Irish Bares Basketball Profits

Testifies He Got 10 P. C. and Garden 40 of Net From Collegiate Games.

Ned Irish, acting president of the Madison Square Garden Corporation and promoter of basketball at the Garden since 1934, admitted before Judge Leibowitz of Kings county today that his scheduling of basketball at the sports arena was primarily to make money for himself, but emphasized that in addition he was interested in presenting college basketball under better conditions and where it could be attended by large numbers of fans.

Irish, who allegedly supplied the police early last fall with a list of professional gamblers whom he wished kept away from the Garden, was the day's first witness at the resumption of the Brooklyn inquiry into gambling and its relation to college basketball in New York. The investigation was prompted by the disclosure weeks ago that five former members of the Brooklyn College basketball team had accepted a bribe to throw a game which Brooklyn College was scheduled to play in Boston against Akron University.

Irish declined to say to what extent he had profited out of college basketball at the Garden, and with respect to the general financial arrangements for basketball games there said that it was not a case of the colleges getting stipulated percentages for sending teams there, but of the Garden getting a stated percentage.

The Garden executive said he was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1928 and that while there he was a college sports writer for a Philadelphia newspaper. On his graduation he continued as a sports writer for a New York newspaper until 1934 when he persuaded Garden officials to allow him to introduce basketball there.

Tells of Profits From Games.

"I realized and knew," he said, "that conditions, both in the local gymnasiums and armories, were very poor for the playing of basketball. The capacity of these places was inadequate, the lighting poor and the attendance at games beyond anything they could handle. Only in the case of Fordham University was the gymnasium nearly adequate to handle the attendance. Also, the gymnasium of Columbia University came close to being adequate."

During the 1934-35 season, basketball was put on at the Garden on eight nights. The percentage paid to the Garden was 40 per cent of the net receipts. Various expenses had to be deducted, such as those incurred by visiting teams and to cover the Garden personnel. The first game played there brought gross receipts of $15,000. Expenses and taxes totaled $4,000, leaving a balance of $11,000 of which the Garden got 40 per cent. The four colleges involved divided 50 per cent and the Irish got 10.

In reply to Judge Leibowitz's questions Irish denied that he ever had invested any money in the games or that he had ever had a partner in their promotion. He said that the first season of basketball at the Garden returned gross receipts of under $100,000.

"And what was your personal return?" asked Assistant District Attorney Charles N. Cohen.

"I prefer not to say," Irish answered.

Decision Is Reserved.

Irish pointed out that basketball receipts increased gradually as schedules were lengthened at the Garden and that the financial arrangements of the first year continued for several seasons. He persisted in his refusal to divulge what he got out of Garden basketball personally on the ground that "my personal income is a personal matter." Judge Leibowitz said he would reserve decision on whether the promoter was required to give the desired information.

The witness said he paid cash to cover certain expenses, such as lunches for coaches and others and for minor promotional items, butv igorously denied that he ever gave any money to a basketball coach, a trainer or a player.

Seasonal receipts hit the $200,000 mark for the first time in 1939-40 when sixteen games were layed and the following year nineteen brought $230,000. Irish denied that he got a penny for basketball beyond his percentage except for $125 on each night of a game which covered minor expenses incidental to publicity and advertising.

Irish sai dhe was a Garden stockholder, owning 100 shares, and that, as acting president, he gets a salary of $12,500 a year. He has had this salary since the start of 1943, he said.

Dear Bill

Same one from The East sent me your space filler as of Mar 11 - 1945 in the Baltimore Sun under your SPORTS caption with your byline. ~~Which~~ This has to do with your personal opinion upon a subject that I perceive you know little or nothing about. You do write a column for money don't you Bill. Feeling that this daily chore of yours done as a Ho Hum do what effort takes your memory in trying to recall the stuff that you had written days before, I repeat only parts to reply to for your elucidation that I care to reply to. First may I say that I reply to your statement not as an attack on you Bill but just to let you know how dead wrong you are.

As a yarn may illustrate the point. A fellow said I had a pal in Baltimore who cleaned up a coal $100,000.00 in 1 yr in an overall factory. I said that night Bill Yes substantially correct. Instead of Baltimore it was K.C. and instead of an overall factory it was a shirt waist factory and instead of making $100,000 he last $100,000

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KANSAS

That statement was 100% wrong
In your slate you got just 6 wrong
because you had only 6 listings.

You do not have time to read Time
Bill Time 7:28 12-45. Please
read all of their Sport
down to Amber Light on p 70. This
should answer your eyewash tub
thumper (p 170 Sammy Wolf's

Please learn Bill that Dealing's
a fellow has to make a living and often
he is paid for a lousy effort. I
have had some teams that ~~perhaps~~ should
I should have paid money back to
the school for allowing me to stay on
I just wanted to put you back on
first base. You were running
the bases in reverse.

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The Secy of the Racing Assn
wired me - The telegram was
thrown by the Racing Assn -
If you saw ~~the~~ the article in
time pasticky stating something
and a statement in Bill Corum's
column denying it which statement
would you do public believe
first?

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October 21, 1944

Mr. Ned Irish,
Director, Madison Square Garden,
New York, N.Y.

Have made statement that it was alleged that basketball players sold out to gamblers or were connected in such a way that they were dismissed from the squad. It is alleged that Albie Ingerman, star set shot, Temple University, and other teammates were dismissed for this infraction. It is very difficult to get proof to substantiate certain charges in my possession. Much information that I have from coaches who frankly and honestly told me things, they now refuse to take responsibility for. Tom Dewey is the only fellow that I know of who has been able to bust rackets in New York. My motive in releasing any information on gambling is no reflection on your highly efficient promotional venture of basketball. My desire is to awaken the college presidents of America to their responsibility in providing a source of power in fighting these professional gambling rodents.

