

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
BASKETBALL COACHES OF THE UNITED STATES
BULLETIN NO. 4

FEBRUARY 17, 1939



National Intercollegiate Athletic Association
Basketball Tournament

The NCOA for the first time is conducting its own basketball tournament this year. This tournament is not to be confused with any other national tournament inasmuch as only members of the NCAA are eligible for competition.

The NCAA is divided into eight districts, four east of the Mississippi River and four west of the river. Districts ONE, TWO, THREE, and FOUR comprise the Eastern section while Districts FIVE, SIX, SEVEN, and EIGHT go to make up the Western section.

A selection committee has already been named for each of the eight districts. This committee, on basis of season record, will select the outstanding team in its district to play in the Sectional tournament with the two sectional winners meeting a week later for the NCAA championship.

THE EASTERN SECTIONAL WITH THE OUTSTANDING TEAM IN DISTRICTS ONE, TWO, THREE, AND FOUR WILL BE HELD AT THE PALESTRA IN PHILADELPHIA ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY MARCH 17 AND 18 UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF H. JAMISON SCHWARTZ OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE WESTERN SECTIONAL WITH THE OUTSTANDING TEAMS IN DISTRICTS FIVE, SIX, SEVEN, AND EIGHT WILL BE HELD AT THE GOLDEN GATE EXPOSITION GROUNDS, SAN FRANCISCO, MONDAY AND TUESDAY MARCH 20 AND 21 UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF JOHN BUNN OF STANFORD.

The selection of the teams playing in these sectional meets, of a necessity, must be postponed until late in the regular playing season. However, most sport writers will be able within the next week or so to tell pretty well which team in its respective district is outstanding.

THE WINNERS IN THE EASTERN AND WESTERN SECTIONAL WILL MEET FOR THE NCAA CHAMPIONSHIP THE NIGHT OF MARCH 25 AT NORTH-WESTERN UNIVERSITY, EVANSTON, ILL. THE CHAMPIONSHIP PLAYOFF WILL BE IN CHARGE OF A.C. (DUTCH) LONBORG.

The General Committee in charge of the tournament is composed of H.G. Olsen, Ohio State University, Columbus, O., chairman; H.H. Salmon, Jr., 40 Wall St., New York City; W.F. Chandler, Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis., and John Bunn of Stanford University Palo Alto, Calif,

For any additional information write or wire any of the above.

Herewith is a list of states and NCAA schools in your district also members of the Selection Committee for the district:

DISTRICT ONE

Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.
 Bates College, Lewiston, Maine
 Boston College, Boston, Mass.
 Boston Univ., Boston, Mass.
 Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.
 Brown Univ., Providence, R.I.
 Connecticut State, Storrs, Conn.
 Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H.
 Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
 International Y.M.C.A. College,
 Springfield, Mass.
 Massachusetts Institute of
 Technology, Cambridge, Mass.
 Massachusetts State, Amherst, Mass.
 Middlebuth College, Middlebury, Vt.
 Northeastern Univ., Boston, Mass.
 Norwich Univ., Northfield, Vt.
 Rhode Island State, Kingston, R.I.
 Trinity college, Hartford, Conn.
 Tufts College, Hartford, Conn.
 United States Coast Guard Academy,
 New London, Conn.
 Univ. of Maine, Orono, Me.
 Univ. of New Hampshire, Durham, NH
 Univ. of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.
 Willians College, Williamstown,
 Mass.
 Worcester Polytechnic Institute,
 Worcester, Mass.
 Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

DISTRICT TWO

Alfred Univ., Alfred N.Y.
 Allegheny Col., Meadville, Pa.
 Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute,
 Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Canisirs College, Buffalo, N.Y.
 Carnegie Tech, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Clarkson College, Potsdam, N.Y.
 Colgate U., Hamilton, N.Y.
 College of the City of new York,
 New York City
 Columbia Univ., New York
 Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y.
 Drexel Institute, Philadelphia
 Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.
 Duquense Univ., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Fordham Univ., NewYork
 Franklin and Marshall College,
 Lancaster, Pal
 Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa.
 Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pa.
 Hamilton College, Clinton, N.Y.
 Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.
 Hamilt College, Geneva, N.Y.
 Ithaca College, Ithaca, N/Y.
 Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.
 Manhattan College, New York
 New York Univ., New York
 Niagara Univ., Niagara Falls, N.Y.
 Pennsylvania Military College,
 Chester, Pa.
 Pennsylvania State College,
 State College, Pa.
 Princeton Univ., Princeton, N.J.
 Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst.,
 Troy, N.Y.
 Rutgers Univ., New Brunswick, N.J.
 St. Lawrence U., Canton, N.Y.
 State Teachers College,
 West chester, Pa.
 Stevens Institute of Technology,
 Hoboken, N.J.
 Susquohanna U., Selinsgrove, Pa.
 Swarthmore Col., Swarthmore, Pa.
 Syracuse U., Syracuse, N.Y.
 Temple Univ., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Union College, Schenectady, N.Y.
 United States Military Academy,
 West Point, N.Y.
 University of Buffalo, Buffalo, NY
 Univ. Of Delaware, Newark, Del.
 Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphi
 Unâiversity of Rochester, Rochester,
 N.Y.

DISTRICT TWO (cont.)

Villanova Col., Villanova, Pa.
West Virginia U., Morgantown, W.Va.

DISTRICT THREE

Alabama Polytechnic Institute,
Auburn, Ala.
Catholic Univ. of America,
Washington, D.C.
Eentenary College, Sgreveport, La.
Citadel, The, Charleston, S.C.
Clemson Agricultural College,
Clemson College, S. C.
College of William & Mary,
Williamsburg, Va.
Davidson College, Davidson, N.C.
Duke University, Durgam, N. C.
Frrman University, Greenville, S.C.
Georgetown University, Washington,
D. C.
Georgia School of Technology,
Atlanta, Ga.
Howard University, Washintton, D.C.
John Hopkins University, Baltimore,
Md.
King College, Bristol, Tenn.
Louisiana Polytechnic Institute,
Ruston, La.
LouisianaState Univ., Baton Rouge,
La.
Loyola University, New Orleans, La.
Mississippi State College, State
College, Miss.
Mount St. Mary's College,
Emmitsburg, Md.
Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.
Tulane University, New Orleans, La.
United States Naval Academy,
Annapolis, Md.
University of Alanana, University,
Ala.
Univ. of Baltimore, Baltimore, Md.
Univ. of Florida, Gainsville, Fla.
Univ. of Georgia, Athens, Ga.
Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.
Univ. of Maryland, College Park, Md
Univ. of Miami, Coral Gavles, Fla.
Univ. of Mississippi, University,
Miss.
Univ. of North Carolina, Chapel
Hill, N.C.
Univ. of South Carolina, Columbia,
S.C.

DISTRICT THREE (cont.)

Univ. of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.
Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn
Univ. of Virginia,
Charlottesville, Va.
Vanderbilt University, Nashville,
Tenn.
Virginia Military Institute,
Lexington, Va.
Virginia Polytechnic Institute,
Blacksburg, Va.
Wake Forest College, Wake Forest,
N.C.
Washington & Lee University,
Lexington, Va.
Xavier University, New Orleans, La.

DISTRICT FOUR

Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin
Bradley Polytechic Institute,
Peoria, Ill.
Butler Univ., Indianapolis, Indiana
Carleton College, Northfield,
Minn.
Case School of Applied Science,
Cleveland, Ohio
Denison Univ., Granville, Ohio
DePauw Univ, Greencastle, Ind.
Indiana State Teachers College,
Terre Haute, Ind.
Indiana Univ., Bloomington, Ind.
Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio
Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.
Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis.
Marquette Univ., Milwaukee, Wis.
Miami University, Oxford, Ohio
Michigan State College, East
Lansing, Mich.
Michigan State Normal College,
Ypsilanti, Michigan
Northwestern University, Evanston,
Ill.
Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio
Ohio State Univ., Columbus, Ohio
Ohio Univ., Athens, Ohio
Ohio Wesleyan Univ., Delaware,
Ohio
Prdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind.
Univ. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
Univ. of Cincinnati, Cinn, Ohio
Univ. of Detroit, Detroit, Mich.
Univ. of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

DISTRICT FOUR (cont.)

Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich
 Univ. Of Minnesota, Minneapolis,
 Minn.
 Univ. of Notre Dame, Notre Dame,
 Indiana
 Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
 Wayne Univ., Detroit, Michigan
 Western Reserve University,
 Cleveland, Ohio
 Western State Teachers College,
 Kalamazzo, Mich.
 Wooster College, Wooster, Ohio

DISTRICT FIVE

Central State Teachers College,
 Edmond, Okla.
 Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa
 Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa
 Creighton Univ., Omaha, Nev.
 Drake Univ., Des Moines, Iowa
 Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa
 Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa
 Iowa State Teachers College,
 Cedar Rapids, Iowa
 Kansas State College, Manhattan,
 Kansas
 Oklahoma A. and M. College,
 Stillwater Okla.
 St. Louis University, St. Louis,
 Mo.
 Southwestern State Teachers College
 Weatherford, Okla.
 State Univ., of Iowa, Iowa City,
 Iowa
 Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas
 Univ. Of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
 Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr.
 Univ. of North Dakota, Grand Forks
 N. D.
 Univ. of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.
 University of Tulsa, Tulsa, Okla.
 Univ. of Wichita, Wichita, Kans.
 Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas
 Washington Univ., St. Louis, Mo.

DISTRICT SIX

Baylor University, Waco, Texas
 Rice Institute, Houston, Texas
 Southern Methodist Univ., Dallas,
 Texas
 Texas Agricultural and Mechanical
 College, College Station, Texas
 Texas Christian Univ., Fort Worth,
 Texas
 University of Arizona, Tucson,
 Ariz.
 University of Texas, Austin, Texas

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Colorado Agricultural College,
 Fort Collins, Colorado
 Colorado College, Colorado Springs,
 Colorado
 Montana State College, Bozeman,
 Mont.
 Univ. of Colorado, Boulder, Colo.
 Univ. of Denver, Denver, Colo.
 Univ. of Utah, Salt Lake City,
 Utah

DISTRICT EIGHT

Fresno State College, Fresno, Cal.
 Oregon State College, Corvallis,
 Oregon
 San Jose State College, San Jose,
 Calif.
 Stanford Univ., Stanford Univ. Cal.
 State College of Washington,
 Pullman, Wash.
 Univ. of California, Berkeley,
 Calif.
 Univ. of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho
 Univ. of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon
 Univ. of Southern California,
 Los Angeles, Calif.
 Univ. of Washington, Seattle, Wash.

NEWS

Worcester Tech of Worcester Mass. - An excellent college by the way, came out flatly in favor of scholarships for deserving student-athletes four years ago and the college alumni and students are proud of their stand. The prime requisite was that the scholarship athlete do excellent in his classes. Four regulars of their fine basketball team are top honor students, which in a college exacting as Worcester Tech means the boys keep busy all the time. Eighty-two per cent of the scholarship students from the original group will be graduated this year with honors.

"Inside Basketball" by Nat Holman in the magazine "Ken" consists of very fine pictures of the "How to do it" and "How not to do it." For experienced as well as inexperienced coaches, these pictures are fine to cut out and hang up for both the coaches and players to look at.

They say that the Big Ten is now doing what the Eastern Basketball League has been doing; pairing one group of officials for officiating in all its games.

Wilmett Sidat-Singh, wonderful football passer of Syracuse University, is also the star of the Orange basketball team.

The biggest crowd in Big Ten history 15,700 saw Ohio State beat Minnesota by one point. The previous mark was 15,278 also at the Minnesota field house.

From here it looks like Long Island University is the best college team in this country with Loyola of Chicago a close second. Claire Bee of L.I.U. and Lennie Locks of Loyola have done swell jobs. I'll say both know their stuff and are "pepper boxes".

