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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 definition and rule was made with an effort to find the real trouble of stalling, that it was insufficient. They felt that the responsibility for aggressive 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 plenty 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 aggressive 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 ~~the~~ 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