Forrest C. Allen.

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1. The company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the unrepeated-message rate beyond the sum of five hundred dollars; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the repeated-message rate beyond the sum of five thousand dollars, *unless specially valued;* nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.

2. In any event the company shall not be liable for damages for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery, of any message, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the sum of five thousand dollars, at which amount each message is deemed to be valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing by the sender thereof at the time the message is tendered for transmission, and unless the repeated-message rate is paid or agreed to be paid, and an additional charge equal to one-tenth of one percent of the amount by which such valuation shall exceed five thousand dollars.

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9. No employee of the company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

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A deferred day service at rates lower than the standard telegram rates as follows: One and one-half times the standard night letter rate for the transmission of 50 words or less and one-fifth of the initial rates for each additional 10 words or less.

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No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

NIGHT LETTERS

Accepted up to 2:00 A.M. for delivery on the morning of the ensuing business day, at rates still lower than standard night message rates, as follows: The standard telegram rate for 10 words shall be charged for the transmission of 50 words or less, and one-fifth of such standard telegram rate for 10 words shall be charged for each additional 10 words or less.

SPECIAL TERMS APPLYING TO NIGHT LETTERS:

In further consideration of the reduced rates for this special Night Letter service, the following special terms in addition to those enumerated above are hereby agreed to:

Night Letters may at the option of the Telegraph Company be mailed at destination to the addressees, and the Company shall be deemed to have discharged its obligation in such cases with respect to delivery by mailing such Night Letters at destination, postage prepaid.

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At still lower rates. Similar to Cable Night Letters except that they are accepted up to midnight Saturday for delivery Monday morning, if telegraphic delivery is selected. Minimum 20 or 25 words charged for.

Oct. 21, 1944

Mr. Ned Irish,
Director,
Madison Square Garden,
New York.

Have made statement that it was alleged that basketball players sold out to gamblers or were connected in such a way that they were dismissed from the squad. It is alleged that Albie Ingerman, star set shot, Temple University, and other teammates were dismissed for this infraction. It is very difficult to get proof to substantiate certain charges in my possession. Much information that I have from coaches who frankly and honestly told me things, they now refuse to take responsibility for. Tom Dewey is the only fellow that I know of who has been able to ~~make charges stick~~ bust rackets in New York. My motive in releasing any information on gambling is no reflection on your highly efficient promotional venture of basketball. My desire is to awaken the college presidents of America to their responsibility in providing a source of power in fighting these professional gambling rodents.

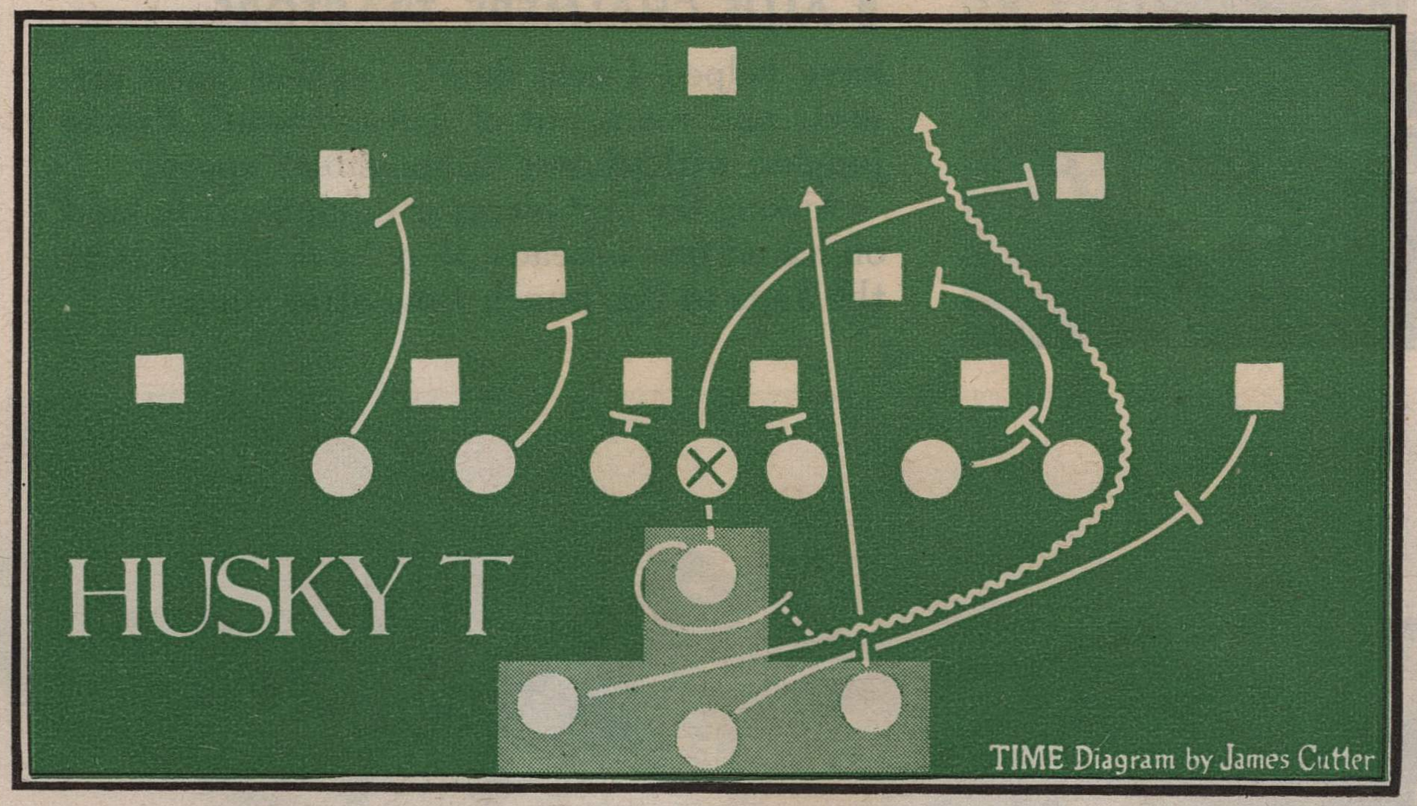
Forrest C. Allen.