The three major college tournaments should be very successful. There are so many fine basketball teams that all three will increase the game to a greater degree than ever before. And we know that every one of the coaches will pull for all three and not think that one is better than the other. The Metropolitan Basketball Writers voted to give the National Collegiate Athletic Association all the help it possible can give in the running of its games. This is a fine gesture, and that fine spirit should be commended.

Several letters have arrived asking what can be done about preventing rough play. My answer is to read the rules of association and then read them again. As it seems most of the young coaches have these rough teams, they should be given a penalty of being compelled to recite the sportsman code at our annual meeting.

NEWS

Booing still continues at games. That great basketball official, Schommer of Chicago at our last meeting stated when asked should technical fouls be called on the crowd for booing, answered "Unless the coaches get together and do something in preventing the boos and their vitriolic statements in the newspapers, that before long the coaches would have to kiss this great game good-bye. He also stated that the "Big Ten" on several occasions came near abolishing basketball, and that a good many of his friends in and near Chicago do not go to basketball games because of the crowd.

Broberg-the great Dartmouth sophomore is a Connecticut boy. He is dead shot from all angles and a fine shooter of fouls.

The New York Sports Writers' Basketball tournament- an invitation affair will be staged at Madison Square Garden, New York City on March 17-20-22.

From what I hear from coaches the rules are as near perfect as they can be. So why not let them alone. What we do need is more standardization of material equipment; such as:

1. Standard Backboards

Why not have one kind of backboard. Now we play with glass boards, steel boards, and wooden boards. We all know that the rebounds are of different intensity.

2. Standard size floors

One night we play on a 50-90 and the next on a 76-36 ft. one.

3. Standard ball

A laced ball, a laceless ball, a channell seam, or a molded ball.

4. Standard baskets.

5. Standard Lighting

BASKETBALL ON THE PACIFIC COAST

California's gigantic Golden Bears are still riding at the head of the parade in the Southern Division of the Pacific Conference, at this writing. Headed by Bill Ogilvie, 6-6 center, Captain Bob Chalmers, 6-4 forward, and Bill Biggerstaff, 6-5 guard, the Blue and Gold basketers are heavy favorites to win the Southern Division title. Their most severe test, in all probability, will come in their second two game series against Southern California. In the first series, the two teams split even but California is expected to have the edge on her home floor. Ogilvie, incidentally, is second high scorer in the Southern Division.

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Oregon's stalwart quintet leads the Northern Division and is considered practically a cinch to repeat its victory of last year, in that section. The Webfeet lost the coast title to Stanford's powerful outfit in 1938, and have practically the same team which have Hank Luisetti and his mates plenty of trouble. Laddie Gale seems bound for a new individual scoring record in the north.

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Ralph Vaughn, Southern California's sharp-shooting forward, is setting a fast pace for scorers in the Southern Division. At this writing, the Trojan star has run up eighty-one points in five games. His outstanding feat was performed against U.C.L.A. two weeks ago when he tanked sixteen field goals and four free throws for thirty-six points.

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Three Pacific Coast teams had successful barnstorming trips through the East and Middle West during the holidays - Southern California, Oregon, and Santa Clara. The last named team is probably king-pin among the "independents" although it did drop a game to St. Mary's recently. The Broncos are expected to turn the tables at the next meeting of these two teams.

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Everyone connected with basketball on the coast learned with regret that Caddy Works, head coach at U.C.L.A. since 1922, will retire at the end of this season. Caddy has resigned to devote his entire time to law. Works has been a prominent figure in basketball during his entire stay at U.C.L.A. and has developed some of the finest players in coast history.

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Southern California, pre-season favorites for the Southern Division championship, is not out of the race yet. The trojans can climb back into the lead by beating California twice on the latter's home court - no small job.

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Stanford might still play an important part in the race by tripping either the Bears or the Trojans, although this is not to be expected. The Indians turned in one surprise by beating heavily favored Southern California in the first game. U.C.L.A. is out of the race, with five straight defeats but might possibly trip any one of the other three teams.

BERRYGRAMS

These sayings have been gathered by Cliff Wells from dressing rooms in Indiana high schools. They have been called Berrygrams because Cliff Wells' team has the nickname of "Berrios".

I would rather have less ability than less 'loyalty'.

The less a fellow says, the less he has to retract.

Training - Fighting - Winning - all go together.

You're sick of the game? Well that's a shame.
You're young and you're strong and you're bright.
You've had a raw deal I know, but don't seucal.
Buck up, do your damndest and FIGHT.

A winner never quits,
And-----
A quitter never wins.

Give to the game the best that you have and the best will come back to you.

I had no shoes and complained -'til I met a man who had no feet.

A heel never toes the mark.

Persistent people begin and succeed where others fail.

An empty wagon makes the most noise.

A mule can't kick while he is pulling.
Neither can he pull while he is kicking.
Neither can you.

More bone in the back and less in the head.

A good thing to remember,
And a better thing to do
Is to work with the construction gang,
And not the wrecking crew.

Cleanliness of mind and body is the first secret of building a great team. No team can be a winner that does not observe the rules of clean living. The world loves a winner, but the world wants victory with honor.

If the coach 'bawls' you out, take it as a compliment. If he thought you were not good, he would not do it. He 'bawls' out the man he thinks will make a good player. Never does a coach 'bawl' a player out for personal reasons.

Play hard but not dirty.

Play the game, don't quit and don't complain. Then if you win it, it is well worth while. If you lose, you know that you have done the best you could and the better team has won.

If you can't be a Hiway, then just be a trail.
If you can't be a sun, be a star.
It isn't by size that you win or fail.
Be the best of whatever you are.

Garments of righteousness never go out of style.

Teach a normal boy 'form' and develop his 'fighting heart' and he will make a successful athlete.

PEP - PURPOSE - ENTHUSIASM - PERSEVERANCE.

F. C. 'PHOG' ALLEN

- By Harold Claassen -

Lawrence, Kas., Jan. 31, (AP) - Atop windswept Mount Oread, the consistent capital of college basketball, is a man who sticks to horse and buggy coaching tactics- and makes others like it.

Dr. Forrest C (Phog) Allen, although as modern and intense as a 1939 jittebug, keeps his Kansas University Jay-hawks winning titles with tricks used when Pa-and-Ma danced the dreamy waltzes of 1905.

Successful? Twenty-two of his 28 teams have won Conference championships. In 28 years his teams won 322 games and lost only 70. He is so good he overcame his two sons' natural doubts of a parent's wisdom and made them playing stars.

The advent of the 10-second rule and three-second law and its subsequent modification of the post play sent other coaches to athletic apothecaries for new "system builders."

Not so the doctor of Mount Oread. His quintets kept winning on the theory "a team never won a game in its life- its opponents lost it through errors in fundamentals and poor judgement."

The debonair but vitrollic coach- he once labeled A.A.U. officials "quadrennial oceanic hitch-hikers who chisel their way" to the Olympic games - boasts of having only a few set plays and no distinguishing system.

"Adherence to the principles of sound fundamentals develops confidence in the individual player. If he knows the pass is going to be good, he can be thinking of maneuvering along a path that is not necessarily rehearsed," is the doctor's prescription.

"This is not mechanical play, this is 'versatile play. It is the principle of education through play."

At every game two assistants grade the players on fundamentals - too many bad passes or wrong pivots and the player flunks out of the starting lineup.

Since elimination of the center jump, the pivot on a Kansas team is the "quarterback" and is stationed in the backcourt with the guards.

He calls the signals and handles the ball first on all offensive drives. It's a spot where the player must have a great deal of native intelligence and be as adept with the sphere as a bride with a can opener.

Allen is a graduate of an Osteopathic college but a master of psychology. None of his teams has ever taken the floor but that it knew it was the better aggregation.

The coach himself isn't always that collected and serene. The excitement and warmth of the building makes for a dryness of his throat.

Game time finds him squirming on the bench, surrounded by water bottles. A non-conference game is a six quart affair. But at a conference game he needs a bracer - takes eight quarts.

BOUNDS AND REBOUNDS
FROM THE COURT

By Arthur Sampson - Boston Herald - Boston, Mass.

In recent years there has been a tendency among basketball coaches to favor tall candidates when selecting their teams. The bigger operatives have been given preference when other qualifications have been anywhere near equal. The little fellows on the squad have been forced to display marked superiority over bigger contenders for positions on the team before they would get much consideration.

It has always seemed to us that this tendency to stress the advantage of height is carried too far. It is true that the nature of the game is such that a tall operative has certain advantages over a short player. Theoretically, at least, he should be more effective around the basket, for example, where his height can be an asset in grabbing rebounds. But, as a rule, these tall operatives haven't the speed, niftiness, balance or stamina of the smaller players. Stressing height has seemed to affect the caliber of play, for the fundamentals of the game are speed, deception, cleverness, precision and stamina.

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By Everett B. Morris - N.Y. Herald-Tribune.

No matter what the fortunes of his pupils, Nat Holman is a hero to City College students and alumni. On the night of March 14 the City College Club of New York will throw a big dinner party at the Downtown Athletic Club in honor of Nat's twentieth year as coach of Beaver basketball.

His tenth and fifteenth anniversaries were observed with social functions that were tributes to Holman's personal popularity and coaching genius, but the impending celebration is expected to make its predecessors puny by comparison.

The turnout will include players from all of Holman's teams back to 1919, his metropolitan coaching colleagues, basketball writers and officials and a host of academic and judicial dignitaries.

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BOTH QUINTETS FOOL REFEREE - Piqua, Ohio, Jan. 21 -(UP)- Steady followers of basketball often have witnessed an individual player becoming confused and shooting for the "wrong" basket, but even the most faithful were astonished here when all the players and the referee in a Piqua-Covington high school game pulled a "Corrigan."

It happened thus: Covington took the ball out-of-bounds after a time-out period. The Piqua five raced into defensive positions at one end of the floor and the Covington cagers, supposing their opponents knew their business, began to pass the ball toward that basket. The goal happened to be the wrong one for Covington.

For several second the two teams battled furiously unchecked by the referee. Covington was attempting to score points for Piqua and Piqua was attempting to prevent the scoring. (Cont'd.)

Meanwhile, the spectators were aware of the contradictory situation and set up a wild clamor to call attention to the players and Referee Mac Hummon to the unusual proceedings.

Hummon, who had supposed the play was orthodox, then corrected the mixup and Piqua went on to win.

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Notre Dame Coach Sets Mark - South Bend, Jan. 14- Notre Dame Basketball Coach George Keogan's 15-year record of 252 victories against 71 defeats, for a percentage of 780, ranks him as one of the nation's outstanding coaches.

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Miami, Okla., Jan. 14- McKibben, ace forward of the Miami High School basketball team, scored 33 points against Pryor High - and that was 3 points more than all Pryor players combined.

Pryor had 20 shots at the basket from the free throw mark and at least 10 more from the field but caged none of them. Final score: Miami, 67; Pryor, 0.

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Tiffin, Ohio, Jan. 18 - (AP). Basketball rules say it can't be done, but Toledo University and Heidelberg played a 48 - 48 tie tonight. The scoreboard said: Toledo 48, Heidelberg 47, and the crowd went home believing the Rockets had won. But when it was too late to do anything about it, a recheck showed a deadlock.

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Detroit, - (AP) - Going on the theory that music will prevent an athlete from "fighting the ball", Coach Newman H. Ertell, of the Wayne University basketball team, has installed a radio in the gymnasium and the cagers now do their playing to the accompaniment of music.

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Fire Hoses Discourage Fans 'Crashing' Game. Philadelphia, Feb. 11 - (AP) - Splashing prevents crashing at Haverford Township High School basketball games.

