

# NCAA President Wants to Accommodate All Members



Dr. Earl M. Ramer

"We must respect the differences of our member institutions and work to serve the interests of all."

"The end result of all our efforts in the NCAA should be the accommodation of our athletic programs to the total educational aims of our member institutions. This is our excuse for being, as I see it," Dr. Earl M. Ramer, the Association's newly elected president, said recently.

Dr. Ramer, 57, the University of Tennessee's faculty athletic representative for 10 years, succeeds Harry M. Cross, professor of law at the University of Washington, as president.

Contemplating his new responsibility, Dr. Ramer said:

"In the NCAA, we must keep in mind the educational principles that are best for the greatest number. We must be responsive to the needs of many members—institutions which have 30,000 students and institutions which have 750 students. The NCAA is a complex organization. We must respect the differences of our member institutions and work to serve the interests of all.

"I like to think of the faculty representative's role in intercollegiate athletics as an academic role as well as an athletic role. This is true because, through our NCAA organization, these representatives coming from various subjects and disciplines work together so that the athletic programs we sponsor may continue to be consistent with the total educational aims and principles of our sponsoring institu-

tions," Dr. Ramer said recently.

## An Objective Man

"Earl has an objective mind," NCAA Executive Director Walter Byers said. "He is one of those rare persons who listens patiently to both sides before making a judgment. Then he stands for what he thinks is right."

Dr. Ramer has been a full professor in UT's College of Education since 1946. He joined the UT faculty in 1944 as an associate professor of education from Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md. Prior to that time, he worked in the public schools of Tallahassee, Fla., and in the Demonstration School of the University of Florida, Gainesville.

In 1953, he was appointed chairman of the Secondary Education Department at Tennessee, which is responsible for training teachers of academic subjects for the State's public schools, as well as offering the foundation courses given all UT Education students. He has served as chairman and a member of curriculum committees in many of the State's school systems.

In 1954, he became head of the University's Department of Curriculum and Instruction.

## Served NCAA Seven Years

Shortly after he was made Tennessee's Athletic Board chairman in 1961, suc-

ceeding the late Dr. R. F. Thomason, he plunged into the work of the Association and made his influence felt, serving two two-year and one three-year terms on the Council.

Speaking specifically of some of the items of concern presented to the 1971 Convention, he added,

"The members of the Committee on Financial Aid performed an outstanding service in their report. The discussion about it on the floor of the Convention was very useful and should assist them as they continue preparation of their final report.

"In the light of the very capable work they have performed, I feel we must all this year give the most careful consideration to the matter of financial aid so that next January we can bring the fullest possible understanding to the solution of the problems involved.

"Concerning the problem of drug abuse, we should continue to give it attention, as we have always done, not solely from the standpoint of athletics, but with regard to this abuse by all students. However, before we take any action, we need more factual information.

"I do not feel the magnitude of that problem is such that we need to point it up more than we have thus far in national releases. I think we would be wise to work at it quietly and carefully."



VOL. 8 • NO. 3

# NEWS



MARCH 1, 1971

## NCAA Pursues Active Drug Program

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first in a series of three articles on the NCAA Drug Program dealing with the misuse of drugs by athletes. The first article deals with the drugs most often misused by athletes. The second will discuss athletes and ergogenic aids, while the third will talk of the NCAA's widespread program to combat athletic drug abuse.)

Drugs intended to make athletes grow stronger and run faster have been used throughout history, but no proof exists that any drug has improved an athlete's performance, according to an Olympic Team Physician.

Concerned over drug abuse by athletes, the NCAA has instigated a wide-spread program to combat the use of drugs by athletes. The Association presented a drug panel discussion at the January NCAA Convention to over 1600 delegates, observers and coaches.

"Athletes have used drugs for a long time," stated Dr. Donald L. Cooper, one of the NCAA's drug panelists, who was a 1968 Olympic physician and is Oklahoma State University team physician.

"The first athletic drug abuse death was recorded in the late 1800's, when a British cyclist died after a race.

### Eternal Hope

"Hope always springs eternal that someone will find something that will make the weak stronger, and the slow faster. But there's one fact that I think should be set very straight: To our knowledge, a normal, well-fed human being can never be improved by any drug.

"Of all the people taking them, the one who holds the world record in the shot put doesn't take them. Randy Matson used to at one time, but he went off them. That's when he set the world record.

"I took care of Randy, so he's a personal friend of mine. A lot of other weight men are getting bigger, but this doesn't mean they're getting quicker and stronger. If they are, why aren't they catching Matson?"

The anabolic steroids taken by weight men and the amphetamines and related "speed" and "uppers" are the drugs that Cooper says are most commonly used by athletes.

