anti-social behavior.

**National Standards for Athletic Coaches.** The abundance of educational programs for community-level coaches that emerged in the late 1980s and early 1990s, summoned the National Association for Sport and Physical Education (NASPE) to identify the knowledge, values and physical competencies that coaches should possess. YSI answered the call by producing a comprehensive document containing 37 standards and 335 competencies, dispersed over eight domains of content and five levels of coaching expertise. Michael Clark and Vern Seefeldt edited the document, which was published by NASPE in 1995.

**Reinvesting in Communities: Sports, Recreation and Youth Development in Urban Detroit and Recreating Recreation in Urban Detroit.** Under the leadership of President Leonard Smith, Skillman Foundation, Detroit, Michigan, personnel from the Institute engaged in a two-year study of the recreation and sporting opportunities available to children and youth in Detroit, Hamtramck and Highland Park. The two volumes of 560 and 606 pages, respectively, provided detailed accounts of programs, participation rates, barriers to participation, and an inventory of equipment, facilities, program providers and the financial structure required to support a comprehensive program for the 180,000 children and youth of the three cities within the 5–17 year age range. Faculty members, graduate students and staff from Michigan State University who participated in the two-year study are shown in Appendix E.

**Role of Organized Sports in the Education and Health of American Children and Youth.** This extensive review of literature, commissioned by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, served as the basis of information for a conference hosted by the Carnegie Foundation in 1995. Eighty invited experts in youth sports discussed the findings with a view toward developing guidelines for future funding of programs in sport and recreation. Martha Ewing, Vern Seefeldt, and Tempie Brown authored the report.

**Youth Sports in America: An Overview.** The overview of youth sports in America, requested by representatives of the Presidents' Council on Physical Fitness and Sports, updated an earlier review. Authors Vern Seefeldt and Martha Ewing underscored the importance of sport as an essential element in the mental and physical well-being of America's youth.

#### *Additional Projects of the Institute*

Page limitations prohibit the description of numerous research projects conducted by individual faculty members and their graduate students during the 20-year history of the Institute. However, three research initiatives that included nearly all members of the faculty, graduate students and additional personnel from the department of HPER and other colleges on the Michigan State University campus are worthy of note. The first of these involved a five-year study of elite young runners; the second, a two-year study of elite young wrestlers; and the third, an extensive study of the influence on participants' injuries when playing either with traditional or reduced-injury-factor baseballs.

In summary, the study of elite young runners found no detrimental effects or intensity of growth because of their running experience. The two-year study of young wrestlers showed a reduction in rate of growth during the wrestling season, especially in those who were using various techniques to reduce their weight. However, upon termination of the wrestling season there was a catch-up phase of growth that restored most of the wrestlers to their normal trajectory of growth. The comparison of traditional baseballs with the reduced-injury factor baseballs resulted in significantly less severe injuries when the reduced-injury factor balls were used.

### *A Culminating Event—The 20th Anniversary Conference*

An international conference entitled, "Youth Sports in the 21st Century" was held on the Michigan State University campus on May 23–26, 1999. Organized by Director of the Institute, Robert Malina, the conference attracted attendees from nearly 30 foreign countries. Presentations featured the latest scientific information in the social, psychological, biological and health-related areas of youth sports. Most notable to an observer of the 20-year history of the Institute for the Study of Youth Sports was the proliferation of knowledge about young athletes that had been developed since April 5, 1978. Scientists from various disciplines now direct the kind of attention to young athletes that formerly was reserved to elite adult performers. Girls and women are receiving a greater share of attention from researchers, as are those who are physically challenged. The welfare of young athletes has become a legitimate concern of educators, administrators, scientists and the medical profession.

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## APPENDIX A

## Joint Resolution No. 39 calling for the Formation of a Joint Legislative Study Committee in Youth Sports.

## SPORTS RESOLUTION

Senators Pursell and Snyder offered the following concurrent resolution:

*Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 39*

A concurrent resolution creating a special study committee to investigate and study youth sports activities programs, particularly the actual educational benefits that youth receive from these programs, the medical and legal problems, that result from these programs, to consider plans to improve these programs so that youth will be protected while enjoying these recreational programs.

