

# Head Injuries Cause Most Football Deaths

Deaths on the gridiron from head and neck injuries and from heat stroke are the major safety problems pinpointed in the 34th annual Survey of Football Fatalities.

The report, covering a period from 1931 through 1965, was issued here today by Dr. Carl S. Blyth, director of the Laboratory of Applied Physiology and chairman of the Committee on Injuries and Fatalities of the American Football Coaches Association.

Most of the deaths blamed directly on football for the last five years have been caused by head and neck injuries. In 1965 alone, 24 of 25 fatalities related directly to football resulted from these types of injuries.

The survey committee offered two comments following a stern declaration that "injuries to the head and neck must be reduced."

First, it recommended that athletes be given proper conditioning exercises to strengthen their necks so that heads would be held "firmly erect when making contact."

Second, it condemned "spearing," a battering ram tactic in which the head is driven with force directly into the chest, stomach or kidney areas of an opponent during blocking or tackling.

As for heat stroke, the survey team called attention to a dramatic increase in deaths from this cause since the first annual report was issued in 1931.

Heat stroke has claimed the lives of 15 football players. Six of these deaths occurred last

year and four the year before.

In recommending precautions against heat stroke, the committee stated, "Remember that temperature and humidity, not the sun, are the important factors and that heat stroke and heat exhaustion can occur in the shade."

Blyth provided the information for the annual survey at the college, professional and sandlot levels.

The high school phase of the survey was conducted by David C. Arnold of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations.

The total report is sponsored by the American Football Coaches Association, the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the National Federation of State High School

Athletic Associations.

The study team made special note that the number of direct fatal injuries in football is "very low." The average number of fatalities last year was less than two per 100,000 players.

Deaths directly related to football are defined as those in which a severe blow to the head, body, kidneys or spleen caused death. Indirect deaths are considered those caused by heart failure, heat stroke or infections.

The 25 direct deaths last year represented a decrease of almost 14 per cent from the year before.

Twenty of last year's 25 direct deaths occurred in high school, four during sandlot play and only one at the col-

legiate level.

The most susceptible players, from an age standpoint,

were between 16 and 18. Fifty-four per cent of the deaths were in this age bracket.

## Saigon Tea Is Fini

By MIKE MCGEE  
Sixth In A Series

This is the story of one of the most significant but unheralded campaigns of the war in Vietnam, in which the American soldier triumphed over almost overwhelming odds to carry the day. It demonstrates the unique maneuverability of U. S. troops and their ability to adjust to adverse circumstances.

The place is Saigon, South Vietnam, along Tu Do Street and through the heart of the city. The time is March of 1966. The code name of the operation is STIF. All U. S. troops in the capital participate.

"Saigon Tea is Fini!" is the rallying cry passed from man to man in every street in town.

To start from the beginning, Saigon Tea is the drink the American Soldier buys the Vietnamese bar girl for the privilege of talking to her. The price of this shot-glass of plain tea had been 80 dong (75 cents) from the beginning of time until October of 1965. In that month the bar owners raised the price of Saigon Tea to 160 dong.

There was hardly a stir of protest among the customers; they were so used to being soaked of their funds that it was reflex action to pay the new price.

The owners and girls thoroughly enjoyed almost double their old earnings throughout that swelteringly hot winter.

Then one day late in February the magic word, STIF, appeared in the back pages of the Saigon Daily News, the local English newspaper. I am tempted to attribute its origin to Henry Fink, their sportswriter.

For about one week that short comment and call to action was seen every day or two. Nothing happened immediately, for the word spread slowly and in whispers. (Since few people read the newspaper anyway.)

Suddenly soldiers coming downtown could see scrawled on the sides of buildings, on sidewalks, and on little pieces of paper: STIF.

Being wary of political developments, everyone was asking, "What is it?" "Is it dangerous?" "Can you read Vietnamese?"

The soldier would go into his favorite bar, and naturally ask about it. There was always someone who knew—the campaign was gaining momentum.