School Superintendent J. Frank Carter posted six janitors with fire hoses at the back windows of the gym. Five young crashers got a soaking as they tried to sneak in.

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Green Creek, N.C., Girl Rolls Up 99 Points in One Game. Green Creek, N.C., Jan. 28, - (AP) - The Green Creek girls' basketball team beat the Sunnyview team, 102 to 10 the other night and Aileen Cudd of the winners scored 99 of the points.

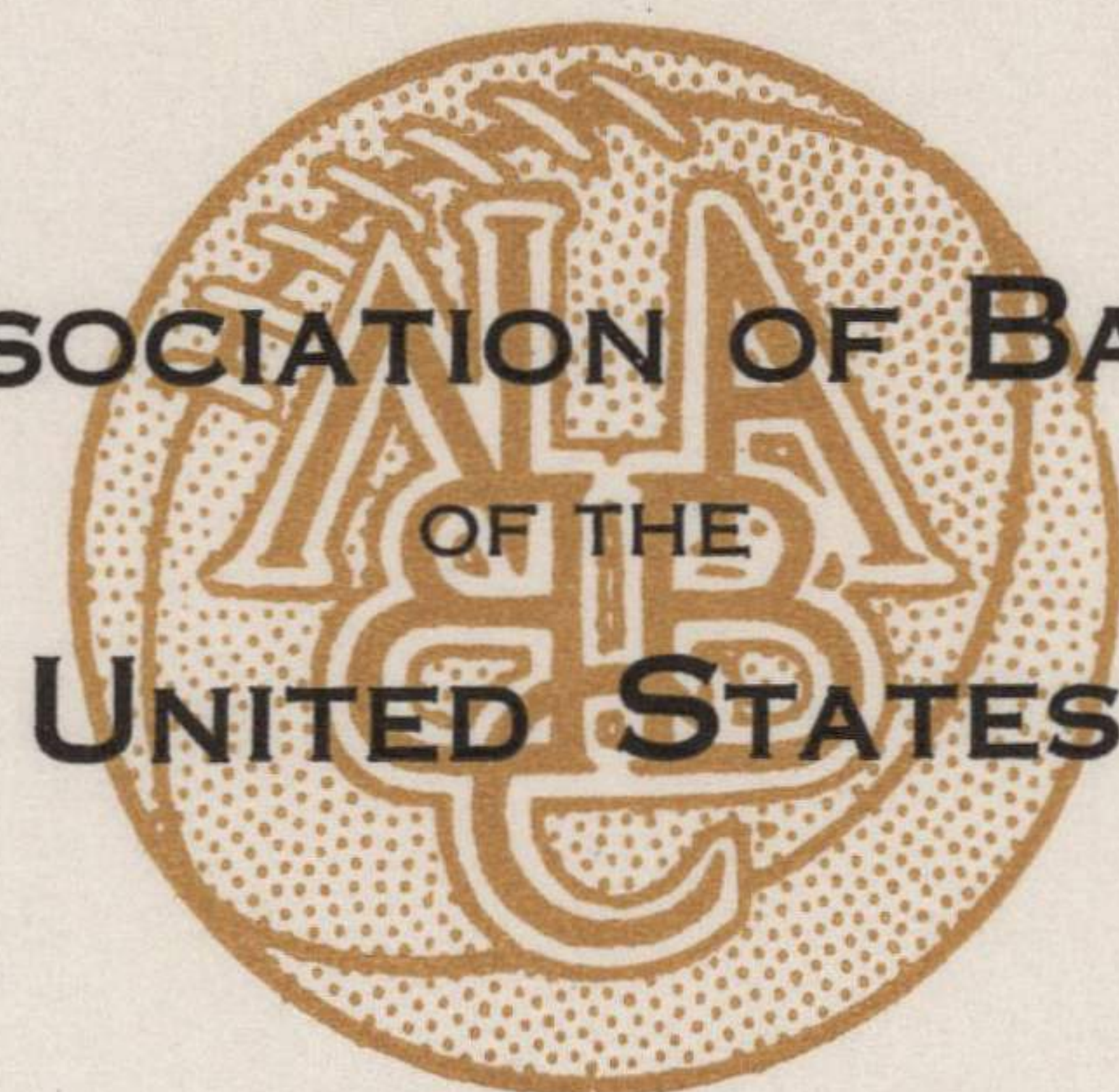
The tall, 15-year-old ninth grade student caged 45 field goals and nine foul shots.

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What Next? Longview, Wash. - (INS) - Apparently way ahead of the fashions, the Long-Bell Retail Yard basketball team has added hoods to their equipment and prefer to be known as the "Masked Marvels." The hoods were adopted for two purposes: To fool the opposition and to add color to their playing, the players said.

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THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BASKETBALL COACHES



N. H. NORGREN, THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
SECRETARY-TREASURER

January 13, 1939

(Rules and Recommendations Committee)

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

My dear Dr. Allen:

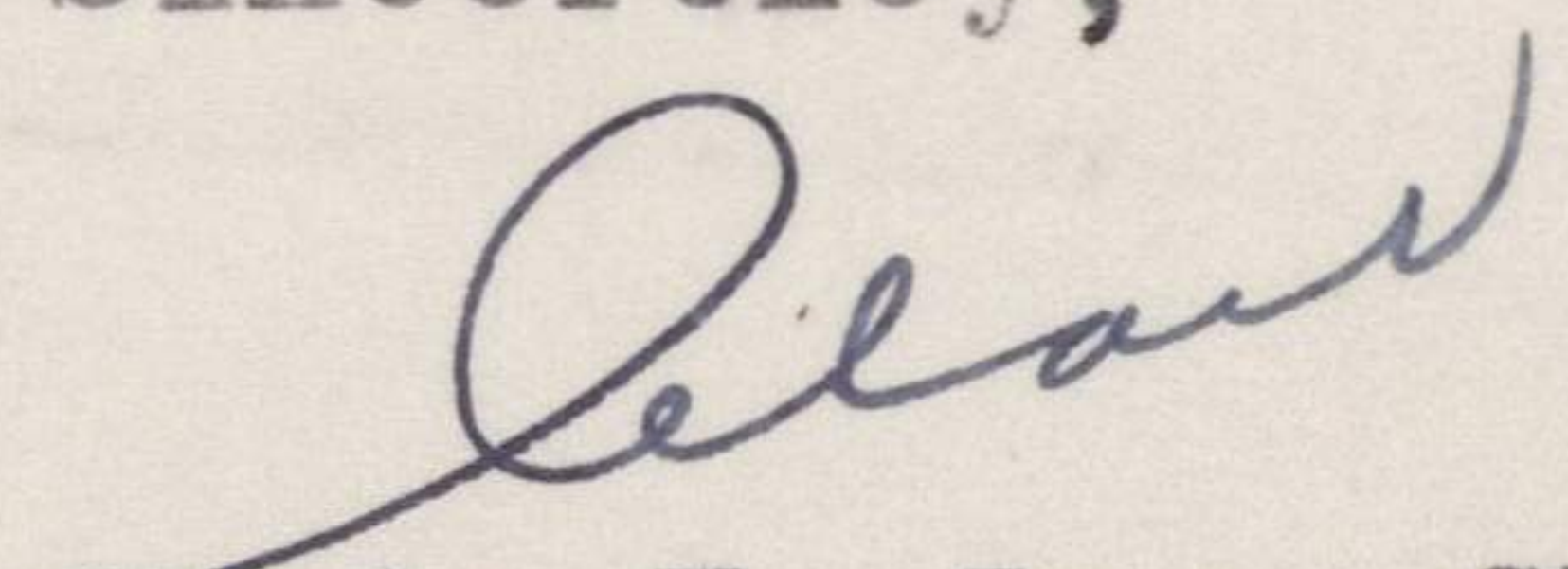
I have refrained from writing you concerning Rules-Recommendations during the early part of the season. No doubt, you feel that there have been too many changes in the rules during the past few years. I subscribe to this view. However, I believe the following suggestion to be a good one and offer it for your consideration.

When a player of the losing team deliberately and intentionally fouls an opponent in order to secure possession of the ball, award one foul instead of two, but and also, give the team which has been fouled possession of the ball either in their front court or at the division line in the center of the court. Time out to be called during the free-throw.

If you have any recommendation concerning the above proposed rule change, will you please advise me.

I wish you continued success in the present basketball season.

Sincerely,


Clair F. Bee, Chairman
Rules-Recommendation
Committee

CFB:GG

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Lawrence, Kansas
January 20, 1939

Mr. Clair F. Bee,
Coach of Basketball,
Long Island University,
Long Island, New York.

Dear Clair:

I like your suggestion very much regarding the deliberate and intentional fouling of an opponent by a player of the opposite side. Your suggestion of awarding one foul instead of two, and giving the team that has been fouled possession of the ball, strikes me as a more sane ruling on this rule infringement.

I would give the team possession on their front court and have time-out called from the time of the foul until the ball is put in play from out of bounds after the free throw by the offended team.

Personally, I like the quarter system better than the half. We are playing the half system here, but I think the quarter system would give a team an additional two times out without their asking for it, and it breaks up the game just enough to give the spectators a breathing spell. What do you think of this feature?

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Member, Basketball Rules
Recommendation Committee.

