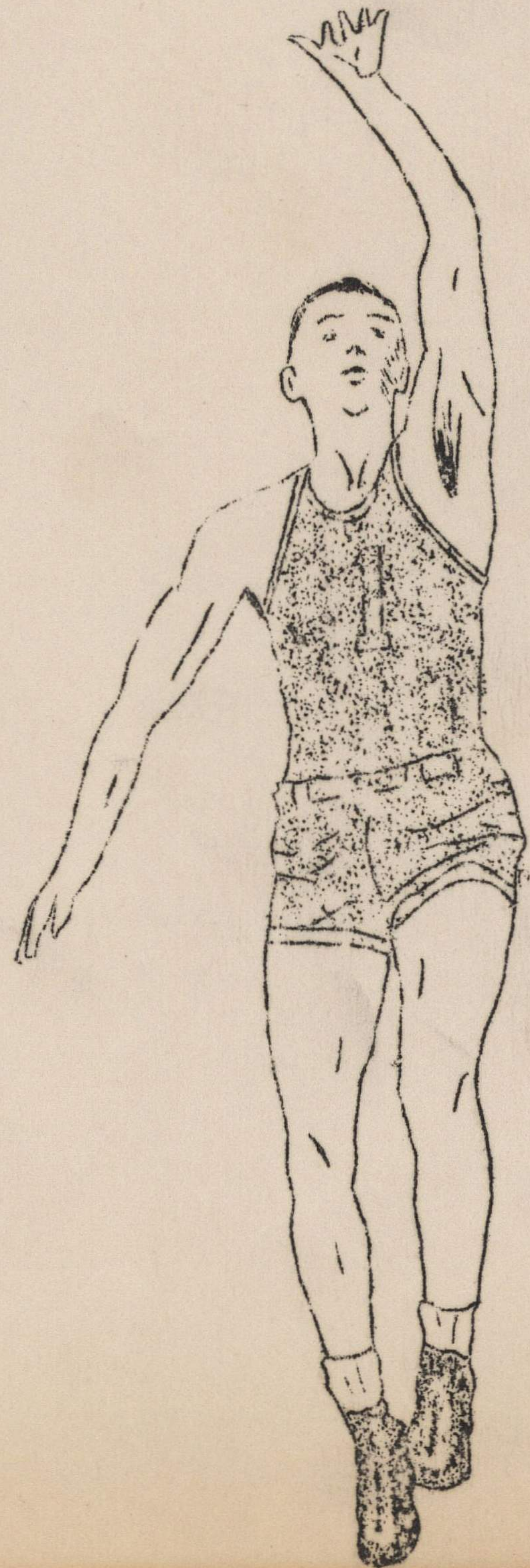


BULLETIN
NO. 27
DECEMBER
12, 1938.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF
BASKETBALL COACHES
OF THE
UNITED STATES



✓ Allen
Ebel
Lapp

Department of Physical Education, University of
Kansas Lawrence, Kansas.

Forrest C. Allen, Director of Physical Education
and Head Basketball Coach

E. R. Elbel, Assistant Professor of Physical
Education

V. W. Lapp, Assistant Professor of Physical
Education.

"BIG SIX CONFERENCE RESEARCH

"With the elimination of the center jump the desire was to ascertain facts concerning the so-called fast break that the new rules might encourage.

"The big Six Confernece coaches agreed in a pre-season committee meeting to gather and send in certain facts from all of their conference contests.

"All held balls or jump balls were tossed up at the nearest 6-foot circle. The possibility of scoring from this position was considered an important finding.

" Thirty conference games were played. There is complete data from 18 games, incomplete data from 6 games, and no data was received from 6 games.

"Three schools were especially diligent in sending statistics following each game, while the other three schools sent partial but not complete data on some of their games.

"Some rather interesting findings were revealed in that for Big Six Conference play the average time for each individual meovement across the division line was 4.37 seconds. The number of held balls during an entire game in our conference was ascertained, and lastly the possibility of scoring field goals after the toss-up, when the held ball was brought to the circle, was also determined.

