

Administrative Activities Ranked According to  
Time Spent and Opinion as to Importance of  
Professional Training in the Activities

Activity	Rank
Planning the curriculum	1
Organization and administration of intramurals	2
Senior high supervision	3
Purchase and care of equipment	4
Schedule making (athletic)	5
Providing medical service	6
Junior high supervision	7
Administration of health education	8
Staff administration	8
Publicity and advertising	8
Choosing and training squad leaders	11
Lesson plans	12
Corrective work	12
Selecting officials	14
Financing the program	15
Constructing and maintaining facilities	15
Making speeches	17
Making grades	18
Testing and classifying pupils	18
Giving physical examinations	20
Scouting or club work	21
Officiating	22
Elementary supervision	23
Providing awards	24
Office management	25
Adult supervision	26

Teaching Activities Ranked According to Time Spent  
and Opinion as to Importance of Professional  
Training in the Activities

Activity	Rank	Activity	Rank
Basketball	1	Gymnastic dancing	23
Football	2	Wrestling	24
Track and field	3	Six man football	25
Playground baseball	4	Handball	26
Hygiene	5	Ice hockey	27
Tumbling	5	Pyramids	27
Modified games	5	Speedball	29
Baseball	5	Tap dancing	30
Gymnastics	9	Ping pong, tether-	
Volleyball	9	ball, etc.	31
Physiology	11	Marching	32
Calisthenics	11	Camping	33
Tennis	13	Badminton	33
Swimming	14	Clog dancing	33
Games of low		Folk dancing	36
organization	14	Danish gymnastics	37
Golf	16	Archery	38
Relays	17	Social dancing	38
Apparatus	18	Field hockey	40
Soccer	19	Fencing	41
Touch football	20	Natural dancing	41
Winter sports	21	Modern dancing	43
Boxing	22	Canoeing	44

### Intercorrelation of Items Investigated

Items correlated	Coefficient of Correlation
Time spent in administrative activity and Opinion as to importance of Professional training	.316
Opinion as to importance of professional training and College training in the activity	.672
Time spent in administrative activity and College training in the activity	.477
Time spent in teaching activities and Opinion as to importance of professional training	.705
Time spent in teaching activities and College training in the activity	.842
Opinion as to importance of professional training and College training in the activity	.799

## Conclusions

1. The results of this study would appear to establish time spent and opinion as to importance of professional training in administrative activities, considered together, as a most worthwhile base for evaluating the content of the professional courses in physical education.

2. Time spent and opinion as to importance of professional training in teaching activities, while valuable as bases for evaluating the content of the professional courses in physical education, do not serve as effectively in this area as in that of administration.

3. As the result of using time spent and opinion as to importance of professional training as a base, planning of the curriculum, organization and administration of intramurals, senior high supervision, purchase and care of equipment, schedule making, providing medical service, junior high supervision, administration or health supervision, and staff administration, in the order listed, should receive much consideration of the teacher training institutions which are attempting to determine the content of their courses for physical education teachers.

4. Assuming that time spent and opinion as to importance of professional training in teaching activities is a valid base, the following activities, in the order listed, namely; basketball, football, track, softball, hygiene, tumbling, modified games, baseball, gymnastics and volleyball would appear to deserve a great amount of the time given to preparing the teachers in the duties they will perform when they get out into the field.

5. There is a need for rhythmic activities in the training of teachers. Gymnastic and tap dancing received a generous rating which means that if time spent in teaching and opinion as to importance of professional training in the activity are to be taken as criteria, the teacher in training should be provided ample opportunity to gain skill in this type of activity.

6. Although the present program of physical education is being considered more and more as one of informal activity, this study shows that there is still need for preparing teachers to have training in the types of activity which for years have been considered formal in nature; namely, calisthenics, gymnastics, apparatus and tumbling.

Tom Scott

Athletic Director

Concordia College, Moorhead, Minnesota

Last year's report to

BB Rules Com. —

on 12th. basket

+ tall men

(see "B. B.")

To the Officers of the National Basketball Committee of the U. S. and Canada

Gentlemen:

The writer desires to report on the increasing number of tall players in intercollegiate basket ball this past year.

Whereas players six feet five were rare a few years ago, they are now common. Now the player who is six feet ten is not so uncommon.