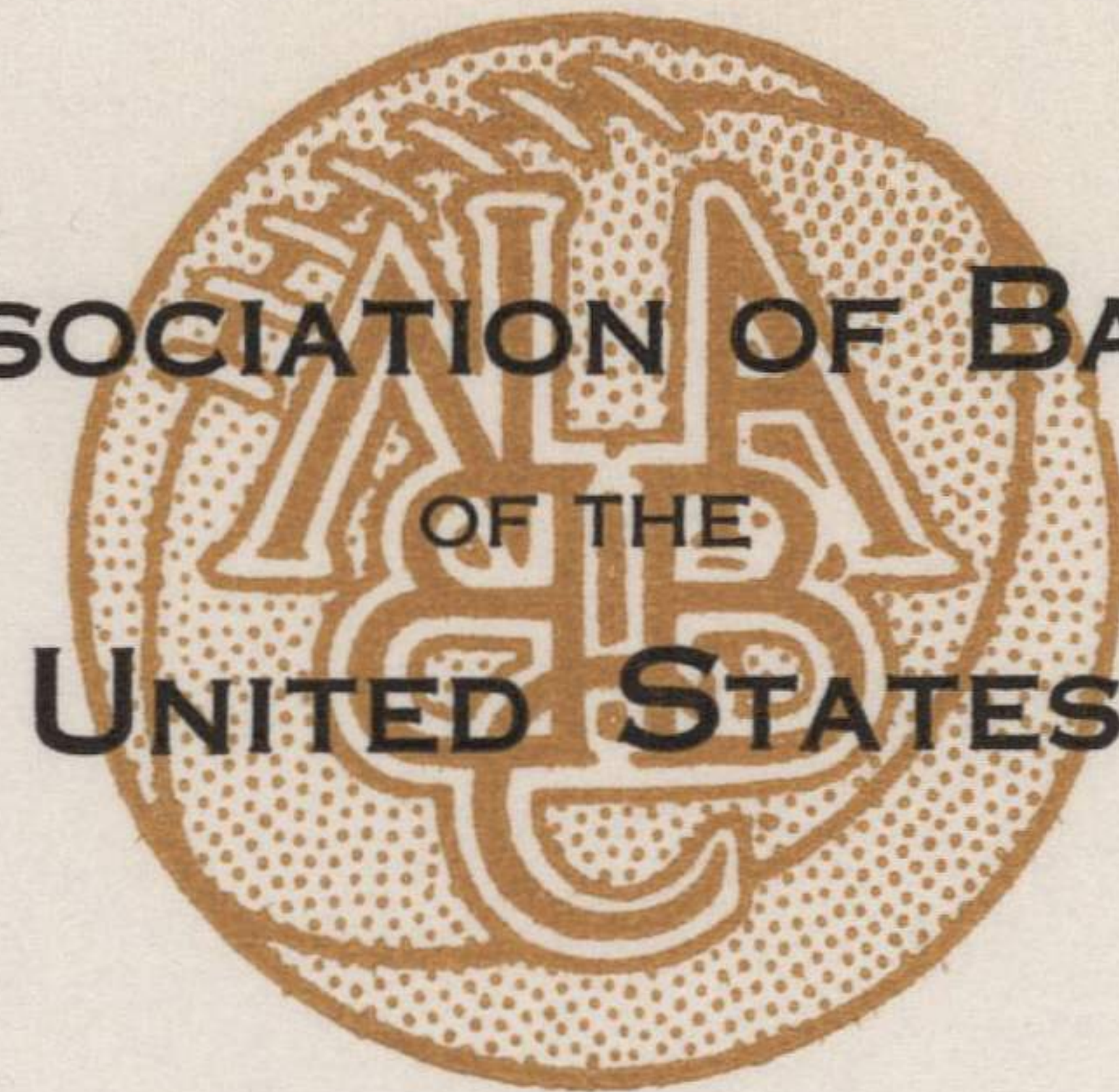
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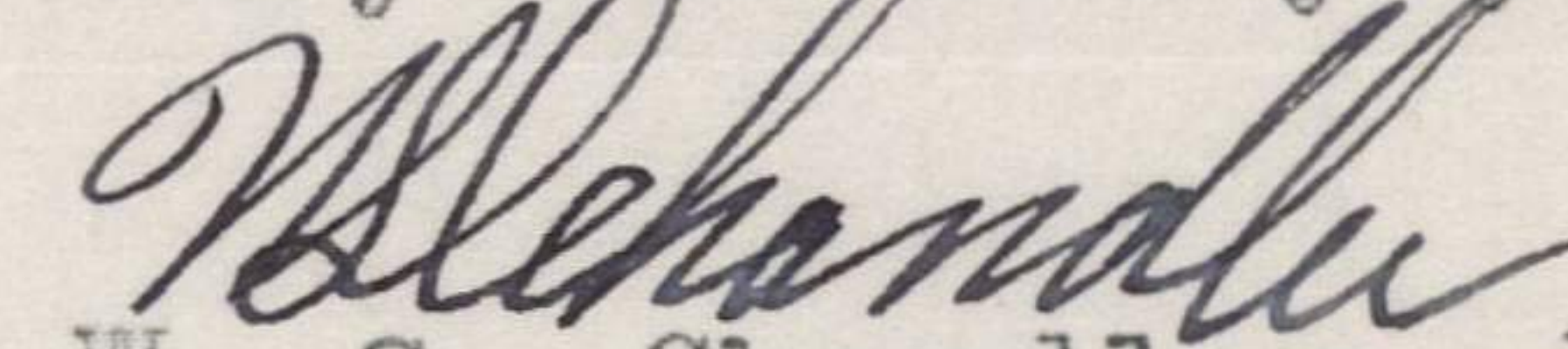
Milwaukee, Wis.
January 17, 1939

Dr. Forrest C. Allen,
Director of Physical Education,
Varsity Basketball Coach,
University of Kansas,
Lawrence, Kansas.

Dear "Phog":

Nelson Norgren is secretary of
the National Association of Basketball Coaches.
I have written him requesting that he send
you some of the letterheads.

Very sincerely yours,


W. S. Chandler, President,
N. A. B. C.

WSC:OL

January 11, 1939.

Mr. W. S. Chandler,
President, National Basketball Coaches Association,
Marquette University,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Dear Bill:

I am writing to you because I do not know who is secretary of the National Basketball Coaches Association. I would like to have a few letterheads of the Association, showing the newly elected officers and committee members. I wonder if you could direct my request to the proper person.

Thanking you and with all good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Director of Physical Education,
Varsity Basketball Coach.

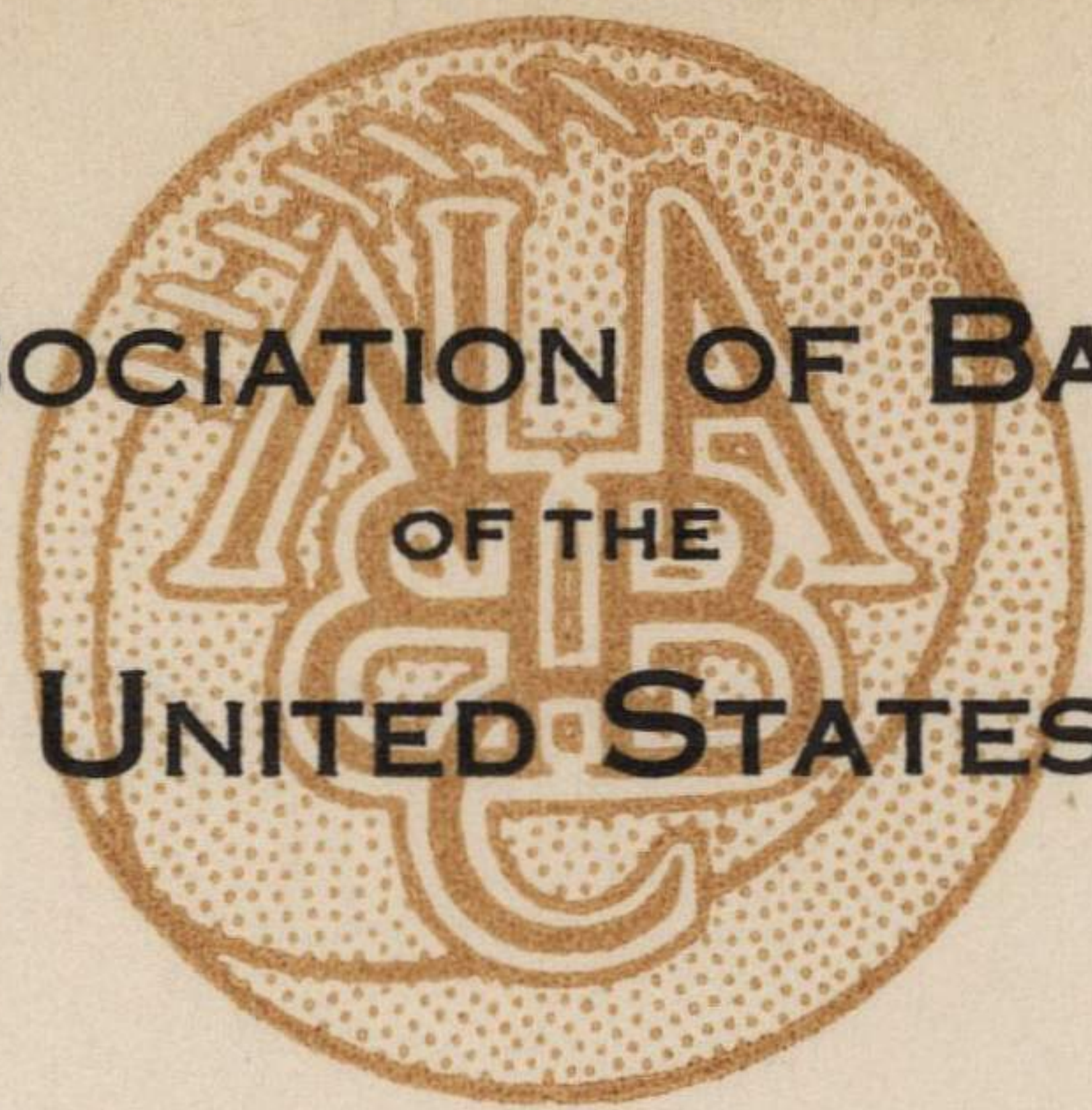
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Dr. Allen:

While this research problem you are undertaking is primarily for the use of your own committee report to the National Rules Committee, I am hoping that a summary of results can be made available to Valentine Lentz, chairman of our own research committee.

Would it be possible for you to prepare a five or ten minute report to be read at the time Mr. Lentz submits his remarks?

Yours truly,

Geo. R. Edwards
George R. Edwards.

Val Lentz
H. V. Porter

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

Lentz

(S)

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF BASKETBALL COACHES

BULLETIN NO. 1 SERIES 1936-37

ANNUAL CONVENTION RETURNS TO CHICAGO

Swayed by the records of attendance at previous conventions the site for the meeting of the Association next spring will be Chicago, according to the vote of the Executive Committee at the close of the New York Convention last April. All moves to increase interest by choosing another city have resulted in decreased attendance. Also, since many basketball coaches also double in baseball, the time has been advanced to March 14, 15, and 16 as most court games are over and intensive baseball practice usually is not under way at that time.

The committee in charge has selected the MORRISON HOTEL as headquarters. Nick Kearns, prominent official and member of this Association, is connected with the Morrison. Those who attended the 1934 meeting in Chicago pleasantly remember the attentions Nick obtained for us. Mr. Kearns promises even better hotel cooperation next spring than this group has ever obtained.

Check the dates and place on your calendar now and plan to attend.

Morrison Hotel

Chicago

March 14, 15, 16, 1937

BASKETBALL AT THE OLYMPICS 1936

by Dr. James C. Naismith

EDITOR'S NOTE: Addition of basketball to the regular program of the Olympic Games in Berlin promoted international interest in the sport and brought many belated honors to the game's inventor, Dr. Naismith. This Association conducted a campaign last winter to raise funds to send Dr. Naismith to Berlin. The drive focused public attention upon a man whose contributions to sport have been of outstanding value. He was a guest of honor at many important tournaments and addressed important meetings of educators. At Berlin he was honored at the formal opening of the basketball tournament. His European trip included visits to several countries where he met athletic and educational leaders. The exchanges of ideas will make more secure the place of basketball in international favor. At the request of the editor he presents to the coaches his observations, opinions and suggestions regarding the recent games in the Berlin Olympics.

The introduction of basketball into the Olympic program was a success in many ways. First, it gave many representatives who attended the tournament an opportunity to observe the game and to judge its qualities. Some of the countries not represented by teams had observers to watch the games. Second, it gave each country a chance to see the game as played by other nations; to note the similarities in style and the points of difference. Third, it helped in the development of an international set of rules, and in the method of conducting international contests.

Fourth, it emphasized the differences in physical make-up of the different nations. eg: The tallest man on the Philippine team was 5 ft. 11 in., and the tallest man on the American team was 6 ft. 9 in. This brought out the fact that tall men were monopolizing the game, and that the shorter races were handicapped greatly, not alone in the center jump, but in the whole game. So apparent was this that it has been suggested that there be two classes, - the short and the tall, - following the plan of weight divisions used in wrestling and boxing. The next Olympics will be held in Japan whose men are less than 6 feet, and whose neighbors, China and Philippines, also are short. The only team with extremely tall men was the U.S.A. squad. A medium range of from 5 ft. 10 in., to 6 ft. 2 in., was found on teams from Turkey, Egypt, Switzerland, Italy, France, and Canada. These teams have set their estimate of extreme height as 6 ft. 3 in., or 190 c.m. Such a limit still would be too tall for shorter teams, particularly those from Oriental nations.

Fifth, it gave a splendid opportunity for the development of friendly feelings between the men of the teams, as they worked side by side, and yet did not try to injure each other. A fine spirit of sportsmanship prevailed and was encouraged by all connected with the tournament.

COUNTRIES REPRESENTED

The following twenty-two nations entered the Olympic Basketball competition: U.S.A., Canada, Mexico, Poland, Japan, China, Philippines, Switzerland, France, Egypt, Germany, Turkey, Hungary, Uruguay, Brazil, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Estonia, Peru, and Chili. Spain entered a team but the civil war prevented its appearance.

