

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