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HOTEL SHORELAND

55th Street at the Lake

CHICAGO, ILL.

ATTENTION
MANAGERS OFFICE

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BASKETBALL COACHES
OF THE UNITED STATES

April 1st and 2nd, 1932.

HEADQUARTERS

HOTEL SHORELAND
55th Street at the Lake
Phone: Plaza 1000

We recommend the following railways owing to their depots being within walking distance:

Illinois Central Michigan Central	(Get off at 53rd Street Station walking (distance to Hotel Shoreland five blocks.)
New York Central Pennsylvania Rock Island	(Get off at 63rd Street Station, Englewood (Station, taxi transportation to the hotel (approximately $1.00. Taxis do not charge (for extra passengers.)

Any attending members driving to Chicago will have garage facilities available in connection with the Hotel Shoreland.

Hotel Shoreland Dining Room - Club Breakfast served at forty cents upward.
Luncheon at one dollar.
Dinner at one dollar and a half and less.
Also a la carte service.

PLAZA 1000

HOTEL SHORELAND
FIFTY-FIFTH STREET AT THE LAKE
CHICAGO

February 13th, 1932.

Dr. F. C. Allen, Basketball Coach
University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kansas

My dear Dr. Allen:

The National Association of Basketball Coaches of the United States recently met in Chicago and it was decided that the annual meeting will be held April first and second in Chicago, Illinois.

At this same meeting we are pleased to inform you Hotel Shoreland was selected as headquarters for this convention.

We feel indeed privileged to have the opportunity to serve your Organization and anticipate the pleasure of welcoming you.

The official rates for this convention are: single room and bath (tub and shower, circulating ice water) $3.00 per day; double room with bath, etc., $4.00 per day, - rooms equipped with twin beds.

We are enclosing a card which we ask that you kindly return to us at an early a date as possible so that we can make a definite reservation for you...thereby insuring for you the best possible accommodations. We will appreciate your advice as to whether there will be any ladies or children in your party.

If there is any further information you may wish - please let me know as I am indeed interested to make your visit an enjoyable one and I assure you of our efforts to make you comfortable.

Thanking you and looking forward towards welcoming you, we are

Sincerely yours,

HOTEL SHORELAND

W. B. Murray

MS:BB

Manager.

January 29
1 9 3 2

Dr. H.C. Carlson,
Basket Ball Coach,
University of Pittsburgh,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Dr. Carlson:

This will acknowledge receipt of the basket ball questionnaire which you sent to me.

It is very interesting and I am glad to have it.

I am glad to know that you got back alive from your trip to the West Coast. That was a death dealing trip to anybody's team. I should be glad to have you write to me sometime regarding this trip. This, of course, is a big order but I would appreciate hearing from you.

Please give my regards to Mrs. Carlson and the children.

Very cordially yours,

Director.

FCA:IH

H. CLIFFORD CARLSON, M. D.

439 Library St., Braddock, Pa. Phone, BRandywine 1142

OFFICE HOURS: 1 to 2 P. M.; 7 to 9 P. M.

REGISTRY NUMBER
822
Dist. of Pa.

Patient's Name_____ **Address**_____ **Date**_____

℞

Hello :-
Just a little
questionnaire sent to local
office
Good luck

HCC

_____ **M. D.**

DO NOT REFILL WITHOUT PRESCRIBER'S CONSENT

MILLER'S DRUG STORE
600 Braddock Avenue
BRADDOCK, PA.
Phones: BRandywine 3530; 3531; 3913

BLOCKING

A. Defense

1. Is a defensive man entitled to take any position on the floor (provided he does not charge into anyone in so doing)?_____
2. If an offensive man runs into a standing defensive man is it a foul on the offensive?_____
3. Do you not think the offensive man should have some compensation for avoiding the defensive mans location?
4. Do you think the offensive man should be allowed to run around the defensive man?_____
5. Do you think the defensive man should be allowed to step in front of the offensive man who is trying to avoid contact in cutting for the basket.
6. Do you think a defensive man should be allowed to hold his arms out across the floor?_____
7. If an offensive man runs into either of the extended arms of thedefensive man, is it a foul on the offensive man?

B. Offense

1. Is an offensive man entitled to take any position on the floor (provided he does not charge into anyone in so doing)?
2. If a defensive man runs into a standing offensive man is it a foul on the defensive man?
3. Do you not think the defensive man should have some compensation for avoiding the offensive man's location?
4. Do you think the defensive man should be allowed to run around the offensive man.
5. Do you think an offensive man should be allowed to step in front of the defensive man who is trying to avoid contact in cutting for the basket?
6. Do you think an offensive man should be allowed to hold his arms out across the floor?
7. If a defensive man runs into either of the extended arms of the offensive man is it a foul on the defensive man?