Whereas, Organized amateur youth programs that include hockey, baseball, and football have become an important form of healthy recreational activity for the youth of this State; and

Whereas, These programs have come under attack in relation to the actual benefits that young people are receiving because of abuses that have occurred in the operation of some of these programs; and

Whereas, There should be a purpose to amateur youth sports programs beyond that of training professionals. Fun, recreation, healthy athletes and the development of skill should take precedence over winning games and championships and building professional careers; and

Whereas, The original intent of these programs which was wholesome recreational activity seems to have been replaced, in some cases, by the idea that the only thing that counts is winning while abandoning the principle of good sportsmanship; and

Whereas, Some individuals who supervise these programs subject the youth involved to excessive and unnecessary activity in order that victory may be achieved at any cost; and

Whereas, The Legislature is concerned about the operational procedures that control these programs which result in medical and legal problems for the youth involved and their parents; now therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there is created a special committee to consist of three members from the Senate and three members from the House of Representatives, to be appointed in the same manner as standing committees of the Senate and House are appointed, to function during the 1975 and 1976 Regular Sessions of the Legislature, and until December 31, 1976, to investigate and study youth sports activities programs, particularly the actual educational benefits that youth receive from these programs, the medical and legal problems, that result from these programs, to consider plans to improve these programs so that youth will be protected while enjoying these recreational programs, and to report its findings and recommendations to the Legislature not later than January, 1977; and be it further

Resolved, That the committee may subpoena witnesses, administer oaths, and examine the books and records of any person, partnership, association, or corporation, public or private, involved in a matter properly before the committee; and may call upon the services and personnel of any agency of the state and its political subdivisions; and may engage such assistance as it deems necessary; and be it further

Resolved, That the committee may employ such consultants, aides, and assistants as it deems necessary to conduct its study; the committee may call upon the Legislative Service Bureau, subject to approval of the Legislative Council, for such services and assistance as it deems necessary and may request information and assistance from state departments and agencies; and be it further

Resolved, That the members of the committee shall serve without compensation, but shall be entitled to actual and necessary travel and other expenses incurred in the performance of official duties, the expenses of the members of the Senate to be paid from the appropriations to the Senate, not to exceed \$15,000.00, and the expenses of the members of the House to be paid from the appropriations to the House of Representatives.

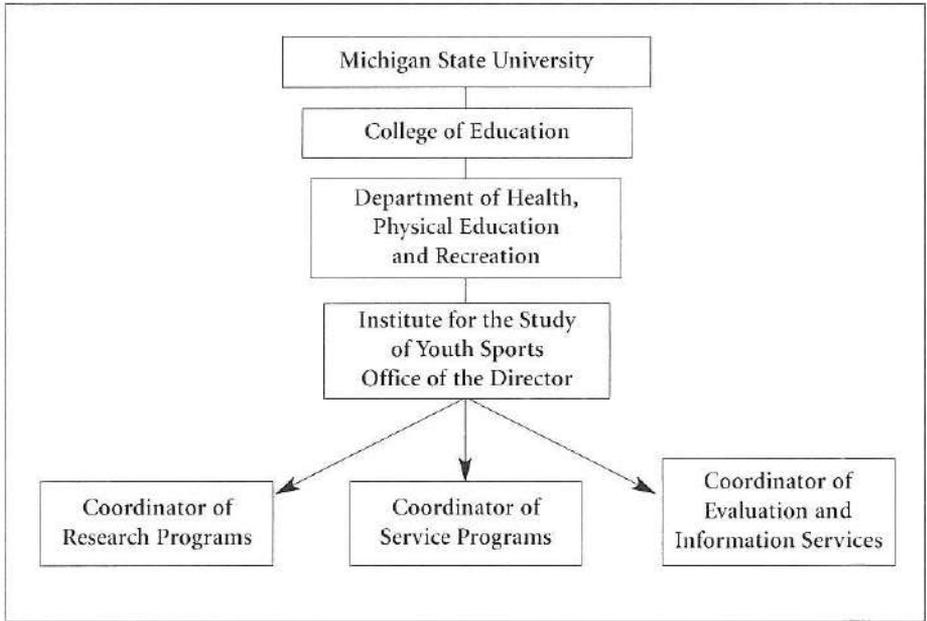
## APPENDIX B

### Faculty, staff and graduate students who assisted with the three-phase Joint Legislative Study of Youth Sports in Michigan.