The GI was a little flabbergasted that someone should suggest he should go into a bar and not buy a girl a drink. But he was not long in catching on. Solidarity was the word. He man who surreptitiously bought a drink was a coward and a traitor.

I should say here that the whole movement was spontaneous. We all cooperated individually. A few didn't go along, like infantry men in on three-day passes.

Some unknown organizer added the final dimension to the struggle—the Sit In! Go to the bar, buy a beer for yourself (for 30 dong), and sit there all evening. The girls would go around, smile real big and say, "You buy me drink?"

The bar owners were getting shook up after a week of this. Some tried to close their bar early and reopen it later. Others sent the girls out with buckets of water to splash the silent customers. One owner in desperation built a fire on the floor in the back of his bar to try to smoke them out.

To no avail. The indomitable courage of the American fighting man won out. The owners petitioned the government to negotiate with the U. S. authorities. The price of Saigon Tea was set back to the old 80 dong. In return the Military Police would place off limits any bar that charged more.

Soon the capital returned to normal. But not for long—the next week the Buddhist uprising broke out, with their riots and sit-down demonstrations.

We have often wondered, since that time, if the Buddhists weren't somehow inspired to action by watching the unparalleled success of the American way of mass resistance.

## New Projector Purchased By Morehead Planetarium

A quarter of a million dollars worth of new instruments has been purchased by the Morehead Planetarium. Included is a Zeiss Mark VI prototype projector, the first of the production model.

The new instrument is being built at the Zeiss factory in Oberkochen, West Germany, and will be delivered to Chapel Hill in the summer of 1968. The projector is to be installed and ready for public use in six months after arrival.

Extra equipment that the planetarium has ordered includes a comet projector, a solar system projector and a special projector mounted on the console.

According to Donald A. Hall, assistant manager of the Planetarium, "The new instrument will do everything better than the present one."

The present instrument was built in 1930. Before it was moved to Chapel Hill, it was used in three other places in Stockholm.

"We can't really say the old instrument was wearing out," Hall said. "Because the company will simply take it back, rework it and resell it. All of the big United States planetariums, though, had newer instruments than us and all had replaced theirs."

There will be many beneficial features with the new instrument, Hall pointed out. Because of variable speed motors on the new instrument, study by the astronauts will be benefited. "This variable

speed will be a big help to us when we are simulating orbital runs for them," Hall said. "For example, now when we want to simulate a day we can do it in either 10 minutes and 30 seconds or in three minutes. With the new instrument, we will be able to do anything between 36 minutes and say a minute."

Another feature of the new projector is a zoom ratio on Jupiter and Saturn. When discussing Saturn, for example, demonstrators will be able to project the planet and then enlarge it nine times to show such surface features as the ring structure.

For the first time the Planetarium will be able to show seven different kinds of lunar eclipses and 10 different kinds of solar eclipses.

Presently, eclipses are done by special effects projectors and the planetarium instrument is shut off. In addition, the new planetarium will show the change of brightness in planets that occur in nature.

The extra equipment being purchased will also provide some new features. With the console projector, the narrator will be able to do a variety of things. For instance, if he is talking about a constellation, he will be able to put up on the dome an outline of it. There will be a series of 300 slides with the projector which can be used to demonstrate all kinds of astronomical principles.

### Dr. Leo Jenkins

Dr. Leo Jenkins, president of East Carolina College, will be the featured guest on "North Carolina News Conference" Monday, on University of North Carolina educational television.

A panel of Tar Heel newsmen will be invited to question Dr. Jenkins. The 30-minute program will be broadcast at 7 p.m. over stations WUNC-TV in Chapel Hill and WUNB-TV in Columbia. It will be rebroadcast at 11 a.m. Tuesday.

Robert Morse is moderator and producer of the weekly series of news conferences. John Young, director of television at the Chapel Hill studio, is executive producer.

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Combo party scheduled for Fri., 12 August, has been cancelled and will be rescheduled.