

Proceedings (Condensed) of the Annual Meeting
of the National Basketball Coaches Association at the
Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Illinois

March 15-16, 1937

The convention of the National Basketball Coaches Association opened at the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, March 15, 1937, with a panel discussion, presided over by Harold G. Olsen, of Ohio State University, with the following present: John W. Bunn, of Stanford; "Ed" Hickox, Springfield College; Arthur Kahler, Brown; George Keogan, Notre Dame; J. W. St. Clair, Southern Methodist; and, James Kelly, University of Minnesota.

Chairman Olsen sounded the keynote of the afternoon meeting, when reporting on a questionnaire distributed among all active members, declared that the coaches deplored the lack of uniformity of interpretations both within conferences and sections, and as between various sections of the country; and secondly, laid this lack of uniformity upon the Coaches themselves.

John Bunn reported upon the methods used in the Pacific Coast Conference in trying to work uniform interpretation in semi-annual meetings between coaches and officials. He suggested that the probable reason that there were few good officials was that they have not had a good background of high class basketball, as players. George Keogan described the lack of uniformity and suggested a plan whereby a representative of the principal conferences through the nation would get together and decide upon an official interpretation that would stand for the entire nation.

Arthur Kahler, of Brown, averred that there would be a healthier situation existant if coaches did not hire the same officials time and time again, since the players come to know just what the officials are going to call, thereby putting visiting teams at a disadvantage. He added that officials should be in better physical condition than they have been. He suggested leaving the rules alone for a few years to expedite uniform interpretations.

Ed Hickox, of Springfield, described New England's Class A and B list of basketball officials, as employed and altered at the conclusion of every season.

Nel Norgrin, of the University of Chicago, asked three points, "Just what constitutes a charging, holding, and blocking?"

Ward Lambert, of Purdue, moved that the president appoint a committee selected from representatives of all sections and conferences present at this meeting, plus coaches like Keogan and Carlson whose teams are not in conferences, and work out a uniform interpretation on certain rules. The motion was carried unanimously.

Leonard Sachs, of Loyola University, suggested that this committee work out a play situation book to clarify questionable points.

Dr. Allen, of Kansas, pointed out that almost everyone forgot that Oswald Tower was the interpreter of the rules, whereupon Dr. Carlson said that since it was brought out "there is a rule book, and an official interpreter whom everybody seems to have forgotten, it will be well to continue with the Committee on Interpretations and Proposed Rule Changes."

Herbert W. Read, of Kalamazoo State Teachers College, set the keynote for the discussion he was to lead, when he outlined the place of the game and the position of the coach. He said that there were at least 30,000 high school teams playing basketball and hundreds of thousands of athletes participating. He raised various points, the suggestion of a czar, whether basketball would do best if it were speedier, should the public be considered, do the boys prefer a game of speed to skill, and the spirit of the game itself. Does the game enhance loyalty, enthusiasm and school spirit?

Mr. Read said that from his questionnaire, it was found the coaches liked the four-time outs, and also the new communication rule. The suggestion of a 12-foot radius around the centre circle brought comment from the floor. The suggestion of raising the basket to 12 feet from the floor brought more discussion. The question was whether it tended to aid or hamper the style of the smaller (or bigger) fellow. Some declare that the players were becoming smaller and wiser -- other coaches averred that they were becoming taller. The suggestion about a smaller backboard was unfavorably received, in Mr. Read's poll. The ten-second rule was minimized in importance.

The zone defense and face guarding brought much discussion. The question of eliminating them was offered, although many saw no harm in the zone defense. Mr. Read gave his impressions of the various interpretations of face guarding, as viewed in the East and West, where-upon Nat Holman added that despite the criticism hurled upon the coaches in the New York City area, the coaches in that vicinity were most eager to see a uniformity of interpretation and willing to abide by whatever decision reached by the rules committee.

John Bunn pointed out four views from the rule book on block, or screening, and then called upon everyone to think seriously on that point for the meeting on the morrow. He added that, in Stanford's recent trip to the East, "three-fourths of the offense had to be discarded to obliterate any officiating difficulty. The officiating was good, commendable," he said.

Mr. Read declared that a re-survey showed that the coaches were in favor of freeing the foul circle from the foul line out, and Oswald Tower added that the rules committee, in his belief, would look favorably upon any suggestion acceptable to the majority of the coaches' association. Chandler suggested a rule which would allow a team, fouled in the closing minutes, to have the option of taking the ball out of bounds, rather than shooting the foul.

The talk on the possible elimination of the centre jump had John J. Gallagher, of Niagara University, say that players and sports writers in Buffalo, N.Y., found it resembling hockey and unsatisfactory. Cy Young, of Southern California, added that the elimination would tire the players to the point where substitutions were to be profuse. Mr. Norgrin, who spoke on how the elimination of the tap was received in his section; Rev. Coyne, of Columbia University, Dubuque, Ia., said that the elimination was whole-heartedly approved in his section; and, Harold Olsen said that the players in his game found they were no more fatigued with the elimination, than formerly.

The March 16 morning meeting started with President Carlson in the chair. Herbert Read, of Kalamazoo State Teachers College, set the keynote in declaring that he would first bring up the more important points of discussion and then wind up with the minor questions.

In discussing the three-second rule, Nat Holman asked the coaches to think of the high school players and proposed a ruling that would permit indefinite presence of a man at the foul line, with or without the ball and (cannot touch the foul line). In the discussion that followed, Mr. Read asked for a rule that left no doubt as to what was a foul, bringing to the attention of the coaches a remark made by a New York official that "we will call the rules any way you want them called. If you want them strict, we will call them that way."

Nat Holman moved for the adoption of the following rule: "...that the three-second restraining area be confined to the outer half of the foul circle and that a player be permitted to stand in the forward area, with or without the ball, as long as he pleases." A lengthy discussion then followed. John Bunn explained that the point was proposed for two reasons first, to aid in combating the zone defense; and secondly, to aid the high schools, which were handicapped with the present rule. Mr. Porter then explained that results of a questionnaire showed that high schools were in favor of retaining the present rule, whereupon Roy Mundorff, of Georgia Tech, said that the South had no reason for the three-second rule, but he personally was in favor of any rule that would improve the game of basketball.

Nick Kearns then made a beautiful talk upon the position of the officials. "As for the three-second rule, the chances are the coach will not use us again, if we get out there on that line and call two or three fouls on each team. We are trying to keep friendly to you, friendly to the crowd, and friendly to the players; and you have us on the spot. I will tell you why. The rule book says one thing, and you fellows are absolutely teaching blocking. I have been in basketball 21 years and there is so much action and so much blocking and so much personal contact, I want to see a coach go out and officiate a game. You say we do this and do that because you only see it from one angle. There is only one thing I want to leave with you. IF YOU TAKE THE RULE BOOK AND COACH THE GAME ACCORDING TO THE RULES, YOU HAVE ELIMINATED A LOT OF TROUBLE FOR US. For any man who coaches against the rules of basketball, it is almost impossible for that man to ask an official to officiate that game anywhere near satisfactory. I speak today for 300,000 officials, but I am lousy, I am no good, no one will ever use me again. Why am I out there? The game is getting impossible. I really think we might go John Hopkins University, where I will work for nothing and the coaches will be professors. At the same time, I defend you fellows, because you have to win to hold that job. I should like to see both teams win, but what am I going to do?"

Finally, upon a vote, the outer half of the foul circle was freed from the three-second limitation by a rising vote of 42-25. This decision will be recommended, as the sentiment of the coaches to the rules committee.

In a brief discussion that followed, sentiment was expressed to make the entire foul circle and lane free to all players without the ball, unlimitedly. By a show of hands, a large majority expressed approval, as a guidance for the rules committee.

The elimination of the centre jump was then brought up. Nat Holman led off the discussion in pointing out that the previous day's meeting centred upon uniformity of rules interpretation, and the morning's paper had brought forth the news that the Big Ten had eliminated the tip off for the coming year, and everyone knew that the International Federation of Basketball had passed a rule eliminating the tip off at the 1940 Olympics, (which 27 countries will follow), and then there were AAU rules, intercollegiate rules, and many other rules to follow. Where did uniformity come in?

A motion was made to "eliminate the center tip following field goals." Following remarks on studies and impressions presented by John Bunn, H. G. Crisp of the University of Alabama, Sam Barry of the University of California, Cy Young of Washington, and Lee, C. F. Kimbrell of Westminster College, Missouri, all of whom expressed opinion either for and against the proposal, the motion was carried, 60-9.

The next discussion was upon the interpretation of the pick-off play. Nat Holman was asked to demonstrate his interpretation upon the legality, and a long demonstration and explanation followed. Issues raised were whether a man has a right to any position on the floor, if he assumed that point first; and just what amount of space must exist between two opponents, previous to a contact and upon whom is the foul to be called. Holman, finally explained: "We feel, and we have some pictures here to show, that a man going from that side of the court has nothing to do with the play. The ball may be over there, and I go way across the floor, My man switches. I stand here, entitled to my position on the floor, and here is a player who wants to go after his own man and I check. There is contact. Gentlemen, who is to blame?"

Where upon, Chairman Read declared: "Nat, that is the whole issue. Your best point is that contact ensues here, and if you want to get contact out of the game, you are moving right along that direction. The thing that is clean cut is, do the rules permit that sort of thing? The majority of the people in the country say it is legal. The Metropolitan area says it is not, and you have your reasons right here. Thanks a lot, Nat."

John Bunn then read interpretations from Oswald Tower which he demonstrated. He read: "A player is entitled to take any position on the court not occupied by another player, provided that this position is not so close to the opponent that contact ensues when the opponent makes normal bodily movement." Continuing Dunn said: "Nat, according to your interpretation I would be fouling in this situation, if you chased him into me and I did not move. You chase him right into me, and I don't move. According to this, Nat, you say I have fouled."

Holman: "Yes, you have. "

Bunn: "Then there are the two differences of opinion we must resolve."

Holman: "We are digressing for a moment. You understand, around the East we took this stand: if John had the ball over there, and I cut around, if he has the ball he can do things for me. He is o.k., provided there is no body motion. If I chase Joe into you, the foul is on you because you did not have the ball."

Bunn: "There is a decided difference of opinion and rather than get into other phases, it seems we should agree or disagree on this."