MISCELLANEOUS

1. Do you think that the rights of a defensive man should be greater than those of an offensive opponent or vice versa?
2. Do you think that if a man assumes a position and is protected in that position, that his opponent in going around should be given the benefit of doubt, in case of contact when the first man moves?
3. Do you think that a man extending his arms is more to blame for contact than the fellow who runs into the extended arms?
4. Do you think that if one jumper tries to jump over the entire ring that his opponent rather than retreating should try to hold his ground and cause contact in order to draw a foul or should the aggressive jumper be fouled?
5. Don't you think that either a defensive man or an offensive man stepping toward an opponent is more apt to be responsible for contact than he would be if standing still.
6. If you can't see a player knocked to the floor in the act of shooting, possibly injured, do you think he is less entitled to shoot a foul than a player who makes his field goal and is apparently nipped but not hindered in his shot.
7. Did it ever occur to you that close or block guarding in man for man defense was responsible for the idea of offensive block plays?
8. Did it ever occur to you that in zone or blockade defense the invading offensive man was considered as an intruder and very often blocked or charged?
9. In any defense do you think the defensive man has the right to step in front of the man trying to go toward the basket?
10. Doesn't the offensive man know more often where he is going than the guessing defensive man?
11. Two men of equal ability;
    A. knows where he wants to go, has the advantage of this previous knowledge, and body feints.
    B. must guess-- If A tries to get past B and there is contact, on whom rests the responsibility?
12. Won't a big man on the defense more often block a shifty little man than will the little man charge the big Man?
13. Don't you think that if the officials fail to protect the little fellow in bodily contact that the little fellow is doomed in basketball?
14. On a free ball shot at a basket do you think a little fellow jumping back of a larger opponent is more apt to be fouling than a larger opponent jumping back of, and obscuring the little fellow?
15. Are you heart and soul in this game, sincere in it's honest promotion or is each game just another game with its desirable compensation and another occasion for you to laugh off honest constructive criticism?

Carlson

Basket Ball becomes more popular each season and its welfare naturally becomes of more interest. This questionnaire was sent out in good faith and in most cases was answered in the same spirit. In no wise is there a political maneuver or propaganda to be furthered. The purpose is to ascertain the amount of accord and to try to establish grounds for absolute accord in interpretation of the rules, and with this in view, the questionnaire was sent to coaches and officials. In Basket Ball as in any other activities there will always be honest differences of opinion but established facts will tend to temper and lessen these differences. Basket Ball is supposed to be a non-contact game and in bodily contact or blocking, there comes contention as to responsibility. The outstanding fact to be established is that both the offensive and defensive men have equal rights and to define these rights. In face of common limitations of expression, the attempt was made to word the questions so that the answers would be clearcut yes or no. The questionnaire was divided into two parts namely blocking and miscellaneous, for cross checking. To the ordinary fan, the officiating is the only drawback to the game but to the students of the game there are two menaces to its welfare, blocking by both defense and offense and stalling. It is the hardest game to officiate and this feature serves to confuse players and coaches as well as spectators, hence this attempted help to the game.

The pivot play was ruled out of one professional league and is not clearly defined consistently in the minds of officials, players, or coaches. In conversation with one of our leading officials I have heard that the offensive pivot man could back the defensive man off the court (while assuming an offensive position) and then hastened to the conflicting statement that the offensive man should stop backing as soon as he made contact with the defensive man. Also I was left to wonder if the pivot man could flail his elbows back and forth because he kept his hands on his hips or if a pivot man could jump back against his opponent after passing out the ball. Opposed to the preceding favor to the offensive man is the privilege given a defensive man to block out a dribbler or cutter. This inconsistency of first giving all advantage to the offensive man and then switching to give the advantage to the defensive man confuses everyone, either on or off the court and is the cause of 90% of trouble in officiating.

The matter of stalling is strictly one of coaching and the National Coaches Association has defined it as a lack of aggressive action by the low score team, so that anyone should be able to denote the guilty parties. Along with uncertain officiating, massed or zone defense, the leading team cannot be blamed for hesitating to risk their earned advantage by continued aggressive, energy-spending action while the defensive team passively waits in advantageous position.

Compend of answers

1. If offensive and defensive men are to be placed on equal bases, either should be allowed to assume any position on the floor, so long as he does not project himself against another. Any man should be entitled to a position by priority. Some may question the intent of assuming a position, but a player in changing his assumed position in order to make or avoid contact brings up a second question. Obviously then, it is policy to allow a man to stand in his assumed position.

2. A player, either offensive or defensive, with both feet on the floor is less apt to foul than is a man in motion, and the foregoing statement should be further amplified. If there is contact of bodies the foul is certainly on the moving player but if the moving man is impeded by the outstretched arms of the player standing still then the foul is on the latter.

