

Xth Olympiade Committee

W. M. GARLAND BLDG., 117 WEST NINTH ST.

Los Angeles - California

REPLY TO

GENERAL SECRETARY

PLEASE WRITE SEPARATE LETTER
FOR EACH SUBJECT

October 21, 1930

CABLE ADDRESS "LAOLYMPIC"

CABLE CODES: ACME

BENTLEY'S

PETERSON'S 3RD

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

Dear Doctor Allen:

We are acknowledging yours of October 14th addressed to Mr. Garland concerning basket ball.

We have had this basket ball situation before us, in one way or another, for over a year. While certain field games are left optional with the Organizing Committee there is the fundamental requirement of making the official program first from the established and officially required Olympic sports and games. There is also, on the part of the International Olympic Committee, the oft expressed desire that the program be reduced rather than lengthened. This, together with the sixteen day limitation for the period of the Games and our situation relative to facilities, plus the fact that in the official program itself we will have to organize and successfully administer approximately one hundred and thirty five distinct and independent "shows" during sixteen days and nights have been the guiding conditions under which we prepared the program which was approved at the recent Congress in Berlin.

We have also the situation of the foreign countries having to husband their rather meager financial reserves to meet their budgets and insure representative teams in the principle departments of the Games, Track and Field, etc. etc.; and to add another feature to the already heavy program would be adding to their burden, shortening their participation in the traditional events and we would still have our impossible local situation as to facilities etc.

We, as the Organizing Committee, have the privilege of putting on a demonstration of one strictly American game which is not known internationally and one demonstration of an international game not known in the United States. We have chosen American football as the American demonstration and it will be played in the Stadium on the afternoon of the Marathon, between start and finish of same.

As basket ball is played both in the United States and in other countries it would not come under the strict interpretation of the demonstration idea. American football has been decided upon as the best American

t ball stration. e program.

demonstration we could give. Because of the very wide playing of basket ball in the United States it could not be put on as the international demonstration. We therefore feel that it will be impossible to have basket ball on the program. This final decision is due to the conditions mentioned herein as well as many other conditions which we have confronting us in the tremendous task before us and we are sure that you and your associates will realize that we, like yourselves, have a great love for basket ball but that this fact cannot alter the situation facing us.

Assuring you that we highly appreciate the interest of yourself and your colleagues and with best wishes we are,

Sincerely and cordially yours,

Xth Olympiade Committee,

1

Secretary-Manager.

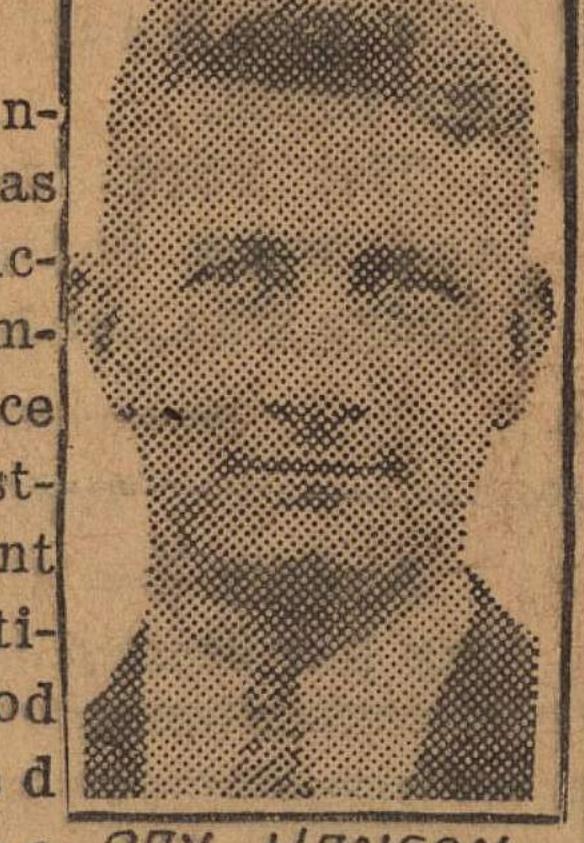
March 4, 1931 Mr. Crais Ruby This is a short summing up of the answers to letters I sent out as to discussions taking place in officials and coaches meetings I have attended this year. Hoping that you may make use of some of this material and that I will see you at the coaches' association, I am Sincerely yours, E. P. HUNT EPH:CH

Hanson Works Out Scheme to Eliminate Dull Stalling From Basketball; Plan Stands Test

Ray Hanson, director of ath- second, first and then make his ture of the game

the past few years, is eliminated.

Coach Hanson's plan has been used successfully by himself in practice games at Western in recent weeks. This antistalling method will be used



throughout the RAY HANSON Western class tournaments being conducted here this week.

The Western coach has announced complete rules for his antistalling game to the public for the first time today. The purpose of the anti-stalling rules is to speed up slow games to provide more and faster playing for the spectators who have become almost disgusted at the stalling game as few seasons.

outlines his new anti-stalling system below:

How to Eliminate the Stall in Basketball.

By Ray Hanson, director of athletics, Western Illinois State Teachers' College.

First of all, if this method I am outlining is used it will bring immediately become the offensive back the type of basketball that | team. Now they must play ball. we were used to before the com- They must go into the offensive ing of our huge field houses and territory within five seconds gymnasiums. Basketball was or- (counting to twenty-five), and failiginally intended to be a fast ure to do so will mean out of breaking game where the player bounds at the intersection of the had to use speed, agility, and middle line and side line to the fact that we had small gymnasiums. The popularity of the game

Some coaches claim that they inaugurated the semi-stall, slow | break, or the full stall in basket- they please although I doubt very ball in order to be easy on their players. This, however, is an error. I do not believe that any coach devised the stall so that he could make it easier for his players. The only reason the stall! was brought in was because he thought by using it he could win more basketball games.

I do not intend for this system to be used in our present game during the last three minutes of play because the team that has an advantage and with three minutes left to play should be allowed to stall, but there is no reason why they should be given this opportunity earlier in the game.

Objectives of Basketball.

- 1. To put the ball through the hoope being the shortest possible route to get there.
- 2. In all other sports there is ball.
- 3. There is a penalty for delay in every sport except basketball. F. This has been worked out The pitcher must throw the ball within a certain time in baseball. In football you have to be out of the huddle within a certain time then after you get out of the huddle you must act quickly putting the ball in play or there is a penalty. This is also true of tennis, i but not furiously. soccer, golf, handball, squash, croquet, ping pong, and even tiddle forced the last three minutes de winks. What if the pitcher in play as the offensive team shou

letics at Western Illinois State pitch? If the pitcher was allowed Teachers' College in this city, has to hold the ball as long as he cardevised plans whereby the stall in ed to you would soon find the basketball, a much discussed fea- crowd staying away from the ball park.