Tower: "I am not attempting to influence the decisions of this organization in any manner, but I am merely trying to point out what I think has been the intent of the rules committee. What Mr. Bunn's reading to you has been the interpretation of the committee in the past, and I think it is an attempt to harmonize the New York group's attitude with that of the rest of the country, because although I have been in agreement with the great majority of the country on this matter of screening, I can see some point, a strong point, in the argument of the New York group. I find that parts of the country have interpreted this statement to the effect that a player is entitled to take a position on the floor not occupied by another player in an extreme way, and that is where the New York group hits a weakness. As that play was illustrated, I think that matter of proximity had a good deal to do with it. If I come up as close as this, I have taken a position not occupied by another player, but I am so close he cannot make a normal movement of his body without hitting me, and if I take that position I am responsible for the foul. The rule does not say merely a position not occupied by another player, but it says "not occupied by another player, provided personal contact does not ensue." If I take a position here, I am impeding his normal bodily movement and I am responsible. If I am a yard away, I am not impeding his normal movement. He has an opportunity to avoid me; and under the formal interpretation, it is his duty to avoid the contact. "There is one phase of it, if accepted, that meets one objection that the New York group has to the interpretation made in other parts of the country, and of course, it is a legitimate objection."

Following another brief demonstration, the meeting adjourned at noon until 2:00 p.m. that afternoon.

At the afternoon meeting Dr. George Edwards said that Norgrin brought up a point that morning when he stated that a man cannot screen from the rear; he must screen from the side. He pointed out that in the Temple Oilers game in New York City, the Oiler center was fouled three times for screening a man he didn't even know was there.

In a discussion that followed, Frank Keaney of Rhode Island State, said that: "An ideal solution would be to accept Mr. Tower's version of face-guarding, blocking, and screening."

A motion: "A player is entitled to take any position on the court not occupied by another player, provided that this position is not closer than approximately three feet to an opponent, that contact ensues when the opponent makes normal bodily movements," was carried. It was said that "position" takes care of side, rear, or back.

A motion, "A player is entitled to take any position on the court not occupied by another player, provided that this position is not taken in the path of a moving opponent so quickly that the latter cannot avoid contact," was explained through a demonstration.

Mr. Tower: "I have taken a position not occupied by another player, but in doing that, I have caused contact and the foul is on me. The fundamental is that I am permitted to take a position on the court not occupied by another player, provided I take that position without causing contact, it is legal, but if I do cause contact, the foul is on me. He couldn't possibly avoid running into me, because I jumped in there so quickly. In this case, I jumped in and am stationary. Some parts of the country have taken the position that because I have taken the position not occupied by another player, and am stationary, he was responsible for the contact."

To the above motion, the following sentence was added: "In the foregoing cases, the player who takes the position described is responsible for the contact unless other factors are involved." The motion was carried 23-0.

A motion: "The player who is attempting to screen is responsible if contact occurs when he is moving, if his opponent is stationary or retreating from him." It passed 25-0.

A motion: "In other cases of contact resulting from an attempt to screen, when both players are in motion, both may have fouled, but in case of doubt, the greater responsibility is on the player who is attempting to screen." The motion was carried 28-0.

A motion: "If face-guarding is abolished, add the following: If a player disregards the ball, faces an opponent and shifts his position as the opponent shifts, such player is primarily responsible for any contact that ensues unless other factors are involved." It was carried 30-0. It then was voted to abolish the term "face-guarding".

A motion: "The 10-second be retained as at present in the rules." It was carried practically unanimously.

It was then brought out that the Western Conference had adopted a new ruling to extend the end lines two feet, to eliminate whistle-blowing beneath the basket. President Carlson inquired just how many ruling making bodies really existed. A motion was made that the Coaches Association do not change the relationship of the end line and back-board. It passed 34-0. The question of raising the baskets to 12 feet and making the back-boards smaller was brought up but failed to obtain any discussion. The 12-foot circle, concentric with the centre circle, also was brought up, but evoked no interest. The communication rule was regarded a good point. The four-time outs was also favorably received.

Chairman Read, in drawing the close of the session, appealed to the coaches for no coaching from the bench. He drew a distinction between coaches of the "uncontrolled prima donna temperament" and those who "do that to gain an advantage."

"Let us be honest and face the facts," said Mr. Read. "We ask here for better officiating, and we can't get it unless we cooperate."

Art Kahler proposed a motion that "A fellow who is fouled while in the act or after having passed to a man in a scoring position, who scores, the offensive team shall have the power to decline the foul and count the basket, instead." He pointed out the merits of such a new ruling in the closing seconds of a close game. After Oswald Tower explained the difficulty with which the ruling would be carried out, Kahler withdrew his motion.

By a vote of 25-3, the body passed a motion to extract the note under the Rule XV, Section 9, in regard to striking a man's wrist while simultaneously hitting the ball, in the act of shooting.

Chandler made a motion that "A team which has been fouled be permitted to decline the free throw penalty and be awarded the ball out of bounds at the center of the sidelines, the centre of the court, out of bounds, this to apply to both technical and personal fouls." The team could take the first foul and decline the second and take the ball out of bounds. The official is to handle the ball. The motion was carried unanimously.

With President Carlson in the chair, the body gave a rising vote of thanks to Mr. Read.

Mr. Tower then made a plea for uniformity. He explained that if bodies made a practice of experimenting with new rules, without official approval, the game would get out of control. He approved the Pacific Coast's action of first receiving permission to experiment with the elimination of the centre jump.

George Edwards called for one set of rules for the game. Dr. John Brown and Nat Holman spoke similarly. A motion was made, and unanimously passed, that the association send to each of the separate rules bodies a plea that it would like them to use their utmost efforts to compromise and form, or re-form, a joint rules committee.

Ed Hickox presented the following proposal of the nominating committee

President	George Edwards, Univ. of Missouri
1st Vice President	Wm. S. Chandler, Marquette
2nd Vice President	B. T. Grover, Ohio University
3rd Vice President	Nat Holman, City College of N.Y.
Secretary- Treasurer	John Bunn, Stanford
Board of Directors	Dr. H.G. Carlson, Pittsburgh Univ.
	Ward Lambert, Purdue University
	George Keogan, Univ. of Notre Dame
	Frank W. Keaney, R. I. State College

A motion was made and unanimously accepted that the proposed slate be accepted.

A motion was made and unanimously passed, that a vote of thanks be given to Nick Kearns. A rising vote of thanks was given to the outgoing administration. The meeting adjourned at 4:15 p.m.

MODIFICATION OF THE OFFICIAL BASKETBALL
RULES WHICH REFER TO THE
CENTER-JUMP

SECTION 1: The use of the center-jump shall be discontinued and the ball shall be put in play in the manner hereinafter provided:

- (a) After a goal has been made;
- (b) After a goal has been declared, as provided in Rule 14, Section 13, Penalty (a);
- (c) After a goal has been made from a free throw following a personal foul, where only one free throw has been awarded;
- (d) After a goal has been made from the last free throw, where successive free throws have been awarded to one team and none to the other, at least one free throw being for a personal foul.

SECTION 2: In all cases enumerated in Section 1 hereof, the ball shall be put in play by a member of the team last scored upon by playing it in from out of bounds beyond his back court end line. Any player of such team shall be eligible to play the ball therefrom.

SECTION 3: The play-in shall be made in all respects as in the case of an ordinary play-in from out of bounds, and all fouls and violations applicable thereto shall be enforced.

SECTION 4: Any interference or other act on the part of the team not entitled to the play-in which, in the judgment of either official, is designed to hinder or delay such play-in in any manner, shall constitute a technical foul for delaying the game and shall be penalized by the award of a free throw to the opponents.

Note: It will be observed that the center-jump will still be used (a) at the beginning of each half and of each extra period; (b) after a free throw following a technical foul, or after the last free throw following a technical foul, if more than one has been called; (c) after the last free throw following a double foul, and (d) in all other cases not enumerated in the above Section where the Official Rules so prescribe (see for example Rule 13, Sec. 2; Rule 14, Sec. 2, Penalty, Note: Rule 14, Sec. 7, Penalty).

Note: Any attempt by a player to delay the play-in so as to aid himself or his teammates in securing their defensive positions should be promptly penalized.

FINDINGS, REPORT, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

RELATIVE TO

THE ELIMINATION OF THE CENTER JUMP

Commencing with the season of 1935, the Southern Division of the Pacific Coast Conference has been engaged in authorized research as regards the elimination of the tip-off in actual inter-collegiate play.

The term "authorized" is used in order to negative at the outset any thought that this move was local or in any way sectional or "insurgent" in its nature. Before the plan was ever put into effect, Dr. J. Fred Bohler of the National Rules Committee was contracted, and, as a member of that body, warmly expressed his approval of the project. Thus, on April 10, 1934, he wrote: "I think it is a fine thing for your group in the South to give this elimination of the center jump play a trial next year and I shall report this to the Committee. I am sure that our Committee will be pleased to get the result of this experiment." And again, on April 25, 1934, he wrote, concerning the Committee: "They were very happy indeed to know that the Southern Division of the Pacific Coast Conference was undertaking some experiments along this line and I am sure they will be anxious to get the results of your findings."

With this open encouragement from the rule-making body, the experiment, as such, was tried in 1935 with such success that it was carried on through the 1936 and 1937 seasons. With this experience as a basis, it seems fitting the findings above referred to by Dr. Bohler be now made. They are as follows:

1. Elimination of Rough Play Incidental to the Center Tip.

The element of rough play in connection with the tip was the moving cause which led to the modification in the first place. It was found that crashing, shoving, blocking, and other illegal contact in connection with the tip was the rule, rather than the exception. Moreover, that the fouls actually committed were greatly in excess of those detected and called, irrespective of the ability of the officials. With the elimination of the tip, this evil has, of course, been entirely removed.

2. Elimination of Held Balls Following the Tip.

When the tip-off was in use, it was found that in a great many cases the player securing the ball was immediately tied up by an opponent, thus resulting in a held ball. The elimination has thus resulted in a marked decrease in the number of held balls, thus leading to less interruptions in the play.

3. Development of a More Smooth, Continuous Type of Play.

With the center tip in use, after a basket there is of necessity a lull in the play during which the ball is retrieved by the officials, the teams line up in their center tip formations, and the ball is finally tossed up at center. This break in the continuity and smoothness of the play is entirely done away with where the ball is played in without the tip. One team scores; the other immediately assumes the offensive and the play goes on without a break in its continuity. The ball is not handled by the official (this was tried and discarded in 1935) and, hence, a rapid counter-attack from the back court may be employed if desired.