3. Any man may assume an advantageous position--sacred territory in which another man may not touch him. An opponent being deprived of going through this better territory must go roundabout and the sportsmanship compensation for this extra effort should be the benefit of doubt in case there is bodily contact when the first man moves trying to predominate more choice territory.

4. Since Basket Ball is a non-contact game and a man is entitled to a choice position by priority then his opponent must avoid the assumed position by going around it.

5. Any man who steps in front of an opponent is inviting contact and offensively or defensively thereby the aggressor in case of foul. A simile for this is the case of a fellow who stands in the middle of the sidewalk. If you are a peace loving citizen you will walk around him but if you run into him you are the aggressor. If he persists in trying to step in front of you as you try to avoid him then he is the aggressor and you have been offended while in theact of trying to avoid him.

6 & 7 If a man is protected in an assumed position he should not be hoggish and try to predominate more choice territory by extending his arms. If there is contact because of extended arms then the foul should be on the man extending his arms. Further, if a defensive man is allowed to stretch his arms across the floor, then the offensive man should be permitted to do likewise.

The miscellaneous questions are mostly checks on blocking questions, and special plays except the last which deals with the attitude of officials. One official professed to be shocked at the mention of his integrity but between halves said, "He should worry whether or not he was having a bad night for his pay was forthcoming anyway."

Summary of Answers

In most cases the answers were not yes or no without qualifying statements. This indicates the difficulty that confronts the rule makers in their description of situations. Further it would indicate that the officials would qualify each decision.

There were various conflicting answers and some person contradicted themselves in answering different question.

Some answered that they must see the exact play to call it and yet professed ability to judge the intent of a player without seeing the play.

Real standards have not been established and too much is left to the so-called judgment of the official. If these standards cannot be made in advance no one can know what to expect.

The first fundamental of good defensive work is to keep between your opponent and the basket and this frequently results in defensive blocking disregarded by most officials, some of whom suspect every moving offensive of preparing to block an opponent. Lot of teams will be shouting "block" while holding an opponent.

Originally only fouls were called on the defense and now the pendulum swings the other way toward offense with possibility of twice the number of mistakes.

Cont'd

80% of out of bounds plays are called by players when they walk away denoting inherent honesty, even though possession of the ball is sometimes more important than being allowed to shoot a foul. Yet the same boy may have a foul called on him for questioning an officials decision.

Coaches and players prepare for weeks ahead and an unprepared official thoughtlessly neutralizes honest work.

As in discussion of recent football changes, officials rebel at possible demands. One official paid $25 for an evening's work rebelled because he had to change shirts. So put across the idea of contrast between players and officials after several years of effort one institution bought sweaters which disappeared suspiciously. One official ass'n has been unable or unwilling to answer this questionnaire within a month but they will swear they do not confuse, guessing, observation and judgment.

All concerned must embrace fundamentals of cooperation, willingness to study, learn and listen, proper attitude and much effort.

If there can be no agreement after thought and study in conference or in seclusion--there can be no agreement in the confusion of a game.

Conclusion

The rules must be clarified so as to be uniformly and consistently interpreted by every one concerned.

If the rules committee will say that a man, offensive or defensive is entitled to any standing position on the floor, but in return for this advantage is responsible for contact if he moves to impede an opponent, then the official will have a constant guide, not be forced to guess most of the time, the players and coaches will know when they have the advantage or the disadvantage, and better feeling will be developed as well as better playing technique. This statement would eliminate absurd situations that allows a pivotal offensive man toback the defensive pivot man off the floor one week end then in thefollowing week have an offensive man be put out of a game because he passively stood in the way of a charging defensive man.

CLEVELAND BOARD OF EDUCATION
BUREAU OF PHYSICAL WELFARE

April 4, 1932

To: Dr. F. C. Allen
Mr. J. H. Crocker
Mr. E. J. Hickox
Dr. W. E. Meanwell
Mr. H. G. Reynolds

GENTLEMEN:

It now appears that some time after 10:00 o'clock on Friday morning next, this committee will be called upon to give a report of its activities. In order to make such a report a true committee report, it is necessary, it seems to me, for us to get together ahead of time and discuss the matter.

attn: Dr. Allen

I am therefore taking the liberty of calling a meeting for 8:30 on Friday morning next, at the McAlpin Hotel. Unless you hear further, we will use the same room for our meeting that has been scheduled for the general meeting. This will save going to the trouble of finding out just which room we are going to use.

In case there are any of you who cannot be present at this meeting, will you kindly notify me to that effect at once in order that the committee meeting may not be held up awaiting your arrival.

Very sincerely yours,

FLOYD A. ROWE

Chairman.

FAR:MG

Room 255, Board of Education,
1380 East 6th Street,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Annual Conference of Representatives of Chartered
Basketball Boards, Hotel McAlpin,
New York City - April 7,1932

Dr. John Brown,Jr., Chairman
Basketball Officials' Committee,
Presiding.