4. Who ever heard of putting he blame on the defensive team any of our American sports esecially when offensive action is lesired.

Realizing these facts and appreciating that something should be done to put basketball back where it belongs with a fast break —and scintillating offense we have worked out the following simple but effective plan to curtail the stall.

Distinguish between offensive and defensive territory. In other words there is no reason why a defensive team (the team that does not have the ball) should be made to chase the offensive team (the team with the ball) all over the court:

A. Throwing line across the center of the court parallel to the end line.

B. Lay the blame for any deused by some teams in the past lay on the team that has the ball as it is done in all of our American In his own words, Coach Hanson games then it is up to them to set the pace of the great indoor game.

C. As soon as the defensive team recovers the ball off backboard and has control of it (this control can be determined just as easily as control and possesion of the ball in football) they This was due to the opponents. The offensive team may pass back over this line but must return it next time within was brought about by this speed. | three seconds (this time count to fifteen). They may pass back and forth over this line as often as much whether this will be done.

D. The first cry of a coach will be that this method is too complicated, needs more officiatingand the officials have too much to handle now. This is an erroneous idea. The umpire will handle this and check by his count. We do not have any trouble with this system of checking in football in putting the ball in play—so why should we in basketball.

However, if the coaches feel this way about it—then let the timers handle it. You have two timers (one for each team). They could do it nicely by blowing the horn

to signal for the delay. E. The boys themselves want to play the fast break and then there will not be any delay in this type of basketball furthermore, we will revert to the old no defensive until you have an time basketball which was inoffensive. All offensive is deter- vogue before we had the mammined by the team that has the moth field houses and large playing floors and the desire for the coaches to win more games.

> and proven to be satisfactory. We have used it in practice on severa! occasions and found we only ha to penalize a team once in thro practice games. The team playe and forgot all about the stall, fu thermore, played fast basketb

G. This rule will not be c baseball decided to throw to third, have the privilege of stalling

they so desire.

Note: If we want to make the game even faster then I would suggest instead of putting a line through the exact center of the court—draw a line parallel to end line forty feet from end line and that will determine the offensive territory. Allow six seconds instead of five for team to get into offensive territory.

JOINT BASKETBALL COMMITTEE PERSONNEL WITH PERSONNEL OF SUB-COMMITTEES.

1930 - 1931

OFFICERS L. W. St. John - - - Chairman Ralph Morgan - - - - Vice-Chairman George T. Hepbron- - Secretary A. E. Metzdorf - - - Treasurer Oswald Tower - - - Editor

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE L. W. St. John, -- N.C.A.A. Ralph Morgan, - - N.C.A.A. A. E. Metzaorf, - Y.M.C.A. Dr. John Brown, Jr. Y.M.C.A. Geo. T. Hepbron- - A.A.U. L. S. Hill -- A.A.U. Floyd A. Rowe - - N.F.S.H.S.A. Oswald Tower - - Editor

OFFICIALS COMMITTEE Dr. John Brown, Jr. - Chairman Gustav K. Tebell George T. Hepbron Dan B. Dougherty H. J. Blum W. M. Forbes

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE Oswald Tower - - Chairman L. S. Hill John Brown, Jr., J. H. Crocker - - Canada H. C. Porter

QUESTIONNAIRE COMMITTEE Oswald Tower - - Chairman George T. Hepbron C. E. Beckett H. V. Porter

Geo. T. Hepbron, - - A.A.U. Chairman. H. G. Immenhausen - - A.A.U. Ernest P. Hunt - - A.A.U. C. E. Beckett - - - Y.M.C.A. A. E. Metzdorf - - Y.M.C.A. C. A. Richardson - - Y.M.C.A. W. E. Meanwell - - N.C.A.A. Wm. McK. Barber - - - N.C.A.A. F.A. Schmidt - - N.C.A.A. H. V. Porter - - N.F.S.H.S.A.A. H. G. Reynolds --- C.B. of O. Samuel Rogers - - Canada.

Recenterate the vote of the Executative count time concerning the interpretation of hule 7 section 9. Mr. Coveld Tower submits the foll-办 智主 指足 *---

*In commection with the new intermed testion of "due allowence" a player who comes to a stop with the ball with neither foot in advance of the other may pavet on elther foot. The idea was to bring this into harmony with the statement and the note of Section 10 to the effect that a player may plyot at the end of a legal dribble.

Leo Notepboon

Secy. Joint Hamestonii Comm.

0711:00

WESTERN ILLINOIS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

MACOMB, ILLINOIS

RAY HANSON
DIRECTOR OF ATHLETICS

RALPH BARCLAY
ACADEMY GYMNASIUM

Macomb Ill. Apr. L.---"Basketball fans are sick of sterilized ball games" is the belief of Coach Ray Hanson of Western Illinois State Teachers College, and with this fact in mind has worked and experimented to find some solution that will not alter the game and at the same time will force teams to play fast offensive ball. During the past two years, since Canton, Illinois' famed march toward the national championship using a pure "Stall" the midwest has become the home of slow uninteresting basketball, and Coach Hanson offers the following solution to restore basketball to former position among the indoor sports:

Speed, dash, dribbling, fast breaking, lightning passing, maxiumum of action, and no chance to stall. Here you have it. On any court, no matter how long or how short--mark a line across court the feet from end line; that is fourteen feet from your normal defensive front line--no matter what style of defense you are using. The front of defense usually forms 30 feet from end line.

When the offence receives the hall he must move forward by dribbling or passing. He is allowed one backward pass--no more. He may hold the ball still for 3 seconds (official counting to 15). When the members of the offensive go over the active line, they may retreat back to "Action Line". Within this line they may stall all they like, pass and dribble in any direction they choose just so they don't throw or carry the ball back over the "Action Line". On jump ball near "Action Line" the offensive may tap ball back over line once. If he does this the rules for offensive basketball apples. Note: defensive will not go into offensive territory to get the ball.

Violation---

- 1. Ball passed back to offensive man standing on "Action Line"
 - 2. Ball passed back to player over the "Action Line" 3. Fumbled ball over "Action Line" by offensive teams
 - 4. Hold the ball over 3 seconds (counting to 15)
 - 5. Passing ball back more than once.
 - 6. Passing ball directly sideward more than once.

