

pending the least amount of energy to get the desired results.

Another controlling factor in reducing the amount of action was primarily due to the type of offense used by these teams. Set plays were dominant in the State Class "A" Tournament in which passing was used to draw opponents out of position before an attempt to score was made.

The time consumed to play a single game was less in the State Class "A" Tournament than was the case in the other games timed. Probable reasons for less consumption of time was perhaps due to two factors (1) less substitutions (2) smaller number of fouls and fewer violations.

This study indicates that on the criterion used for activity, high school basketball players consume a relatively small amount of game time in activity. Guards as a group use less time for action than do forwards or centers. The latter two are about equally active unless teams use a post type of offense- in that case the man at the post position moves the less.

As previously stated it can be assumed that members of the teams playing in a State Class "A" Tournament have better methods of securing definite goals with the least amount of activity possible. It is presumed for this reason that one finds less time used for activity during the State Class "A" Tournament games than in games of regular season or games in other tournaments.

It is difficult to compare this study with others as very little available information was found about movements of high school basketball players. As has been previously stated most studies regarding basketball players deal with the possible organic injury, therefore, very little comparison can be made. Data will present their own facts.