TIME OCT 30, 1944

The T

The football professors had been dead wrong, and humanly slow to admit it. Four years ago, coaches labeled the T formation a precarious stratagem suitable only for such star performers as Quarterback Sid Luckman of the Chicago Bears and Fullback Norm Standlee of Stanford. Without such power and polish, said the coaches, the T formation wouldn't work.

Last week, contrary evidence was apparent on almost every college gridiron: pink-cheeked freshmen scurried and whirled out of the T formation to touchdown after touchdown. More than 50% of college coaches now start their football alphabet with a capital T. The other half burn midnight oil devising ways & means to stop it. Few have succeeded.



Theme with Variations. Converts to the T have concocted all kinds of pet variations and exclusive trademarks. Columbia's Lou Little has a "split T," Michigan's Fritz Crisler an "unbalanced T," Nebraska, Minnesota and Iowa a "part-time T." The Boston (professional) Yanks call theirs the Q.T. Washington's Coach Ralph ("Pest") Welch, who took on a T with man-in-motion last year, this year dropped the man-in-motion, spread his linemen (*see diagram*) for a basic off-tackle slice, scrambled this formation with the old Notre Dame box style of offense (a man on each corner). In the quiet of the locker room, he calls this conglomeration the "bastard T."

But in all variations, the ball-handling quarterback forms the stem of the T, the other three backs the top crossbar. By any name, its razzle-dazzle pattern of spinners, flankers, man-in-motion, dive-tackle plays pack a wallop that makes scores and delights the fans.

At the head of the non-T list are Navy and Georgia Tech, whose conventional single-wing formations clashed last week in a weird, fumbling game at Atlanta. Tech's gained yardage was minus 6 against the Middies' plus 221, but the final score was Tech 17, Navy 15. Bo McMillan's Indiana team is the lone Big Ten eleven shunning the T. Last week the Hoosiers upset Northwestern's T, 14-to-7.

Gambling in the Garden

College basketball in Manhattan's Madison Square Garden has become a big business. Teams travel from all over the country to play there before crowds which last season averaged 15,657 a game. Last week a famed coach, University of Kansas' Dr. Forrest C. ("Phog") Allen, charged that it is also becoming a dirty business.

Predicting an imminent "scandal that would stink to high heaven," he declared: "Vadal Peterson, Utah University coach, knocked down a gambler who came to his room in New York last spring and asked how much it would cost to have Utah lose to Dartmouth in the N.C.A.A. finals. . . .* Professional gamblers already have caused two boys to throw basketball games."

Retorted the Garden's acting president, Ned Irish: "If Allen has any proof of dishonesty in basketball games at the Garden, he'd better come through with it." (Allen promptly wired the name of one player who had "sold out," had been expelled from college for it.) President Irish announced that he would have 36 uniformed policemen, almost as many plain-clothesmen and private detectives on duty this season with express orders to prevent all known gamblers from entering the Garden.

• • •

At Rhode Island's Pascoag track near Providence last week, 40 racehorse owners and trainers issued an ultimatum to State racing officials: unless an immediate end was put to "race-fixing by a gambling ring," they would stop entering their horses at Pascoag.

* Said Coach Peterson last week, denying that he had struck the gambler: "I shut the door in his face, and that closed the incident."

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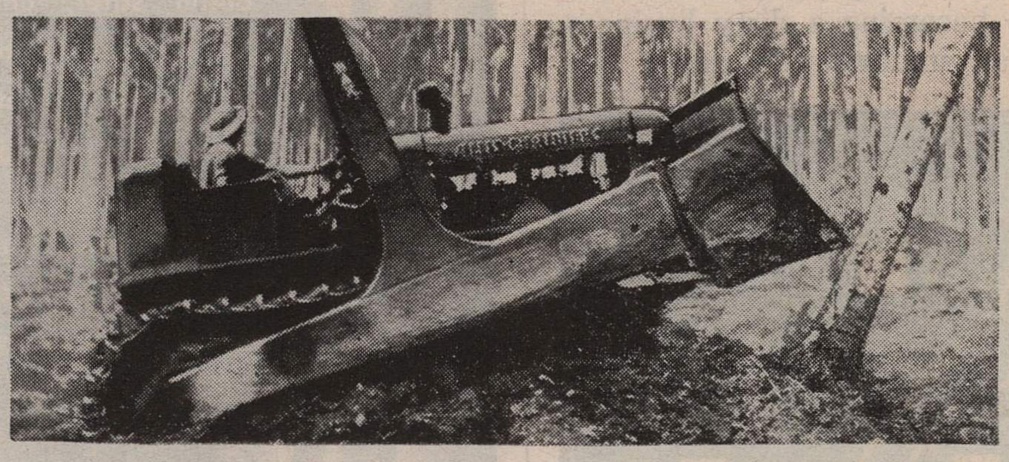

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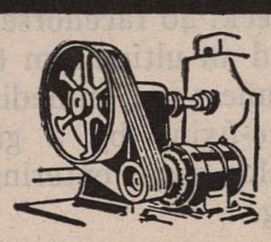

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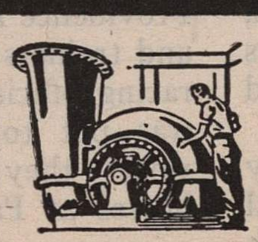
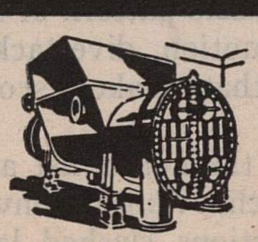


BLOWERS AND COMPRESSORS



ENGINES AND CONDENSERS

CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS

FIFTEEN CENTS OCTOBER 30, 1944

TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Artzybasheff

MacARTHUR OF THE PHILIPPINES

"I shall return."