"The study is summarized as follows:

"1. Length of time consumed in bringing the ball across the division line after a goal or free throw had been made; complete information from 18 games shows that:

- (a) the act was performed 586 times for an average of 31.4 times per game.
- (b) a total time of 2527.1 seconds was used for an average of 140.4 seconds per game, or 2 min. 34 sec.
- (c) the average time for each individual movement across the line was 4.37 seconds.

"2. Number and location of held balls during games; complete information from 24 games shows that:

- (a) held balls occured 220 time in one end circle for an average of 9.1 per game;
- (b) held balls occured in the opposite end circle 163 times for an average of 6.8 per game;
- (c) held balls occured 52 times in the center circle for an average of 2.2 per game;
- (d) held balls occured for a total of 435 times for an average of 18.1 times during each game.

"For years the generally accepted method of evaluating a basketball team has been on the number of scores that were made by the team or by an individual. This evaluation chart was not meant to detract from winning basketball games; indeed, the motivating influence back of the chart was to improve the unit in basketball, the player.

"Many things occur in a basketball game that the average player, during the heat of the game, may not recall unless his plays are charted and evaluated. The chart was an attempt to evaluate and put into figures a player's evaluation, similar to the batter's average in baseball. With that idea in mind a list of offensive activities was made and each activity or play was weighed subjectively. The weight of the item was given due consideration concerning its importance in so far as it contributed to the execution of sound fundamentals and to winning success. Of course, the objective was the successful scoring of field goals or free throws by the player.

"The material presented in the following pages represents a partial summary of material gathered during the 1937-38 home season at the University of Kansas. Data were collected from nine home games by a group of eight trained assistants. During the first six games material was taken only on the home team. For the last three conference games statistics were collected on both teams, thus making several interesting comparisons possible. The data used in the evaluation of the teams are shown on the summary table. This material is being made available for the coaches' meeting, and a more formal write-up will be presented at a later date with additional material. Due to the recent close of the season it has been impossible to verify and analyze our complete data.

"For the purpose of illustration, showing the schematic evaluation chart with team and individual batting averages, the Nebrasks-Kansas game is shown on Table I.

"LIST OF ITEMS USED IN EVALUATION CHART

<u>A. Positive Items</u>	Weight in Evaluation Points
1. Field goals	10
2. Free throws	5
3. Immediate assists	4
4. Secondary assists	3
5. Recovers ball off opponent's backboard	2
6. Recovers ball off own backboard	2
7. Taps and recovers own jump ball	2
8. Recovers teammate's jump ball	1
9. Makes a good pass to a team mate	1
10. Catches a teammate's pass	1

1. Error of omission	1
2. Held ball obtained by an opponent	1
3. Fumbles ball and it goes out of bounds	2
4. Fumbles ball and it is obtained by opponent	2
5. Taps ball out of bounds	2
6. Wild pass out of bounds	3
7. Wild pass to an opponent	4
8. Violation of rules	5
9. Personal offensive foul	8

"In the use of the evaluation chart, the algebraic sum of the positive and negative points is used. This sum for each game represents the total effectiveness of the team.

"SUMMARY

Nine Game Totals

1. Score: 384 points
2. Goals: 554 shots; 150 goals; average per cent 27.1
3. Free throws: 144 free throws; made 84; average per cent 58.3
4. Offensive personal fouls: 7 personal fouls while the player had the ball.
5. Personal fouls: 92
6. Violation: 33
7. Rebounds: 201 rebounds recovered off opponent's backboard.
8. Rebounds: 191 rebounds recovered off own backboard.
9. Passes and good catches: 3232 passes; 3105 good catches.
10. Wild passes: 68; 24 out of bounds; 44 to an opponent.
11. Fumbles: 55; 28 out of bounds; 27 to an opponent.
12. Held balls: 28 held balls obtained by opponents.
13. Tapped ball: 12 times tapped ball out of bounds.
14. Jump ball: 2 times tapped and recovered own ball.
15. Jump ball: 97 times recovered ball from teammate's jump ball.
16. Assists: 216; 117 immediate assists; 99 secondary assists.
17. Evaluation points: $9821 - 659 = 9162$ evaluation points.
18. Evaluation points per minute of play: 5.09 points
19. Evaluation points per score: 23.9 points.