Recommend this be tried by two teams eliminated in National H. S. Bartlett Gym and YMCA Tournament in Oak Park

Macomb Ill. Apr. 1: --- "Basketball fans are sick of sterilized ball games" is the belief of Coach Ray Hanson of Western Illinois State Teachers College, and with this fact in mind has worked and experimented to find some solution that will not alter the game and at the same time will force teams to play fast offensive ball. During the past two years, since Canton, Illinois' famed march toward the national championship using a pure "stall", the midwest has become the home of slow uninteresting basketball, and Coach Hanson offers the following solution to restore basketball to former position among the indoor sports:

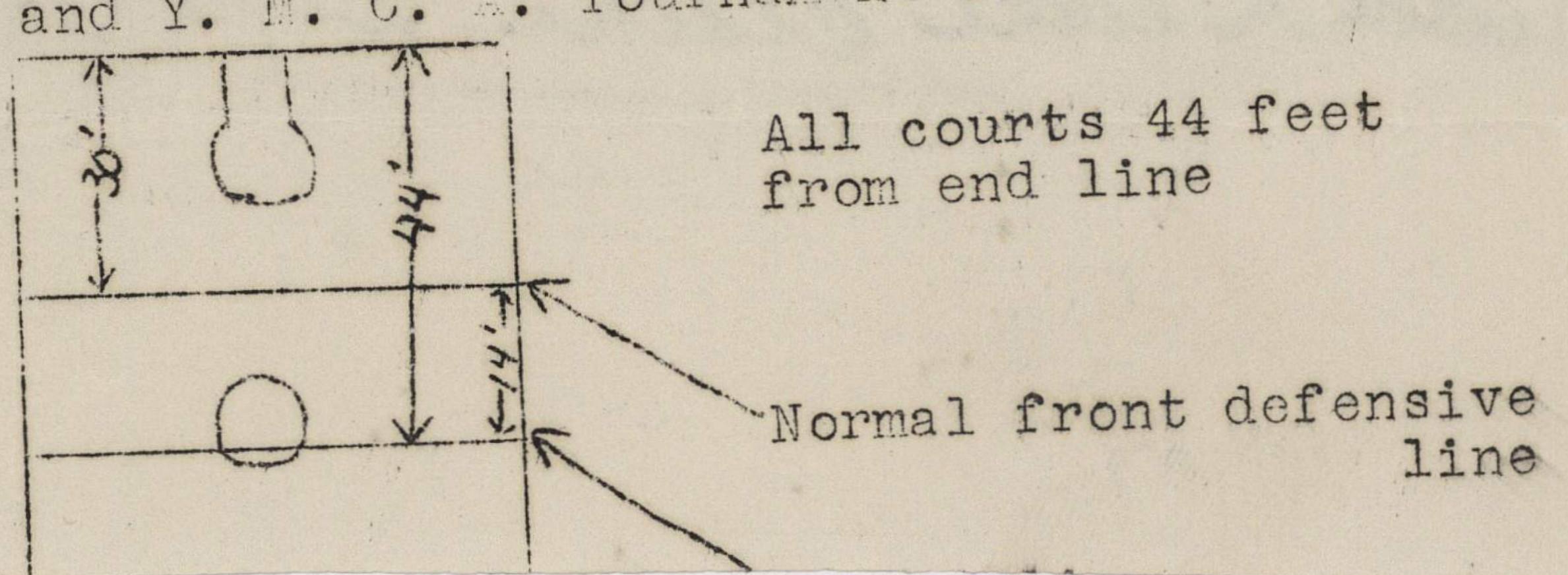
Speed, dash, dribbling, fast breaking, lightning passing, maximum of action, and no chance to stall. Here you have it. On any court, no matter how long or how short -- mark a line across court 44 feet from end line; that is fourteen feet from your norma? defensive front lineno matter what style of defense you are using. The front of defense usually forms 30 feet from end line.

When the offense receives the ball he must move forward by dribbling or passing. He is allowed one backward pass--no more, He may hold the ball still for 3 seconds (official counting to 15). the members of the offensive go over the active line, they may retreat back to "Action Line". Within this line they may stall all they like, pass and dribble in any direction they choose just so they don't throw or earry the ball back over the "Action Line". On jump ball near "Action Line" the offensive may tap ball back over line once. If he does this the rules for offensive basketball applies. Note: defensive Will not go into offensive territory to get the ball. Ball out of bounds to opponents -- side nearest to where violation occurs.

Violation---

- 1. Ball passed back to offensive man standing on "Action Line".
- 2. Ball passed back to player over the "Action Line" 3. Fumbled ball over "Action Line" by offensive team,
- 4. Hold the ball over 3 seconds (counting to 15)
- 5. Passing ball back more than once.
- 6. Passing ball directly sideward more than once,

Recommend this be tried by two teams eliminated in National H. S. Tournament, Bartlett Gym and Y. M. C. A. Tournament in Oak Park,



Dtalling is the refusal of team that is behind to play aggressive balket bale. Speed, dash; dribbling, fast breaking, lightning passing, maximum' the following solution to restore bashetball to the home of slow uninteresting besketbell, and Coach Henson offers national champions ip using a pure "stall", the midnest nes become distribed are also distribed a game are alok of abortliked

THE TEGAL BLOCK!

During the last few years there has been a marked change in sentiment relative to blocking. The use of a type of playing that has become general has given rise to the term "legal block". The better coaches have used this type of play so commonly that general practice has become contrary to the spirit of the rules concerning blocking. These rules were formulated at a time when it was felt that the sole attention of every player should be on the ball. Since common practice among the better coaches is contrary to this idea, it is felt that that part of the rules having to do with blocking should be brought up to date and made to harmonize with best practices. The term "legal block" is not a desirable one. Thore is a stigma attached to the term blooking and legal plays should not be regarded as circumventions of rules. The type of play in which a forward loses his guard by passing close to a pivoting team mate and his guard is so commonly used that it should not be regarded as subversive of the spirit of the rules. The present general opinion is that a player is entitled to any place on the floor if he gets there first.

If contact ensues, the rules governing personal contact should apply.

If an offensive player, after passing the ball to a team mate runs between the receiver and his guard, he should not be penalized for doing so provided there is room to pass between without making contact. If, in so doing, contact ensues, however, the foul may be on either the offensive or defensive man. In case of doubt the responsibility for avoiding contact should be on the offensive man just as it is on the dribbler in such a situation.

In cases where one or more players rum down the floor close to and ahead of or parallel to a team mate who has the ball, with the apparent intention of prevening any opponent from approaching the ball carrier a form of charging usually results. The charging rule should apply. In case of doubt as to who is responsible the responsibility should be on the man whose team has the ball.

Most cases of contact through so-called "blocking" are caused through the use of wide spread arms or elbows or the illegal use of the hips. Fouls should be called for such infractions.

THE "CENTER-PIVOT BLOCK" (This statement was sanctioned at the rules meeting)

The phase of so-called "blocking" that caused most trouble last season is the center-pivot play that occurs so frequently at or near the free throw line. Because of the widespread use of this play and its many variations it is thought that the following general statement may be of assistance in emphasizing certain features that should be observed by coaches and officials.