(World Battlefronts)

VOLUME XLIV (REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.) NUMBER 18

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The Gamblers Move In on College Sport

THE POST does not often poke its editorial nose into the conduct of intercollegiate athletics because, by and large, the controversies that rage over campus sports are of something less than earth-shattering importance. We are moved to comment now only because it seems to us that a good guy with a good idea has taken a kicking around from people who, in their own interests, ought to know better. The man is Dr. Forrest C. ("Phog") Allen, head basketball coach at the University of Kansas; his idea, that basketball, which has become a big business, is also becoming a dirty business.

Specifically, as you may recall, Doctor Allen charged several weeks ago:

1. That gamblers have become a threat to college athletics;

2. That Vadal Peterson, Utah University coach, shut the door in the face of a gambler who came to his hotel room in New York last spring and asked how much it would cost to have Utah lose to Dartmouth in the finals of the National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball tournament;

3. That professional gamblers have already caused two boys to "throw" college basketball games;

4. That a "scandal that would stink to high heaven" is in the making.

What happened when this story, filed by Sam Smith, of the United Press, hit the sports pages was astonishing. Dozens of college basketball coaches and directors of athletics hastened to give the lie to the Allen charges. In one way or another, they accused him of (*a*) lack of faith in American youth, and (*b*) seeing things under the bed.

Simultaneously, Ned Irish, who rose from relative obscurity as a sports-writer to the acting presidency of Madison Square Garden on the strength of his flair for basketball promotion, was doing his best to make Phog look like the heel of the month. According to Irish, the Garden employs so many cops that a gambler can't get closer to the playing court than Times Square and, if he could, the players and coaches are such sterling characters that a gambler would be wasting his time. The result of all this sugar-coated double-talk was that Phog Allen's charges disappeared from the sports pages within a week, simply because sports editors tired of printing rebuttals that sounded like quotations from a high-school principal's commencement address. And Phog, after shooting the works on his first announcement, did not have enough additional libel-proof information to keep his one-man crusade alive.

Perhaps there is no reason for exhuming the story now, but we think there is. Amateur athletics have lost much of their luster in the last ten years. We have learned to sneer at "tennis bums" and "golf-course insurance men"; we have learned to accept the overt professionalization of college football players. Indeed, we have come so far that the very word "amateur" now means "tyro" or "beginner" rather than a person who does something just because he likes to do it.

Somehow we feel that Phog Allen, sentimentalist and pop-off guy that he is, had something like that in mind when he cut loose with his barrage against Garden gambling. He must also have been thinking of the millions that change hands each Saturday on college football pools, where the professional gamblers are now brazen enough to get their information from the players themselves and from undergraduates working on campus newspapers. He must have been thinking of the fact that in Miami this last fall, extra police were assigned to quell gamblers working *high-school* football games. And he must have been thinking of the millions of kids who want to play ball, either at the Garden or at Goose Crick Corners Gym, whether the odds are 6–5, 100–1 or even money, give or take three points.

No matter what the Allen episode proved, it did suggest to a lot of people that their estimate of college athletics ought to be revised again—and downward. And it did make a lot of good cash customers wonder why professional baseball, under the late Judge Landis, has been able to deal with its problems more forthrightly, and to police itself more effectively, than have intercollegiate sports under the loose political associations which seem to divide their time evenly between cherishing the ivy and counting the house.

Another Garden basketball season is now in full swing. For the sake of a lot of kids who enjoy a trip to New York, and for the sake of American sports, we hope that Doctor Allen's prediction of another and bigger gambling "scandal" will prove false. In the meantime, it would seem only routine good sense for college associations to learn to meet their problems head on and not merely to hush up the critics.

THE SATURDAY EVENING
POST

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
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PHILADELPHIA 5, PA. · · · DECEMBER 23, 1944

Mr. Whiskers Breathes Easier

THE eight states which have community-property laws have long been a headache to the Federal Treasury. The theory of community property is that husband and wife share equally in the income earned or enjoyed by either of them. In community-property states, husbands and wives add their incomes together, divide it by two and then file separate income-tax returns. It is easy to see that a man with a $20,000 income comes off better by paying the tax on two incomes of $10,000 each than he would if he had to pay the higher rate assessed against the whole $20,000. The Treasury has repeatedly tried to get around this by compelling married couples to file joint returns, but up to now, no soap.

However, a tax case recently decided by the Supreme Court seems to remove the threat of a spate of new community-property states, all eager to ease the citizen's tax burden by permitting husband and wife to divide their incomes equally. The case arose from the attempt of the Internal Revenue officials to collect from C. C. Harmon, an Oklahoma oil man, a sum assessed against him as a result of his efforts to take advantage of the community-property law recently passed by the Oklahoma legislature. The original community-property states—California, Arizona, Louisiana, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas and Washington—inherited their laws from the colonial Spanish or French regimes under which husband and wife were joint and equal owners of all property available to either of them. Oklahoma, however, did not inherit her community-property tradition from any regime antedating her statehood, but adopted it by statute. Furthermore, she permitted Oklahoma couples to go community property or not, as they pleased. The claim of the Government was that, inasmuch as Oklahoma passed this law after the Federal-income-tax law came into effect, it was reasonable to assume that the statute was "enacted for the purpose of enabling the citizens of that state to enjoy the tax advantages of the traditional community states."