Nine game averages

1. Score: 42.7
2. Goals: attempted 61.5; made 16.7; per cent 27.1
3. Free throws: attempted 16; made 9.33; per cent 58.3
4. Personal fouls: 10.2
5. Offensive personal fouls: .78
6. Violations: 3.7
7. Rebounds from own backboard: 21.3
8. Rebounds from opponent's backboard: 22.3
9. Passes and good catches: 359.1 passes; 345 catches
10. Wild passes: total 7.57; out of bounds, 2.67; to opponents 4.9

11. Held balls: obtained by opponents 3.1
12. Fumbles: total 6.1; out of bounds 3.1; to opponents 3
13. Tapped ball: out of bounds 1.3
14. Jump ball: tapped and recovered own jump ball .55
15. Jump ball: recovers teammate's jump ball 10.8
16. Assists: total 24; immediate 13; secondary 11
17. Evaluation points: 1091.2 - 73.2 = 1018 points per game
18. Evaluation points per minute of play: 5.09 points
19. Evaluation points per score: 23.9 points

"In Three Conference Games Records Were Made on Both Teams

1. Scores: Opponents, 102 - Kansas, 139
2. Goals: Opponents took 184 shots, made 39 goals; average per cent 21.2
Kansas took 165 shots, made 56 goals; average per cent 33.9
3. Free throws: Opponents took 44 shots, made 24; average per cent 54.5
Kansas took 42 shots, made 27; average per cent 64.3
4. Personal fouls: Opponents 36 - Kansas 27
5. Offensive personal fouls: Both teams made 3 personal fouls while they had the ball and called offensive fouls.
6. Violations: Opponents 16 - Kansas 15
7. Rebounds off own backboard: Opponents recovered 51
Kansas recovered 70
8. Rebounds off opponent's backboard: Opponents recovered 34
Kansas recovered 78
9. Good passes and catches: Opponents, 607 good passes;
485 catches
Kansas, 1023 good passes;
998 catches
10. Wild passes: Opponents, 20, 6 out of bounds, 14 to an opponent
Kansas, 19; 6 out of bounds, 13 to an opponent
11. Fumbles: Opponents, 20; 9 out of bounds, 11 to an opponent
Kansas, 20; 10 out of bounds, 10 to an opponent
12. Tapped ball out of bounds: Opponents, 4 times
Kansas, 4 times
13. Held balls: Opponents obtained 17
Kansas obtained 16
14. Jump ball: Opponents tapped and recovered own jump ball 1 time
Kansas tapped and recovered own jump ball no times
15. Jump ball: Opponents recovered teammate's jump ball 32 times
Kansas recovered teammate's jump ball 23 times
16. Assists: Opponents made 54 assists; 29 immediate, 25 secondary
Kansas made 77 assists; 41 immediate, 36 secondary
17. Evaluation points: Opponents, 1995 positive; 244 negative
Kansas, 3210 positive; 237 negative
18. Evaluation points per minute of play: 5.09
19. Evaluation points per score: 23.9

"Four Non-Conference and Five Conference Games

1. Score: Non-conference average 42 points
conference average 43.2 points
2. Goals: non-conference average shots attempted 68.75;
average made 17; per cent 24.7
conference average shots attempted 55.8;
average made 16.4; per cent 29.4
3. Free throws: non-conference average shots attempted 14.0;
average made 8; percent 57.1
conference average shots attempted 17.6;
average made 10.4; per cent 59.9
4. Personal fouls: non-conference average 10.5
conference average 10.0
5. Offensive personal fouls: non-conference average .25
conference average 1.25
6. Violations: non-conference average 3
conference average 4.2
7. Rebounds from own backboard: non-conference average 22.0
conference average 20.6
8. Rebounds from opponent's backboard: non-conference average 19.0
conference average 25.0
9. Passes and good catches: non-conference passes, 374.75;
catches, 362.
conference passes, 346.6;
catches, 331.4
10. Wild passes: non-conference, 8.5; out of bounds, 2.75; to
an opponent, 5.75
conference, 7.0; out of bounds, 2.6; to an
opponent, 4.4
11. Held balls obtained by opponents: non-conference, 2
conference 4
12. Fumbles: non-conference, 6.25; out of bounds, 3.25;
obtained by opponent, 3
conference, 6.0; out of bounds, 3.0;
obtained by opponent, 3
13. Tapped ball out of bounds: non-conference 1.25
conference 1.4
14. Tapped and recovered own jump ball: non-conference .5 times
conference, no times
15. Recovers teammate's jump ball: non-conference, 13.75
conference 8.4
16. Assists: non-conference, 25.25; immediate 13.5; secondary 11.75
conference 23.0; immediate 12.6; secondary 10.4
17. Evaluation points: non-conference, 1134 - 1065 evaluation points
= 69 evaluation points
conference, 1057 - 980.4 evaluation points
= 76.6 evaluation points
18. Evaluation points per minute of play: 5.09
19. Evaluation points per score: 23.9