A G E N D A

Morning - Business Session

10:00 a.m. Roll call and filing of credentials
10:15 a.m. Summary of reports of chartered boards
11:00 a.m. Report of Officials' Committee
11:15 a.m. Report of Advisory Committee:
a. Study of officials' fees
b. National handbook
c. Officials holding membership simultaneously in two boards
d. Study re: National uniform
e. Plans for evening banquet
11:45 a.m. Discussion of matters relating to the organization and functioning of chartered boards.
12:15 p.m. Election of two representatives to the Joint Basketball Committee
Election of members to the Advisory Committee.
12:30 p.m. Luncheon

Afternoon - Discussion "What is Good Officiating"

2:30 p.m. From the viewpoint of the Joint Rules Committee - L. W. St. John, Chairman.
2:50 p.m. From the viewpoint of the official interpreter of the Joint Basketball Committee - Oswald Tower.
3:10 p.m. From the viewpoint of the Coach - Dr. W. E. Meanwell, Coach - University of Wisconsin.
3:30 p.m. From the viewpoint of the Official - A. E. Metzdorf.
3:50 p.m. New Business - miscellaneous discussion and plans for 1933 conference.
4:30 p.m. Adjournment.
6:30 p.m. Banquet.

Officials Committee Meeting - April 7 - 8:00 a.m. (Breakfast conference)
Advisory Committee Meeting - April 7 - 9:00 a.m.
Newly appointed Advisory Committee meeting - April 8 -12:00 (Luncheon conference)

Chairman, L. W. St. John
Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio

Vice-Chairman, Wm. McK. Barber
c/o Maynard, Oklay & Lawrence
24 Broad St., New York City, N. Y.

Secretary, George T. Hepbron
105 Nassau St., New York City, N.Y.

Treasurer, A. E. Metzdorf
97 Elmdorf Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

Editor, Oswald Tower
Andover, Mass.

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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

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

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Gustav K. Tebell
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E. M. Kelleher
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H. V. Porter

Amateur Athletic Union

George T. Hepbron, Chairman
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Claude Simons
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J. F. Bohler
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H. D. Edgren
W. M. Forbes
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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

March 28, 1932.

Members of the Joint Basketball Committee

Gentlemen:

You are invited to attend the Annual Conference of Representatives of Chartered Basketball Boards, to be held at the Hotel McAlpin, Broadway at 34th Street, New York, April 7, 1932, beginning at 10:00 a.m. Agenda enclosed for your perusal.

We are also pleased to invite you to attend the annual banquet held under the auspices of this body of men, the evening of April 7th - 6:30 p.m. I am enclosing a reservation form. Please fill this in and return it to us, accompanied by your personal check.

Trusting to have the pleasure of your company, I am,

Very sincerely,

John Brown Jr.

John Brown, Jr., M.D. Chairman
Basketball Officials Committee

f

HOTEL ASTOR
NEW YORK, N.Y.

December 31, 1931.

THE THIRD CURRENT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING OF THE JOINT BASKETBALL COMMITTEE WAS HELD AT THE HOTEL ASTOR, NEW YORK CITY, DECEMBER 31st, 1931.

1. The meeting was called to order at 8:55 A.M. by Chairman St. John.

2. Members present:-L. W. St. John John Brown, Jr.
Wm. McK. Barber F. A. Rowe
A. E. Metzdorf Geo. T. Hepbron
Oswald Tower

Members excused:- Paul Menton J. H. Crocker

Invited guests present:- James Naismith
C. L. Brewer
Gus. K. Tebell

Invited guest execused:- Ralph Morgan.

3. MOTION:- Minutes of previous meetings were approved without reading; copies having been previously mailed to committee members. Carried - - Unanimous.

4. MOTION:- Barber-Metzdorf:- That the meetings of the Joint Rules Committee be held in New York City in 1932 and that the advisability of holding the 1933 meeting in the Middle West be considered at the 1932 meeting.
Carried - - Unanimous.

5. MOTION:- Brown - Row:- That the 1932 meeting of the Joint Rules Committee be held on April 9th and that the other meetings be adjusted accordingly.
Carried - - Unanimous.

6. MOTION:- Brown :- That stenotype service be dispensed with at the business meeting of the Joint Rules Committee and that the Secretary secure the services of a stenographer for the Rules Revision Committee on April 8th, the Executive Committee evening of April 8th, and the business meeting of the Joint Rules Committee on April 9th.

The Services of a stenotype operator be secured for the session of the Joint Rules Committee during the discussion of changes in the rules, April 9th. Carried - - Unanimous.

7. Metzdorf reported for Committee on Income and Expense.

8. The Secretary was instructed to prepare agenda for Rules Revision Committee meeting, April 8th; for Executive Committee meeting evening of April 8th; and for Annual Meeting of the Joint Rules Committee, April 9th.