THE COURTS

The courts were outdoors and were covered with the same surface as the running track. This was made of a mixture of sawdust, sand and salt. It resembled in appearance the sand on the seashore that is solid when damp but powdery when dry. The surface was wetted down after each game and usually was in good shape. The main objection was that the surface gave way beneath the foot on a rapid turn and made pivoting much more difficult. There was no covering over the court and, while the weather was fine for most of the games, the finals were played in the rain on a sloppy surface.

In Berlin there were in the Reichsport Field several gymnasiums connected with the Jahn Platz and used for the school of physical education. These would have made excellent courts. The schedule, however, had been prearranged making it impossible to shift events.

For the basketball tournament there were in all six courts, one of which was larger than the others and for which the bleachers would accommodate more spectators. This court was scheduled for use in the semifinals and finals, but when used for the semifinals in the rain, it proved so poor that the finals were shifted to a smaller court. I believe that it would be possible to arrange

the games so that greater concentration could be had. While the courts in Berlin were side by side, bleachers were erected between the sidelines so that spectators could see but one game at a time. Placing of the courts in a central area and surrounding the whole by bleachers would have permitted spectators to choose their games without changing seats.

A change in the time schedule would have increased attendance, also. Two sets of games were played each day starting at 4:00 P.M., and ending about 6:00 P.M. At the same time important events were held in the main stadium which seated 100,000; in the swimming stadium seating 10,000; and in the hockey stadium which seated 15,000. By starting the basketball games two hours earlier this conflict could have been avoided. The finals in hockey, soccer, and handball were played in the main stadium and drew huge crowds. A similar treatment of basketball probably would have increased interest tremendously, and this could have been done, as usually there was a considerable lapse of time between the morning and afternoon programs.

BRACKET ARRANGEMENT

The tournament schedule was so arranged that a defeated team in the first round was not eliminated but continued in play with a chance for a high position, - the championship still was possible for a first round loser. The original position and opponent was determined by a blind draw. After the first round the losers played each other with the winners of this consolation re-established in the championship flight. An entirely new draw was held, then, for first round and consolation winners with the consolation losers, having lost twice, eliminated. Unfortunately, teams which lost in the third series were considered to have lost two games and were dropped. Some injustice prevailed here as one team which drew a bye was eliminated in the third round with only one defeat. The U.S.A. team drew a bye in the second round due to Spain's absence, but won its third round game and continued in the tournament.

The general plan struck me as being a good arrangement. With a few corrections it appears much fairer than a straight elimination bracket or any sort of a partial round-robin.

THE RULES

It appeared before the games that there might be some difficulty in deciding the rules which should be used. The Olympic Committee settled this matter by adopting, with a few minor changes, the 1932 rules as they were the latest used by some of the nations. For any one game a team was limited to seven players. A withdrawn player could return to the game only once, except those disqualified by personal fouls. Once a team found itself with but four remaining eligible men, but the opposing captain asked that a player be permitted to return and the official agreed.

PLAYER SELECTION

Each country was permitted its own plan of selecting its team members. Four methods were used by the various nations:

1. In the United States eight members of the winning team; five from the runner-up squad; and one additional player from the final tournament were chosen. Thus the U.S.A. team was composed of fourteen players. As only seven could be used in any single Olympic game the squad was divided in half with an agreement that groups would alternate games. The presence of a bye brought some difficulty which was hard to iron out.

2. The Chinese team was a selection of all-stars from the nation's final tournament. Although individuals on this squad appeared to be the most expert in ball-handling they were defeated in their first game through lack of team play.

3. In some cases a country selected its championship team and added the best players from defeated squads to this nucleus.

4. Canada sent its championship squad intact, including substitutes.

STYLES OF PLAY

All styles of modern offensive basketball were in evidence with none of them worked to excess. Each team adapted its play to the problems presented by the defense it met. All teams made some use of a retreated defense and a few utilized a zone scheme. Poland's play pleased the spectators as on defense it forced action all over the court and many times secured the ball before opponents were able to get it down the court.

Americans probably felt that we could teach other nations how the game should be played. As a matter of fact a majority of the teams were coached by former American players who had taught everything usually done on our courts. At a meeting of graduates of Springfield, Mass., College twenty men representing fifteen countries attended. Other teams were coached by American missionaries. Consequently, practically every squad in the Olympic received its training under men who learned the game in the U.S.A., or Canada.

THE OFFICIALS

The problems of officiating produced considerable suspense which largely was unnecessary as the use of a uniform set of rules, well known in advance, smoothed out matters considerably. An official, no matter how many languages he could speak found teams who could not understand his words so that the use of signs became common. The tournament was worked with a single official for each game. These men were the referees:

Tobin of New York; Powers of Detroit with Canada; Suvoong of China; Marek of Czechoslovakia; Creoux of France; Li of Japan; Seloni of Esthonia; Ugolini of Italy; Luceri of Switzerland; and Baumer of Germany.

On the whole there was little objection to any decisions. In the final game between Canada and the U.S.A., Suvoong of China officiated and kept the game in hand in a manner satisfactory to both teams. Personally, I feel that it is impossible for one man to cover all of the court, and that two officials would prove much more satisfactory.

THE SPECTATORS

Compared with other program features basketball drew small numbers although it did equal the attendance at such events as handball, rowing, fencing and wrestling. Very little was done in the way of advertising, and vast numbers of the Germans had never seen a game.

The stands for each court accommodated between four and five hundred spectators each, and at some games standing room was at a premium. The most interesting game was between Uruguay, champions of South America, and Poland, European champions. For this contest a capacity crowd was on hand and crowd enthusiasm was equal to that exhibited at any of our local games although neither team had many countrymen present. It was a fast game, played all over the court, with the score constantly changing from the favor of one side to the other, and

with the result in doubt until the finish.

RESULTS OF INCLUDING BASKETBALL IN THE OLYMPICS

1. The game has earned a permanent place on the program with an initial entry list of twenty-two countries.
2. A more prominent place seems assured in the next Olympics to be held in Japan where the game has assumed national importance. Japanese authorities intend to provide much better facilities.
3. There may be a classification of players according to height.
4. Girls teams may be included.
5. A wooden floor may be used even if play is out-of-doors.
6. It is probable that two officials will handle each game.
7. The number of eligible players for each game probably will be increased to ten.
8. The rules will be simplified rather than made more complicated as most of the teams have neither the facilities nor personnel to live up to the new technique. Most of the foreign coaches are teaching the game as a sideline to their regular duties as Y.M.C.A. directors, missionaries, and teachers.

A CHANGE OF EMPHASIS IS NEEDED

Coaches Have Stressed Details of Legislation
and Playing Technique While Avoiding
Game Administrative Problems

H. C. CARLSON, M.D.,
Pittsburgh University
President N. B. C. A.

The members of our organization have contributed greatly in the legislative and technical advancement of Basketball, but there is much to be done along the lines of administration. Revolutionary changes have been introduced into the rules. By means of clinics, coaching schools and writings there have been marked improvements in the technique of teaching and playing. The administration has lagged behind for various reasons which include elastic interpretations, conduct of coaches, and variable officiating. The needs of administration should receive emphatic action and advertisement in order to improve the most apparent weaknesses of our game. Legislation and technique have had their beginnings. In order to derive the greatest value from these advancements, everybody must help in bringing the administration angle up to par.

"Interpretation" is blamed for too many shortcomings by coaches, players, and officials. "Misinterpretation" is more appropriate. This blind of "interpretation" includes every shade and tint from rewriting the rules to the most asinine practices of officiating. Experiences have shown that there is some tendency to favor the offense in the West, and to favor the defense in the East. Movies of the play in the West have shown what offensive tactics are compatible with the rule book, viz., that the player is entitled to any position by priority. Movies taken in

the East have shown the so-called illegal offensive moves while the defense is committing what are almost unpardonable sins in the West

All of us have a tendency to be provincial and to claim that our viewpoints are right. Because of more intensive discussion of interpretation, administrative problems will be solved just as legislative and technical problems have been clarified. Priority of position can be noted as well for the offense as it is for the defense. There is as much illegal blocking by the defense as is manipulated by the offense. One of the absurd interpretations tolerated by some Easterners was demonstrated in the Olympic Finals at Madison Square Garden. A player tied up an opponent by putting both arms around him from the rear to grab the ball. The official simply called this act a held ball. Such an interpretation, with other arbitrary re-writing of rules, is bound to cause misunderstanding among the majority of teams which try to follow the limitations made by the Rules Committee in the Guide.

Basketball coaches, like all humans, desire victory. Some are more aggressive than others. It is sad to see a lot of hard work nullified by some thoughtless or careless official. Just when, where and how persistently should one protest to an official is a coaching problem. Many old axioms as "the creakiest wheel gets the most grease", and others, are in the minds of some coaches. Nobody doubts that in a high percentage of cases the coach does gain some advantage in decisions by being a chronic beggar, but the price is too high. The trait is psychologically regressive and leads backward rather than forward. It is the same urge which makes a child stamp his feet and scream when refused a piece of candy. It has a carry-over into the more important things of life. A fellow would be accused of lack of courage if he would not kick when short-changed a dime, but when he talks with an official after winning a game he is considered as patronizing, or if after he loses he is listed as a crab. So many games are decided by a toot of the whistle that it is one of the most important administrative problems. Yet there is little or no sane checking between coaches and officials.

Everyone admits that a basketball official has a most difficult job. Much of this difficulty is brought on by the officials themselves. Some fail to keep abreast of code changes. One well-meaning group still call accidental kicking of the ball by an offensive player; others are a year behind on the dribble-fumble change; and some still are floundering with the mid-court line. Inability to be consistent is a human fault which all of us have to a greater or less extent, but some officials show extremely wide variations in their meeting of certain situations, and bring condemnation on themselves. On different nights or at different times in the same game officials vary in their held ball decisions all the way from tagging the ball to a complete wrestling match. Again, when a shooter crashes into a guard on the follow-up what appears to be an indetical situation may be called three different ways.

In addition to rule laxity and wide variation some officials bring more grief on themselves in attempts to stage a one-man show while attempting to add "color" to their work. Most players and coaches feel that a basketball game should be a contest between two teams with the officials as a controlling influences which should be as inconspicuous as possible. Pseudo dramatics, goal shooting and other referee demonstrations distract spectator attention. It is an axiom in all athletics that the player who "grandstands" thinks so much of his individual performance that his team value is questionable. Obviously the dramatic official is thinking of his own show more than efficient work in handling the play. By attracting undue importance to himself such an official multiplies greatly the effect of any error he makes. The good official does not care to be the salient feature, but prefers to be in the background and see that the team which plays the best game becomes the winner. There are too few of this type and their scarcity leads to the conclusion that officiating has not kept pace with other developments of the game.

Others involved in the game should be of more assistance to the officials, but this has been difficult since good sportsmanship frowns upon criticism by coaches, players, fans, and sportswriters. Many times a hint dropped by a coach that a few decisions have been wrong is misinterpreted by the official who feels that his high percentage of correct decisions have been overlooked. To avoid this coaches uniformly say little and often leave the impression that a poorly handled game has been worked all right. Thus, much criticism of constructive nature has been lost.

We have given fully to legislation and technique but have fallen down on administrative features. Lack of emphasis is responsible. Our discussions have dealt with rule changes and player performances. Enough has been accomplished along these lines to permit a digesting and assimilation of what we now have rather than to seek for bizarre and untried changes. Members of this Association might well concentrate on improving the administration of basketball.

IS BASKETBALL GOING BACKWARDS?