In such a situation the pivoter, in turning for a dribble pass or try for goal, must move in such a direction that, had his guard remained stationary, no contact would have ensued. The pivoter should not be allowed to shoulder or hip his guard out of position, nor to interfere with his freedom of movement by the use of extended elbows or arms after he has got iid of the ball.

Neither should the guard be allowed to throw the pivoter off balance by the use of the knees or any other part of the body, nor should he be allowed to interfere with the movement of the pivoter by the use of widely spread arms when the pivoter does not have the ball.

Forms of Sereening

There are several forms of screening for which fouls should be called even though no contact occurs. These include the following:

1. FACE GUARDING

If either a defensive or an offensive player turns his back to the ball by shifting with his opporent and maintains a position between his opponent and the ball/with the apparent intention of cutting off his chance of advancing toward the ball or receiving a pass, a foul should be called for screening. It is obvious that a man who has his face toward and who is giving his sole attention to the movements of an opponent, whose attention is on the ball, has too great an advantage over the opponent. In such a situation a foul should be called even though no contact takes place.

in front of a man who does not have the ball
The use of widely extended arms or elbows/except in an attempt to reach
the ball is a form of screening that should be penalized even though
no contact occurs. A defensive man may hold his arms in any position in
front of an opponent who has the ball but if the offensive man runs against
his the rigid arm, holding by the defensive man will usually occur.

Lawrence, Kansas July 27, 1931

Mr. George T. Hepbron, Chairman, Rules Revision Committee, 105 Nassau St., New York City.

Dear friend Hepbron:

Your two letters of July 16th arrived at my desk on my return from Springfield, Mass., where I was teaching at the college there. I had hoped that I would spend two weeks at Newport and then run on into New York for a little visit, but conditions arose which made it imperative that I return, so I missed another good visit with you.

Oswald Tower drove over from Andover and we had a good visit. I, also, had a nice visit with my friend Hickox. Tower mentioned to me that they were having a little difficulty in reproducing the photographs that were taken of the blocking and screening plays.

Tower was under the impression that we had not gone far enough to print the stuff this year. I told him I would offer a ready second that we could perhaps get along pretty well for this year and make a more detailed and complete report - ready to present to the Chairman of the Rules Revision Committee next year. Hickox, who did not happen to be in the evening Tower called, later told me that he had already expressed himself previously on this subject and could not change his vote. However, I feel that we have not got all in there that we should have in there, and since we have gone several years under this old scheme of things, I don't see how we can be hurt by not jumping in too hastily.

Mr. George T. Hepbron July 27, 1931 The thing that I fear is that some of the group now want to do away with the word blocking and substitute the word screening. I am sending you a copy of the letter I wrote Mr. Porter, Chairman of this finding committee. I believe it fully explains my view-point. I think we need the word screening, as screening is an addition to, and we need an enlarged terminology rather than an abbreviated one. I am happy to say that I will be glad to serve on the new committee, to make a study on how to reduce the number of free throws. With best wishes for the summer, I Sincerely yours, Director.

Executive Committee

L. W. St. John, Chairman William McK. Barber, Vice-Chairman George T. Hepbron, Secretary A. E. Metzdorf, Treasurer Oswald Tower, Editor

John Brown, Jr. Floyd A Rowe Paul Menton J. H. Crocker

Amateur Athletic Union

George T. Hepbron, Chairman
L. S. Hill
Daniel J. Kelly
H. J. Blum
H. G. Immenhausen
Paul Menton
Claude Simons
Forrest C. Allen
Ernest P. Hunt
H. R. Dana, Jr.

National Collegiate
Athletic Association

L. W. St. John, Chairman
Wm. McKinley Barber
H. H. Salmon, Jr.
Gustav K. Tebell
Walter E. Meanwell
C. L. Brewer
F. A. Schmidt
E. L. Roberts
J. F. Bohler
Oswald Tower

Young Men's Christian Association

A. E. Metzdorf, Chairman

W. H. Ball
John Brown, Jr.
C. E. Beckett
H. D. Edgren
W. M. Forbes
F. W. Helm
I. C. Matheny
G. A. Richardson
E. J. Hickox

National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations

Floyd A. Rowe H. V. Porter

Canadian Amateur Basketball Association

> J. H. Crocker Samuel Rogers

Chartered Boards of Officials

H. G. Reynolds E. M. Kelleher Rules Revision Committee

George T. Hepbron, Chairman

W. E. Meanwell Wm. McK. Barber
F. C. Allen F. A. Schmidt
C. E. Beckett H. V. Porter
A. E. Metzdorf H. G. Reynolds
E. J. Hickox J. H. Crocker
H. G. Immenhausen

Editorial Committee

Oswald Tower, Chairman

I. C. Matheny
H. R. Dana, Jr.

Samuel Rogers
H. V. Porter

Officials Committee

John Brown, Jr., Chairman Gustav K. Tebell W. M. Forbes George T. Hepbron E. M. Kelleher H. J. Blum Questionnaire Committee
Oswald Tower, Chairman

Claude Simons F. W. Helm H. V. Porter

July 16, 1931

GENTLEMEN:-

As a matter of information, please note that a committee was appointed by the Chairman of the Rules Refision Committee to make a study and furnish diagrams and photographs on "blocking".

This Committee made a partial report at the Joint Basketball Meeting April 11th, 1931, and was continued and is to report at the Annual Meeting of the Rules Revision Committee and the Joint Basketball Committee in 1932.

The personnel of the Committee is:-

H. V. Porter, Chairman

Wm. McK. Barber

um. Moz. Daru Talana

E. J. Hickor

W. E. Meanwell, M.D.

Gus. K. Tebell Cswald Tower.

Yours very truly,

GEO. T. HEPBROM, Chairman Rules Revision Committee.

Executive Committee

L. W. St. John, Chairman William McK. Barber, Vice-Chairman George T. Hepbron, Secretary A. E. Metzdorf, Treasurer Oswald Tower, Editor

John Brown, Jr. Floyd A Rowe Paul Menton J. H. Crocker

Amateur Athletic Union

George T. Hepbron, Chairman L. S. Hill Daniel J. Kelly H. J. Blum H. G. Immenhausen Paul Menton Claude Simons Forrest C. Allen Ernest P. Hunt H. R. Dana, Jr.