Cooper and Dr. Hardin Jones, also an NCAA drug panelist, from the University of California at Berkeley, say the amphetamines have paradoxical dangers.

"When an athlete takes an amphetamine, he thinks he's the greatest," Cooper said. "A pitcher may think he's really throwing hard, but in reality he's throwing softballs up there and probably just gave up four home runs. His performance is probably worse, but he doesn't think so." Cooper commented.

"The drug is used," Jones said, "to speed up the nerve-muscle reaction, but it has a reverse effect on athletes.

"In any athletic event, the capacity of the adrenal gland to put out adrenalin is important to any athlete. But an athlete has lost some control over the mobilization of adrenalin if he takes an amphetamine before an event. And over a period of time, it may cause other difficulties."

### Anabolic Steroids

The anabolic androgenic steroids, the other form of drugs taken by athletes—are used to gain weight at an extremely fast rate.

Used medically, they help the body retain protein and nitrogen, and help the building of muscle tissue.

Other steroids are given to patients with other deficiencies.

"The only way John F. Kennedy could



Dr. Donald L. Cooper

active in NCAA drug program

be President was to take cortisone," Cooper said. "He had Addison's Disease and had a disfunction of his adrenal gland.

"You can give anabolic steroids to a person who is 93 pounds to start with. But to a normal human being? We just don't know the total effects. Studies done over a short period of time show there have been no adverse effects with normal dosages. But athletes sometimes are taking two, five and ten times the normal dosage."

Some studies indicate that athletes may

gain weight, but don't increase their strength and quickness.

"The problems started with the weightlifters and the muscle beach boys—the body beautiful people. A doctor at UCLA conducted a study, and concluded that anabolic androgenic steroids caused most people to gain weight, but did so because the body retained fluids. His study showed that there was no increase in speed or strength."

Jones says that the steroids are the main drugs being misused.

"It has been proven that they may cause testicular atrophy and hypertrophy of the prostate gland," Jones said.

"I consider that a pretty big danger signal."

### Cortisone

He also said that cortisone is misused by some athletes, doctors and trainers.

"It is used to get an athlete back in action faster," he said, "but sometimes he plays before the actual healing takes place."

The studies into drug abuse by athletes are new and, as of yet, meaningful statistics on the amount of drug abuse by collegiate athletes are not available.

Cooper has said that a few coaches give them out like candy, and that there is probably a lot of under-the-counter traffic that "we don't know of."

"But I don't think, and can't believe, too many reputable physicians or trainers are dispensing them. Reports alleging many athletes are using drugs really aren't too scientific in their evaluations.

"More are using drugs than we probably think," he said. "But they do it on their own. Like the drug scene everywhere, you don't see many drug abusers. I think most of the athletes are getting the drugs from the outside."

## Twelve NCAA Championship Events Scheduled for March

The National Collegiate Athletic Association moves into its busiest period of the year in early March, with 12 National Championship events scheduled within a four-week period.

And foremost on many institutions minds will be ending the dy-

nasties that have controlled several of the events.

The most famous dynasty, of course, is UCLA's basketball team, which has won four straight National Collegiate Basketball Championships and six out of the last seven titles.

But perhaps the most impressive dynasty belongs to Coach Willy Schaeffer's Denver ski team, which has won that NCAA championship nine of the last ten years. Denver has not finished lower than second in any of the 17 years of Championship compe-

tion.

### Indiana Three Straight

And others have strongholds. Indiana has won three straight NCAA swimming championships. Meanwhile, UC Irvine has won the last two College Division swimming championships.

California Poly, San Luis Obispo, has won three straight and four out of the last five College Division Wrestling crowns.

Meanwhile, Kansas and Villanova have controlled the National Collegiate Indoor Track Cham-

Continued on page 4

## The Most Important Point

When this was written and the NCAA NEWS went to press, the Association had made no announcement concerning the alleged signing of college basketball players with remaining eligibility to professional contracts. It has been revealed that an investigation is underway, mostly, presumably, into the actions of the American Basketball Association.

ABA Commissioner Jack Dolph has chosen to cloud the issue wherever possible. While his motives are unclear, apparently he feels there is something to be gained for the ABA by such conduct. (Is spoiling the season for several of the top collegiate teams by distracting and harassing their players going to profit the ABA?)

This is not the time to chronicle Dolph's curious actions, contradictory statements and refusals to comment; rather, the purpose here is to cut across the statements and counterstatements to the heart of the matter at issue.