This increase in average height is due to the constant search for tall players, and the encouragement to become basket ball players offered boys who have not had any particular liking for the game. Even in junior high schools, the extra tall boy finds a source of satisfaction in being able to capitalize on his height, and does so.

For several years, I have advocated that the baskets be placed 12 feet instead of 10 feet from the floor, making all players - tall or short - perform the same scoring act, shooting for the basket rather than having the extremely tall man hover over the basket and either tip the ball in or dunk the ball into the basket. By having the higher basket the arc of disbursement or rebound of the ball comes further out on the court, making it extremely difficult for a husky, altitudinous guard to block opponents away from the basket and still capture the rebound.

Much research work has been done by using the 12 ft. basket placed 4 ft. inside of the end-line. This arrangement strikes hard at the zone defense because a guard is utterly useless camping underneath a 12 ft. basket. As a matter of fact a forward under a 12 ft. basket is in the poorest scoring position of any player on the floor.

The writer is not promoting unduly a 12 ft. basket for this year but he desires to have the Rules Body scan the following list of tall college and university players who are now playing this year, with a view of looking far enough into the future to find the six-six and six-seven basket ball player a very common occurrence.

Kansas had a player playing in his second year this past season who not being an adept at scoring was placed under the opponent's basket. Any ordinary arch shot that did not strike the backboard for a rebound could be either captured or batted away from the opponent's basket.

#2 Nat'l. Basketball Committee  
of the U. S. and Canada

It is the writer's hope that the Rules Committee will encourage by the printed or written page the use of a higher basket as a research problem. Doubtless there are members of the Rules Body assembled who can from their memories add to this large list of extremely tall players.

6 ft. 4 in.

Neyland	Tulane
Berry	N. C. State
Jordan	Geo. Tech.
Schaefer	Georgetown College
Thompson	Kentucky
Ester	Alabama
Morris	Wake Forest
Yarbro	N. Tex. St. Tchrs.
Dewell	So. Methodist
Hays	Arkansas
Coza	Arkansas
Brodie	Arkansas
Stoefan	Stanford
Hedman	San Fran. Univ.
S. Anderson	St. Marys
J. Ball	U. C. L. A.
French	Colo. State
Simmons	Colo. Univ.
Gunning	Oklahoma
Poppenhouse	Kans. State
K. Brown	Missouri
Baxter	Nebraska
Dohmann	Nebraska
Sorenson	Nebraska

6 ft. 4½ in.

Borries	Wash. & Lee
Guyner	So. Methodist
Hamilton	Arkansas
C. Benson	Hardin-Simmons
Fore	U. of Idaho, So. Branch
Pederson	West. States College
Robertson	Greeley State

6 ft. 5 in.

Abbitt	Virginia
Kirkpatrick	Baylor
E. Nelson	Santa Clara
Kewak	U. S. C.
C. Spencer	San Houston
Babcock	Denver Univ.
Wade	Utah State
Ebaugh	Nebraska

6 ft. 5½ in.

Greves	Kansas State
Thomsen	Iowa State
<u>6 ft. 5½ in.</u>	
Scroggins	Hardin-Simmons

6 ft. 6 in.

Farron	Georgia
McCrocklin	West Ky. Tchrs.
Sneed	Alabama
Connor	E. Tex. St. Tchrs.
Mahry	Texas Chris.
Dudis	Dartmouth
Novak	Notre Dame

6 ft. 6½ in.

Nelson	Nebraska
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#3 Nat'l. Basketball Committee  
of the U. S. and Canada

6 ft. 7 in.

Spessard	Wash. & Lee
Amundson	Chicago
Balsh	Iowa
Wellhausen	Kansas
D. Brookfield	Missouri

6 ft. 7½ in.

R. Glover	Hardin-Simmons
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6 ft. 8 in.

Freiberger	Tex. A. & M.
Fechtman	Indiana
Trotwein	Warrensburg
Childs	Utah

6 ft. 9 in.

Gee	Michigan
Nowak	Loyola (Chicago)

6 ft. 10 in.

(center)  
Eke Howell

Canasius College/  
N.W. Mo. St. Tchrs./  
Maryville

6 ft. 11 in.