Mr. Harmon won in the tax court and in the Circuit Court of Appeals. The Circuit Court was unable to see any legal difference between Oklahoma's made-to-order community-property law and those of the eight states which were, so to speak, born in the community-property tradition. The Supreme Court, however, felt otherwise and ruled that Oklahoma had not "adopted any legal community-property system."

Thus the Treasury is free from the fear that the thirty-nine other states may adopt Oklahoma's device for automatic tax reduction.

G.I. Plan for Educating Civilians

PROBABLY the notion that the war is over is less prevalent than it was six months ago, but there is still considerable ersatz optimism around which no war news seems powerful enough to shake. Perhaps one way to bring the citizenry back to reality would be to adopt (in part) the suggestion made by a soldier in Europe, as reported in a letter by John Groth to The New York Times. Mr. Groth, who has returned from Europe's battle areas, said that what particularly irritated the men at the front was to read accounts of plans for victory celebrations, directions for conduct on V-E day and news concerning the insurance of property against damage by celebrants.

One G.I. asked Mr. Groth, "Why don't they create in Central Park a string of foxholes in that wooded, hilly area north of Eighty-third Street near Central Park West and put in some representative civilians, turn on the rain that lasts all day and every day, fire mortar shells at them, and when the mortars get too close, make them get out and dig another foxhole, and when the mortars find that one, make them do it again? Make them feel like worms dodging a shovel. After a few days of this and of being wet, standing in ice water, not having any warm food, a letter from home or a magazine, ask them whether it is all quiet on the western front and whether the war is over."

Perhaps the home front does not need such a going over as this to give it a better perspective. But as a peek into how the men in the foxholes regard fatuous optimism, Mr. Groth's report is impressive.

Christmas, 1944

AT CHRISTMASTIME, when we want to be gay and protect ourselves a little while from the callousness and cruelty of the world, we are tempted to resent the intrusion of the grim fact that for the great majority of the human race, Christmas is not merry at all. The tortured people in Hitler's jails and concentration camps; homeless thousands in the war-ravaged areas of France, Russia, the Balkans, China, Italy and the Netherlands; our own boys slugging it out in the freezing plains of Western Europe or the insect-infested islands of the Pacific—all these seem very far away from the crowded shops and streets of our untouched native land.

But the truth is, of course, that Christmas belongs to dispossessed, suffering and perilously situated people more truly than it belongs to the rest of us. The first Christmas was the concern of a small group of poor people living under alien, totalitarian rule. Not even the promise of a new hope escaped the local Gestapo, and the thoroughness of its murderous activities is reflected in the Gospel account: "In Rama was there a voice heard, lamentation, and weeping, and great mourning, Rachel weeping for her children, and would not be comforted, because they are not."

So we need not think of this Christmas as an interruption in the great tradition. On the contrary, we can be sure that those who are far away from home firesides or who have no present means of celebrating the day as they wish they could, have not given up on Christmas at all. One day in the year in which peace and good will gets even lip service must be especially precious to those whose lot it is to endure the rigors of war and witness daily the barren harvest of hate. No wonder that hard-pressed men everywhere snatch a moment of time or sacrifice some hard-bought luxury from their scant stores to celebrate the day. "The wind is chill. But let it whistle as it will, we'll keep our Christmas merry still!"

Printed in U. S. A.

Another big rush on Long Distance lines this Christmas . . .

It was a big rush last year. It may be even bigger this Christmas.

So please help keep Long Distance lines clear for essential calls on December 24, 25 and 26.

War still needs the wires—even on holidays.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

C

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GENERAL OFFICE
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

DEC. 31, 1944

DEAR PHOG,

I WISH I HAD SAVED THAT LETTER FROM MAJOR GRIFFITH ABOUT WHICH YOU WROTE SO I COULD QUOTE IT MORE FULLY. ONE POINT I APPARENTLY DIDN'T BRING OUT BEFORE WHEN I WAS PICKING OUT A FEW QUOTABLE PHRASES FROM A LETTER THAT REALLY WASN'T INTENDED FOR PUBLICATION, WAS THAT HE WAS SPEAKING MORE FROM A 'BIG TEN' VIEWPOINT THAN FROM A BROADER ONE WHEN HE SPOKE OF CONDUCTING ATHLETICS ON A NON-PAID BASIS.

THE POINT HE BROUGHT OUT THERE WAS THAT THE WESTERN CONFERENCE IS PRETTY 'CLEAN' AS COMPARED TO, SAY, THE SOUTHEASTERN AND IT CAN AVOID BEING ASSOCIATED WITH THE SO-CALLED 'PRO' COLLEGES ANY TIME IT WISHES MERELY BY REFUSING TO PLAY WITH THEM.

I AGREE WITH HIM THAT MOST OF THE PROBLEMS CAN BE HANDLED ON THAT GENERAL BASIS WITHOUT RESORTING TO A CZAR IF THE COLLEGES WANT TO HANDLE THEM. THAT IS, THE RULES OR 'LAWS' ALREADY EXIST IN THE SEPARATE SCHOOLS AND CONFERENCES AND COULD BE ENFORCED BY EXISTING MACHINERY IF THE COLLEGES REALLY WANT TO DO IT. APPOINTMENT OF AN INTERCOLLEGIATE CZAR WITH THE POWERS OF A LANDIS WOULD NOT ONLY TEND TO SEPARATE THE ATHLETICS FROM THE COLLEGES MORE THAN EVER BUT WOULD REQUIRE A HUGE ENFORCEMENT AGENCY TO PREVENT CHEATING BY THOSE SCHOOLS OR ATHLETIC DEPARTMENTS THAT WANTED TO CHEAT.