During the first two decades of the life of basketball three organizations; the A.A.U., the Y.M.C.A., and the N.C.A.A., independently sponsored the spread of the game. Each adopted rules fitted to its membership, and gradually these regulations became so different that confusion reigned. So seriously was the welfare of basketball threatened that a compromise was effected by the formation of a Joint Rules Committee with each of these organizations equally represented. Except for the time length of periods fitted to the younger players, the game has been uniform for all competition in amateur circles since the committee was formed. This uniformity has been a contributing factor in the tremendous growth of the game.

From the outside only one incident has marred the apparent harmony among the rules makers. In the late 20's the representatives of the A.A.U. and the Y.M.C.A. united to out vote the N.C.A.A. men on the question of limitation of the dribble. The announcement brought protests from the nation's coaches who not only opposed the change but resented such a dictatorial attitude. A coaches indignation meeting was held in Des Moines and an organized drive to check the arbitrary changes was instituted. From that temporary organization came this Association which has attempted to cooperate with the code drafters in an advisory capacity.

Later the high schools formed a National Federation and united in a demand for more direct power in the regulation of the most popular game played by their students. That they deserved such recognition was so obvious the committee, with a minimum of public commotion, made places for high school representatives by reducing the number of members from the A.A.U. and the Y.M.C.A. Last year the National Basketball Rules Committee was composed of eight men from the N.C.A.A.; four from the high schools; and two each from the A.A.U., Y.M.C.A., and Canada.

At the annual meeting of the committee last spring the men from the A.A.U., and the Y.M.C.A. "took a walk". Then they met, formed a new National Rules Committee, and issued their own set of rules. A variety of reasons have been offered for the rebellion, but the main one seems to be a jealousy of the power held by the N.C.A.A. Coaches, on the whole, know so little of the internal bickerings of the rules makers that they have evinced no concern over revolt, but the possibilities of future trouble for basketball are so great that it cannot be ignored.

Right now there is only one major difference in the two sets of rules. The N.C.A.A.-High School regulations apply the three second limitation to the whole freethrow lane and circle as was done last year. The A.A.U. - Y.M.C.A. rules modify that section by including only that part of the lane and circle that lies between the freethrow line and the end line. The difference may be important but certainly is not drastic enough to justify a basketball civil war.

The A.A.U.-Y.M.C.A. committee has named Nat Holman, City College of New York, as the official interpreter of its code. They have been joined in the rebellion by the Public Schools Athletic League of New York City, Jewish Welfare Board, American Sokol Union, Military Athletic League, Catholic Youth Organization, and Slovak Catholic Schools. A consideration of this list introduces an interesting angle. It will be noted that headquarters of each of these organizations is located in New York City. Also the leaders in the Y.M.C.A. and A.A.U. who engineered the move are New York men. The rules interpreter is a New York coach. Can it be that New York City basketball leaders are challenging the right of the rest of the country to have a majority vote in the game's legislation?

While such a picture may be deemed a stretch of the imagination one fact is certain. The New York area has for several years enforced an interpretation of screens and blocks which has been opposed by all other sections in the country and proclaimed illegal by both the N.C.A.A. - High School committee members and by Dr. James Naismith, the game's inventor. That the interpreter of the revolters will adopt the New York policy on screens and blocks may be assumed without little contradiction, and soon such a wording will be in the A.A.U.-Y.M.C.A. code. And that will be only a step in the direction of a drastically different set of rules.

Consider the ultimate results of this schism. Players who have learned the game under one code will have considerable difficulty playing under another and the growth of intersectional competition will be checked. Pity the poor official who handles an A.A.U. game one night and a college game the next. Won't the boos be nasty? Spectators never yet have learned even one set of rules, and now we are asking them to know two. Won't coaches howl when the referee slips a cog and calls the wrong three second rule, or fails to decide whether a player is entitled to his floor position or must get out of the way of some defensive man in pursuit of his opponent? Those connected with the game between 1906 and 1912 know only too well how different playing regulations hurt the game.

Unless the break among legislators can be healed the dark ages in basketball will return. Some way or other this Association must help in the moves that will bring uniformity back to the game. The best method to do this is hard to determine at this time. Probably group action may be wise, but the opportunity for this must await our convention. In the meantime members should be gathering facts and opinions so that the most serious threat to the welfare of basketball in twenty years may be overcome.

NEWS NOTES

Eddie Davidson is the new basketball coach at St. Louis University taking the place of Mike Nyikos. Mr. Davidson is a graduate of St. Louis U., and is a practicing lawyer.

J. H. Heisman, football and basketball coach at Georgia Tech from 1904 to 1920, died at his home in New York City on October 3 after a short illness of bronchial pneumonia. He was nearly 67 years old.

Mark MacIntosh, new football coach at Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania, also will handle the basketball team this season. He was connected last year with Arizona State Teachers College.

Blair Gullion, University of Tennessee, has announced the publication of a new book, "Basketball Fundamentals Analyzed". It is a companion text for his older work "100 Drills for Teaching Basketball Fundamentals", which has enjoyed a brisk sale for several years. Information regarding these books may be obtained by writing the author.

RESULT

After more than thirty years connection with athletics Dr. Walter E. Meanwell will devote his time to the practice of medicine. Dr. Meanwell first developed the short pass game and with its use his teams won many championships at Wisconsin and Missouri. He has served many years on the National Rules Committee and was chairman of the American Olympic Basketball Committee. He is the author of several books on training and playing technique, and has been influential in national basketball circles for many years. Coaches everywhere hope that his new duties will not entirely divorce him from the game to which he has given the greater part of his life.

J. Craig Ruby, a former Meanwell forward at Missouri, and for twelve years coach at the University of Illinois, also has retired and is in the insurance business in Kansas City, Mo. His place at Illinois is being taken by Douglas R. Mills. Mr. Ruby was a charter member of the Coaches Association, served one term as its president, has been chairman of several of its most important committees, and has contributed much in research to the game.

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National Headquarters expense
 Amount sent Dr. James A. NeSmith

R E S U L T

NATIONAL NAISMITH FUND DRIVE

July 1, 1936

<u>CHAIRMAN</u>	<u>STATE</u>	<u>AM'T. COLLECTED</u>	<u>EXPENSES</u>	<u>NET</u>
1. Allen, F. C.	Kansas	\$1,311.73	\$ 49.50	\$1,262.23
2. Lonborg & Hanson	Illinois	647.02	58.31	588.71
3. Kelleher, E. A.	New York	361.19	12.50	348.69
4. Grover, B. T.	Ohio	317.17		317.17
5. Dean, Everett	Indiana	305.49	15.82	289.67
6. Hicox, Edw.	New Hamp. & Mass.	241.26	5.66	235.60
7. Cox, F.	Colorado	194.09	5.00	189.09
8. Read, H.	Michigan	199.69	16.75	182.94
9. Diebold, M.	Minn., N. & S. Dak.	181.62		181.62
10. Jourdet, L. C.	Penn. & New Jer.	177.98	6.00	171.98
11. Barry, Sam	California	174.61	4.02	170.59
12. Chandler, W. S.	Wisconsin	166.87		166.87
13. Oosting, Ray	Conn.	126.16		126.16
14. Rupp, A. F.	Kentucky	119.88		121.88
15. Kahler, Art	Rhode Island	116.12	10.20	105.92
16. Romney, Otto	Utah	104.40		104.40
17. Edwards, Geo.	Missouri	105.00	14.75	90.25
18. Browne, W. H.	Nebraska	77.38		77.38
19. Witte, W. A.	Wyoming	77.30		77.30
20. McDermott, Hugh	Oklahoma	75.40		96.79
21. Enke, F.	Arizona	66.17		66.17
22. St. Claire, J. W.	Texas	64.87	4.00	60.87
23.	Virginia	51.26		51.26
24. Fox, R.	Idaho	47.26		47.26
25. Stansbury, H. A.	West Virginia	45.74		45.74
26. Root, C. B.	Delaware	43.65		43.65
27. Williams, Rollie	Iowa	47.49	4.00	43.49
28.	Maine	34.73		34.73
29. Sabo, J.	Vermont	31.02		31.02
30. Dyche, L. B.	Montana	26.35		26.35
31. Jordan, R.	Alabama	25.56	3.00	22.56
32.	Washington	21.03		21.03
33.	Oregon	14.08		14.08
34. Gullion, Blair	Tenn.	12.11		12.11
35.	Louisiana	11.84		11.84
36.	Nevada	10.72		10.72
37. Clemons, W. N.	Florida	5.61		5.61
38.	Maryland	5.00		5.00
39. Mundorff, R.	Ga. & So. Car.	13.60	9.57	4.03
40.	New Mexico	2.85		2.85
41.	Mississippi	2.69		2.69
42.	No. Carolina	2.50		2.50
43.	Arkansas	2.10		2.10
		<u>\$5,668.59</u>	<u>219.08</u>	<u>5,449.51</u>

National Headquarters expense 677.94

Amount sent Dr. James A. Naismith - - - - - \$4,794.96

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF BASKETBALL COACHES

BULLETIN NO. 2 SERIES 1936-37

EDITOR: George R. Edwards,
University of Missouri

A CONFERENCE SEEKS TO REDUCE
ADMINISTRATIVE DIFFICULTIES

The December issue of this Bulletin contained a plea from Dr. Carlson, Association President, for a change of emphasis on the part of coaches from the continuous bickering over interpretations to a more constructive program leading to better administration of contests. For many years the financial agents of colleges and high schools have discussed contracts, guarantees, complimentaries, and admission prices. It has been customary for business men to write out their agreements and to base their operations on such codes. Gradually the financial phases of interschool athletics have become uniform through such practices.

Coaches, on the other hand, have ignored the example of the business officials in schools and have done little or nothing to standardize game administration through written agreements. Many well-knit conference groups have been moving in this direction for some time, but little has been done to correlate these steps. The writer is of the opinion that this Association might adopt as a worthy project a collection of the administrative agreements of a large number of conferences and, with these as a basis, prepare a comprehensive set of regulations.

Simply as an example of some of the material needed the suggestions of two major groups of the Missouri Valley is given here:

1. Officials should notify athletic authorities upon their arrival in town.
2. The home authorities should notify the visitors of the exact starting time of the game.
3. The home team is to wear white uniforms. The visitors are to dress in their school colors.
4. A copy of the official box score shall be mailed by the home team to the conference secretary immediately after the game.
5. The visiting team is to send to the home team at least four days in advance of the game the names and numbers of all players who will make the trip; together with a probable starting line-up.
6. The home team may use as many players as it desires. The visitors are limited to ten players.
7. Each school is to exchange with all conference members information about its squad, primarily for publicity purposes. This information should include number, name, position, height, weight, age, home town, year on the squad, men lost by graduation, veteran lettermen returning, and other player and team records which might be of interest.

8. Home teams shall designate the make and type of ball to be used in the game. For each game the home team is to prepare two new balls. These may be used by both teams in pre-game practice, and the referee is to select from these the one to be used in the game.

9. When two officials are used the head official is the one named first in the assignment by the conference secretary. The head official determines the justification for game delay as given in Rule 5, Section 2.

10. The starting time as given by the home officials shall be the official time. Referees and visitors should check their watches by this time.

11. Under Rule 5, Section 2, a substitute is not to be recognized by the scorer until he has removed his warm-up suit and is ready for play. Also, a substitute after having reported to the referee must participate in at least one play regardless of his acceptance by his captain.

12. The game officials shall wear vertical striped black and white shirts and dark blue trousers.

13. After a substitute has reported to the scorer he must enter the game at the first dead ball.

14. This conference urges officials to penalize every deliberate coaching attempt from either bench, as well as derogatory remarks to officials by anyone officially connected with either team.