Melvin Owens,  
Ariz. St. Tchrs.  
Tempe, Ariz.

Ex-college stars now playing in the National A. A. U. Tournament  
in Denver include the following:

Shackelford	West Tex. Teachers	6 ft. 9 in.
Bob Gruenig	(Denver Safeway)	6 ft. 8 in.
Fortenberry	(Phillips)	6 ft. 8 in.
F. Lubin	(Hollywood)	6 ft. 4½ in.
Groves	(K. C. Trails)	6 ft. 5½ in.
Coner	(K. C. Trails)	6 ft. 5 in.

Respectfully submitted,

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Chairman, Research Committee

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the National Basketball Committee of the United States and Canada.

The Chairman of the Committee on Research and Visual Investigation wishes to report that never before has there been as much serious, studied investigation into the troublesome aspects of basket ball by both coaches and committee members as there has been this past year.

Herewith submitted are the findings of two exhibition games between the University of Kansas and Kansas State College.

The suggested changes in rules that were used in these clinic games were -

First - The basket will be 12 ft. above the floor instead of 10 ft. (This is supposed to equalize the height of the players, making the tall players shoot instead of tipping the ball in the goal. It also requires more arch on the shots.)

Second - The placing of the baskets six feet inside of the playing field instead of two feet. (This would cut down the number of out-of-bound balls, and provide room back of the basket for play of the ball.)

Third - Permit an offended team to throw for the basket in the half of the court where the foul was committed.

Fourth - Have all jump balls taken to one of three spots on the playing floor - the two foul-shooting marks and the center spot. Around two-foot circles at these points draw six foot circles to hold other players away from the jumpers until the ball is tapped.

Fifth - Change the scoring of field goals to three points, the free throw remaining at one.

I am attaching a copy of the cards distributed to the spectators at these games, on which they might express their opinions regarding the changes.

A compilation of the cards returned showed on the 12 ft. baskets 574 expressed opposition and 224 voiced their approval. On the 11 ft. baskets, 354 voted no and 184 yes. On the held balls and jump balls being thrown up in the restraining circles 500 voted yes and 430 no. On throwing free throws for personal fouls in the half of court in which foul is made, 526 were favorable and 296 opposed. On having goals moved in 6 ft. from end line instead of 2 ft., 614 voted yes and 202 no.

All of the suggested changes met with the approval of the spectators with the exception of the 12 ft. baskets.

The moving of the basket in from the end line 6 ft. instead of 2 ft. received the most favorable vote. Visiting coaches, officials and newspaper men were almost unanimous in their approval of the moving of goals in 6 ft.

The rules as used in the clinic games might not have the same effect on high school basket ball as on the college game. In a great number of high schools the ceilings would be too low to permit the raising of the baskets and the average high school court is so short that moving the baskets in would shorten the court too much. It would be quite an expense to change the courts all over the country and this item would have to be taken into account in the case of the high schools.

One other change in rules used in these games was that of allowing 15 minutes for intermission instead of ten. This provides more time for the players to rest between halves.

Although the effect of the new rules on the whole seemed to be slight, the position of the basket nearer the center of the floor had a tendency to speed up play. The defensive team with less territory to guard was able to force the offensive team to pass the ball.

The reaction on the 12 ft. baskets was that there are too few tall players in the country to make a change that would handicap all of the players.

It was the opinion of some of the spectators that the bringing of the ball to the circles for held and jump balls slowed up the game, but the greater number favored the change.

Also, attached are the findings of the eight home conference championship games played by Kansas. By rather a queer arrangement of our conference schedule, two home games each were played with Missouri, Oklahoma and Kansas State while Nebraska and Iowa State were met but once.

One special project for study was to find the number of held or jump balls that occurred in a regulation game. By comparing the number of center jumps with the tie ball or held ball jumps it was hoped that some added information might be obtained which would aid the committee in a more comprehensive determination of the center jump problem.

It is a prima facie fact that the more even jumping ratio is obtained at center where the coach places his best jumper. On held balls over the court it is thinkable

that two very unevenly matched opponents might be aligned against each other. The findings were that in eight conference home games there were 257 center jumps as compared to 165 jumps from held ball plays. In other words there were just two thirds as many held ball jumps as there were center jumps in these eight championship games.