I ALSO DOUBT VERY MUCH IF SUCH A CZAR COULD WIPE OUT THE GAMBLING EVIL, WHICH I FRANKLY THING HAS BEEN OVEREMPHASIZED LATELY. I BELIEVE THAT THE CLOSER THE AUTHORITIES ARE TO THE BOYS LIKELY TO BE AFFECTED, THE BETTER CHANCE THEY HAVE OF FINDING OUT SUCH THINGS AND PREVENTING THEM. I DOUBT IF ANY COLLEGES WOULD GIVE ANY ONE MAN THE UNLIMITED XM POWER THAT BASEBALL GAVE JUDGE LANDIS. FOR INSTANCE, HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE KANSAS

BARRED FROM INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS FOR YEARS, OR PERHAPS PERMANENTLY, BECAUSE A 'CZAR' HAD WHAT HE CONSIDERED SUFFICIENT PROOF OF SOME ACTION THAT HE BELIEVED 'DETRIMENTAL TO ATHLETICS.' LANDIS NEVER ACTUALLY PUT A CLUB OUT OF BUSINESS, BUT HE TOSSED OUT CLUB OWNERS.

ALSO, LANDIS ABILITY TO TRACK DOWN MANY CASES OF RULE VIOLATIONS DEPENDED UPON THE FACT THAT PLAYERS WHO FELT THEY WEREN'T GETTING ENOUGH MONEY OR THAT THEY WERE GETTING THE DIRTY END OF SOME DEAL WOULD COMPLAIN TO HIM. IN PRESUMABLY AMATEUR COLLEGE SPORT, I DOUBT IF YOU COULD FIND MANY PEOPLE READY TO 'BLOW THE WHISTLE.'

THE NCAA, AS I UNDERSTAND THAT BODY, ISN'T INTENDED TO BE AN ENFORCEMENT AGENCY AS MUCH AS A BODY FOR FORMULATING POLICIES ON WHICH THE SEPARATE COLLEGES WILL ACT. THE AAU IS A BETTER EXAMPLE OF A BODY WHICH HAS REAL POWER IN AMATEUR ATHLETICS, AND YOU KNOW HOW SELDOM IT GETS 'THE GOODS' ON ANYONE. FOR INSTANCE, HOW ABOUT THE STORY THAT GLENN CUNNINGHAM PAID AN INCOME TAX ON NEARLY $30,000 ONE YEAR WHILE HE WAS STILL A STUDENT?

GETTING BACK TO BASKETBALL AND BETTING--AND INCIDENTALLY I THINK NED IRISH HAS TAKEN AN UNJUSTIFIED BEATING FROM THE SPORTS WRITERS ON THAT SUBJECT-- I DON'T KNOW OF A SINGLE CASE WHERE IT COULD BE PROVED THAT THE COLLEGE BOYS WERE PLAYING ALONG WITH THE GAMBLERS. HAVING SEEN THAT NYU TEAM YOU MENTION, I DON'T THINK IT IS GOOD ENOUGH TO CUT THE POINT MARGIN THAT FINE--CERTAINLY NOT GOOD ENOUGH FOR THE GAMBLERS TO RISK MUCH MONEY ON IT. APPARENTLY TEMPLE KNEW WHAT IT WAS DOING LAST SPRING WHEN THAT KID WAS QUIETLY ALLOWED TO DROP OUT, BUT THAT'S AN EXAMPLE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES HANDLING A CASE TO EVERYONE'S SATISFACTION.

IT MAY BE BESIDE THE POINT, BUT ONE OF OUR MEN WHO IS ON FRIENDLY TERMS WITH 'THE MOB' TELLS ME THE GAMBLERS THEMSELVES DON'T WANT TO PUT

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
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THE FIX ON COLLEGE BASKETBALL AND THAT THEIR FAVORITE BETTING GAME IS BASE BALL BECAUSE THEY KNOW IT IS ABSOLUTELY ON THE LEVEL. HIS STORY IS THAT THEY FEEL THEY HAVE A BETTER CHANCE BY GETTING THE BEST POSSIBLE INFORM-ATION AND JUDGING THE ODDS FROM THAT THAN TO RISK A DOUBLE CROSS TRYING TO PUT OVER A SURE THING.

HE INSISTS THAT THOSE THINGS WHICH ARE SUPPOSED TO HAVE HAPPENED CAME BECAUSE THE NEW YORK CROWD FIXED UP ONE GAME TO 'TAKE' THE PHILADELPHIA CROWD AND THE PHILADELPHIANS RETALIATED.

BUT TO GET BACK TO GRIFFITH'S LETTER, HE POINTED OUT THAT THERE WASN'T ANY TROUBLE ABOUT BASKETBALL UNTIL IT MOVED INTO THE GARDEN, CHICAGO STADIUM AND OTHER LARGE ARENAS AND THAT IT COULD MOVE OUT AGAIN ANY TIME THE COLLEGES DESIRED.

I DON'T KNOW THAT I'VE PROVED ANYTHING HERE, BUT I MAY HAVE SHOWN THAT I'M AGIN CZARS AS LONG AS THERE'S ANY POSSIBLE WAY TO AVOID THEM.

CORDIALLY,

Hugh Fullerton Jr.

HUGH FULLERTON, JR.

December 21, 1944.

Mr. Hugh Fullerton, Jr.,
The Associated Press,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Fullerton:

I read your comment of Major Griffith's statement and thought that I would write you personally, but not for publication.

Major Griffith and I have known each other for a long time; in fact, when Major was in the thick of the fight against the AAU, he consulted me very often. He was fighting for the colleges to have representation on the Olympic Games coaching committee. He was bitter in his denunciation of the autocratic attitude of the American Olympic Committee. He assailed them forthright. He stated that he had become convinced that a fight was wearing on a person's nerves, but if it was necessary for him to sacrifice his life for a principle he was willing to do it.