The above list represents some definite agreements between coaches of the two major college conferences in the Missouri Valley territory. Other groups have these and additional agreements. The editor would appreciate receipt of such agreements with the expectation of submitting all lists to a committee of this Association for redrafting into a uniform code for game administration.

GEORGE R. EDWARDS, University of Missouri

MAJORITY STILL FAVORS THREE SECOND CHANGE

Two rather contradictory ideas were sent by the coaches to the National Rules Committee last spring: One recommended a minimum amount of tampering with the rules; and the other asked for a modification of the three second provisions which would free the half of the freethrow circle nearest center court from this regulation. In choosing between these two the committee favored the first and suggested that the three second rule be tried another year. Since the requested modification of the three second limitation met unanimous approval of the coaches many mentors have felt that its refusal was a direct slap by the rule makers at this Association. It appears, however, that the Rules Committee simply has followed a sound policy of evolution rather than one of revolution, and will make changes in the future only when convinced that the game will be improved.

Roy Clifford, Western Reserve University at Cleveland, has undertaken the task of collecting all possible information regarding the opinions and use of a modified three second rule so that both the coaches and rules makers will be able to base their votes on definite facts. Western Reserve will play practically all of its twenty-two games under the modification and will keep records of the results. In addition, he has taken a census of our membership and will tabulate the opinions. Mr. Clifford's first report is incomplete but lists more than sixty schools whose coaches favor the modification. Of the replies received 85% want a change in the present rule.

MANY COLLEGES CHANGE BASKETBALL COACHES

In checking addresses and compiling mailing lists the editor has depended upon the accuracy of the BLUE BOOK OF COLLEGE ATHLETICS published annually by McNitts, Inc., 2014 East 14th St., Cleveland, Ohio. The book contains the names of members of athletic staffs, their duties, and other athletic information of practically every college in the country. A comparison of the 1935 and 1936 editions show the following changes among basketball coaches.

<u>SCHOOL</u>	<u>CITY</u>	<u>PRESENT COACH</u>	<u>FORMER COACH</u>
Clark University	Worcester, Mass.	Sumner Joyce	Clarence Amriott
College of the Pacific	Stockton, Calif.	Ralph B. Francis	Lawrence Apitz
University of Akron	Akron, Ohio	Paul Bixler	Howard Blain
Albright College	Reading, Pa.	Clarence Munn	J. K. Smith
Arizona State Teachers	Tempe, Ariz.	Earl Pomeroy	R. H. Lavik
Baltimore, University of	Baltimore, Md.	John M. Ogden	Emil G. Reitz, Jr.
Beloit College	Beloit, Wis.,	Louis Means	Robert K. Jaggard
Brooklyn College	Brooklyn, N.Y.	Stafford O'Connor	Pincus Match
Citadel	Charleston, S.C.	A. W. Norman	Charles Williard
Claflin University	Orangeburg, S.C.	W. H. Knight	William Bell
Colgate University	Hamilton, N. Y.	John Galloway	R. C. Hubbard
Connecticut State College	Storrs, Conn.	J. O. Christian	J.W. Heldman
Cornell University	Ithaca, N. Y.	John H. Rowland	Howard Ortner
Daniel Baker College	Brownwood, Tex.	Wallace Myers	Gene Taylor
Dartmouth College	Hanover, N.H.	Osborne G. Cowles	Albert D. Stark
Dubuque College	Dubuque, Iowa	Raburn Miller	John McCaffrie
Emory and Henry College	Emory, Va.	W. L. Laval	W. S. Jackson
Emory University	Emory Univ., Ga.	Bob Wiggins	Bob Kell
Florida A & M College	Tallahassee, Fla.	Theo. Briggs	George DeCoursey
Florida, University of	Gainesville, Fla.	Josh Cody	W. N. Clemons
Furman University	Greenville, S. C.	R. W. Smith	A. P. McLeod
Geneva College	Beaver Falls, Pa.	Gordon Benn	Ken Loeffler
Gooding College	Gooding, Idaho	Clement Parberry	M. E. Morgan
Hartwick College	Oneonta, N. Y.	G. A. Johnson	W. D. Hegamen
Hillsdale College	Hillsdale, Mich.	C. L. Weatherwax	D. B. Harwood
Howard Payne College	Brownwood, Tex.	McAdoo Keaton	J. B. Cheaney
Illinois, University of	Urbana, Ill.	Douglas Mills	Craig Ruby
John Carroll College	Cleveland, O.	Thomas Conley	Mike Koken
Johns Hopkins Univ.	Baltimore, Md.	Gardner Mallonee	George Darley
Kansas State Teachers	Pittsburg, Kan.	John Lance	Charlie Morgan
Kemper Military School	Boonville, Mo.	J. G. Kralovec	D. O. Allison
King College	Bristol, Tenn.	W. S. Jackson	W. A. Richardson
Layfayette College	Easton, Pa.	Ernie Nevers	H. A. Lorenz
La Verne College	La Verne, Calif.	Garrett Arbelbide	Lee Eisan
Loyola College	Baltimore, Md.	Wm. Liston	W.A. Comerford
Loyola University	Los Angeles, Calif.	James Needles	William Sargeant
Marshall College	Huntington, W. Va.	Cam Henderson	T. E. Dandelot
Mercer University	Macon, Ga.	Lake Russell	Jimmy Slocum
Middlebury College	Middlebury, Vt.	Ben H. Beck	W. J. Nelson
McKendree College	Lebanon, Ill.		Paul Waldorf
Mississippi College	Clinton, Miss.	Dick Hitt	L. H. Wilson
Michigan State Normal	Ypsilanti, Mich.	Elton Ryneason	Harry Ockerman
Montana State College	Bozeman, Mont.	John Breeden	Schubert Dyche
Morris Harvey College	Charleston, W. Va.	Homer C. Martin	H. W. Walker

<u>SCHOOL</u>	<u>CITY</u>	<u>PRESENT COACH</u>	<u>FORMER COACH</u>
Muhlenberg College	Allentown, Pa.	Alvin Julian	John L. Utz
Nebraska State Normal	Chadron, Neb.	Ross Armstrong	R. F. Trap
North Carolina, Univ. of	Chapel Hill, N. C.	W. D. Skidmore	G. E. Shepard
Norwich University	Northfield, Vt.	H. G. Oesterich	C. P. Hartford
Oklahoma City U.	Oklahoma City, Okla.	Ray Piper	Toby Greene
Okla. State Teachers	Edmond, Okla.	Claude Reeds	Pat Taylor
Okla. State Teachers	Durant, Okla.	J. M. Culberson	O. L. Ramsey
Omaha Municipal Univ.	Omaha, Neb.	John Baker	C. L. Hartman
Oregon Normal School	Monmouth, Ore.	J. Alfred Cox	L. W. Wolfe
Parsons College	Fairfax, Iowa	L. J. Frank	Wayne Hill
Penn State College	State College, Pa.	John Lawther	E. E. Leslie
Penn. State Teachers	Kutztown, Pa.	J. G. McGovern	Earnest Slessinger
Penn. State Teachers	West Chester, Pa.	Glen Killinger	H. A. Wescott
Penn. State Teachers	Lock Haven, Pa.	J. W. Fredericks	H. J. Kaiser
Princeton University	Princeton, N. J.	R. K. Fairman	John Jeffries, Jr
Providence College	Providence, R. I.	Albert McClelland	Oliver Roberge
St. Edwards Univ.	Austin, Tex.	Bill Pierce	Laurie Vejar
St. Louis University	St. Louis, Mo.	Mike Nyikos	Eddie Davidson
St. Paul Normal	Lawrenceville, Va.	A. S. Gaither	Theo. H. Smith
South Carolina, U. of	Columbia, S. C.	Frank Pauly	A. W. Norman
Southwestern Univ.	Memphis, Tenn.	"Shorty" Probst	Harold High
Tampa, Univ. of	Tampa, Fla.	Geo. K. Straus	Nash Higgins
Taylor University	Upland, Ind.	W. H. Crawford	A. H. Cornwall
Texas State Teachers	Denton, Tex.	Henry Shands	Jack Sisco
Texas State Teachers	Huntsville, Tex.	Clyde White	J. W. Jones
Texas Tech	Lubbock, Tex.	Burl Hoffman	Vergil Ballard
Transylvania Univ.	Lexington, Ky.	Claude Simons	Alfred Reece
Tufts College	Medford, Mass.	Lewis Manly	A. M. Cochran
Vanderbilt Univ.	Nashville, Ky.	Jim Buford	Josh Cody
Villanova College	Villanova, Pa.	A. G. Severance	Geo. W. Jacobs
Washburn College	Topeka, Kan.	D. Erickson	Elmer Holm
Western Union College	La Mars, Iowa	E. J. Voltner	W. S. Koch
Westminister College	New Wilmington, Pa.	Geo. W. Roark	John D. Lawther
W. Va. State College	Keyser, W. Va.	D. G. Lough	H. O. Staggers
Wofford College	Spartanburg, S. C.	Roy Robertson	Jack Frost
Yale University	New Haven, Conn.	Kenneth Loeffler	Elmer Ripley

COMMENTS ON COACHING CHANGES

Early December news reports detail the resignation of G. Ott Romney as director of athletics and coach of basketball at Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah. Mr. Romney has contributed articles to this Bulletin and has maintained a membership in the Association for many years. He is resigning to enter business on January 1 after eight years at Brigham Young. The resignation breaks up one of the most famous brother combinations in basketball coaching and leaves E. L. (Dick) Romney at Utah State to carry on the family traditions in the Rocky Mountain Conference.

Adolph J. Lewandoski, head basketball coach at the University of Montana, has resigned and will be on the staff at the University of Nebraska next fall. "Lew" is a former Cornhusker football and basketball player. His new job will place him mostly in charge of freshman football and basketball.

John Lawther, who coached at Westminister College, New Wilmington, Pa., with phenomenal success, is now located at Penn State where he succeeded E. E. Leslie. George W. Roark is the new coach at Westminister.

Ken Loeffler, whose teams at Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa., enjoyed winning records, is now at Yale University succeeding Elmer Eipley. Gordon Benn is the new Geneva coach.

The State Teachers College at Fitchburg, Mass., with an enrollment of 380 students, appoints its intercollegiate coaches from the student body who work under the supervision of R. H. Colson, director of athletics.

Princeton University has had three basketball coaches in as many seasons. Fritz Crisler found his football and director's duties did not allow him sufficient time to help the basketball squad and turned the task over to John H. Jeffries, Jr., last year. This season the team will be coached by R. Kenneth Fairman.

In looking for a new coach to take the place of Charles Williard athletic officials at The Citadel, Charleston, S. C., selected A. W. Norman from their own state university. Mr. Williard will confine his duties to the teaching and coaching of The Citadel's swimming teams. Frank Pauly is the new coach at the University of South Carolina.

Elmer Holm, last season's basketball coach at Washburn College, Topeka, Kan. was elected director of athletics last spring. He has chosen D. Erickson, formerly coach at Ottawa University, to continue his basketball work.

Josh Cody, for many years at Vanderbilt, is now director of athletics and coach of football and basketball at the University of Florida taking the place of W. N. Clemons. Jim Buford is coaching basketball at Vanderbilt.

Lewis F. Manly, Tufts College, Medford, Mass., has relinquished his basketball work to Arthur M. Cochran and will devote his time to football.

At Tampa University, Tampa, Fla., Nash Higgins found his director's work too heavy and appointed George K. Straus to handle the basketball squad.

Harold High, Southwestern University, Memphis, Tenn., also has been relieved of some of his work so that he can concentrate on the coaching of track and athletic managership leaving the basketball team to "Shorty" Probst.

John Baker is the new basketball coach at Omaha Municipal University. C. L. Hartman, coach last year, is athletic director and football coach.

A similar shift was arranged at Oklahoma City University where Toby Greene, director and football coach, has appointed Ray Piper to take over his basketball teaching.