The second project was the determination concerning the number of times the ball went out of bounds at the end of the court. (a) Would it have gone out of bounds if goals were set in 4 ft. from end line? (b) Would it have gone out of bounds if goals were set in 6 ft. from the end line? The projected 4 ft. baskets reduced the out of bounds balls 45% and the 6 ft. projected baskets reduced out of bounds balls exactly 50%.

From a close study of the collected data there seems to be no apparent reason for projected 6 ft. baskets over the 4 ft. extended baskets. However, from the standpoint of freedom of movement of the players after recovery of the ball every indication was in favor of the 6 ft. projected basket. The 6 ft. projected basket permitted the player taking the ball off of the bank to take a step with entire freedom or to pivot or circle out around his opponent behind the board which was not possible under the 4 ft. projected basket. As a result of this added feature much of the roughness that now exists around the basket, such as charging, blocking and pushing out of bounds will be largely eliminated.

Your Chairman would like to see such an experiment by an entire conference group and the findings printed early enough to permit such data as is necessary to be included in the annual questionnaire. The other remaining projects perhaps should not be considered too seriously because of the fact that Kansas and Nebraska did not use the post play at all. Missouri used the double post, set outside of the free throw lane while only Oklahoma, Iowa State and Kansas State resorted to the bucket play. Hence, it will be seen that fouls resulting from the post play and the violations of the three-second rule post play were perhaps only about one-half of what they would have been had both opposing teams resorted to this set procedure. The remaining investigations on the other studies attempted are about in line with accepted data in other parts of the country.

Some research printer has determined that a picture is 609 times as strong as a printed word, hence my suggestion that our committee exercise itself more definitely on added visualization data.

We owe much to Mr. H. V. Porter who has pioneered with this highly specialized cinema work without expense to our organization. However, the chief function of his pictures as I saw it was to iron out difficulties on interpretations for his national and state high school federation. Much of that work does not touch the moot points of adult college and associate play. By electing the best from college screen and interscholastic

play, I am sure that we will be able to obtain shots of play situations that eventually can be agreed upon as suitable material for the guide.

We basket ball people owe a vote of thanks to Mr. Ned Irish, the promoter of basket ball in Madison Square Garden. The eight intersectional games that Mr. Irish promoted in the Garden drew 99,955 just 45 short of 100,000 the first season out. The best parts of the melting pot attractions were the clear action pictures taken depicting the intersectional differences of offensive and defensive play permitted by outstanding sectional officials. Until we were able to view these differences on the screen it seemed unbelievable that such a wide latitude of play interpretations existed. By reproducing shorts from these action pictures and augmenting them with necessary controversial aspects of the game much good can be accomplished.

The National Association of Basket Ball Coaches is also working on a set of pictures hoping to have them viewed by this body for interpretation or correction.

The Coaches of the country have contributed much research work through their own Research Committee. Notable among them has been the work of Everett Dean of Indiana who contributed the paper on "The Effect of Muscular Steadiness Upon Shooting Accuracy." Pierce Works of the University of California, Los Angeles, did "Method of Analyzing Offensive Efficiency", while John W. Bunn of Stanford contributed two treatises upon "Study of Play at the End Lines" and "Comparison of Fatigue Effects of Two Types of Basket Ball Floors."

Your Chairman on Research and Visual Investigation wishes to thank the members of the committee for their hearty cooperation and support, especially Mr. Porter for his screen play interpretation projects and Mr. Rowe for his report on, "Study of Special Interpretation of Rules."

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST C. ALLEN

Chairman of the Committee on  
Research and Visual Investigation

FCA:IW

Chicago, Illinois  
April 4th, 1935



	Jan. 7th M. U.	Jan. 8th M. U.	Jan. 11th K. S.	Jan. 15th O. U.	Jan. 16th O. U.	Jan. 26th K. S.	Feb. 9th I. S.	Feb. 11th N. U.	TOTAL
HELD BALLS	21	13	21	20	25	21	23	21	165
CENTER JUMP	18	40	24	41	35	42	30	27	257