9. The Secretary was instructed to notify all Committees to present written report to the Executive Committee meeting evening of April 8th.

10. No action taken on subject of expenses of delegates to meetings in connection with Joint Rules Committee.

11. MOTION:- Brown :- That the Annual Meetings on April 7th, 8th, and 9th, 1932, be held at the McAlpin Hotel, and that the Secretary be authorized to make the necessary arrangements. Carried - - Unanimous.

12. MOTION:- Brown - Tower:- That we are pleased and honored to have Dr. James Naismith, the inventor of Basketball, with us and wish to record permanently in our records this appreciation. Carried -- Unanimous.

This is the first time we have been favored by the presence of Dr. Naismith and we sincerely trust it will not be the last. We all enjoyed his fine personality and hope he will come again.

13. Meeting adjourned at 10:15 A.M..

Respectfully submitted,

Geo. T. Hepbron

L. W. ST. JOHN — CHAIRMAN.

GEO. T. HEPBRON — SECRETARY.

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Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio

Vice-Chairman, Wm. McK. Barber
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NOTICE OF THE JOINT BASKETBALL COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

APRIL 7 - 8 - 9, 1932.

April 7th - - APPROVED OFFICIALS - - 10:00 A.M.
" 8th - - RULES REVISION - - - - 10:00 A.M.
" 8th - - EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE- - 6:30 P.M.
" 9th - - JOINT COMMITTEE - - - 10:00 A.M.

ALL MEETINGS WILL BE HELD AT:-

THE HOTEL MC ALPIN
34th Street and Broadway
NEW YORK.

We have asked the HOTEL MC ALPIN to send you information on regular rates.

The Hotel will extend to all Basketball Delegates a discount of 50% from these rates.

Write the Hotel direct for reservations stating you are a delegate to the Basketball meetings.

If there is any further information you desire, please let me know.

Geo. T. Hepbron

GEO. T. HEPBRON, Secretary,
105 Nassau Street,
New York City, N. Y..

GTH/KK

Return

April 21
1 9 3 2

Mr. Oswald Tower,
Andover, Mass.

Dear Oswald:

Thank you very much for your letter of the 16th inst. giving me a sketch of the wording of the new interpretations and rules.

Mr. Alonzo Stagg, who will be here to referee our Kansas Relays on Saturday, will conduct a football coaches discussion here Friday evening andRobinson Gymnasium. I will have the discussion for basket ball. We will play a game between our varsity team of last year and our oncoming varsity for next year. We will use this game as a laboratory method to criticize and discuss the changes.

After this practice game is over and the discussions have been ample, I will be glad to write you regarding our findings. In addition anything that may occur to me that may be beneficial, I will be glad to convey this to you also. I have heard nothing but praise from over the country for the attempt to speed up the game. This may not cure all of the evils, but certainly it will stimulate aggressive play.

Thanking you, I am

Very cordially yours,

Dorrance Black

Director.

FCA:IH

NATIONAL BASKET BALL COACHES ASSOCIATION RECOMMENDATION.

* * *

"We recommend that:

(1) a two inch line known as the center line be drawn laterally across the court bisecting the center circle;

(2) when a team obtains possession and control of the ball in its own back-court, that team must advance the ball over the center line within a period of ten seconds unless the ball has been touched by an opponent. In this case a new play results and timing begins again when possession and control is regained in back-court;

(3) when the ball has been advanced over the center line it must not be returned back over center line until a try for goal has been made or possession of the ball has been lost. When the offensive team obtains possession and control of the ball in their offensive half of the court or if the offensive team shoots for the basket and recovers the ball they may pass or dribble the ball back over the center line but once. PENALTY - failure to comply with sections 2 or 3 constitutes a violation - loss of ball to the opponents out of bounds at nearest side line;

(4) rulings on touching the center line shall be made in accordance with the present practice in regard to out of bounds decisions. Touching the center line shall be construed as 'over'."

News Release: April 12, 1932

Two rules were passed by the Joint Basket Ball Rules Committee in New York, April 7-8 and 9 that not only will curb stalling and encourage aggressive play with the result that spectator enjoyment will be raised to a higher level.

The first rule reads -

"(1) A two inch line known as the center line be drawn laterally across the court bisecting the center circle;

(2) When a team obtains possession and control of the ball in its own back court, that team must advance the ball over the center line within a period of ten seconds unless the ball has been touched by an opponent. In this case a new play results and timing begins again when possession and control is regained in back-court;

(3) when the ball has been advanced over the center line it must not be returned back over center line until a try for goal has been made or possession of the ball has been lost. When the offensive team obtains possession and control of the ball in their offensive half of the court or if the offensive team shoots for the basket and recovers the ball they may pass or dribble the ball back over the center line but once. PENALTY - failute to comply with sections 2 or 3 constitutes a violation - loss of ball to the opponents out of bounds at nearest side line;

(4) rulings on touching the center line shall be made in accordance with the present practice in regard to out of bounds decisions. Touching the center line shall be construed as 'over'."