George E. Shepard remains at the University of North Carolina in charge of freshman athletics. His place as varsity basketball coach is filled by W. D. Skidmore.

R. F. Trapp, State Normal College, Chadron, Neb., stays as football coach while surrendering his basketball duties to Ross O. Armstrong.

At Montana State College, Schubert Dyche, director, has selected John Breeden to take his place as coach of basketball.

Frank Carideo, University of Mississippi, doubles in coaching the gridiron backfield and varsity basketball.

Paul Waldorf, formerly at McKendree College, has given up basketball and is head coach of football at Kansas State Teachers, Hays, Kan. He is a brother of Lynn Waldorf, football coach at Northwestern University.

Jimmie Needles, whose Universal Pictures team won the A.A.U. championship and placed first in the Olympic trials, has returned to collegiate coaching this year. He succeeds William Sargeant at Loyola University in Los Angeles.

John Lance, Kansas State Teachers, Pittsburg, Kan., has returned to his duties as head basketball coach after a year's leave for study. Charlie Morgan, who substituted for him, will return to his coaching of track.

A. P. McLeod, Furman University, Greenville, S. C., is another director who hired a basketball coach to succeed himself. R. W. Smith is the new coach.

Similar changes have been made at Daniel Baker College, Brownwood, Tex., where Director Gene Taylor has appointed Wallace Myers to coach basketball; and at Tempe, Ariz., State Teachers where Rudy H. Lavik selected Earl Pomeroy to handle the basketball team.

CRITICIZES "CRYING" COACHES

"The creakiest wheel gets the most grease" appears to be an axiom applied by the winning coach who seeks by his yapping to obtain advantages in a basketball game. Any immediate gain, however, results in an ultimate loss to the squealer. He hurts himself, the game, and his players.

Favors granted plant the seed of favors expected and the individual who begs for and expects all of the breaks weakens his own moral fiber to the point of disgust on the part of all of his associates. Bellyaching coaches drive away that immense section of the public which loves sportsmanship and robs the game of its most influential supporters. Some of the players copy the bad example while the more level headed learn to detest the teachers who use such tactics.

If our game is to progress rather than regress, we coaches must stop acting like pampered children and grow into men of quality. The yowling coaches are becoming fewer, but there are still some to be smoked out. Those opposed to the practice can demonstrate their attitude by the actions of their players. Exclusive of the captain, none should be allowed to approach the officials. Player protests through sign language, facial, head, or shoulder expressions can be eliminated by any capable coach in short order. In the long run the coach will profit by his own square teaching.

More games will be won on their merit. We shall win or lose with grace, and there still will be glory all around in giving the best we have. When the heat of battle has blown over there will be sufficient retrospection to differentiate between right and wrong, and the coach who has behaved properly will have sure compensation. Character building will not be the bunk of the comic artists but will be a contribution to society from athletics.

Why not republish the basketball coaches creed? Some of the boys could read it profitably.

(Authors name withheld by request)

EXPECT TIGHT RACE IN BUCKEYE CONFERENCE

by "Butch" Grover, Ohio University.

The basketball busy Buckeye Conference promises to sponsor the grandpappy of all free-for-alls this winter as the six member teams, Ohio Wesleyan, Cincinnati, Ohio University, Miami, Marshall, and Dayton, appear just about as evenly matched as you can find six outfits.

Ohio Wesleyan and Cincinnati, co-champions last year, have been hit hard by graduation and will not be as strong as they were in 1935-36. Ohio University, Miami, and Marshall are back with veterans and should be improved. Dayton will depend upon sophomores about which there is little known except that they are expected to be better than the outfit which was in last place a year ago.

Ray Detrick's Bishops of Ohio Wesleyan have been the dominant court power in the loop for the last three years with two undisputed and one tied championship. However, only McAdams, forward, returns from last winter's fine combination. Tavenner, center, and Glancy, guard, who were lost by ineligibility in mid-season last year will be back to help the situation. New men of ability are expected to make the Bishops a real threat despite their losses.

Coach Tay Brown has a similar situation at Cincinnati as Capelle is the only regular back from the co-champion outfit. However, Brown does have five returning lettermen, and prospects cannot be classed as poor as the Bearcat mentor says that three sophomores likely will beat out some of these veterans.

Ohio University re-enters the race with five of the six regulars from last season, including Lalich, all-Ohio center; Hood and Shingleton, forwards; Rinta and Malokas, guards. The Bobcats missed a share in the 1935-36 championship by a single point, and are rated as favorites by a majority of Buckeye court fans.

A fast coming Marshall quintet is attracting attention. Although in fifth place last year the Herd was just reaching a winning stride when the season closed. With a bumper crop from the freshman ranks, several of whom have elbowed out strong regulars, Marshall becomes a real title threat.

Coach John Mauer, formerly at Kentucky, has had several lean years at Miami but finally has a favorable outlook for his Redskins. Mauer's team finished fourth last year but has available a veteran for every starting position with some fine sophomores as reserves.

On a squad of 16 men Coach Ray Holsinger at Dayton has three lettered juniors and twelve sophomores. It is to the latter that the Flyer coach looks for the strength to lift his team out of the cellar. There is little doubt that Holsinger has a better team than one which could win only one of its ten conference starts last year.

GIVE THE OFFENSE A BREAK

Addressing the Metropolitan Basketball Writers' Association in New York City, Clair F. Bee, coach at Long Island University, is quoted in the press:

"Set blocks are outrageous. They have no place in basketball. Anybody can pick up a pencil and a wad of paper and diagram blocks plays until the cows come home, and blocks are easy to coach. You will find teams from a territory where block plays are allowed all use the zone defense to protect their players from being hit from behind".

Continuing his comments, Mr. Bee defined "set blocks" as determined efforts by the offense to jolt defensive players out of position by tactics similar to clipping in football.

Coaches everywhere recognize this tirade as some more publicity intended to force the New York interpretations on blocks and screens upon the National Rules Committee and the rest of the country. "Teams from a territory where block plays are allowed" refers, of course, to the part of the United States outside of the Metropolitan area. That Mr. Bee is using an extreme to prove his point is obvious, for the rules are specific regarding blocks; officials universally call them; and coaches dare not teach them. Coaches committed to zone defenses probably will be greatly surprised and somewhat amused to know that they do so because of a fear that their men will be clipped from behind if they try a man-to-man style. A census of teams in any section unquestionably will show as much use of man-to-man defenses as obtains in New York City. Such veiled criticism and exaggerated statements coming from an area which legalizes flying tackles by its defensive players as does New York leaves a bad taste in the mouths of everyone, and certainly won't assist any in bridging the wide gap now existing between that area and the rest of the basketball world regarding interpretations of screens and blocks.

Dr. H. C. Carlson, whose Pittsburgh U. teams play extensive inter-sectional schedules, makes some pointed comments on the situation in a recent letter:

"Basketball offenses would have further restrictions if some interests are heeded. Offensive territory first was cut in half, then the heart of the

remaining half was restricted, and now comes the argument that an offensive player is not entitled to his position on the floor, even by right of priority.

"Why should defenses be given rights not accorded to offenses? The first fundamental of defensive play is to keep between an opponent and his basket. The defense shifts in choice territory and is supposed to be entitled to changing to new positions. Often arms and knees are extended thus adding to the size of the entitled position. However, if an offensive player assumes a position back of a defensive player, some would howl "pick off" even if the offensive man stands immobile. They maintain it is a crime, also, if an offensive man shifts to a more advantageous position even if the space is unoccupied. To assume the offensive seems to imply obligations, beyond ball handling, which do not allow offensive men prior right of position in a territory now very limited.

"What's the difference between standing blocks and running blocks by either the defense or offense, except that most bodily contacts created by the defense are the result of running blocks? The defense may use arms, chest, hips and knees to enhance the contact and take in more territory. Even at that most basketball men are not horrified by the situation, and yet a demand for equal opportunities for offense seems ample cause for a secession of part of the union.

"The offensive player should be entitled to any position in the non-restricted territory providing he gets there first without creating contact. The defensive men should have the same rights. When there is contact because of movement the defense, at certain times, may be charged with ulterior motives while at other times the offense may be seeking illegally to further its advantage. If there are running blocks by the offense then there are twice as many by the defense. Contact through movement may be made illegally by both offenses and defenses and are subject to the judgment of the officials. An immobile player, either on defense or offense, should be entitled to his position. His intent is of no moment to the official. Any campaign to take from the rules the principle that a player is entitled by priority to his position on the floor will lead to further complicated definitions. Let us aim toward simplicity rather than complexity. THE OFFENSE SHOULD HAVE NO FURTHER RESTRICTIONS.

NEWS NOTES

So many teams have played intersectional games during December that a full resume is impossible. Never before has any season shown so many such contests. The pleasure and profit of such contacts have been so obvious that the trend towards the scheduling of intersectional games must of necessity play an important part in nationalizing the sport.

Some of the better known of these teams and their trips are:

Michigan traveled to the Pacific Northwest; Stanford met teams in the mid-west and invaded New York with a victory in Madison Square Garden which broke Long Island's long winning streak; Southern California made a fine record on its tour of Texas; Utah played in Denver and continued into Iowa; Ohio State went west to meet Creighton in Omaha and Nebraska in Lincoln; Denver U. played four games in Iowa; Missouri won two games in Denver; Kansas State took an extended tour through Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota; Nebraska also went east with games in Chicago, Cleveland, Pennsylvania, Washington, and Philadelphia; Arizona traveled in California; Indiana defeated Manhattan in New York; Notre Dame and Pittsburgh have toured through Illinois as a start for

their usual strong intersectional programs.

Des Moines claims the distinction of conducting the largest basketball coaching clinic in the country. Certainly none with as large an attendance has come to the writer's attention. The Iowa clinic is conducted under the auspices of the Register-Tribune and Drake University. The paper gives splendid publicity to the gathering and aids in interesting coaches and fans. Meetings are held in Drake's field house. A broad program attempting to appeal to coaches of all classes, players and fans is arranged. Nearly 1,000 attended the clinic held in mid-December.

The Collegiate Conference of Iowa, composed of a dozen college of the state, has voted unanimously to continue use of the modified center jump rule. As an experiment last year all conference games were played without the center jump except at the start of each half and after technical fouls. The plan found so much favor with coaches, players and spectators that it will be retained.

An invention designed to eradicate confusion as to whether a ball entered the goal or not is being marketed this season by an Indiana firm under the name of Bask-o-lite. The contraption has a ring and net of traditional type. Suspended from the ring, and inside the net, is a steel cage with a trip lever at the bottom. As the ball falls through the basket the lever stops its flight momentarily and at the same times closes a switch which flashes on red lights for a period of two seconds. The Bask-o-lite Company is located at New Albany, Ind. A set of two goals with this equipment sells for approximately \$60.00

During the opening game of the season at Manhattan, Kan., when Kansas State College was host to the Hays Teachers, Richard Stabb, Hays center, tore his pants and borrowed a pair from his opponents. Immediately afterwards Stabb tossed a two-pointer for the Kansas State team. Inasmuch as Hays enjoyed a comfortable lead, Stabb was accused of showing gratitude for the use of the pants. He disclaimed any desire to pay for the loan, however.

"I just got kinda mixed up for a moment", he said.

Stabb scored thirteen points in his team's 47 to 25 victory. After the game Coach Frank Root of Kansas State donated the pants to Stabb with the remark:

"Take those things away. I never want to see them again."

Thirty years ago "Phog" Allen coached his first championship team at Baker University, Baldwin, Kan. Recently he took his University of Kansas team back to his old stamping ground to play the dedicatory game on Baker's new court. Kansas won a close, exciting contest. Many players from his first team were present.