National Collegiate Athletic Association

L. W. St. John, Chairman Wm. McKinley Barber H. H. Salmon, Jr. Gustav K. Tebell Walter E. Meanwell C. L. Brewer F. A. Schmidt E. L. Roberts J. F. Bohler Oswald Tower

Young Men's Christian Association

A. E. Metzdorf, Chairman

W. H. Ball John Brown, Jr. C. E. Beckett H. D. Edgren W. M. Forbes F. W. Helm I. C. Matheny G. A. Richardson E. J. Hickox

National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations

> Floyd A. Rowe H. V. Porter

Canadian Amateur Basketball Association

> J. H. Crocker Samuel Rogers

Chartered Boards of Officials

H. G. Reynolds E. M. Kelleher

Rules Revision Committee

George T. Hepbron, Chairman W. E. Meanwell Wm. McK. Barber F. C. Allen F. A. Schmidt C. E. Beckett H. V. Porter A. E. Metzdorf H. G. Reynolds

E. J. Hickox J. H. Crocker H. G. Immenhausen

Editorial Committee

Oswald Tower, Chairman I. C. Matheny H. R. Dana, Jr. Samuel Rogers H. V. Porter

Officials Committee

John Brown, Jr., Chairman Gustav K. Tebell W. M. Forbes George T. Hepbron E. M. Kelleher H. J. Blum

Questionnaire Committee

Oswald Tower, Chairman

Claude Simons F. W. Helm H. V. Porter

July 16, 1931

Gentlemen:-

the Annual Meeting of the Joint Basketball Committee it was decided that the Rules Revision Committee make a study of how to reduce the number of "free throws" and report specific recommendations at the 1932 Annual Meeting of the Rules Revision Committee and the Joint Basketball Committee.

On this basis I am appointing the following Committee:-

Floyd A. Rowe, Chairman - - - Representing the National Federation of State High School Athletic Assoc. Forest C. Allen - - - - - Representing the A.A.U. E. J. Hickox - - - - -

" Chartered J. Reynolds Boards of Officials.

Please reply on the enclosed post card whether you will accept this appointment.

Yours sincerely,

RULES REVISION COMMITTEE

GTH/KK

Executive Committee

L. W. St. John, Chairman
Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio
Ralph Morgan, Vice-Chairman
George T. Hepbron, Secretary
A. E. Metzdorf, Treasurer
W. H. Ball John Brown Jr., M.D

Editorial Committee

Oswald Tower, Chairman
Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.

Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.

Daniel Kelly George T. Hepbron
H. H. Salmon Jr. J. H. Crocker
C. E. Beckett

Rules Revision Committee

George T. Hepbron, Chairman
105 Nassau Street, New York City

A. Paul Menton
H. H. Salmon Jr.
G. K. Tebell
L. W. St. John
J. H. Crocker
A. E. Metzdorf
C. Edw. Beckett
H. G. Immenhausen
Dan B. Dougherty

Officials Committee

John Brown Jr., M.D., Chairman 347 Madison Avenue, New York City A. E. Metzdorf George T. Hepbron Oswald Tower H. G. Reynolds H. J. Blum Representatives for 1928-29 from
Chartered Boards of Officials

Dan B. Dougherty
111 Ferry St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. G. Reynolds

c/o South Park Commissioners, 57th St. and
Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, Ill.

New York City, March 18, 1930.

Dear Sir:-

This will serve as offical notice of the JOINT BASKETBALL COMMITTEE.

PLACE.

University of Pennsylvania Club 35 East 50th Street New York City.

M_E_E_T_I_N_G_S.

April 10th \ - - - - Conference of Representatives of Approved Basketball Officials Organizations.

April 11th - - - - Rules Revision Committee. 2:30 P.M.

April 12th - - - - - Joint Basketball Committee.
10:00 A.M.

Heretofore some of the delegates of these Committees have desired to stay at the Clubhouse. For those desiring rooms at the Clubhouse, rates are as follows:-

Double Room - - \$5.00

Single Room - - \$3.00 to \$4.50

Reservations for rooms are to be made direct with the Manager of the Club - - Mr. N. T. Conway.

Yours sincerely, Jes. J. HEYBRON, Secy.

Totong ason 1-1 CHELLINE. 0.0 100 日四日 00000 MODE MODE のかけのの BULLA まし。00 Stressrqes To sonerstron of Lisdies 10 anterner of the 10 and 10 edt to aetsseleb edt. CONTRACTOR OF THE STATE OF THE W. 00 E. CONTRACTOR. ROTELTON 40 Officials Committee

John Promoth, M.D., Chairman

John Monday, Avenue, New York Circ

John Middings Avenue, New York Circ

John Middings Avenue, New York Circ

John Middings H. Chorge T. Hephron

Gawald Torses H. C. Revenolis

H. J. Minn TO DO DA MODO. AT PO COMMITTO CIT ちからいの

OSWALD TOWER, Editor

ANDOVER, MASSACHUSETTS

CHANGES IN THE BASKETBALL RULES FOR 1932-1933

The following is a summary of the changes in the Basketball Rules which will go into effect next season. The wording of the changes given herein is not final; the outline of the new "ten-second rule" in particular may be revised considerably before the Guide is published.

The present line across the center-circle is to be extended in both directions until it intersects the side-lines. (a) When a team gains possession of the ball in its own back-court, this team must advance the ball over the center line within a period of ten seconds unless the ball, while out of control of the team, has been touched by an opponent. In the latter event, a new play results and the ten second period begins again when possession of the ball is regained in the back-court. When a team has advanced the ball over the center line this team may not return the ball to its back-court until (1) a try for goal has been made, or (2) a jump ball has taken place, or (3) an out-of-bounds award has been made, or (4) the ball has been recovered from the possession of the opponents. (b) When a team gains possession of the ball in its front-court as a result of (1), (2), (3) or (4) above, it may cause the ball to go back over the center line once only. Penalty:—Failure to comply with the provisions of this section is a violation—loss of ball to opponents. Touching the center line is "over," as in out-of-bounds decisions. The referee (or umpire) should count silently and it is suggested that the following method of counting seconds be used: "thousand-and-one, thousand-and-two," etc. None of the provisions of this section apply to courts less than sixty feet long.

A player shall not withhold the ball from play for more than three seconds while standing in the free throw lane with his back to his basket. Penalty; violation—loss of ball to opponents.

Blocking is to be defined as *personal contact* which impedes the progress of an opponent who has not the ball. Legally shutting off the approach of an opponent (no contact involved) should be called screening.

Face-guarding takes place when a player disregards the ball and faces an opponent, thereafter shifting his position as the opponent shifts, thus interfering with the latter's progress. Face-guarding is a personal foul.

Players are to be numbered on the front and back of their shirts. Letters may not be used instead of numbers.

If a player in possession of the ball near the boundary line is forced out-of-bounds, a negligible amount of contact being involved, the officials are authorized to award the ball to this player. If the officials are in doubt as to which player is responsible for the out-of-bounds ball, jump ball should be declared.

If on a free throw the ball misses the ring and back-board, it is to be awarded to an opponent out-of-bounds on the end instead of on the side.