	M. U.	M. U.	K. S.	O. U.	O. U.	K. S.	I. S.	N. U.	AVERAGE
Ebling, Ray	7.14	18.7	40.	35.3	20.	22.2	40.	16.6	25.28
Wells, Dick	62.5	42.8	33.3	50.	28.6	25.	25.	0	33.8
Noble, Ray	50.			25.	16.6	27.2	100.	28.5	41.3
Kapleman, F.	50.	0	33.3	22.2	20.	42.8	33.3	0	25.2
Allen, M.	66.6	25.	10.	42.8	16.6	25.	28.5	20.	29.3
Gray, H. G.	16.6	41.6	33.3	25.	11.1	22.2	0	87.5	29.7
Oyler, R.	0	0	66.6	0		50.	0	0	16.7
Shaffer, W.	75.	0							37.5
Rogers, Paul		0	50.		0	0	0	0	8.33
Wellhausen, A.			50.	33.3					41.7

	M.	M.	K.	O.	O.	K.	I.	N.	TOTAL	TOTAL	AVERAGE
	U.	U.	S.	U.	U.	S.	S.	U.	No. per Game		
Number of fouls resulting in multiple throw	8	4	6	8	4	6	6	4	5.75	46	
Number of times ball out of bounds at end of court	18	26	25	26	27	24	25	21	24.	192	
Would it have gone out if goals were set in 4 ft.	12	13	9	22	26	8	14	12	13.2	106	45
Would it have gone out if goals were set in 6 ft.	7	13	9	22	13	8	14	11	12.1	97	50
Number of fouls resulting from post play	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1.3	12	
Number of violations of 3 second rule (post play)		1	1	1	1	1	1		0.75	6	
Number of times lost ball-five seconds out of bounds				1			1		0.25	2	
Number of times forced back over di- vision line		2	2			1		1	0.75	6	
Number of times failed to bring ball over division line							1		0.125	1	

NOTICE WITH REGARD TO REVISED CONSTITUTION

**Article I:**

Combines old Article I and the provision in Article II with reference to affiliation with the N.C.A.A. The provision of old Article II with reference to the representative group of coaches, etc., has been carried into Item 3 under Article II.

**Article II:**

A revision of the purpose of the Association as stated in old Article III along lines which seem more consistent with the actual objects and purposes of the Association.

**Article III.**

Eliminates the uncertainty in old Article IV as to the classifications of membership and follows out the three classifications, active, allied, and honorary, originally contemplated.

Section 2 clarifies the eligibility of coaches from N.C.A.A. institutions who are actively engaged in coaching.

Section 3 follows the old classification with regard to allied memberships along lines somewhat parallel to the provisions of the constitution of the Football Coaches Association. Sporting goods people would be eligible under the last provision of Section 3.

Section 4 provides for nomination and election of honorary members and for their enrollment, as such, upon acceptance.

Section 5 limits the privilege of voting to active members, i.e., college coaches actually engaged in the profession. This probably will be a controversial matter at the meeting, but it is believed desirable to propose the amendment in this form.

**Article IV:**

There has been some discussion with regard to having the Secretary take care of the approval of applications. This seems somewhat inconsistent, in view of the fact that the constitution has always provided for the existence of a Membership Committee. The effect of Article IV and Section 4 of Article XIII, as regards applications received at annual meetings, will be to have the Secretary receive the applications and the tender of fees followed by action of the Membership Committee and Board, as specified in Article IV, followed by the introduction of new members as the first business of the meeting. It is not believed that this will complicate the procedure. The balance of the provisions of Article IV comport with the provisions of old Article V.

**Article V:**

This article follows action of the Board of Directors some time since, in providing for a \$2.00 annual dues plus a convention fee of \$3.00. This of course is a substitute for the alternative provisions of a \$5.00 fee to apply to all members.

Article VII: The Editor has been included in the officers of the Association, since he is at present so classified and recognized. If, as has been suggested, the Editor should be dropped from the list of officers, it is felt that this matter is one which should be passed upon by the Association as a whole.

Article VII:

The Editor has been included in the officers of the Association, since he is at present so classified and recognized. If, as has been suggested, the Editor should be dropped from the list of officers, it is felt that this matter is one which should be passed upon by the Association as a whole.

Section 4 provides for remitting of the dues of the Secretary-Treasurer and the Editor.

Article VIII.

Adds to old Article X appropriate provisions with regard to the duties of the Editor.

Article IX.