**The point is, not every college player will be denied an instant fortune if no professional team is permitted to shower money upon him before he has been in college long enough to have earned a degree. What the ABA rationalized as being good for Spencer Haywood and Ralph Simpson is not going to be good for most other college sophomores and juniors.**

They simply are not good enough to play professionally, either due to lack of maturity or lack of talent. But if an all-out war begins between the two leagues, many of these players will be signed indiscriminately for tryouts by clubs trying to get a corner on the market.

Certainly, a few will make it, and will get less money than if they had a full college career's statistics upon which to judge their own merit, but many more will not.

The inescapable fact is the average player simply will professionalize himself, but not make a pro team and therefore will never be eligible for further collegiate competition. Without athletic financial aid, he will not be able to afford college, and will never return to seek a degree.

If Dolph wishes to see the results of such practices, he is welcome to read samples from the NCAA files of letters received from players—fine young players—who got a cup of coffee from a professional baseball team and now face a future without competition in the sport and without any chance for financial aid.

**Undeniably America's colleges and the Association have an interest in maintaining strong programs through the participation of the outstanding players in college basketball for four years, in maintaining strong national interest in the National Collegiate Championship and in guarding the integrity of the college game.**

But the overriding point is that the long-range interest of the young men involved must be considered first. Public opinion should insist the ABA not act to undermine the futures of the players and not cast shadows upon their college eligibility and their very integrity.

Thomas C. Hansen

## NCAA NEWS

Director of Public Relations . . . Tom Hansen  
Editor . . . . . Bruce E. Skinner  
Assistant Editor . . . . . Mary L. Ehwa  
Staff . . . . . Louis J. Spry, Grayle Howlett

Published 19 times a year by the National Collegiate Athletic Association, executive and editorial offices, Midland Building, Kansas City, Missouri 64105. Phone: (AC 816) 474-4600.

# Wichita State Extends Thanks

Dear Editor:

In behalf of Wichita State University and the families of those affected by the October 2 air crash, I wish to extend sincere thanks to the NCAA and its member institutions for their interest, concern, and generous support.

You will recall that subsequent to the tragedy, representatives of several organizations representing national intercollegiate athletic organizations met in Salt Lake City to establish the Wichita Fund to receive contributions from the athletic community. Since that time, \$110,840 has been contributed to this fund and gifts continue to come to us.

**The generosity of sport fans, student organizations, and athletic**

**departments across the country has been impressive and heartwarming. We at Wichita State will always be grateful for these expressions of concern. They not only assisted in meeting the human needs of families affected by the crash and the extraordinary expenses which were thrust on our intercollegiate athletic program, but also encouraged our**

**surviving players and staff to continue with the football season.**

Our special thanks go to the NCAA for its generous leadership gift of \$5,000 to the memorial funds and to the members of the intercollegiate athletic community for their active interest and support. We are most grateful.

CLARK D. AHLBERG, President  
Wichita State University

## 673 People Register For 1971 Convention

Convention registration reached 673 at the Association's 65th Annual Convention in Houston.

This figure falls short of the record 709 persons representing 439 member institutions and organizations at the 1970 Convention, but beats the previous high mark of 617 established at the 1968 Convention in New York City.

### 58 Per Cent Represented

Of the 690 members eligible to vote (active institutions and Allied conferences), 402 (58 percent) sent delegates. Last year, 65 percent of the eligible voting members sent delegates.

Forty-six District One institutions were represented, 87 District Two, 69 District Three, 59 District Four, 32 District Five, 25 District Six, 22 District Seven and 30 District Eight. Thirty-two Allied conferences sent delegates.

### District Six Percentage Leader

District Seven showed the highest attendance percentage (84.6) at the 1970 Convention which was held in Washington, D. C. This year, District Six sent delegates representing 80.6 per cent of its institutions, although the significance of this percentage is lessened because the Convention site, Houston, is in District Six.

District Three was represented by the smallest percentage of in-

stitutions although, in numbers, it ranked second. Less than 50 percent of District Three institutions were represented this year.

**Although it would have been possible for 402 votes to have been cast at the 1971 Convention, only one measure drew over 290 ballots. Amendment No. 2 designed to permit Tony Lema Memorial Scholarship Award winners to participate in intercollegiate golf received a favorable vote (166-125) but failed because a two-thirds majority vote was necessary for passage.**

Mrs. Marjorie Fieber, the Association's business manager, who is in charge of Convention registration, indicated 586 delegates from active member institutions registered (541 voting and alternate delegates, 45 visitors).

Delegates from Allied conferences other than those also representing member institutions numbered 34 (30 voting delegates and alternates, four visitors).

Five non-voting delegates from Associate members registered; four visitors from non-member institutions and conferences were present. Only one non-voting delegate from an Affiliated member showed up.