The Committee disapproves the use of the huddle if the game is delayed thereby, and authorizes a technical foul if such delay exceeds three seconds.

Whenever a foul is called on an opponent of a player who immediately after the foul succeeds in making a field goal, the goal is to be allowed if there is doubt whether the ball was in the air before the whistle sounded.

George T. Hepbron, Chairman Rules Revision Committee Oswald Tower, Editor

NATIONAL BASKETBALL COMMITTEE

OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

OSWALD TOWER, Editor

ANDOVER, MASSACHUSETTS

THE BASKETBALL RULES FOR 1933-1934

The following statements summarize the changes in the Basketball Rules which will go into effect next season. The exact wording cannot be given at the present time, but the substance of the changes is given herewith.

Rule 14, Section 12. The words "with his back to the basket" are deleted, making the three-second rule apply to any player who has the ball in his free throw lane, regardless of his position with respect to the basket.

Rule 5, Section 4. A player may reenter the game twice.

Rule 8, Section 8 (b). When the ball is in a team's front court following a jump ball, pass from out of bounds, throw for goal, or loss of possession of the ball by the opponents, only the first player of the offensive team who touches the ball may cause it to go into the back court. As soon as the ball is touched in the front court by a second player of either team, the right of the offensive team to cause the ball to go into the back court ceases until one of these four plays has recurred.

Rule 10, Section 1, and Rule 14, Section 12. Whenever the ball is awarded to a team out of bounds in its front court, the referee or umpire must handle the ball before it is put into play. In the Penalty following Rule 14, Section 12, the words "on the side" are deleted, making it possible to put the ball into play on the ends of the court following violations.

Rule 14, Section 13. The following interpretation is added: "Under Penalty (b), an offensive player shall not be deemed to have interfered with the ball unless he touches the basket or some part thereof."

Rule 8, Section 5 (a). When the game is played in quarters the ball shall be put in play at the beginning of the second and fourth quarters as after any ordinary suspension of play; that is, as provided in Rule 11, Section 3.

Rule 7, Section 3. A statement is to be inserted cautioning officials about calling held ball too frequently and too quickly. On free throws officials will be requested not to stand in the free throw lane or in the free thrower's line of vision; and not to blow the whistle to indicate a goal.

Rule 7, Section 9, has been rewritten and will state specifically what foot movements are permitted when a player has the ball. The important change is in the following:

A player who is progressing when he receives the ball may use a two count rhythm in coming to a stop or in getting rid of the ball, the first count occurring

a. as he receives the ball if one foot is in contact with the floor at the time he receives it;

b. as the foot strikes the floor or as both feet strike the floor simultaneously after he receives the ball if both feet are off the floor when he receives the ball.

If he comes to a stop on the count of one, he may pivot on either foot; but if he uses the two counts he may pivot only on the rear foot if one foot is in advance of the other. If neither foot is in advance of the other he may lift either foot—etc. as in the old statement.

In the Comments on the "Center-Pivot Play," the references to "one yard away" on the part of the defensive player are to be omitted.

Front and back courts are to be required on all courts to provide for the ten-second rule. The center line is mandatory on courts 75 or more feet in length. On courts less than 75 feet long, two lines may be used, each line to be forty feet from the farther end line, thus making the front court forty feet long. In no case, however, are the lines to be inside the free throw lines; if a court is so small that this would happen, the free throw lines are to be extended to denote the front and back courts.

Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Joint Basketball Committee

University of Pennsylvania Club, New York, N. Y., April 20, 1929.

The Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Joint Basketball Committee was held at the University of Pennsylvania Club, 35-39 East Fiftieth St., New York, N. Y., on Saturday, April 20th, 1929.

The Meeting convened at 10:55 A.M. L. W. St. John, Chairman, presiding.

Chairman St. John:

Gentlemen, the Annual Meeting of the Joint Basketball Rules Committee is now in session.

As a very brief preliminary statement, the Chairman would like to say that this organization has been having what I would term, perhaps, some growing pains, and after pretty thorough consideration, with an evidence of a good deal of cooperative spirit, we believe that the growth and development of the Joint Committee has been proceeding along satisfactory lines.

The Executive Committee of the Joint Basketball Rules Committee had what I would term a very satisfactory session yesterday morning, discussing still further the problems in the development of this Committee, and this Executive Committee is ready to report to the Joint Committee here and now on some principles of growth

and development of this Joint Basketball Committee.

Before I allow the Executive Committee to make that formal report, I feel like making this very brief statement; perhaps, that as a result of what I should say, study of the fundamental consideration of basketball rules, basketball development, basketball control, I am convinced that the college interest which had been to a degree, I might say, a sort of disturbing factor in the happy relationship are today—and by the college interest I mean the eight districts through their representatives over the United States-I don't particularly include myself in that, because I have throughout been personally very desirous of maintaining the cooperation, harmonious development that has been in existence for so many years in this joint arrangement. But I feel that at this moment these representatives from all over the United States are pretty definitely committed to the cooperative joint arrangement of the original groups, having to do with basketball, continuing in this cooperative and agreeable relationship, which is in my estimation absolutely for the best interests of basketball, not only in the United States but in the adjoining countries—in Canada in particular—in the foreign countries, where basketball is growing and developing, but thinking of basketball as a game and in the broad sense. I think that the college

interests are more intelligent and absolutely a unit in feeling that the best interests of basketball can only be served by carrying on in a perfectly and satisfactory, harmonious agreement and arrange-

ment for basketball as a game.

That is just a declaration of principle or belief, if you please, which has brought about such a satisfactory report as the Executive Committee is ready to submit to you members of the Joint Basketball Rules Committee. I think that Dr. Brown will for the Executive Committee make the report.

Dr. John Brown Jr:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: It is with an unusual pleasure that I present this report as the unanimous report of the Executive Committee. The basis of representation of the various constituent members in the proposed enlargement of the Joint Basketball Committee has been given a great deal of thought by these constituent groups, and also by each of the members of the Executive Committee in personal conferences and in committee as a whole.

We propose for your action, endorsement of the following basis for committee membership, beginning with the adoption of the report at the meeting today. The National Collegiate Athletic Association to have ten members; the Amateur Athletic Union to have ten; the Young Men's Christian Association, ten; the National High School Federation, two; the officials' organizations, two; the Canadian Amateur Basketball Association, two; making a total membership

of thirty-six.

The fundamental reason for the proposal to increase the representation of the original charter constituent members in the National Joint Committee from six to ten is the feeling, particularly on the part of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, that all of their eight districts in the country should be represented on the Joint Rules Committee. The Chairman of their committee is a member-at-large, and Mr. Tower, our efficient editor and interpreter,

is also a member-at-large.