The term "members at large" has been substituted for the designation in old Article XI of "members other than officers." Subdivision (a) of Section 1 of old article XI provided that such members should serve for terms of one, two, three, or four years, respectively, etc. The meaning of this language is not clear to the present drafstman and hence Section 2 of Article IX as proposed simply provides that each of the four members elected at large shall serve "for a term of \_\_\_\_\_ years". It will be appreciated if the members of the committee give a special thought to this matter. If it is the plan that these members should not all be retired or elected at the same time, appropriate language should be inserted to effect that purpose.

Section 4 provides for the holding of an annual meeting at the time of the annual meeting of the Association, and Section 5 provides special meetings upon call of the President.

Section 6 provides for a quorum of six members of the Board, it being recalled that with the Editor designated as an officer the Board now numbers ten members. It may be deemed preferable to increase the Board to an odd number by adding one or more at large, but this also is a matter for futher discussion.

Article X is unchanged, as are Articles XI and XII.

Article XIII is changed only with reference to slight modification of Item 3 under Section 4.

Article XIV has been changed in form but not in substance, the main purpose ebing to clarify the fact that the two-thirds majority referred to in Section 2 shall be a majority of the members present.

Article XV:

The districts have been chnged from nine to eight, in

BASKETBALL COACHES OF THE UNITED STATES

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ARTICLE I

NAME AND AFFILIATION

The name of this organization shall be THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF B. SNETBALL COACHES OF THE UNITED STATES. Said Association is a recognized and approved affiliate of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

ARTICLE II

OBJECTS AND PURPOSES

The objects and purposes of this Association shall be:

1. To foster and encourage the playing of the game of basketball in accordance with the finest traditions of intercollegiate athletic competition;
2. To require adherence at all times to the highest standards of sportsmanship;
3. To maintain at all times a membership group which shall be representative of the various sections of the United States and, as such, conducive to the establishment of friendly contacts and good understanding between coaches of the different sections;
4. To promote constructive discussion and the dissemination of information relative to the game of basketball or its general welfare, or such aspects or phases thereof as may be of general interest; and, in general
5. To further at all times the best interests and well-being of the game of basketball, and to maintain it in its proper plane in the scheme of education.

ARTICLE III

MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. There shall be three (3) classes of membership: Active, allied, and honorary.

Section 2. Coaches from institutions which are members in good standing of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and who are actively engaged in (or directly associated with) the profession of basketball coaching shall be eligible for active membership.

Section 3. Individuals who have been associated with basketball coaching at any institution of learning, including junior colleges, normal schools, high schools, and preparatory schools, former active members who are no longer engaged in or directly associated with the profession of basketball coaching, and individuals who are interested in the well-being of the game and in the attainment of the objectives and purposes of this Association, as set forth in Article II herof, shall be eligible for allied membership.

Section 4. Any individual nominated by the Membership Committee and elected by a two-thirds vote of the active members present at the annual meeting shall be eligible for honorary membership and, upon acceptance, shall be enrolled.

Section 5. All members shall have the privilege of the floor at meetings of the Association, but the privilege of voting at such meetings shall be exercised only by active members.

ARTICLE IV.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS

Section 1. Each applicant for active or allied membership shall sign an application blank, stating his desire and intention to become a member of the Association and to advance its best interests in every reasonable manner and to accept as binding upon himself its constitution and by-laws.

Each such application shall be accompanied by a tender of all fees currently payable, as provided in Article V hereof. In the event such applicant shall thereafter be not elected to membership, the amount tendered in payment of such fees shall be refunded.

Section 2. Election of candidates for membership shall be proposed and recommended by at least two members of the Membership Committee, which shall refer the application to the Board of Directors, the majority vote of the Board of Directors being necessary to elect.

#### ARTICLE V.

##### MEMBERSHIP AND CONVENTION FEES.

Section 1. All active and allied members shall pay an annual membership fee of two dollars (\$2.00).

Section 2. In addition to such annual membership fee, all active and allied members attending the annual meeting shall pay a convention fee of three dollars (\$3.00).

#### ARTICLE VI.

##### CANCELLATION AND REINSTATEMENT

##### OF MEMBERSHIPS.

Section 1. The cancellation of any membership for cause may be recommended by any member of the Board of Directors and, upon cause being shown, after notice to and an opportunity to be heard on the part of the holder of such membership, the same may be cancelled by a two-thirds vote of such board.