Phase I	Phase II	Phase III
Anderson, David	Evans, Rick	Fountain, Crystal
Evans, Rick	Fountain, Crystal	Gould, Daniel
Fountain, Crystal	Gould, Daniel	Haubenstricker, John
Haubenstricker, John	Haubenstricker, John	Heusner, William
Heusner, William	Heusner, William	Hird, David
Howell, Richard	Hird, David	Howell, Richard
Mikles, Gale	Howell, Reshard	Mikles, Gale
Perie, Lynne	Mikles, Gale	Sapp, Molly
Roy, Roland	Sapp, Molly	Seefeldt, Vern
Sapp, Molly	Seefeldt, Vern	Van Huss, Wayne
Seefeldt, Vern	Van Huss, Wayne	Weiss, Maureen
Van Huss, Wayne		

APPENDIX C

Organization Structure of the  
Institute for the Study of Youth Sports



## APPENDIX D

## Workshops of the Youth Sports Institute: An Historical Overview

Year	# of Workshops	# of Clients Served	Average # per Workshop*
1979	34	1,264	37.17
1980	60	3,769	62.81
1981	108	5,253	48.63
1982	130	6,181	47.54
1983	95	4,437	46.70
1984	83	3,512	42.31
1985	70	3,124	44.63
1986	98	5,542	55.55
1987	80	3,423	42.79
1988	98	3,868	39.47
1989	113	4,965	43.93
1990	123	5,194	42.22
1991	117	4,857	41.51
1992	112	4,962	44.30
Totals	1,321	60,351	45.68

## Workshops, by Season, During the Previous 15 Years

Winter	306
Spring	425
Summer	307
Fall	283
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,321</b>

\* Does not include the only workshop conducted in 1978.

## APPENDIX D continued

Workshops, by Month, During the Previous 15 Years

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1978	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
1979	—	—	—	3	5	2	1	3	8	5	5	2	34
1980	4	1	9	11	6	3	2	1	8	9	5	1	60
1981	3	8	7	14	14	9	9	15	10	9	4	6	108
1982	8	5	19	14	12	21	12	5	11	13	2	7	130
1983	2	3	14	21	12	5	5	3	11	6	12	1	95
1984	3	5	15	18	13	—	4	2	6	11	5	1	83
1985	1	3	17	10	10	3	2	9	7	5	2	1	70
1986	2	4	4	18	9	2	1	9	18	18	8	5	98
1987	5	3	11	19	9	2	1	10	8	3	7	2	80
1988	7	9	11	16	11	2	2	6	13	10	5	6	98
1989	6	10	13	20	11	2	0	9	16	10	11	5	113
1990	9	6	22	22	15	0	1	9	8	16	7	8	123
1991	6	7	14	20	14	2	7	10	6	18	12	1	117
1992	9	8	13	11	13	1	11	16	12	10	5	3	112
	65	72	169	217	154	54	58	107	142	143	90	50	1322

## APPENDIX E

The project team from Michigan State University who were involved in the two-year study of sports and recreation in Detroit.

James Afremow, M.S. Institute for the Study of Youth Sports	Phyllis Grummon, Ph.D. Institute for Public Policy and Social Research
Johnny Allen, M.S. Institute for the Study of Youth Sports	Jethro Harris, M.A. Institute for the Study of Youth Sports
Donna Anderson, Ph.D. Institute for Public Policy and Social Research	Shane Henert, M.S. Institute for the Study of Youth Sports
JoAnne Basta, Ph.D. Institute for Public Policy and Social Research	Steve Hughes, M.A. Institute for Public Policy and Social Research
Donna Billiard-Hobbs, M.S. Parks and Recreation Resources	Katherine Jamieson, M.S. Institute for the Study of Youth Sports
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