After this rule was passed I charted a game between the Purdue All Stars, composed of Woodin, the sensational star of the Purdue team this year, Stretch Murphy, the phenomenal center, Harmeson, Boots and Porter. These five Purdue players played on "Piggy" Lambert's team in 1931 and two of them again this year. They challenged this Chicago professional team, The Chicago Bruins, composed of old college players who have been in the game the last 8 or ten years.

The pros used the passing game and the Purdue All Stars the dribbling game. The game was won on the last two free throws by the Bruins. I only mention the free throw angle to bring out a point that I will make later; namely, that the majority of games are won on free throws. With the line across center which will first force the ball into the offensive territory more often than has before been employed, there will be more tries for baskets with a consequent larger number of field goals. This will naturally reduce the value of the free throw as it now is.

May I quote from the Chicago press regarding the stalling. It runs as follows:

"With a minute to play the Bruins forced the ball into the offensive territory. Harmeson fouled Feed Murphy, the old Loyola star center, who scored a time point. Seconds later, Miller (Bruins) dashed in and was fouled by Harmeson. His free throw put Chicago in front and

and the Bruins stalled until the final gun."

This is the observation I desire to make. During that last minute ~~of~~ the clever professional team took the ball in back court and stalled and the Purdue All Stars could not take the ball away from them. Had the center rule been in effect they would have been forced in 10 seconds to have brought the ball across the center of the court and could not under any conditions passed it back until they had taken a shot at the basket or until possession had been gained by their opponents and they had recovered from their opponents in the offensive area.

Merely touching the ball by an opponent does not change the situation. You will notice that it says, obtains ~~and~~ possession and control. Possession and control means just what it says and nothing else.

We charted this Bruins-Purdue game for a definite reason. We wanted to see how many times the rule would be invoked had they played under this new rule. Of course, they were not playing under the new rule and they paid no attention to it, but the new rule would have affected their play 16 times during the game in a very definite way. Especially the last minute would have been much fuller of action than it was with the Bruins stallin g. This rule will positively put an end to stalling in the last few minutes of the game to protect a narrow lead.

The team must try to score or lose the ball. It is impossible to play a game of keep-away or stall game on one-half of the floor area. This half court area would permit of but 22½ square feet of floor space for each man. In other words you have just cut the court in half and put 10 men in it and it is impossible for one team to long retain possession of the ball.

The other rather drastic change was in regard to the so-called post play or pivot play. No player of the side standing in the free throw lane, (and that includes the free throw ~~circle~~ circle, that area bounded by the straight lines and the circle which includes the free throw mark), no player of the offensive side standing with his back to the goal may retain possession of the ball in that area longer than three seconds. This rule is intended to curtail this blocking type of play, where a big husky pivot man receives the ball and by a process of weaving and blocking either fakes to pass to a man and whirls and shoots or else ~~the~~ holds the ball until certain block plays can be put on. This rule along with the line across the center of the court was intended to speed up the game. It undoubtedly will.

The second count is not the usual 1-2-3 count but is to be administered as the artilleryman's count or the count in which the artilleryman estimates seconds by firing. It is suggested by the Rules Committee that the officials inaudibly count their seconds in this fashion and after this manner - 1,001, 1,002, 1,003. By putting thousand in there it is very easy to get the rhythm. Since the of ficials have always ruled on the 5 sec. count out of bounds and 10 sec. count on the free throw, it was felt that this was perfectly in line with procedure already in effect.

It was further pointed out that in all of the coaches' recommendations and in the rules body's action that there was not one fundamental of the game that had been changed in any way. I think this is an important point, that they did not tamper with the fundamentals of the game, but realized that in a game of basket ball, which depends upon public favor by two salient fundamentals, action and scoring, and that these two things should be taken into consideration, and were.

By more action you have more scoring. Hockey has much action and little scoring. Basket ball when played properly has action and scoring.