We also believe in the principle of equal representation for the three original organizations; therefore, we are proposing that the N.C.A.A., the A.A.U. and the Y.M.C.A. have ten each. We recognize that this may be a little bit unwieldy, but we believe that the interests of the broader representation of the field to the Committee, and the broader representation of the work of the Committee to the field, is sufficient to compensate for that. If, as time goes forward, the National Collegiate Athletic Association should select their chairman of their basketball committee from one of the members representing the eight districts, or if our editor or interpreter should be elected through one of the regular channels, it is conceivable that a representation of these three original constituent members might be reduced to eight or nine.

We are recommending the invitation to the National High School Federation to become a member, believing that the high school constituency and interest and participation in this game is sufficient to warrant their being included in the membership and that their membership will be a strength to the Joint Rules Committee.

In continuing the present basis of membership of the officials' organization we believe that we are recognizing the integral relationship which this group of officials have with the Committee since its inception, as an organic part of the work of the Joint Committees

carried on by these local district and state charter boards.

In inviting the Canadian Amateur Basketball Association to have two representatives, we are doing something that is rather unique. We recognize the interests of Canada and the United States as being practically identical. We have reason to believe that the Canadian Amateur Basketball Association will be glad to enter into this relationship and we believe that it will be mutually beneficial to the basketball interests in both countries.

In submitting this report I think it is fair to say on behalf of the Executive Committee that it is the understanding of this Committee, and the hope of this Committee, that the Joint Rules Committee as a whole will adopt this basis of representation as a working basis, not only for this year or for next year, but that it will stabilize the question of basis of representation and constituent membership for a reasonable time to come.

I have the pleasure, Mr. Chairman, in presenting this report and in moving its adoption.

George T. Hepbron:

Mr. Chairman: As a member of one of the constituent organizations, I would say that our delegates have talked together formally, or informally, and we are heartily in accord with the statements made by Dr. Brown, which voice the action of the Executive Committee, and I, therefore, take great pleasure—and the word "great" is underlined—in seconding that motion.

Dr. John Brown Jr.:

Mr. Chairman, I omitted to refer to a phase of the report that ought to be given at this time while you are considering it. Our understanding is that this basis of representation will not in any way affect the financial operations of the Committee as at the present time.

The income to the Joint Rules Committee from the fees of registered officials and from the royalties of the Guide, just about cares for the expenses incident to the operations of the committee responsibilities of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the Amateur Athletic Union and the Young Men's Christian Association. The officials' organization cares for the expenses of its members through their local boards. We assume, and have reason to believe, that the High School Federation and the Canadian Amateur Basketball Association will be glad to care for the expenses of their own members, and, therefore, we are not proposing any radical change in the basis of financial administration as at the present time.

Mr. Hepbron: Mr. Chairman, I will be glad to include that in my second of Dr. Brown's report.

Motion (Brown-Hepbron): That the report be accepted—vote unanimous. (p5)

Secretary Hepbron reported on the official credentials received from the six constituent organizations as follows:

AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION.

‡Allen, F. C	Lawrence, Kan.
†Blum, H. J	Pittsburgh, Pa.
†*Hill, L. S	Ithaca. N. Y.
‡Hunt, E. P	
Immenhausen, H. G	
Kelly, D. J	Boston, Mass.
Menton, A. Paul	Baltimore, Md.
‡Simons, Claude	New Orleans, La.
*Hepbron, George T	New York, N. V.
Tower, Oswald	Andover, Mass.
TIONAL COLLEGIATE	ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

ON.

*St. John, L. W	Columbus. Ohio.
Tower, Oswald	Andover, Mass.
Barber, Wm. McK	Vew Haven, Conn.
*Morgan, Ralph	. Philadelphia, Pa.
Tebell, George K	Raleigh, N. C.
Meanwell, Walter E	Madison, Wis.
Brewer, C. L	Columbia, Mo.
Schmidt, F. A	Fayetville, Ark.
Roberts, E. L	Provo, Utah
Bohler, J. F	Pullman, Wash.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

*Metzdorf, A. E., Chairman	Rochester, N. Y.
Ball, W. H	Springfield. Mass.
*Brown Jr., Dr. John	New York, N. Y.
Beckett, C. E	Washington, D. C.
‡Edgren, H. D	Chicago, Ill.
Forbes, W. M	
Helm, F. W	. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
‡Hickox, E. J	Springfield. Mass.
‡Matheny, I. C	Richmond, Va.
‡Richardson, G. A	Cincinnati, Ohio.

CHARTERED BOARDS OF OFFICIALS.

Dougherty	, D	an B	 	 Pittsburgh,	Pa.
Reynolds,	H.	G	 	 Chicago,	I11.

^{*}Member of Executive Committee.

[†]Absent.

[‡]Appointed after meeting of Joint Committee.

CANADIAN AMATEUR BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF STATE HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATIONS.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

Editorial Committee.

Oswald Tower, Chairman.
Daniel J. Kelly, A.A.U.
I. C. Matheny, Y.M.C.A.
J. H. Crocker, Canadian B.B.A.
H. C. Porter, N.F.S.H.S.A.

Rules Revision Committee.

George T. Hepbron, Chairman.
H. G. Immenhausen, A.A.U.
Paul Menton, A.A.U.
C. E. Beckett, Y.M.C.A.
A. E. Metzdorf, Y.M.C.A.
G. A. Richardson, Y.M.C.A.
Dr. W. E. Meanwell, N.C.A.A.
Wm. McKinley Barber, N.C.A.A.
C. L. Brewer, N.C.A.A.
H. V. Porter, N.F.S.H.S.A.
Dan B. Dougherty, Officials.
Samuel Rogers, Canadian B.B.A.

Executive Committee.

L. W. St. John, N.C.A.A.
Ralph Morgan, N.C.A.A.
Dr. John Brown Jr., Y.M.C.A.
A. E. Metzdorf, Y.M.C.A.
L. S. Hill, A.A.U.
George T. Hepbron, A.A.U.
J. H. Crocker, Canadian B.B.A.
Oswald Tower, Editor.
Floyd A. Rowe, N.F.S.H.S.A.

Officials Committee.

Dr. John Brown Jr., Chairman. George T. Hepbron. George K. Tebell. H. G. Reynolds. H. J. Blum. W. M. Forbes.

Questionnaire Committee.

Oswald Tower, Chairman. George T. Hepbron. William H. Ball.

Chairman St. John invited the delegates to the annual meeting of representatives of the Chartered Boards of Officials to sit with the Joint Committee during the report and discussion of the Rules Revision Committee. Eleven accepted the invitation. Each delegate upon invitation from the chair introduced himself.

Chairman St. John called for report of the Rules Revision Committee. Report was presented by Mr. Tower, Secretary.