There were seven guests (panel members, etc.) and 36 visitors from interested organizations.

## Herbert Takes Job as AFCA PR Director

Dick Herbert, sports editor of the Raleigh (North Carolina) News and Observer, has been appointed director of public relations for the American Football Coaches Association, effective March 1.

The AFCA position has just been created, so Herbert will be the first person to fill it. He will leave the newspaper business to do so, as the job is to be full-time.

**"We've been thinking about creating such a post for some time," William D. Murray, AFCA executive director, said, "but in the past we have not had the means to do so."**

Herbert will assist with all public relations projects "but primarily will be concerned with publications," Murray continued.

"He will remain in Raleigh for now," he added, "then, in about a year as office space becomes available here in Durham, we may move him here. It's only 20 miles."

# Columnary Craft: New Football Rules to Reduce Injuries

By Dick Wade  
Kansas City Star

John Waldorf, that energetic farmer from Saline County who doubles (or should that be triples) as Big Eight commissioner of officials and chairman of the NCAA Football Rules Committee, was back on the home place yesterday. And he was happy. His latest trip to the city (Houston in this case) was time well spent.

For several years, back to that season when five defensive ends in the Big Eight were knocked out for good by crackback blocks, Waldorf has worked for elimination of this maneuver—one that amounts to a legal clip.

Recently, the Committee passed legislation making the crackback illegal. "Our studies show that defensive ends and outside linebackers suffer the largest number of injuries in football," Waldorf says. "Many of them came from the crackback, blocking below the waist from the blind side. The man flanked out comes back toward the ball—and the man being blocked never sees him.

"We've been studying this rule since before I became chairman of the Committee three years ago. There was sentiment for elimination of below-the-waist blocking on return of scrimmage kicks and return of free kicks, too. But after lengthy discussion (and a meeting of the Football Rules Committee involves 35 people) we decided to go slower. We think it may ease its way into the way blocking is being taught, anyway."

The Football Rules Committee invites the president of the American Football Coaches Association, Earle Edwards of North Carolina State, to sit in as an observer. This practice often eases the path toward implementation of the rules and rules changes. It's a matter of cooperation, getting along together, working for the same purpose.

### Team Gains with Player

And it never should be forgotten that the prime consideration of all football rules is the protection of the player. At times, however, there is a double benefit. Studies show that teams that eliminate below-the-waist blocking seldom draw clipping calls and that it is a most effective way to clear out the opposition: The blocker stays on his feet, ready to take a pop at the next man.

Associated with the Rules Committee meeting, which in itself lasted the better part of three days, were other sessions. One session involved equipment, that in use and that which may come into use.

**"We found that there wasn't a decrease of injuries on artificial turf," Waldorf says. "We had been led to believe there would be. It had been a selling point. The cleat that normally is used can't be worn when it's wet. So there is experimenting going on in footwear. The day is near when we're going to have to examine the artificial-turf question thoroughly."**

What about other changes? Was there, for instance, a ground swell of opinion favoring a return to some form of one-platoon football?

Waldorf says, "There was discussion, lengthy discussion, and a variety of thought. Our straw vote showed that right now 20 per cent of the people in football want to play one-platoon ball of some kind. They cite several reasons—expense most of all. The need factor in awarding scholarships was thrashed out thoroughly in the regular NCAA meeting. But there are other things still under consideration by men in athletics—limitation of scholarships, for instance."

That return to one-platoon football even is being considered shows one thing all too clearly: Football is expensive, for some it may be too expensive. But what about the game in total. How is it?

### Best Shape in 40 Years

Waldorf says, "I've been in it 40 years. Today it's the best game we've ever had. Rules-wise it's best, too. Gradually we are bringing the rules together; we're cutting out the verbiage, making rules easier to understand, easier to apply. We're getting rid of rules that work against each other. We're coming to a game people can enjoy.

"In our meeting we passed legislation that will cut down on length of games. We made a couple of changes a couple of years back that added to the time of game—things like when we started the clock after assessment of penalties, moving the chains and so on. We were playing what amounted to a 4½-quarter game. So we cut out most of that.

"And it had to be. Five years ago our games averaged 2 hours, 16 minutes in length. Last season it was up to 2 hours, 38 minutes and one game went 3 hours, 12 minutes.

**"We also got rid of spearing (blocking or tackling with the helmet). Everybody now is protected, not just the ball carrier. And we'll step off behind-the-line foul calls on the defense from the line of scrimmage. They'll be 15 yards now, not 6 to 8 as they often have been.**

"So I feel good about our meeting; we got things done. Like I said, it's the best game we've had in the 40 years I've been around it."