4. Development of a More Varied Style of Play.

One criticism which spectators frequently make of present day basketball is that it has become "stereotyped" and in the main is played on only one-half of the court. Under the elimination, it early developed that a team ahead in the score in the second half could expect to have its opponents play it all over the court. This necessitated the preparation of a strong back court game in order to combat such tactics. Further, since the defenses were schooled to go out when necessary, the use of such tactics at any time, in order to change the pace of the play when desired, has now become common. The obvious effect of such tactics being to open up the play, no complaint is longer heard of "stereotyped basket ball."

5. Equalization of Ball Possession.

With the center jump in use, all other things being equal, the team with the taller center will generally get the tip. With centers of equal jumping ability, it is entirely a matter of chance. In the one case, a team is penalized through no intrinsic fault of its own (precisely as in the old days a team was penalized unfairly because it did not happen to have the best foul shooter). And where the jumpers are of equal ability, the matter of ball possession depends mainly upon pure luck.

The result has been a scouring of the highways and byways for skyscraper centers who in many cases (generally, it may be said, on losing teams) are used in the lineup for their jumping ability, despite their lack of skill in the other departments of the game. Where the tip is used, this must be done. Where the tip is not used, a tall man does not play unless he is a basket ball player. The advantage of height will always endure in basket ball, when it is coupled with genuine basket ball ability. Where it is not, however, there is no point to employing it simply for the purpose of protection in a department of the game which does not truly reflect the actual relative merits of the opposing teams.

The elimination of the tip does away with all this. And, in return, it equalizes ball possession. Every time a team scores, the opponent is given the opportunity likewise to score if it can. Whether it can or not depends upon the relative skills of the two teams. And this, it is submitted, is the true spirit of the game.

Aside from these considerations, however, it is undoubtedly true that this element of equalized ball possession has resulted in closer and more hard fought contests. And this fact has likewise done a great deal toward popularizing the elimination.

6. The addition of actual playing time.

Statistics have shown that the use of the elimination will add from six to eight minutes of actual playing time to each game. In a game which, in comparison with other major sports, is all too short in this respect, this is a decided advantage from the standpoint of public interest.

7. Higher scoring.

A natural corollary to the added playing time is the element of higher scoring per team per game. In 1934, the last center tip year in

In 1934, the last center tip year in the Southern Division, the championship team scored an average of 35 points per game. Since then the average has consistently exceeded 45 points. Here again we find added cause for public interest, for in basketball as in all sports, the spectators like scoring activity.

8. Attitude of spectators, players and officials toward the change.

As has been earlier intimated, the public, at games where the modification has been employed, has received it with enthusiasm. This is not surprising in view of the fact that the play is practically continuous, offers an opportunity for more diversified methods of play, and results in higher scoring. The general comment has been, after subsequently watching games where the tip-off was employed, that it robbed the game of the action and thrill rendered possible by the elimination.

The players likewise are reluctant to return to the old style, once they have become accustomed to the new. They feel that the old slam-bang crashing tactics attendant upon the tip-off simply are not basketball, and they are eager to play according to the new method.

Practically without exception, the officials who have worked under the new arrangement are heartily in favor of it. And in this connection it may be said that not only does it relieve them of an exceedingly arduous task, but it also results, to the same extent, in placing them in the background, greatly to the satisfaction of those who feel that the game is unduly "whistle-ridden".

This report would not be complete were not some space devoted to questions which are from time to time propounded with regard to the elimination. Among these are:

1. Whether or not the tip-off should be retained as being a traditional part of the game?

The most forthright answer to this query is that, after the opening tip-off, the subsequent ones are not missed. This may seem somewhat strange, but the truth of the statement will be attested by any one who has become in the slightest degree accustomed to play under the new method. The same is also true under the present rule eliminating the tip-off after free throws.

Aside from this, however, it is self evident that no feature of a game, if detrimental to its well-being, should be retained merely because of tradition. And it is submitted that the tip-off is a detriment to present day basketball.

2. Will not scoring opportunities be lost if the tip-off is not used?

We think not. In present day basketball, and in particular as between well-matched opponents, the tip-off is rarely used other than as a means of obtaining possession. Once possession is secured, resort is had to the regular offensive system for scoring opportunities. We must recognize the fact that the tip-off, as a vehicle for scoring plays, is practically extinct.

3. Will not too much of a sameness of play result from the elimination?

Such has not been our experience. In games played one-half with and one-half without the tip-off, the only reaction experienced has been the consciousness of the lull or let-down caused by the tip-off when used. The reaction in this regard has been purely one of impatience at the unnecessary break in the continuity of the play.

Further, as earlier pointed out, the elimination has led to a tendency to force the other team in the back court from time to time, thus necessitating a total change of method by the offense.

4. Will a team behind in the score at the end of a game be handicapped by the change?

No such reaction has been voiced on behalf of any of the numerous teams, conference and non-conference, who have been playing without the tip. As earlier indicated, the tendency at the end of a losing game is to force the opponents in their back court, with a particular eye to intercepting passes. In other words, both teams are on offense. And, while under either system the percentage is always against the team that is behind, the chances of the "forcing" team are by no means as hopeless as they may seem to appear. As random examples, we may cite two games in the Southern Division. In one the home team was four points behind with ten seconds to go. In that time they scored twice and forced the game into over time, a thing they could not have done with the tip-off. In the other the visiting team was three points behind with fifteen seconds to go. They were fouled, shot the free throw, intercepted the pass in under their basket and scored, again forcing an overtime.

In other words, a gamble is a gamble, under either situation; accordingly, based upon experience under both types of play, it is our opinion that the team that is behind is certainly no worse off under the new method than under the old. Indeed, it is probably better off, for by forcing the play in the back court it is opening up the game, which is the last thing in the world the other team wants to do. And once the game is opened up, anything can happen, as typified by the two instances given above.

5. Will the change make the game too fast, so as to cause an undue strain upon the players?

Mention has earlier been made of the continuity of play and the added playing time made possible under the elimination. As far as making the game too fast is concerned, it may be pointed out that the tempo of the play is still regulated by the requirements of the system employed by the two opponents. Hence, there is no change in this respect from the situation under the tip-off. It is true, however, that whatever the tempo, the actual playing time is increased. Is this detrimental to the players?

The evidence afforded by three years' experience without the tip-off is to the contrary. So far as the centers are concerned, they are outspoken in their relief at being freed from the fatigue caused by the jump. And the other players are equally outspoken in their belief that, freed from the crashing and spills incidental to the jump, they are able to play better basketball. No fatigue complaints attributable to the change in style have been received, nor has any staleness resulted therefrom.

As far as fast breaking teams are concerned, the championship Stanford teams of last year and this affords a potent example of the lack of ill effects from the elimination. An exceptionally fast, driving team, if any group should show adverse results from the elimination, they should. Their record, however, speaks for itself.

Aside from this, however, it is submitted that the present four time-outs and fifteen minute intermissions, coupled with the greatly lessened physical contact resulting from the elimination, are more than sufficient to counterbalance the element of added playing time.

6. Does the present restraining circle eliminate the undesirable features of the center jump?

It was found that in pre-conference games where the center jump and restraining circle were used that the latter offered no obstruction whatever to the old "crowding in" tactics with their resulting contact. And the opinion is further hazarded that enlarging the circle will have no better effect. It is only necessary to refer to the analogous situation where two or more players are diving for the loose ball. Contact, and potentially dangerous contact, is certain to result.

The above will serve briefly to set forth our thoughts with regard to the various questions which have been voiced concerning the matter. It has not been, and it is not, our desire to make the proposed change a controversial matter. It is our sincere feeling, however, that the change proposed is distinctly for the best interests of the game itself and of the boys who play it. We therefore recommend that the proposed elimination of the center jump in the cases specified in the attached rule modifications be approved for adoption and, as so approved, be embodied in the official Basketball Rules.

JOHN BUNN
Stanford University

C. M. PRICE
University of California

J. M. BARRY
University of Southern California

PIERCE WORKS
University of California at Los Angeles

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The next issue of this publication is expected next November. Members are encouraged to save the cover of this booklet, for the addition of future issues. So that future copies may be interesting to every coach in every part of the country, readers are strongly urged to forward articles upon various phases of the game and especially short jottings on news and developments. Forward all contributions to:

FRANK W. KEANEY
DIRECTOR OF ATHLETICS
RHODE ISLAND STATE COLLEGE
KINGSTON, RHODE ISLAND

Report of the Research Committee

Leonard D. Sachs, of Loyola University, submitted the report of the Research Committee. He conducted an investigation among numerous coaches all over the country in regard to coaching and the administration of the game. He stressed the need for uniformity of rules. Later, he explained the methods employed by various coaches in showing their pupils how to shoot correctly.

Coach Schabinger reported upon the elimination of the center jump, which he found to be unsuitable, from the point of view of the spectator, players, and newspapermen; then the elimination of the zone defense; screening, and 3-second rule.

According to a poll of newspapermen, they did not favor the 3-second rule, 106-167; favored a restricted area, 131-128; disapproved of the AAU rule, 98-154; also the entire elimination of that restriction, 82-171; favored the center jump 153-117, and hated to see the elimination of that play, 171-82. Elevation of the basket was frowned upon, 56-214; and the man-for-man defense was preferred to the zone defense, 70-189.

The coaches expressed disfavor of the 3-second rule, 144-228; also a modification of that rule, 172-193; favored the AAU application, 206-141; and favored the elimination of the center jump, 216-129.

Report of the High School Committee

Jack Lipe, chairman of the high school committee, declared that there were 30,000 high schools playing basketball in this country, and suggested a plan whereby for an annual fee of \$1 all would be contacted with a National Bulletin. Through a State plan, all these would be permitted to express their opinions for the modification of rules and general administration for the good of the sport.

Clair F. Bee, of Long Island University, of the Press Committee, suggested a greater dissemination of information, the organization of local basketball writers throughout the nation, a uniform system of scoring, elimination of transportation of officials from one section to another, for important games; observation of the block rule as written in the book, recognition of the defensive block foul, change in the 3-second rule, retention of the center jump, and elimination of the 10-second restriction.

Nat Holman, of C.C.N.Y., reporting for the Visualization Committee, suggested three points, to assist the rules committee in educating the coaches by ACTUAL DEMONSTRATION OF controversial rules interpretations, to assist the rules committee in educating the coaches by ACTUAL DEMONSTRATION as to the effect of proposed rules changes; and to provide a list of films which are available for teaching purposes. He deplored provincialism, adding that much of the opposition to progressive measures had come from coaches who did not realize the benefits derived because of their lack of familiarity with the changes. He said that films would be available, showing scenes from various games and offering an illustration how officiating is employed in various sections of the country.