One other fact. Many of the critics took exception to the rule to be proposed, stating that in the book there was a rule which was proposed by the Coaches Association and later adopted by the Rules Body that the stalling team was the team that was behind in the scoring, who failed to play aggressive basket ball. The coaches and rules committee pointed out that that defini/tion and rule was made with an effort to find the real trouble of stalling, that it was insufficient. They felt that the responsibility for agressive playing should be balanced and placed equally on both teams. The first paragraph on page one of the Official Basket Ball Rules for 1931-32 says, " The purpose of each team is to score as many points as possible by tossing the ball into its own basket". Certainly the team that holds the ball in the back court is not attempting to score. Neither is the defensive team by refusing to rush the ~~ball~~ play in order to get the ball and attempt to score, carrying out the purpose of the game. It was felt that by forcing the offensive team to advance the ball, passed to the line in 10 seconds, that this would encourage offensive play and at the same time would encourage the defense to come out. At the same time it was felt that there was planty of room to maneuver the ball for a shot at the basket without giving the defensive team too great an advantage. It was pointed out that the football rules committee had imposed a penalty on the offensive team for not putting the ball in play in a certain time and that this was not an exception to other game rules. For this reason it was felt that the responsibility for agressive playing and avoidance of delay should be placed equally upon both teams.

It is felt now that with more enlightenment, on the rules that the public will place such an odium on an offensive team that refuses to come out in their half of the court and play, that they will be persona grata. It was found that by charting the Nat'l A.A.U. games in Kansas City this past year, the Ohio Interscholastic tournament and the Texas Interscholastic that in all these games 55% of the games were determined from the free throw line. In the A.A.U. tournament in K.C. 49 8/10% of the games were won by free throws, or counting high school games and the A.A.U. 55% were determined. In the high school games the free throw counted more than in the A.A.U. games. It was pointed out that especially in the low score game where the teams used the slow break to such a great extent was this ~~tur~~ true.

The point that I made in the earlier discussion was that the free throw counted more proportionately in the low score game than in a high score game and by these two new rules-, whereby more action and passing by the

offense will be stimulated, that the scores will be higher due to more scoring attempts made and although there may be more free shots at the basket, there will be more field goals and the free throw will lose some of its power that it now possesses. I made the point that although 55% of the games were won on free throws, that it is fouls in any game that defeat a team. Interfering with the forward pass in the Notre Dame-Southern California game cost Notre Dame the victory. Snodgrass dropped a foul in the World's Series and Merkle failed to touch second base in those memorable battles of other years, which all goes to show that it is errors that defeat us. So, it is not an uncommon thing for the fouls to cause defeat.

The Nat'l A.A.U. championship was charted and it showed that 50% of all the fouls were in the two free throw areas or within 5 ft. adjacent thereto. Feeling that the post play or the pivot play on the free throw line was contributing definitely to this situation, an effort was made to clear up this area by encouraging more passing.

The committee also ruled on blocking. Blocking is personal contact which interferes with the progress of an opponent who has not the ball. Blocking is a foul. There is no such thing as the so-called legal block. Screening is shutting off an opponent's approach to the ball without causing per-sonal contact. Screening is legal. However, any attempt to screen by moving the body or any part of the body into the path of the opponent which causes personal contact is blocking, and is therefore a foul. Note - It is possible now for coaches to teach screening without cheating in the rules. Many times before coaches taught screening, but their terminology was bad and they called it the legal block. It was difficult to ~~differtiate~~ differentiate between screening and blocking. This definition clears up the matter beyond all doubt.

They also define face-guarding. Face-guarding is a foul when a~~y~~ ~~eff~~ defensive player with his back to the ball is facing his opponent squarely. Note - We have never had any difficulty with this face-guarding as our officials have been strict in calling it.

Note to Sport Writers:

If after perusing this stuff, there is anything not clear in your mind I will be very happy to answer any questions for you. No other changes of any importance were made but I think that we have moved ahead very definitely and very rapidly in this legislation. It is the most forward step we have taken in the last ten years. This legislation was only adopted because stalling and slow break games have been sapping the interest of basket ball for the last ten years. The 10 second rule still allows the methodical and ~~set-defense~~ steady defense on set plays but does not give time for the dilly-dallying hyper-slow break, super-stall game, with the emphasis upon blocking. It will be noted that practically all of these slow break games employed blocking as their chief weapon. They can still ~~give~~ go through with one screen play but for that they will have to pass or shoot. It should encourage longer shooting and discourage that dilly-dallying game that took place in the finals between the Henry's of Wichita and the Maryville Teachers. This game was described as the

most discouraging game of the year due to the inactivity of the offensive team. The defense ~~were not~~ would not come out after them and the offense would not risk a shot since they protected a one point lead. From a standpoint of training, they have been placing emphasis upon teaching the teasing instinct to the human animal rather than agressive fighting spirit, which is more favorably looked upon. I am delighted with the new changes.

Junior Coen entered the Student Hospital last night with an infected foot. Dr. Canuteson hopes to have him out by Thursday in time for the tennis matches.

The tennis matches with Mo. will be played Thursday, two singles and 1 doubles matches in the afternoon and two singles and 1 doubles matches in the evening in the Auditorium.

In the May issue of College Humor, Ted O'Leary was picked by Les Gage on his All Americans in Basket Ball and Hockey. He has this to say of O'Leary. "Ted O'Leary of Kansas had just about all a coach could desire in a forward - a great team-work man, aggressive and smart. O'Leary could shoot from any spot in the scoring area. He was at his best in the pinch, always cool and steady.