Motion (Tower-Schmidt): That the question of abolishing the center jump be put on the table and that an article be written for the Guide suggesting that other methods of putting the ball in play be experimented with during the coming season; this article to outline one or more methods of putting the ball into play. Vote unanimous. (pp 21 and 26)

Motion (Tebell-Beckett): That a Committee be appointed to meet with Editor Tower and help prepare the article for the Guide on the jump ball. (pp 33)

Substitute Motion by Ball-Dougherty: That a permanent Research Committee be appointed to carry on a study of the game and report each to the Rules Revision Committee. Vote: Aye 3, Nay 16; lost. (p 40)

Messrs. Tebell-Beckett withdrew their motion. (p 41)

Motion (Morgan-Kelly): That a statement clarifying "due allowances," referring to running with the ball, referred to the Rules Revision Committee for inclusion in the Guide at the proper place; the statement drawn by Mr. Roberts to be included in such statement. (p 51)

Substitute motion (Dougherty-Reynolds): That the Chair appoint a committee of three or five, as you see fit, to report back after lunch to this meeting as to the exact wording. (p 57) Vote unanimous. (p 58)

Motion (Morgan): I move we adjourn until two o'clock. (p 64) Vote unanimous.

Adjourned for lunch at 1:15 o'clock. (p 65)

Meeting convened at 2:40 P.M., Chairman St. John presiding. (p 66)

Mr. Tower resumed report of the Rules Revision Committee. (pp 66 and 100)

Motion (Morgan): That the Editor write all manufacturers of basketball equipment, requesting they follow more rigidly the specifications in the Rule Book.

Voted unanimously.

Motion (Morgan-Hepbron): That the Rules Revision Committee and Mr. Tower be instructed to draw up a rule covering the double referee suggestions.

Later it was suggested that by enlarging the duties of the umpire the same result could be accomplished.

This suggestion accepted by Messrs. Morgan and Hepbron. (pp 114 and 118) Voted unanimously.

Motion (Morgan-Hepbron): That the Rules Revision Committee consider a standard system of signals for officials and report at the annual meeting of the Joint Rules Committee in 1930.

Voted unanimously. (p 121)

Motion (Hepbron): That the observations by Mr. Ball that playing is largely limited to two-thirds of the court, one-third of each end, be referred to the Rules Revision Committee for discussion and recommendation. (pp 126-128)

Vote unanimous.

Report of the Nominating Committee: Presented by Dr. John Brown, Jr. (p 129)

Chairman—L. W. St. John. Vice-Chairman—Ralph Morgan. Secretary—George T. Hepbron. Treasurer—A. E. Metzdorf. Editor—Oswald Tower.

Motion (Dr. Brown-Reynolds): That the Committee report of the Nominating Committee be accepted. (p 129)

Call for other nominations. (p 130)

No response.

Vote unanimous.

Dr. Brown, The Joint Committees representative on International relations reported that at Amsterdam last summer an International Ball Federation was formed.

This Federation divided itself into three councils, namely: Handball, Outdoor Ball, (in which passing the ball with the hand is the major feature) and Basketball.

Dr. Brown recommended that the Joint Committee appoint one or two representatives from this Committee to serve in these relationships.

Motion (Ball-Dougherty): That this matter be referred to the Executive Committee with power. (p 132)

Vote unanimous.

Motion (Morgan-Beckett): That the dates for the next annual meetings—officials', rules revision and joint committees—be April 10, 11 and 12, 1930. (p 134)

Vote unanimous.

Motion (Morgan): That the dates for the following be referred to the Executive Committee with power:

Eastern Interpretation Meeting. (November 16, 1929.)

Closing date for receiving material for Guide. (June 15, 1929.) Date for mailing questionnaires. (February 15, 1930.) (p 134)

Motion: (Reynolds-Beckett): That, beginning with the 1930 annual meeting, the nominating committee present nominations for the personnel of the Executive Committee. (pp 135-136)

Vote unanimous.

Motion (Brown-Beckett): That the place of the three 1930 annual meetings, namely, officials', rules revision and joint committee, be referred to the Executive Committee with power. Chairman St. John so ruled without putting the motion. (p 136)

Questionnaire: Chairman St. John recommended that the responsibility for the Questionnaire be placed in the hands of the Editor and that the Rules Revision Committee pass finally upon the form of same through mail vote. (p 137)

Motion (Reynolds-Dougherty): That the responsibility for the Questionnaire be delegated to Mr. Tower and the Rules Revision Committee. (pp 138-139)

Vote unanimous.

Treasurer Metzdorf's report read by Mr. Morgan. (p 141)

Motion (Morgan-Brown): That the Treasurer's report be received and filed and that a detailed report of same be included in the minutes. (p 143)

Vote unanimous.

Chairman Tower read the report of the Editorial Committee. (p 143)

Motion (Morgan-Immenhausen): That the report of Chairman Tower be received with thanks and filed. (p 144)

Vote unanimous.

Motion (Morgan-Hepbron): That the Treasurer be authorized to pay Mr. Oswald Tower, Editor of the Guide, an honorarium of \$500 and, in addition, the necessary office and traveling expenses. (p 144) Vote unanimous.

Report of the Officials' Committee presented by Chairman Brown. (p 144)

Motion (Morgan): That all recommendations of the Officials' Committee, presented by Chairman Brown in his report, be referred to the Executive Committee with power. (p 150)

Vote unanimous.

Motion (Morgan-Reynolds): That all financial matters in Chairman Brown's report relating to the Officials' Committee be referred to the Executive Committee with power. (p 150)

Vote unanimous.

Chairman Morgan presented the Syndicating Committee report.

The questions and answers were published by the North American Newspaper Alliance. Amount received, \$133.00. We received fairly wide publicity. (p 154)

Motion (Reynolds): That the report of the Syndicating Committee be accepted. (p 154)

Vote unanimous.

Motion (Morgan-Reynolds): That the usual divisions of funds between the three constituent organizations, namely A.A.U., N.C.A.A. and Y.M.C.A., be referred to the Executive Committee with power. (p 155)

Vote unanimous.

Motion (Immenhausen-Crocker): That the Treasurer be empowered to send a check for \$15.00 to the University of Pennsylvania Club, 35-39 East 50th St., New York City, to be applied to the Christmas Fund of the employees of the club in recognition of their fine interest and service to the Joint Committee during meetings in the clubhouse. (p 155)

Vote unanimous.

Motion (Reynolds): That in view of the members receiving copies of the minutes by mail move the reading be dispensed with. (p 156) Vote unanimous.

Motion (Dougherty-Reynolds): That the officers be extended a vote of thanks for the manner in which they handled this meeting. (p 156)

Vote unanimous.

Meeting adjourned at 5:30 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE T. HEPBRON,

Secretary.

L. W. ST. JOHN,
Chairman,

9