H. G. Olsen, of Ohio State, reporting for the Officials Committee, said that there was a decided need for uniformity of rules interpretations. He called for agreement within the various groups through the country, and then for the various sections to agree, as nearly as possible, so that intersectional games may be carried on with a minimum of friction. The question of "whistle tooting" and the exact position of officials were also brought up. The relation of the coach and officials likewise was discussed, and the conduct of the coach to officials made clear.

Dr. John Brown, a member of the National Basketball Rules Committee, reported on the relative functions of basketball coaches and officials. He pointed out that some coaches have to win to maintain their positions, but they selfishly teach points detrimental to the best interests of the game. He added that the referees are "on the spot" during the course of the game and, while they are capable of "making or breaking a game", coaches can help ruin officials, but "officials have little or nothing to do with the terms of the engagement of the coach by the institution employing him." Good officials as well as good coaches were absolutely essential for the best interests of the sport, he said, but, if everybody strove together to study the role of the official and gave him his united support, the future of basketball would be exceptionally bright.

Aims of the Basketball Writers' Association

To strive for the elimination of sectional differences, to promote mutual understanding of the problems of all groups associated with the administration of the game, to promote and maintain close and harmonious relations with coaches and officials, to recommend to the various authorities such measures as may be advisable for the good of basketball, and to raise the standard of basketball reporting and comment in the daily newspapers of the United States, and maintain it on a high plane, technically and ethically.

N A T I O N A L A S S O C I A T I O N

of

B A S K E T B A L L C O A C H E S

o o o o o o o o

BULLETIN NO. 1.

SERIES 1937-38.

EDITOR: Frank W. Keaney,
Rhode Island State College

Coaches opinion of the New Basketball.

First, we are not using the new seamless ball to any extent out here. It will not be used in our Conference games. However, I played around with the ball all last summer. We found that if the pressure in the ball was controlled to between seven and eight pounds, then we had no difficulty with the ball whatever, it was not too lively and while we scrimmaged with the ball and used long passes a great deal, we did not notice any evidence of sinking or curving of the ball different from the old ball. I have been prejudiced against the ball right from the start. This, of course, is not a scientific point of view. Speaking without bias, I think there is much to recommend the ball and I have no doubt but that within a short time, it will replace the other ball. It certainly holds its shape better; it wears very much longer and I think we will adjust ourselves to the feel of this type of ball within a short time. I do not at present have any of the seamless balls on hand. However, I shall take opportunity to study this particular point which you have raised. If I get any results which contradict the above, I shall write you.

It is my opinion that all of the bad features of the ball have not been entirely eliminated and until they have been we will not use them.

The biggest sales talk to me is the fact that my boys do not care for the ball. Naturally I feel that I would be foolish to ask them to use something in which they have no confidence, and we can hardly afford to buy balls just to decorate the sidelines.

My boys do not like the new seamless ball. They will pick up an old and very much worn ball with a lace rather than a brand new seamless ball. I tell them it is in their head, but they do not like the new ball. They say they play and shoot better with a laced ball. We find our guards throwing curves with the seamless ball when they hook pass out after taking a ball off the back board for a fast break. I bought half dozen new seamless balls but the kids dont even want them in the gym class.

THE NEW BASKETBALL. Cont'd.

This is what the members of my basketball teams think of the new ball.

1. When shooting long shots hand slips from surface of ball.
2. Hand slips from ball when passing.
3. Cannot be caught as easily as old ball with seams.
4. Old ball better for dribbling, for it can be controlled more effectively.

5. Ball tends to drop when throwing a long pass.
For myself, I do not like the new ball because it does tricks like the above and unless universally adopted should be discarded. We tried the ball in a practice game last season and the players said the ball was tricky in shooting, passing and dribbling - holding passes was difficult.

In answer to your letter relative to the new ball.

A year ago, during experiment's the ball did curve, float and dip. This was primiaril due to the fact that they used 13 pounds pressure. After rather extensive experimentation we found that 8 pounds pressure in the new ball, was equivalent to 13 pounds pressure in the old ball. I believe you will find that the new ball at 8 pounds pressure, will produce about the sameb reactions that the old ball had.

The best way to determine this for yourself is to get a couple and try them. We are using some of them - also the laceless ball of the old type.

There is really no sales talk necessary on this new ball. I firmly believe that in the next year or two, all balls both football and basketballs will be Last Build. It was my pleasure to spend several days at the factory, studying the operations in manufacture, and to conduct the labrotary tests of this ball.

It'sure is perfection, no question about that. And as I told you the matter of sailing, and liveliness was due to too much pressure in the new ball.

Dear Coach:

In answer to your fine letter of recent date I am very much in accordance with your views on the new seamless Basketball and in fact several of the coaches of our opponents have written in requesting that the ball not be used in games played between our institutions.

Yes, the ball just seems to be no good.

More on the New Ball.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF STATE HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATIONS

Letter:

One of the most significant developments in the field of sports has been the perfection of basketballs made either in a spherical mold or over a last of wax. The National Federation officials have been active in furthering this development. They have made a thorough investigation of the methods of manufacture and design used in the production of all balls of this type. Among those which have been found to constitute a real contribution to the game is the ball manufactured over a wax last under the "Last-Bilt" patent. We believe that the perfection of the Last-bilt and other approved types of molded balls is one of the most important developments of the last decade and that schools will find them economical and a contribution to accurate play.

As a result of the investigations which have been made concerning these balls, the National Federation approves them for play in any high school game or tournament and encourages school men to use them along with other approved types of molded balls.

Comprehensive tests indicate a "Last-Bilt" ball or other approved molded ball will outwear several stiched balls, that every ball is a perfect sphere, that the ball does not stretch after being in use, and that the constant and controlled reaction is conducive to more accurate passing, dribbling and shooting. We recommend the "Last-Bilt" ball as one of those of the new construction that conforms the National Federation quality and durability standards.

For all inflated balls, conformity with the definition of a "legal ball" as specified in the official rules depends upon the pressure to which the ball is inflated. It is the responsibility of the user to inflate the ball to the pressure that will insure conformity with the rules. This should be the pressure stamped on the ball by the manufacturer.

We believe that the use of the molded type ball will result in great economy and playing benefits.

B. T. "Butch" Grover, Ohio University, has been seriously ill for some months. He spent most of the summer in a hospital and has been unable to attend actively to his duties as director of athletics during the fall. The opening of the basketball season finds him recovered enough to assume his task of coaching the teams.

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We used the Riddell eight-pound new model ball in our Summer School basketball course. We liked it very much, but hesitated to use it less the slight difference in resiliency and ease of ball handling would "throw us off" in games played with other types of ball. Frankly, I liked the ball and have no personal interest in it.

Permit me at the very outset to state that I have made a study of this ball and have found it extremely unsatisfactory. My observations have been that my boys seem to find it even so difficult in making long passes. Furthermore, one cannot obtain that finger-tip control which is so essential to accurate shooting because of the smoothness of the surface. As a result, our graduate manager of the College has informed all of the teams that we are to play that we will not use that ball this season.

Shabinger, former coach of Creighton on seamless ball says:

1. Ball is perfect sphere
2. It is vulcanized
3. Tested by machine and driven at velocity of a bullet. After 325,000 blows it gained 3/22 of an inch in circumference.
4. Ball dropped 6 feet rebounded 4 feet 8 inches. Laceless report 4 feet 6 inches - 4 feet 3 inches and 3 feet 5 inches all different.
5. Rebounds off board much farther.

Art Kahler, genial coach of Brown University, Providence, R.I., writes that he believes the new basketball rules are absolutely O.K. and is sure the basketball public will go for them one hundred percent. He asserts that the court fans crave action, and with the abolishment of the centre tap, he predicts that they will get all the excitement and action they crave in one evening.

Colby College is following the trend of the Maine colleges by adopting a basketball schedule this year with its first team taking up play under Coach Ed Roundy. The facilities for the game, previously inadequate, are being realized with the construction of a new board floor in the field house.

RELATIVE FUNCTIONS OF BASKETBALL

COACHES AND OFFICIALS

John Brown, Jr.,
Member, National Basketball Rules Committee,
Executive Secretary, National Association of
Approved Basketball Officials

President Carlson and Members of the National Association of
Basketball Coaches:-

Although my being called upon at this time is a complete surprise to me, nevertheless I appreciate this courtesy and recognition. As a member of the National Rules Committee for twenty-five years, and Chairman or Executive Secretary of the National Basketball Officials' Association for nearly fifteen years, I am tremendously interested in whatever will advance this great game among the youth of this and other lands. I have been very favorably impressed with the quality of the work and studies reflected in the reports of the various sub-committees which have been presented at this opening session.

In response to the request of your President, perhaps it may be in order if I shared with you in a rather informal and impromptu manner, some points of view regarding the functions and relationships of the two classes of individuals which, to my mind, occupy the most strategic positions in determining the future of basketball for good or ill; namely, the coaches and the officials.

As I have listened to your proceedings, I have been impressed with the fact that the great majority of coaches attending this meeting are men who regard coaching as a vocation. To you it is a professional career to which you are giving your full time and from which you derive your chief source of income. On the other hand, officiating is an avocation to most officials. They follow some other vocation as a career from which they gain their livelihood; to them, officiating is a hobby by means of which they supplement their income. This difference in career, outlook and attitude, makes a vast difference in the functioning and relationships of coaches and officials.

Another major difference between coaches and officials lies in the fact that the average coach is engaged by and responsible to only one institution, whereas the official has relationship with many different institutions or organizations, in many instances without any primary responsibility in or to any of them.

EDITOR OF BASKETBALL GUIDE
COMMENTS ON COURT SITUATION

By Oswald Tower

Many suggestions have been advanced for the annual coaches and officials meeting, but I believe that moving pictures of basketball situations might be extremely helpful, and probably the most valuable work could be done with a series on screening and blocking, together with a few on held balls showing situations in which held balls are called when none should have been called. The series on screening and blocking should cover both scoring plays and out-of-bound plays.

It is hard for me to make a list of the most frequent questions that come to me because they vary greatly from year to year and from month to month. During the fall, before the season opens, most of the questions are about the changes in the rules. My correspondents have been studying the book and have thought up all manner of things that might happen and want to know what to do if they do happen. Many of the situations are of minor importance and would arise so rarely that my correspondents would forget my interpretation long before there came a chance to apply it.