He used General Palmer E. Pierce, the president of the NCAA, as his lancet, and a bitter warfare was waged. With the resignation of General Pierce, peace came between the AAU and the NCAA. Major Griffith emerged as the strong man and spokesman for the NCAA. But it was Major Griffith's guiding hand that determined the destinies of this fight, from first to last.

After we had established basketball as an Olympic sport, the NCAA sold it down the river to the AAU, and in the exchange the NCAA received the right to appoint the coaches of four Olympic sports, - track and field, swimming, crew and wrestling.

In your article you quote Major Griffith as saying, "First, you can't make athletic people good by legislation, and it is foolish to make laws before there is a demand for the laws. Second, our athletics can be controlled better by local groups than by a national organization ....." By this, it would appear that Major Griffith would subscribe to the policy that it would be necessary to have an insurance scandal in New York State before Charles Evans Hughes would write a law prohibiting a repetition. Or there would have to be a Black Sox scandal before Judge Landis should be engaged. By this thinking, it would be better to have a gambler's scandal connected with college athletics before we did anything rather than to forestall it.

I agree, you can't make people good by legislation, but you can protect good people by legislation. The fact that Major Griffith's contention was that our athletics could be controlled better by local groups than by national organizations, makes me wonder how he figured out the questionable efficiency of the NCAA, which is a national organization.

An intercollegiate czar would naturally have commissioners under him in every collegiate district. It would be like the bank examiner having deputy examiners. But the czar would have power. He would not be a Pollyanna, but would be a realist and would follow much the same procedure as did Judge Landis.

The NCAA has never been much more than a paper organization. It has always lacked power to enforce its edicts. It could have controlled proselyting and professionalism, but the pity of it is, it never measured up to its responsibilities. For example: the Jesse Owens episode in Cleveland, Ohio, when he matriculated at Ohio State University at Columbus (investigated by the outstanding and dominantly controlling officers of the Big Ten, and whitewashed); the Everett Case-Piggie Lambert-Sam Barry episode that the Big Ten investigated, with a fizzle-out and another whitewash. The fuses were pinched off before they got to the powder keg.

"Our men are agreed that they want to conduct athletics on a non-paid player basis and while, now and then, somebody may help an athlete, we feel that we are handling our own problem pretty much to our own satisfaction." Do you suppose any thinking person who is acquainted with the athletic situation over the country at present, would take such a statement seriously? In your own city, more than one university receives a thousand dollars a piece for their respective football players' fees, etc., from their own athletic associations.

Football is a gigantic business, and its tiny brother, basketball, is edging its face into the picture. Already the organized gambling gentry are selecting a member of the football squad in the big schools and paying him handsomely to report each week on the physical condition and the morale of the team. This is clandestine, of course. Also, the sports editors or sports writers connected with the college daily are being paid by the same outfit, clandestinely, to give most complete and inside information on the football team's physical and mental condition. This all adds up to an efficient parlay card which the gambler is promoting, - not for community recreation.

And too, one of those coincidences that defies explanation: New York University was established along Broadway as favorites to win its game. It was to give 13 points or to take 15, and suit yourself in choosing

your bet. Now, believe it or not, New York U. bagged the victory by a 14-point margin, on which basis the gamblers swept the board on every bet. The same old "in the middle" game.

Asking that hypothetical question, Is somebody's face red?

Sincerely yours,

FCA:AH

Director of Physical Education,
Varsity Basketball Coach.

THE

/ARDED

Major Griffith Scored Allen

(By HUGH FULLERTON JR.)
New York, Dec. 9.—(A. P.)—Next to picking a successor to Judge Landis, about the hardest sports job of the coming year will be to select a Western conference commissioner who can fill the place of the late John L. Griffith. . . . Some folks will tell you the major didn't have any real power, but he had plenty of influence and a common-sense way of using it. . . . The last letter this department had from Griffith commented on Phog Allen's proposal to appoint an athletic czar: "First, you can't make people good by legislation, and it is foolish to make laws before there is a demand for the laws. Second, our athletics can be controlled better by local groups than by a national organization." . . . By way of illustration he added: "We do not deal with this problem of recruiting and subsidizing as tho it were a matter of ethics or morals, but rather from the standpoint of fair competition. Our men are agreed that they want to conduct athletics on a nonpaid player basis and while, now and then, somebody may help an athlete, we feel that we are handling our own problem pretty much to our own satisfaction."

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#

110-35- 72 Road
Forest Hills
L. I. N.Y.

Dr. Forrest C. Allen
University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kan.

Dear Dr. Allen

Many thanks for your letter con
taining the copies of Correspondence with
Mr. Ned. Irish.

In your letter to Lem on Nov. 8th
you pretty well disposed of Lis "Foley"
about "demonstrating character". Also Lis remark
about "Continued allegations" causing wrong
impressions can be taken with a grain of
salt. I think Mr Irish is more concerned
about adverse Publicity that would keep
a great many college authorities from
granting Permission to their teams to come
to the Garden, with a consequent loss of
box office patronage to Mr. Irish.

Now as to Lis paragraph about
suppressing gambling, he very adroitly drags
in football. I can guarantee you, that
you can visit either the Polo Grounds or
the Yankee Stadium, and you wont find
one twentieth the amount of open gambling
on the football games, as you will in the
Garden at the basketball games.

Your reference to Lawton Carver
and his L.M.S. story, and Mr. Irish
remarks about consulting with the Mayor

and the Police Commissioner tie em together in this way —

Mr. Cramer remarks about the men (policeman) directing traffic "thirty yards away" Mr. Irish states that he employs thirty to forty Uniformed Special Officers (not members of the N. Y. Police)

These Special officers are hired from a Private agency. They are used mainly to keep order and keep the aisles and lefts clear. I am not sure, but I dont think they have the Power to arrest. At any rate, due to being untrained and not releable as far as gathering evedence, they never make an arrest because of the possibility of a law suit for false arrest. The Garden is very careful about that point. Also the few N. Y. City Policemen are only stationed on the lower floor, more for their ability to keep order on account of their uniform. You dont think that anyone would be so dumb, as to place a bet within hearing distance of them?