Section 2. The provisions of Section 1 of this article shall not apply to delinquencies in the payment of fees specified in Article V hereof. Any member delinquent for one year in the payment of any fee payable under the provisions of said Article V shall be dropped from the roll of memberships by the Secretary-Treasurer, whose action shall be final, subject to the provisions of Section 4 of this article.

Section 3. Any member whose membership has been cancelled for cause, as provided in Section 1 of this article, may, either in person or through some member of the Association, appeal to the Association at an annual meeting thereof, and the action upon the question of a majority of the members present at such meeting shall be considered final.

Section 4. Any individual whose name has been dropped from the membership rolls, as provided in Section 2 of this article, may apply for reinstatement to the Membership Committee, such application to be accompanied by a tender of all fees currently payable, as provided in Article V hereof, and all fees as to which such individual has been delinquent. Thereupon the procedure specified in Article IV hereof shall be followed. No individual eligible for reinstatement as herein provided shall be eligible for reinstatement as herein provided shall be eligible to apply for election as a new member under the provisions of said Article IV.

#### ARTICLE VII.

##### OFFICERS

Section 1. Officers shall be elected from active members of the Association as follows: President, First Vice President, Second Vice President, Third Vice President, Secretary-Treasurer, and Editor.

Section 2. The Term of office shall be one year.

Section 3. Nominations to such offices shall be made by the Nominating Committee.

Section 4. Each of the foregoing officers shall serve without compensation: provided that during the term of their respective offices, the Secretary-Treasurer and the Editor shall be relieved from the necessity of paying the fees specified in Section 1 and 2 of Article V hereof.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

##### DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

Section 1. Duties of the President and Vice President shall be those usually pertaining to such offices. The Secretary-Treasurer shall

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supervise the Association correspondence, maintenance of roster, notices of meetings, all finances of the Association, and such other duties as are incident to this office. The Secretary-Treasurer shall make an annual report to the Association. The Editor shall supervise the gathering and selection of material for, and all matters connected with, the publication of the official bulletin of the Association.

#### ARTICLE IX.

##### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Section 1. The Board of Directors shall consist of the officers specified above and four members of the Association elected at large at the annual meeting.

Section 2. Each of said four members elected at large shall serve for a term of \_\_\_\_\_ years; provided that, upon the election of such a member to one of the offices specified in Article VII, the position of such member at large shall be deemed to be vacant.

Section 3. The Board shall have complete control and management of the Association's affairs, funds, and property.

Section 4. The Board shall hold an annual meeting at the time and place specified for the holding of the annual meeting of the Association as provided in Section 1 of Article XIII hereof.

Section 5. Special meetings shall be held at such times and places as may be designated by the President.

Section 6. Six (6) members of the Board shall at any meeting constitute a quorum.

#### ARTICLE X.

##### STANDING COMMITTEES.

###### 1. Membership.

The President shall appoint one active coach to serve as District Representative of this Association in each of the districts of the country as it is divided by the National Collegiate Athletic Association for athletic purposes. The President shall designate one of the District Representatives

Research Com

Noon Hour

Allen

Action: Rams, Bum Pat Rams Hickox

Each member of Com. write the Chairman Basket - Mr. Crocker  
each detailed desired Net - finding that he plans for a procedure.

Research

Size <sup>and shape</sup> of Back board?  
Jan. Circle, Corners off.  
Abolition of Backboard.

permanency  
injury to equipment  
check on same  
electrical equipment.

29" ball for Junior Hi school boys.

Boys below Senior Hi school age.

Support " Covered with Leather " Flax Rams

12' Lane Research Pacific Coast  
Big Co.

Send to Dutch Witte J Bums Heat Report

Mr Joseph H Bennett  
20 Richards St. → Wire Mesh  
Worcester Mass

Wm. T. Osborne Acadia University  
Wolfville, Nova Scotia  
Canada

Research - Page # 2.

Send all 5<sup>th</sup> Dist <sup>used</sup> material  
to Oswald Tower

Send to Mr J. H. Crocker  
~~Western~~ Union  
London  
Canada