When the season gets under way, the type of questions change from the hypothetical to actual incidents in games. Most of the latter are covered in the rules, but there are always unusual and unforeseen things which the rules cannot be expected to cover all the answers to which are a matter of personal opinion. On many of these my opinion is no better than that of the next man.

Toward the end of the season when the competition gets hotter and when the tournaments are under way, come the protested games. In many of these I have the doubtful honor of being the court of last resort and am told that the parties to the controversy have agreed to abide by my decision. In such cases I try to get a statement of the circumstances signed by both parties or a statement from a neutral source. In general, it is my policy not to uphold protests; that the game should stand as played. Most protests are based on the claim that an official made an error, sometimes a trivial one. My attitude is that mistakes are made by officials in every game, that the law of averages divides them pretty well in the course of a season, and that if a protest is upheld whenever a mistake is made by an official, there will be no end of protested games.

Again, the coach has a very definite responsibility within the institution to which he is related, to a special group of individuals, chiefly the varsity squad and the actual playing team; whereas, the official has the same identical relationship to all the varsity squads and teams participating in the games in which he officiates.

Another noteworthy difference is in the function or services rendered. The coach is expected to teach the techniques of the game and produce a winning team. Legitimate self-interest demands that they win at least half of their games. The official has nothing to do with the teaching but he is expected to administer the game during actual play in such a manner that, other things being equal, the best team will win. For him, in every game, there will always be both a winner and a loser. He is not judged by the team winning a majority of games but by the facility with which he enhances the good play of both teams.

Another very important difference has to do with the duration of the period of functioning of the coach and the official. The coach functions before, during and after the game. He has plenty of time to ponder situations and to confer with others before arriving at conclusions and making decisions. This affords an advantage in studying the behavior of individuals and teams and carefully weighing the probable outcome before putting into effect what he has decided to do. The official, on the other hand, functions only during the game. Insofar as any particular game is concerned, his responsibilities cease with the final gun. During the game he is "on the spot," with the spotlight becoming more bright as the game becomes more intense. His decisions must be made instantly and he must abide by the consequences in the immediate reaction of players, coaches and spectators. For the official, there is no time out for rest or substitution. Regardless of his physical, mental or emotional condition he is always expected, by everybody, to function at his best and to make no mistakes.

Coaches and officials have important relations with each other but they also have in common, important relationships with other groups, including players, managers, other officials such as time-keepers and scorers, basketball fans, sports lovers and the public at large, and the press, sports writers in particular. There is, however, a special group of individuals with whom coaches and officials have most important relationships. I refer to those who are the sponsors for particular games or leagues such as educational institutions, sports governing bodies, athletic councils, presidents, deans, directors of physical education, athletic directors, superintendents and principals. This group, in my opinion, represents the third factor in good administration of the basketball game or any other sport. They determine, largely, the conditions under which games are played, establish and maintain policies, and have much to do with the interpretation and administration of the rules; thus it is that they create the atmosphere and setting for the game. They also have much to do with determining the fees paid to the officials and what is expected of the official.

Coaches and officials have another common service to render, in advancing the game of basketball through collaboration in the promotion and conduct of interpretation meetings. These should be held in all sections of the country, well in advance of the basketball season, and should be attended by coaches, officials, sports writers, and any who are otherwise related to the game.

The rules as adopted by the National Rules Committee should be accepted as the official code and particular attention should be given to an explanation of the latest revisions. With the coaches teaching the game according to the official rules and officials interpreting and administering them uniformly, much of the present misunderstanding and difficulty will be eliminated.

Where there is thorough conference in advance between these three factors - coaches, officials and sponsors - and agreement upon the conditions and interpretation of rules, and where good will prevails, a successful game or league is already assured. In this connection, I would like to call special attention to the imperative necessity of creating conditions which are favorable to the retention of our most competent officials in service.

As the previous speaker stated, "It is the official who will make or break a ball game." This is surely true in a certain respect. It is equally true, however, that the coach may make or break the game. There is a difference, however, the official has little or nothing to do with the terms of engagement of the coach by the institution employing him. The coach, however, has much to do with the engagement of the official.

Good officials as well as good coaches are absolutely essential for the best interests of basketball. Coaches are not dependent upon the good will of officials for tenure of office but experience clearly indicates that the tenure of officials in handling particular games, leagues and tournaments, is dependent upon the good will of the coaches more than upon any other single factor.

Because officiating is an avocation with the average official, as he succeeds in his vocation he is less inclined to want to officiate, particularly if the experience is unpleasant and unsatisfactory. It is obvious, therefore, that we should all strive together to study the role of the official and give him our united support and do everything which will facilitate the conditions under which he may function at his best, with self-respect and dignity. To this end I bring you the greetings and pledge the active cooperation of the National Association of Approved Basketball officials.

Address given at the annual meeting of
the National Association of Basketball
Coaches, Chicago, Ill., March 15, 1937

NEW METHODS OF SCORING BASKETBALL GAMES

by E. O. Lange
Coach of Basketball, Drexel Institute.

Basketball, as it is played today, naturally depends upon individual ability, but on the whole, it is not an individual game. It is a team game, and for this fact alone, the work of the five men as a team should be taken into consideration in scoring methods. To accomplish this, my recommended change is as follows: The college playing period, instead of consisting of two twenty minute periods, should consist of three fifteen minute periods with ten minutes between the thirds. Now in addition to the regular scoring methods used at present, I advocate the awarding of a given number of team points at the end of each third to the team that has predominated the play throughout the third which, naturally, will be evident by having scored the most points during that time interval.

My object in adding this scoring feature is that where a team has predominated the play under modern methods, we will say for thirty or thirty-five minutes, only to lose the game the last minute by one or two lucky baskets from the main field will be prevented from being considered the winner unless this flair is of a major portion. To illustrate this, let us look at the following table.

	<u>Individ'l</u> <u>Points</u>	<u>Team</u> <u>Points</u>	<u>Individ'l</u> <u>Points</u>	<u>Team</u> <u>Points</u>	<u>Indiv</u> <u>Points</u>	<u>Team</u> <u>Points</u>	
	1/3		2/3		3/3		
Team A	12	5	11		13	5	36-10=46
Team B	10		14	5	12		36- 5=41
Team A	11	5	13	5	12		36-10=46
Team B	10		11		17	5	38- 5=43
Team A	12	5	14	5	7		33-10=43
Team B	10		11		18	5	39- 5=44

Looking at the first table, we observe that TEAM A predominated the play for two-thirds of the game. However, on the use of the usual system, the score is tied. But by allowing five points for team play for each third, TEAM A, which has played the most consistent game, is credited with winning the game, 46 to 41.

Again looking at table two, TEAM A has predominated the play for two-thirds. However, TEAM B predominates the last third, but not in an outstanding way. According to the individual points, TEAM B is ahead of TEAM A, 38 to 36, but by giving weight to team points and considering the fact that TEAM A predominated the play and played the better game the major portion of the time, it would win and this system gives it a score of 46 to 43.

HINKLE FEATURES BASKETBALL SECTION
AT THE NORTHEASTERN COACHING SCHOOL

Paul "Tony" Hinkle of Butler University featured the basketball section of the Northeastern University Coaching School last June before 150 coaches.

The popular Butler coach was aided by having with him five of his freshman and sophomore players. Taking the floor promptly at the scheduled time, "Tony" allowed no grass to grow under either his or the players' feet. With a highly appreciative and knowledge-seeking audience, Hinkle, with the sparing use of a blackboard, showed and demonstrated how he has built his cleverly conceived offense. With plenty of time at his disposal and a willing group of players, he spent plenty of time on his basic set-up and showed the possibilities of such set-ups. With each succeeding session he developed and enlarged on his offense. The coaches fortunate to be present at the school were well rewarded by the effort that Hinkle and the boys put into their work.

Those who stayed at the Lennox Hotel, headquarters of the school, further enjoyed the late evening discussion of basketball, football, and practically everything in the world of sport.

LOU ALEXANDER PRESIDES OVER TWO
BASKETBALL COURSES AT COLUMBIA

The Teachers College of Columbia University offered to its Physical Education students two courses in basketball last summer. These courses were presided over by Louis Alexander, popular and successful former coach of Connecticut State College and now of the University of Rochester.

Professor Alexander had a course on the fundamental mechanics of basketball for novices. This course of three weeks was held in the gymnasium, and the students dressed up for the workouts. Louis handled this course beginning with the basic principles of fundamental basketball. The course was well received by the students, and many who dropped in to visit were rewarded by learning some interesting points in handling a group of beginners.

The course on advanced basketball was run for three weeks at Columbia. This course, also handled by Alexander, was in the nature of lecture sessions. It dealt with different systems of basketball as played in the various parts of the country. To further aid him in his course, Professor Alexander had various coaches attend and lecture to the group, answering the questions put to them by the class. This procedure brought to the coaches taking the course the various ideas and methods employed throughout the country.

Among those speaking to the class were Dr. Forrest "Phog" Allen, University of Kansas; Elmer Ripley, Yale; "Bo" Shepard, University of North Carolina; Jim St. Clair, Southern Methodist University; Al Baggott, West Texas State Teachers College, Paul Cieurzo, Rhode Island State College; Art Acker, Chico State College, Calif.; and "Blue" Foster.

Again looking at table three, TEAM A predominates the play for two-thirds, but TEAM B completely outclasses A during the third period, and because of that outstanding performance during the last third, is entitled to win. The tabulation, you will note, results in the final score of 44 to 43 in favor of TEAM B.

It is possible with the above scoring to visualize a combination whereby the final score might be a tie. In this case, I would have a rule giving one point to that team which has predominated the playing for two-thirds of the game. This would mean that, in the future, it would be impossible for basketball games to end in a tie, requiring additional playing time.

JUMP-BALLS TO BE ELIMINATED AS
MUCH AS POSSIBLE TO SAVE TIME.

The basketball rule changers, at the annual get-together in New York, voted to reduce the number of jump balls as much as possible. The ruling follows the free-throw ruling of last year which put the ball in play under the basket of the team against which the score was made. The jump at center following each field goal scored, was retained; however, last year, but this year the officials and the rule makers, seeing that the procedure was wasting too much time, have discarded the rule of throwing up the ball at the centre lane after each basket.