The nub of the situation is this, Why doesnt Mr Irish ask the Police Commissioner to detail about fifty ~~dddd~~ detectives to his place, and spread them throughout the crowd. This could be done, and a few nights of wholesale arrests, would break the back of the gambling ring..

The New York newspapers carried a story about two weeks ago, what said that determined efforts were going to be made, to break up the gambling in the Garden.

So you see after all, your complaint has done some good, and perhaps will cure this evil.

Off the record, I had a letter from my boy, who is at one of the Middies schools. He tells me that one of the boys with him, was at Georgetown, and a few, or couple of years ago their team was approached by the gamblers in N. J. the afternoon before they were to play at the Garden. I expect to see him in a few weeks, and if I can dig more out of him I'll advise you as to details.

You and I both know that there is in New York a certain element, that has no regard for anything except money, and believe that everyone has a price. It will fail to fool them, and prove that honesty and decency is something that cant be bought

Sincerely yours

James A. McFarland

One big reason why there is so much organized gambling at the games is due to the way the seats are sold.

Years ago one could purchase a pretty good seat, a week before the game. Now the choice seats are sold in season subscriptions. Last year after season subscriptions were in, a second choice was allowed for part subscription. Well, a great many followers of the game can not afford to dig up from fifty to a hundred dollars in advance. So a new crowd has taken over at the Garden. They are ~~the~~ dress and hat manufacturers and so on. What is called in N.Y. the "cloak and suiters". This crowd is "gambling mad". In the summer it's the "tracks". In winter it's the basketball games. I eat my lunch every day in a man's cafe. One side of the restaurant is peopled by men who are makers of ladies' hand-bags. It turns your stomach sick to listen to them. All they talk of is points on this team or points on that team. The following day after a game to hear them excoriate some boy, for missing a foul shot and thereby causing them to lose a bet. No talk about the finer points of the game, or no pity for a youngster that tightened up when the game was on his shoulders. They are a mean lot, money is their god and I predict they will eventually ruin the game.

JAMES A. McFARLAND
286 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY
LACKAWANNA 4 - 1859

1/1/45

Dr. Forrest C. Allen
University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kan.

Dear Dr. Allen

I promised to write you after talking to my ~~boy~~ boy, but unfortunately after receiving his enagua commission at Cornell, he ordered only gone two a few days at home, and one night just as we two settled down for a long talk on the subject of basketball he came up, some friends came in to meet, and I never had chance to get back on this point. He is now somewhere in the Pacific area so I cant tell you much.

However I have written the N. Y. Police Department some questions, and I was answered by telephone by one of their officers in charge of the Lectures Division.

In answer to one question I was told that under the City Charter, the P. D. has the right to go into any building where there is a public assemblage, however this right they only exercise to post a few men to maintain order

JAMES A. McFARLAND
286 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY
LACKAWANNA 4 - 1859

In my question as to whether Mr. Frank Lane ever requested ~~detectives~~ detectives to mingle with the throng to apprehend known bookmakers and gamblers, he couldnt give me a definate answer, both from not knowing personnely whether this request had been made, and also from the viewpoint that the P. D. would not make known the requests in its files.

However he did say that the P. D. at the present time could not assign ten or fifteen men to this task because of the shortage of men. They are however he explained trying to trap known bookmakers and gamblers, and they also have assigned men to watch the hotels where the meeting teams stop to see that the boys are not approached. (A fine state of affairs)

They (the ~~detectives~~ detectives) recognize Lane and make the charge stick before a magistrate. Many innocent men (alumnus) with pride in their school, wager a small amount. If they were arrested they would be discharged and the sport writers would immediately begin a campaign of "Persecution" the gambling could be stopped if the police

JAMES A. McFARLAND
286 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY
LACKAWANNA 4 - 1859

Authorities at the Garden, would have
~~Private~~ detectives to circulate among the
crowd, and also to have them posted
at the turnstiles to bar well known
gamblers. The ball clubs have done
this with great success. The Garden has
barred a few gamblers but only a few.

At the present time the Garden just has
private uniformed policemen, instead of
~~on duty~~ with ~~Long~~ also private detectives.

One big reason why there is
so much organized gambling at the games
is due to the way the seats are sold.

Years ago one could purchase a
pretty good seat, a week before the game.
Now the choice seats are sold in
season subscriptions. Last year after
choice ~~seats~~ subscriptions were in, a second
choice was allowed for ~~last~~ subscription.
Well a great many followers of
the game can not afford to lay up
from fifty to a hundred dollars in
advance. So a new crowd has taken
over at the Garden. They are agents and
called in N.Y. the "Cloak and Suiters".
This crowd is "gambling mad". In
the summer its the "tracks" In winter
its the basketball games. I eat my
lunch every day in a Main Cafe

JAMES A. McFARLAND
286 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY
LACKAWANNA 4 - 1859

One side of the restaurant is peopled by men who are makers of ladees Land boys. It turns your stomach sick to listen to them. All they talk of is points on this team or points on that team. The following day after a game to hear them excoriate some boy, for missing a foul shot and thereby causing them to loose a bet. No talk about the finer points of the game, or no pity for a youngster that tightened up when the game was on his shoulders. They are a mean lot, money is their God and I predict they will eventually ruin the game.

That can be seen, when two men from Hamburg appearing in the Sunday the other night, are known professional ball players. And they were allowed to play being considered amateurs in basketball.

The other night in Philadelphia ten men were arrested at the basketball games for "booking."

Well keep punching away Dr. Allen, there are a lot of us with you. If I can do anything to help, do not fail to call on me

yours truly
James A McFarland