

A LINE ON SPORTS

By ELBURT MILLER



America will send 477 athletes to Munich for the Olympic games. They will be accompanied by about 112 officials. That is roughly one supervisor per four performers, a ratio which should provide adequate surveillance, to say the least.

Some athletes, in fact, consider the entourage top-heavy. They wonder whether all those clipboard holders and badge wearers are actually necessary. What got the participants' dander up was the situation at the Olympic trials in Eugene, Oregon. There on the University of Oregon Campus, the contenders for Olympic berths discovered they had to pay \$13 to \$15 per day - in advance - for room and board. To make doubly sure the competitors will remain pure, Olympic rules also specify that an athlete must receive no compensation from his employer while he's on the Olympic team. Nor can he leave for home upon completion of his event. He must remain in Munich until the Games are over.

Many U. S. athletes refuse to buy the standard line offered by Olympic biddomes concerning financing of the U. S. delegation. In its pitch for public support, the U. S. Olympic Committee said, \$10 million was needed to send a U. S. Team to Munich. The fund is about one million short of that, according to Clifford Buck, chairman of the U. S. Olympic Committee. Buck's replies to pointed questions met a hostile reception at a press conference in Eugene. He refused to be specific about USOC expenditures. The competitors might accept the shortage plea if they were unaware of the USOC's income-producing ventures. In addition to soliciting donations from the public, the USOC collected about \$250,000 in ticket sales for the Olympic Trials. It also netted about \$875,000 from granting commercial rights to the Olympic rings symbol for use on merchandise. Meanwhile, the Amateur Athletic Union, which calls the shots for U. S. Olympic participants, has received about \$1 million from 18 weekly TV shows, according to Fred Jones, coach of the California International Track Club. The AAU also gets a slice of the gate at every track meet at which AAU competitors appear, and dues-paying AAU performers contribute \$300,000 annually to the coffers.

Where is the money going? The Olympic Committee doesn't have to explain anything to anybody. It seems to me the public has a right to know what's done with every penny. The USOC might be embarrassed if forced to reveal how much of its booty is diverted to transporting and maintaining badge wearers in the style to which they are accustomed. As for the athlete, if he can't pay, he doesn't play. It's all there in the rules, just as Buck insists. The question is, what have Buck and his coterie of assistants done to change some senseless regulations? Judging by the stories emanating from the Olympic Trials, the athletes are in no mood for alibis.

Squeezing the Farmhands Competition for athletic talent is severe these days. One might say it's a seller's market, with the coveted prospect frequently weighing bids from two or more sports. That being the case, it behooves the scout to do a selling job not only on his particular club but on baseball, basketball or football career. Baseball scouts can point with pride to the lavish major league pension plan. They can inform their potential prey of baseball's scholarship funds he can tap to pursue a college education at little or no cost to himself. They can also cite the minimum major league salary of \$13,500 per season and a general meal allowance at the major league level of \$18.50 per day when his club is on the road.

There are a few less delectable items, however, which a baseball scout never would divulge unless stretched on the rack. Not the least of these is the money which minor leaguers receive as a meal allowance on the road. The triple-A player is allowed \$7.50 per day; in class AA, \$6 per day is the grant. The young player in class A, well, he must get by on \$5 daily. The majors pick up \$2 of the allotment in each class-

George Osley Seeks Assembly Seat



George Osley, 36 an employee of the Laborers Local #872, has filed as a Democratic candidate for Assembly District #6.

Osley is a 20 year resident, attending school in Clark County. Most of his work has been out of the Laborers Union. In 1966 when REECO opened its first Mining Training Program, he was one of the first Black members of his union to enter into it at the Nevada Test Site. He completed the course within 15 months and went on to complete the course in mine rescue, which trains one how to rescue someone from a danger area.

In 1968 Osley was elected President of the Laborers Union, thus he became the first Black man to be elected to that position. Re-elected in 1971, he is presently serving his second term as President of Local 872. He is also a Trustee on the fringe benefit fund of the union. There he is helping to build a strong retirement fund for the members of the local. He has served on the Economic Opportunity Board of Clark County, and is member of Bethel Baptist Church, where he serves on the Deacon Board.

In 1964 Osley organized the first Grand Masonic Lodge of Masonry and the First Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, of Blacks in the State of Nevada. Osley was elected the first Grand Master of the Grand Lodge and has continued to serve well. Osley will be attending the United Supreme Council of 33 degree of Masonry in New Orleans, La., July 28 thru August 4, a convention that hosts three to four thousand delegates.

Osley resides at 1013 Cunningham Drive, with his wife Eva and six children.

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ification. How these allowances were established as sufficient is hard to fathom. Is a non-major leaguer supposed to subsist on hamburgers? Does the cost of living drop 73 percent between San Francisco and San Jose? Is it wise for the majors to permit their prized Farmhands to exist on one-third or less of what the major leaguer receives for meals?

When the majors negotiate a new basic agreement with the Players' Association next winter, they should also take a look at the minor league picture. It makes no sense to short change those below the major league level. They have to eat too. Shorting them is a flagrant case of false economy.

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Grand Jury In Summer Recess

During the first six months of the year, the 1972 Clark County Grand Jury considered a total of 209 cases, ranging from murder to narcotic sales.

The jury composed of 17 members selected by the five county commissioners, and presided over by Master District Court Judge Howard Babcock, agreed further prosecution was warranted in 196 of the 209 cases and returned "true bills."

Of the total, seven cases were refused by the grand jury and six are still pending during the two month recess of the group which began June 29.

"I requested the grand jury be impaneled as a means of lightening the case load of the justice court calendar and it has served that purpose admirably," said District Attorney Roy Woolfer.

When a "true bill" is returned by the grand jury, the case is then presented directly to district court and bypasses the long delays in prosecution often encountered in justice court proceedings, explained Woolfer.

Deputy District Attorney Mel Harmon, chief, Justice Court section, said the grand jury has "eased the load in justice court and has allowed us to devote more time to the prosecution of the remaining cases in justice court."

The six month record of the grand jury, which met weekly beginning January 29, shows "true bills" were returned in six murder cases, three involuntary manslaughter cases and 138 narcotic sales cases.

The remaining 49 cases ranged from charges of fraudulently using credit cards to burglary and possession of narcotics.

"I am particularly proud of the grand jury's record in the 138 narcotics sales cases," said Woolfer.

"We have pledged to the citizens of Las Vegas to prosecute narcotic sales cases to the fullest extent of the law and we are confident that most of the 138 will ultimately be convicted by District Court juries."

"This is the reality of our promise to vigorously prosecute narcotic sales cases," said Woolfer.

Cases are now reaching District Court in a matter of weeks as compared to months and even years of delay experienced prior to the formation of the grand jury, Woolfer said.

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