In the opinion of many, the most important asset of the outside ball will be the time saved during the game. In the past, every time a basket was scored the time was still on while the ball was recovered and the players returned to their positions before the ball was again thrown up at the centre. After a basket is made now, the team that scored automatically drops back into a defensive formation, and the opponents put the ball in play from beneath their basket. Obviously the game will be faster and more interesting than ever.

Ed "Smoky" Kelleher, ace New England court referee. Staged an experiment, first applying the new rules and then the old ones. The result showed, he says, that seven minutes were saved under the new rules; almost enough to give play another quarter of basketball under the old rules.

Kelleher, who is one of New England's most sought after officials, when asked what it took to make a good official, produced his rule book and declared that he always had it with him whenever he officiated. "Anyone who expects to become a good official", he said, "no matter what the sport should never stop studying the rules."

DECISION TO ELIMINATE THE CENTRE
JUMP IS RESULT OF TWO-YEAR SURVEY

by George Daley

Sentiment among Eastern coaches and officials on the action of the National Basketball Committee in eliminating the centre jump except on the opening of the game and the opening of the second half seems to be divided. Still, no criticism can be leveled at the rule-makers for hasty or ill-advised action.

The decision to make this major change in the game was based on a survey lasting two years. It was backed by two-thirds of the 1,700 replies by the committee to its yearly rules questionnaire.

The elimination of the centre jump is likely to make the game faster and spells the doom of those physical freaks used by some coaches merely because of their towering height. Tall boys will still have an advantage in jumping for rebounds under the basket, but emphasis will no longer be placed on the bean poles unless they fit into the general scheme of the offense.

To me the most important phase of the meetings in Chicago was the burying of district prejudices and the open-minded co-operation of the coaches from different sections of the country. Heretofore there has been too much selfishness in upholding one system or another, and as a result the game suffered from varying interpretation, which caused much friction when intersectional games were played.

Everett Morris, of the Herald Tribune sports staff, tells me that there was a refreshing air of candor about the deliberations and all seemed to be working for the best interests of the sport and general standardization. This resulted in a clarification of the controversial blocking rule and paved the way for a uniform interpretation of its provisions.

The University of Maine last season resumed its basketball relations after a lapse of several years. The Pine Tree Staters have a new athletic plant in which they began the court game once more. The new gymnasium is one of the best and most spacious in New England.

Bates College, another Maine institution, is also resuming a court schedule this season after having abandoned the sport several years ago. Leslie Spinks, a former Alabama athlete, is coach of the quintet.

SACH, LOYOLA'S ATHLETIC HEAD
REPORTS ON COMMITTEE FINDINGS

By Leonard Sachs

In bringing forward this report, we have had to cover a wide area with different playing conditions to be found in different sections. By the use of examples and the like, we hope to make this report an interesting and constructive one.

At Loyola we have the usual set-ups in our preliminary work which most teams employ - - a pass and cut, an outside roll, a screen and cut, etc. I have found through my own experience and that of other coaches that if a team of five offensive players is put on the floor with no defensive men against them, and play an imaginary offensive game for periods of 30 minutes at a time, they soon become proficient in ball-handling and will use the same tactics in an actual game. The coach will occasionally call out a move by the imaginary defense, and the offense re-acts accordingly. Thus when they are in a game, they are absolutely at ease and a team can be working at both ends of the floor without interfering with one another. Of course at times a coach will have to use the entire floor, especially when the defense is of the forcing type.

In the various set-ups used, we assume that the defense is either forcing, switching, or dropping back, when the players through constant work on these set-ups are ready for actual scrimmage, we place defensive men on the floor and find that the players feel and act almost as much at ease as with no defensive men.

Several coaches have experimented with definite arm and body actions in shooting set shots. Coach Claire Bee of Long Island University wrote an interesting article some time ago along the lines of how to shoot a set shot. His theory was primarily to keep the eyes focused on the basket after the ball had left the shooter's hands. I found very favorable results among some members of my squad who gave this method a very fine trial.

Another Western coach instructed his men to finish up with the palm of the right hand facing the basket. We had quite a conversation about his experiment, and he claimed that the team's shooting improved 35 per cent. He found that in many cases it was necessary to reverse the order because of the fact that some of his player's left arms were better coordinated than the right.

I think that today most coaches agree and coach their players that in taking a pop or set shot, we must follow the principles of a marksman, in other words, get set first arm, and then fire.

According to many questionnaires regarding the style of pop shots, I would say that at least 90 percent of the thousands of teams use this style of shot.

DEMONSTRATION OF COOPERATION
HELD AT KANSAS CITY IS UNIQUE

During the first week of December a unique demonstration of cooperation between conferences and coaches and officials was held at Kansas City. The faculty representatives, coaches and officials of all major college conferences in this territory met in a two-day session. First each group held meetings of its own to discuss schedules and other athletic problems. Then they met in an open meeting to exchange views. The closing session was a basketball rules interpretation discussion which was attended by coaches and officials and led by Dr. "Phog" Allen. The organizations represented were The Missouri Valley I. A. A. (Big Six), Missouri Valley Conference, two college conferences of Kansas, two more from Missouri, and the Junior College conferences of the two states, a total of eight conferences. Basketball certainly should profit by such close contacts, all the persons involved taking part.

The main points in basketball involved screening and the new rule involving the elimination of the center jump. Several hundred coaches and officials were present.

At this meeting a Missouri Valley Officials Association was formed for the purpose of promoting uniform interpretation of football and basketball rules and of assuring closer cooperation with schools. The officers elected were E. A. Thomas, Topeka, president; and Gene Kemper, also of Topeka, secretary-treasurer. The members forming the executive committee include Ted O'Sullivan, Kansas City, representing Missouri; William Day, Lincoln, representing Nebraska; Harry HasBrouck, Des Moines, representing Iowa; and Richard Pendleton, Norman, representing Oklahoma. Organization of the association was the result of a resolution passed last spring making it mandatory for officials to attend rules interpretation meetings. Conformity in interpretation of the rules of football and basketball between officials and schools are the aims.

MOUNT UNION IS CREDITED WITH
FIRST COLLEGIATE COURT TEAM

The basketball team which was organized in and which played in Morgan Gymnasium at Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio during the 1891-92 season is thought to be the first college team in the world.

H. S. Johns, who now resides in Cleveland, was coach of this court team which could find no collegiate opponents. In the fall of 1891 while a student of Mount Union, Johns took instruction from a Charles Stolberg in Canton from Springfield, Massachusetts where he had learned the game of basketball in the Springfield Y. M. C. A. from Dr. James Naismith, inventor of the game.

Later in the 1891-92 season, Johns organized a quintet at Mount Union. He wrote to all the colleges in and around Ohio attempting to secure games for this first college team. However, there were no other collegiate teams playing the game at that time. For that reason Johns had to be content with sending his charges against Y. M. C. A. teams from the nearby cities of Canton, Youngstown, Niles, and Warren.

Mount Union again placed a team on the court during the 1892-93 season. This time Johns was able to find collegiate opposition. Hiram College, located 25 miles north of Alliance, had just organized a team. Oddly enough, when the two teams met, the Hiram Terriers defeated the Mount Union Purple Raiders by a score which would seem more probable in football---12 to 0.

The cornerstone for the building, which was destined to be the birthplace of intercollegiate basketball, was laid on Commencement Day, 1889. A catalog dated that year states that one of the speakers on this momentous occasion was the Hon. William McKinley of Canton, who later became President of the United States.

The formal dedication of Morgan Gymnasium was held in the fall of 1891 about the same time that Johns was going to Canton and receiving his instructions from Charles Stolberg.

From the time the game originated, Mount Union was always represented on the basketball court by a strong team. They have won more than their share of Ohio Conference titles, and are today perennial favorites in the conference race.

Springfield College sponsored an athletic clinic at Springfield, Mass., last June for high school coaches. The court game was one of the important topics of discussion with college and high school mentors demonstrating and showing the various phases of the game. Springfield College basketball players assisted in demonstrating and explaining the situations devised by the coaches.

NEWS.

Mr. E.A. Thomas of Topeka was elected president of the new Missouri Valley Athletic Officials' association, and Gene Kemper, also of Topeka, was chosen secretary-treasurer. These members form the executive committee:

Ted O'Sullivan of Kansas City, representing Missouri.

William Day of Lincoln, representing Nebraska.

Harry HasBrouck of Des Moines, representing Iowa.

Richard Pendleton of Norman, representing Oklahoma.

Organization of the association was the result of a resolution passed last spring by the Big Six conference, making it mandatory for Officials to attend rules interpretation meetings. Conformity in interpretation of the rules of football and basketball between officials and schools are the aims.