Rule 1, Section 3. Add the following sentence: This diameter shall be extended in both directions until it intersects the side-lines and shall be known as the center line. The line shall be two inches wide. On courts less than sixty feet long this extension is not to be made.

Rule 8, new section 8.

(a) When a team gains possession of the ball in its own back-court, that 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 and the ball shall be awarded to the opponents out-of-bounds, on the side, opposite the point where the violation occurs, except that if a team returns the ball to its back-court illegally and the ball is first touched in the back-court by an opponent, play shall continue. Touching the center line shall be construed as "over", as in out-of-bounds decisions.

When a team has been awarded the ball out-of-bounds, the ten-seconds count begins at the instant the ball is passed into the court. If the ball is lying on the court in possession of neither team and neither team makes an effort to gain possession, the ball must be played by the team in whose back-court the ball lies. After allowing this team sufficient time to gain possession of the ball, the referee (or umpire) shall begin the ten second count. 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 Section 8 apply to courts less than sixty feet long.

The foregoing is an attempt to phrase the new rule in conformity with the ideas of those who sponsored it, and at the same time to cover as many of the situations as possible. Please criticize it freely, but bear in mind that the section must be stated clearly and fully for the benefit of the thousands who have no opportunity to attend interpretation meeting. Send your suggestions promptly to the undersigned.

Oswald Tower, Andover, Mass.
April 15, 1932.

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November 27, 1931

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

My dear Dr. Allen:

The time is rapidly approaching when the special committee appointed by the Rules Revision Committee to make a study for the 1932 Rules Committee meeting on the question as to "How to reduce the number of free throws in Basketball" should become active.

Since the entire membership of the committee reported favorably upon the suggestion sent out under date of September 8, it appears that all that it is now necessary to do is to revise this procedure somewhat in accordance with suggestions various members of the committee made, and proceed with the study.

After having gone over the matter rather hastily, it appears that it might be well to make a number of suggestions coming from the committee as a whole, to which people in the field could give some thought and which would stimulate them to make other suggestions.

Simply as a matter of placing this before the committee, the following suggestions are offered for your consideration. After considering the suggestions, won't you take them up with your immediate associates and with their aid add others to them so that the committee may send out a list of some dozen or so suggestions regarding the manner in which free throws may be reduced? This simply as a matter of stimulating other persons to suggestive thought.

These suggestions of yours should be returned to this office before the Christmas holidays.

After receiving these suggestions, they will be compiled and the material gathered together which is to be sent out - it being my present understanding that the members of the committee will be responsible for securing the opinions of the following groups:

Dr. F. C. Allen - Amateur Athletic Union
Dr. W. E. Meanwell - Universities and Colleges
Mr. H. G. Reynolds - Officials
Mr. J. H. Crocker - Canada, all groups
Mr. E. J. Hickox - Young Men's Christian Associations in U.S.
Mr. Floyd A. Rowe - High Schools

The suggestions offered for your consideration are as follows:

1. Permit no free throws at the time fouls are committed, but accumulate these free throws and have them thrown at the end of each quarter when time is out;

2. When a foul is made by an offensive player - when the ball is in the defensive half of the floor - ball goes to the defensive team as out-of-bounds, rather than permitting free throw, charge personal foul against offending player;

3. When foul is made by defensive player, ball in defensive half of the floor, give offensive player unrestricted pass from spot of foul and charge personal foul against defensive player;

4. Fouls committed when ball is in possession of neither side - give ball out-of-bounds to offended side and charge personal foul against offending player;

5. When defending player fouls opponent in act of shooting and basket is made, charge two personal fouls against offending player but permit no free throws;

6. When defending player fouls opponent in act of shooting and basket is made, charge one personal foul against defending player but allow free throw.

There are numerous other suggestions that can be made, and it is hoped that each member of the committee will take the time to gather a number of suggestions together and send same in before the Christmas holidays, as above requested.

In addition to these suggestions, each member of the committee is to forward the following information with the suggestions; the number of envelopes, questionnaire blanks, and 3 x 5 cards the person expects to use in circularizing his associates in his particular field - namely Amateur Athletic Union, Y. M. C. A., etc. It would appear that the wider circulation which could be secured of this nature and the greater the number of sources from which replies are received, the more valuable will be the report of the committee to the Rules Revision Committee.

In closing, let me say that in case you as an individual do not feel that you have the time to personally attend to this study, will it not be possible for you to assign the task to some one of your immediate associates who will give the matter the time and attention it deserves in order that a report may be made to the Rules Revision Committee which will be a credit to our committee?

Very sincerely yours

Hugo A. Rowe.

FAR:McG

Chairman