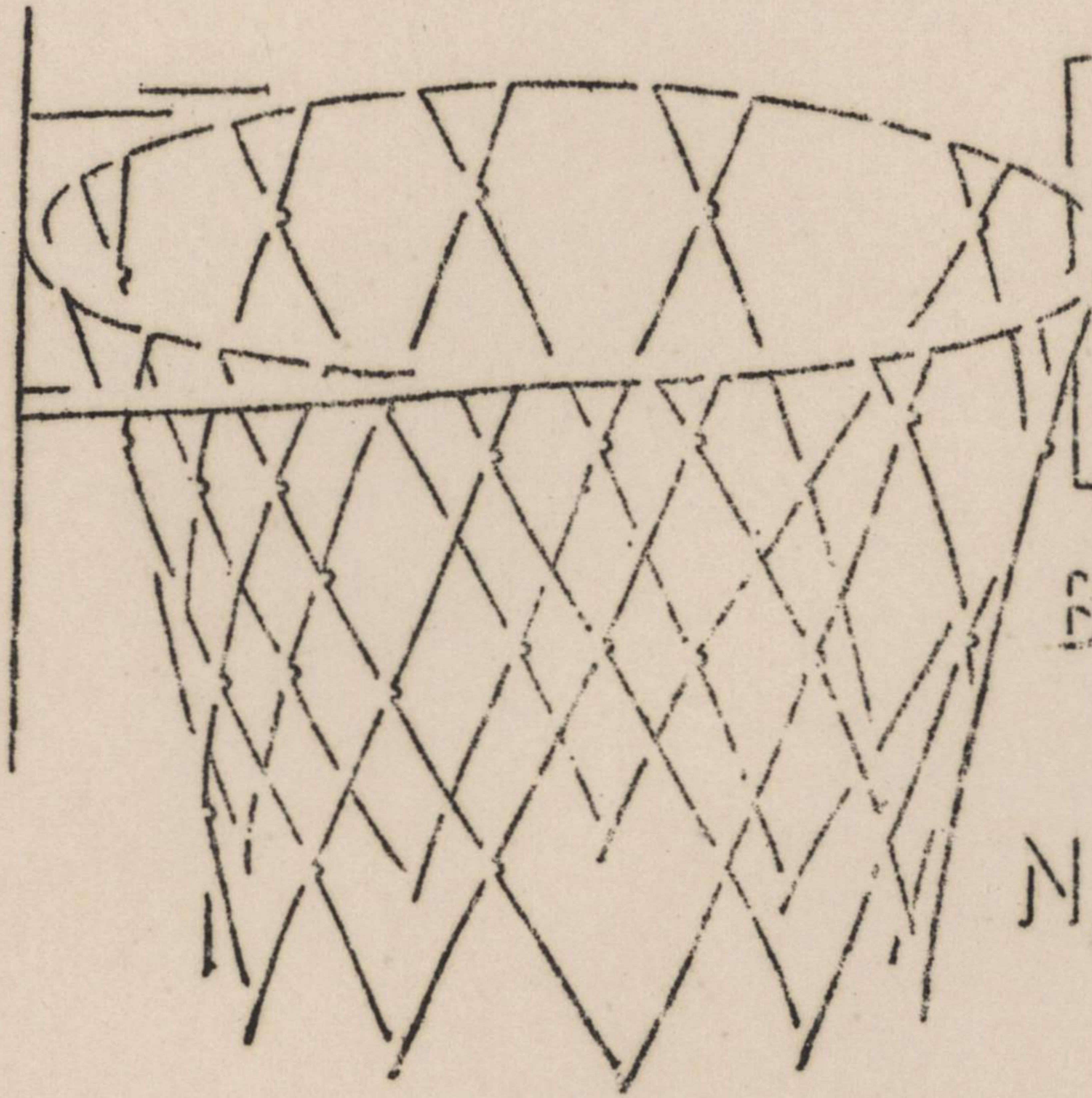
Bill Chandler, basketball coach at Marquette, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, does not seem to be particularly happy these days, for he writes us to take a look at his court schedule, and then requests that aspirins be sent him.

A basketball clinic was held at Wesleyan College, Middletown, Connecticut on November 15.

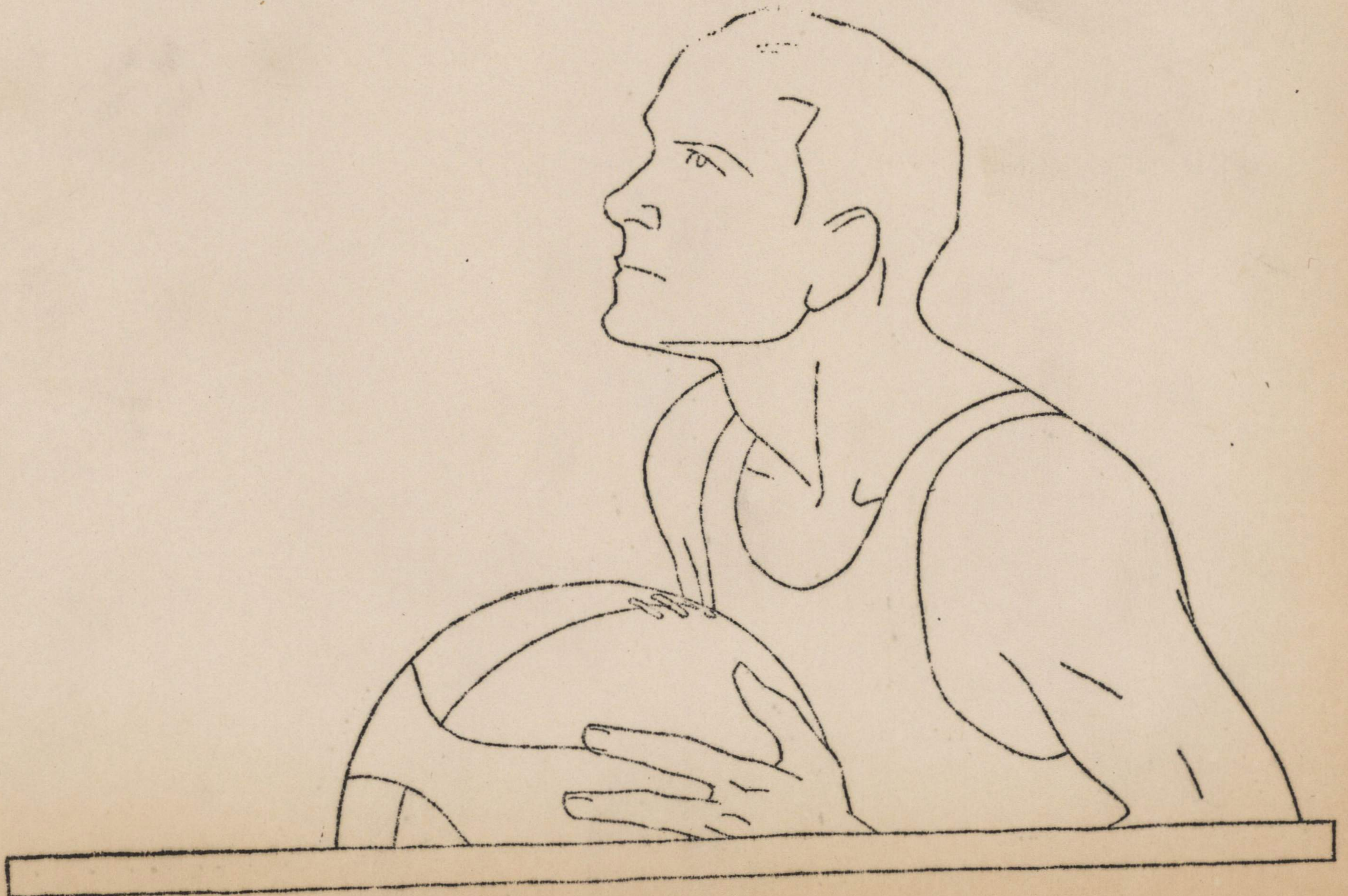
Next Convention: Chicago, Ill., Monday and Tuesday,
April 4 and 5, 1938.

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BASKETBALL



BULLETIN NOVEMBER
NO. 1 22, 1938
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF
BASKETBALL COACHES
OF THE UNITED STATES



Proceedings- Annual Convention
National Association of Basketball Coaches of
the United States,
April 4 - 5 1938, Hotel Morrison
Chicago, Illinois.

1. Monday - morning session - April 4, 1938.
 - a. Call to order by - President George R. Edwards
 - b. Address by the President.
 - c. Report of the Secretary-Treasurer, John W. Bunn - Accepted.
 - d. Report of standing committees:
 1. Membership - E. J. Hickox
 2. Coaching ethics - Harry K. Young. Remarks by Dr. John Brown, Jr.
 3. Press - Ray Hanson.
 4. Officials - Marshall Diebold
 - (a) Panel discussion.
 - (b) Rising vote of welcome to Dr. Naismith. Comments by Dr. Naismith.

2. Monday Afternoon session April 4, 1938. Continuation of Committee reports.
 5. High School - Jack Lipe
 6. Research - Valentine Lenz - Read by Dr. Allen.
 - (a) Report by John W. Bunn
 - (b) Comments by Mr. Porter
 - (c) Researches in Basketball - Read by Dr. Allen.
 7. Constitutional - Pierce Works
 8. Rules (preliminary report). H. W. Read
 9. Visual Interpretation (combined with showing of motion pictures) Nat Holman. Motion carried that thanks of Association be transmitted to the men mentioned in Mr. Holman's report.
 10. Discussion of Basketball problems.
 - (a) Tournaments
 - (b) Comments by Mr. Liston
 - (c) Communication by Mr. Olsen
 - (d) Comments by Dr. Allen

Proceedings - Annual Convention, Cont'd.

3. Tuesday morning session April 5, 1938.
 1. Motion pictures presented by Nat Holman
 2. Motion that President appoint a tournament committee of three members to investigate all phases of post season tournaments of national scope, and report findings and recommendations to 1939 convention - Carried.
 3. Motion that telegram be sent to Dr. Lentz expressing the condolences of the Association in the loss of his sister, and its compliments for the splendid report of the Research Committee - Carried.
 4. Final discussion of Rules and adoption of suggestions to the National Committee.
 - (a) Motion to approve in general the rule eliminating the center jump - Carried.
 - (b) Motion that the official shall handle the ball after every score. Lost.
 - (c) Motion that present wording on screening and blocking be retained. - Carried.
 - (d) Motion that outer half of the foul circle be freed from the three second restriction, both with and without the ball. - Lost.
 - (e) Motion that player be entitled to assume position in the outer half of the foul circle, without the ball, for an unlimited time: that with the ball the three second limitation or restriction be put upon him. - Carried.
 - (f) Motion that time outs be increased from one minute to two minutes. - Carried.
 - (g) Motion that substitutions shall cancel time outs for the team making the substitution. - Lost.
 - (h) Motion that the game of basketball be divided into quarters. - Lost.
 - (i) Motion that the number of time outs be increased from four to five. - Carried.
 - (j) Motion that the 1936-37 wording of the 10 second rule be adopted. - Carried.
 - (k) Motion that the court be extended two feet at each end from the backboard. - Lost.
 - (l) Motion that an arc be drawn, with a radius of 24 feet, whose center is at the outer edge of the free throw circle, to be used as an extension of the end line. - Carried.
 - (m) Discussion concerning standardization of equipment.
 - (n) Motion that the Research Committee study the matter of recommending a suitable ball, together with specifications, to the Rules Committee for consideration, report on its findings to be made to the next convention. - Carried.

Proceedings - Annual Convention - Cont'd.

- (o) Motion that team fouled may have the option of refusing the free throw and may take the ball out of bounds at the center line. - Carried.
- (p) Remarks by President Edwards
- (q) Report of the Nominating Committee, and election of officers.
- (r) Remarks by President Chandler
- (s) Motion that a rising vote of thanks be extended the retiring officers.

President Edward's address,
April 4, 1938.

For the eleventh consecutive year we are gathered to discuss the welfare of basketball as it is played in our schools and to consider ways and means by which we may become still more valuable to this game. Among us there is hardly one who does not have several other activities which occupy much of his time, yet it must be noted that basketball commands a most important position in our lives. In fact, we find that continuous and energetic efforts must be made to refrain from making the emphasis so strong that we become boresome to others because of a pronounced tendency to focus our discussions on basketball. To me this desire to color our whole lives by this game always has appeared remarkable.

Most of us are intimately connected with the sport through daily contacts which exist throughout the major portion of the year. During the playing season it is so much a part of us that we demonstrate its techniques and argue methods with almost anyone who gives us his attention; we coach squads in interschool competition; we teach it to novices in gymnasium classes; we lecture about it in teachers' training courses; we seek the company of players, coaches and officials to exchange ideas about it; we subscribe for magazines which feature basketball articles, and then turn to the sport pages of the daily newspapers to study game reports, box scores and hear stories; we find ourselves diagramming plays on table linen at meal times or in the pages of the song books at church; then during our sleep we dream of ways to make free throws 100 percent accurate or concoct psychological approaches which will arouse our players to super-performance. To cap it all, we conclude an intensive season by attendance at this convention where nothing else but basketball is considered.

That we can feed so fully on this game and seldom become satiated is a miracle of human capacity. A story is told of a basketball coach who died and, much to the surprise of his opponents, was consigned to eternal heavenly bliss. As he approached the pearly gates he was thankful that he had never coached from the sidelines; taught his players slick ways to make fouls without detection; nor ridden game officials; that he had always given correct pre-game statements; and had refused to alibi defeats. For now he was about to enter a place where time knew no limits, and where he would be free to use all of his basketball knowledge and skill. What a reward!

President Edwards address Cont'd.

Upon his introduction to Saint Peter he immediately outlined these plans and amplified them with a theory which resulted in screens that became blocks. But the kind old guardian of the entrance dashed his hopes with the announcement that there are no basketball players nor any game equipment in heaven. Only in Hades could these be found.

It was a dejected coach who wrestled with this problem. He wanted to fulfill an ambition to be an angel, but couldn't imagine spending an eternity without a chance to be in contact with his favorite pastime. Temptation was too great, though, and he reluctantly requested a leave of absence for investigation. His wishes were granted and the coach was transported to the regions below.

There he was met by Satan with open arms and with the information that earth held no courts as fine as his. The coach was escorted to the finest indoor basketball stadium he had ever seen, where lighting, ventilation and spectator accommodations were perfect. He trod on the smooth floor and found that it passed his most exhaustive tests for traction, resiliency and uniformity. A tour of the dressing rooms showed every detail perfectly planned.

A sense of returning strength to his old legs aroused a desire to try a new shooting form he had devised, so he begged for a suit and shoes. Before the uniform could be issued, however, he was required to sign a permanent enrollment form which prevented any chance to return to the heavenly league. This he did quickly because the place looked ideal to him. Donning a neat uniform and lacing on a pair of exquisite shoes he trotted onto the floor.

"Hand me a ball," he cried. "I have a hunch I can hit from mid-floor with my eyes closed."

"Well," grinned his Satanic majesty with his famous smile, "that's the hell of it. We have no basketballs here."

Some of our deliberation today and tomorrow will touch upon the construction of basketballs, and it might be well for us to remember that while such an article can't even be found in hell, its absence would certainly be a calamity.

Every year we have found it true and proper to describe the condition of our game in statements which are becoming rather trite. We say either, "Basketball is growing by leaps and bounds," or "Basketball has just seen its most successful season." Again we can join in this chorus, for while other activities may have felt the effects of a recession, we have been kept busy trying to care for an ever increasing demand for our sport.

Unquestionably, the major portion of the credit for this widespread and ever-growing appeal belongs to the game itself. Nevertheless, we can claim no small share of the credit since it is through the labors of the coaches and officials that players are taught properly and games conducted efficiently so that attractive, dramatic and pleasing contests result. While we are patting ourselves on the back, though, we must beware of the pitfalls which accompany self-adulation.

President Edwards address Cont'd.

There is still plenty of room for improvement in the game and in our methods of teaching and administering it. A look backwards gives us many reasons to be proud and satisfied; a look into the future shows that the job is never-ending.

A situation was concisely and emphatically expressed by a backwoods Ozark mountaineer. In his little village, far from railroad and trunk highways, the national and state governments aided in the construction of a school and a church. At the start of this building campaign the old residents resented these influences which disturbed a mode of living with which they were content. Some months after the buildings were finished and activities had been organized, a social worker was delegated to investigate the projects. At the close of an extensive report which listed many details, he summarized the influences of the school and the church in the words of one of the formerly critical natives. Said this old moss-back;

"Wahl, we found out that we ain't what we oughta be; we ain't what we wanta be; we ain't what we're gonna be; but thank God we ain't what we was."

While we have no such feeling with regard to our past, we certainly can join this old fellow in his opinions as to the present and the future.

Our program during the next two days is divided roughly along three lines. First, we expect to devote some time on an analysis of any defects in the game itself as shown by the experience of the season just closed; second, we must consider features of administration of contests which will aid us to increase our value and effectiveness as coaches and officials; third, there are some problems to be solved which deal primarily with this organization and the services it may perform.

N E W S

George Edwards is making arrangements for the display of sporting goods at our next convention.

Howard Johnson, one of our members who coached basketball for several years at La Crosse Teachers College, La Crosse, Wisconsin, died late last spring from a rare blood disease.

Remarks by Secretary-Treasurer
John Bunn.

I thought it might be pertinent to point out and to enumerate just a few of the things that have come to the Secretary during the year.

In the first place, I didn't realize that this National Association of Basketball Coaches was such an important organization until I became Secretary-Treasurer. Neither did I realize that there were so many things to sell to a convention until I became Secretary-Treasurer.

I think that of the 500 or 600 letters I have written, fully seventy-five per cent of them have been to hotels, chambers of commerce, and the like, in the various cities of the United States desiring that this convention meet there next year. I think the activity around this hotel in the last day and a half is indicative of the interest to have our convention in various cities of the United States next year. Neither did I realize that there were so many trinkets that should go along with a convention, such as badges, types of entertainment, picture taking, and so on, and so forth, which have engaged most of the attention of the Secretary during the past year.

I think probably it might be pertinent to remark that during this year an attempt has been made by our President to distribute the work of the Association. Heretofore, much of it has fallen upon the shoulders of the Secretary, but your President has this year seen fit to make our committees and other officers in the Association become more active in their particular duties. As a result, the preparations for this convention were handled entirely by the Convention Committee. The registration of members, as you have probably noted, has been handled entirely by the Registration Committee, and so on; I might go through the others. Some of the things which our High School Committee has requested have been put into practice at this year's convention.

The Secretary has seen fit to attempt to reorganize the record of membership, and a card file has been made out which I think will probably more adequately give us a record of our membership without having to leaf through too many pages, and delinquencies and new members can be added in alphabetical order in this way without very much difficulty.

In addition, it was found, since the job of Secretary-Treasurer goes hand in hand, that our accounts were in the past made on a sheet of 8-1/2 X 11 paper, or whatever happened to be handy. It seemed fitting that we have a more permanent record and, as a result, the journal account system has been started this year. It isn't an expensive scheme at all, in that once it is set up it is good for seventy-five years without further expense.

Remarks by the Secretary-Treasurer Cont'd.

Probably the most important things of interest to you will be those things with respect to the finances of the Association. I may say this past year more money was turned over to the new Secretary-Treasurer than has ever been turned over before. For that reason, our finances are in fairly good shape, although we don't have enough money to do a lot of things we would like to do.

Last year there were 103 paid registrations of members. There were 113 men who attended the banquet. Total receipts for last year were \$991.54. The expense of running last year's convention, together with the various miscellaneous expenses brought about by committees and the Secretary, amounted to \$554.51, leaving a balance on hand, as of November 23, 1937, of \$437.03. We had that amount with which to begin our new year.

It is not possible to give you an accounting for this year, because our registrations are just now taking place and funds are just coming in, but that report will be forthcoming at the next convention.

I might report as Mr. Edwards has suggested, that the Auditing Committee, composed of Mr. Lambert, Mr. Chandler, and Mr. Grover, have gone over the records of the financial report and have found everything to be correct and intact, and have approved that report. The records of this year will go to them immediately following the close of this convention.

Remarks by Mr. E. J. Hickox,
Chairman of Membership Committee.

Mr E. J. Hickox: Mr. President and Fellow Coaches: The Membership Committee chairman wishes to report that this committee has taken its duties seriously, and that its several members have given both time and effort toward building up the Association and urging coaches to attend this convention.

Each district representative contacted the coaches in his area, each having sent the membership list, and also the names of non-member coaches in college positions.

The chairman sent out 100 basketball letters, as did at least one other committee member. More than 500 letters altogether, stressing membership went out to member and non-member coaches.

The per cent of college coaches in various areas that belong to this Association runs approximately as follows:

District No. 1, New England	21 per cent
District No. 2	12 per cent
District No. 3	12 per cent
District No. 4	5.2 per cent
District No. 5, Chicago Area	29 per cent
District No. 6	11 per cent
District No. 7	6 per cent
District No. 8	16 per cent
District No. 9	14 per cent
District No. 10	4 per cent.

Remarks by E. J. Hickox Cont'd.

These figures indicate that much is yet to be done to build up the drawing power and prestige of this organization. Most of us on the committee feel that it takes personal contacts and invitations to get our associates interested enough to join and to attend the conventions.

Suggestions made for next year's procedure:

1. That new committee chairman and members receive early information as to duties and suggestions as to procedure. Retiring chairman should help in this.

2. That chairman be sent Constitution, membership list, outline of benefits, costs, place of convention, items of interest in program, all to be used in campaign for renewals and new members.

3. That every member of the committee report to the Editor of the Bulletin each issue what progress is being made, and particularly what new members there may be in his area.

4. That payment of membership dues be urged before convention time, either by this committee or by the Secretary-Treasurer, so that some information can be included in such a report as this at the convention to show either progress or regression.

5. That more members of the Association use their personal influence to popularize membership and to get coaches to attend conventions. We all need to "talk it up" in our own groups.

Several coaches in the Missouri Valley made themselves responsible for contacting the coaches of their own states.

6. That more effort be made toward interesting various conferences and leagues to send representatives coaches to voice the group sentiments.

One league has a 100 per cent representation here today. New England pays \$10.00 toward one man's expenses.

In closing, I wish to thank our President, Mr. Edwards, and our Secretary, Mr. Bunn, for their cooperation in getting us information and suggestions, and finally I want to say to my committeemen, all of whom came to Chicago, "Thank you, fellows, you're a fine gang to work with."