T A B L E I

	Corlis	Harp	Pralie	Reid	Florell	Golay	Ebling	Schmidt	Johnson	Durand	Hunt	Kappelma [#]	Team Total	Eval. Pts.
No. of Player	:3	:4	:5	:6	:8	:10	:12	:18	:20	:7	::	:15	:	:
No. of Minutes played	:23	:29	:40	:5	:2.5	:11.5	:36.5	:35	:12.5	:3	:.5	:1	:	:
Total Evulation Points	:126	:137	:239	:24	:9	:32	:166	:149	:30	:22	:0	:3	:937	:
Eval. Points per minute	:5.5	:4.6	:5.9	:4.8	:3.6	:2.8	:4.6	:4.3	:2.4	:7.3	:0	:3	:4.68	:
Goals attempted	:6	:4	:18	:1	:2	:2	:8	:8	:2	:0	:0	:0	:51	:
Goals made	:4	:2	:6	:0	:0	:0	:3	:2	:0	:0	:0	:0	:17	:
% Goals made	:66.7	:50.0	:33.3	:0	:0	:0	:37.5	:25	:0	:0	:0	:0	:33.3	:
Free throws attempted	:1	:1	:5	:1	:1	:0	:8	:1	:0	:0	:0	:0	:18	:
Free throws made	:1	:1	:3	:1	:1	:0	:7	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0	:14	:
% Free throws	:100	:100	:60	:100	:100	:0	:88	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0	:77	:
Personal fouls	:0	:1	:1	:1	:0	:2	:2	:4	:2	:0	:0	:0	:13	:
Goal Eval. Points	:40	:20	:60	:0	:0	:0	:30	:20	:0	:0	:0	:0	:170	:10
Free throw Eval Points	:5	:5	:15	:5	:5	:0	:35	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0	:70	:5
Immediate assists	:4	:4	:4	:0	:0	:12	:16	:12	:4	:0	:0	:0	:56	:4
Secondary Assists	:0	:9	:6	:0	:0	:0	:3	:15	:0	:0	:0	:0	:33	:3
Ball off Opp. Backboard	:6	:8	:6	:0	:4	:2	:14	:0	:2	:2	:0	:0	:44	:2
Ball off own backboard	:8	:2	:2	:0	:0	:4	:8	:4	:0	:6	:0	:0	:34	:2
Taps & recovers own ball	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0	:0	:2
Recovers own teammates jmp	:0	:1	:0	:0	:0	:1	:1	:3	:1	:0	:0	:1	:8	:1
Good passes	:34	:51	:72	:9	:3	:18	:40	:61	:16	:8	:0	:1	:313	:1
Good catches	:34	:42	:78	:10	:1	:15	:42	:64	:15	:8	:0	:1	:310	:1
Total No. poss. Eval. Pts.	:130	:142	:233	:24	:13	:52	:189	:178	:38	:24	:0	:3	:1036	:

Error of omission	-7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	-1	:	
Held ball obtained By																	
Opp.	-1	0	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	:	
Fumble & goes out of bounds	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	-6	0	0	-2	0	0	-10	:	
Fumble & obtained by																	
Opp.	-2	0	0	-2	0	0	0	0	-2	-4	0	0	0	0	-8	:	
Taps ball out of bounds	2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	6	:	
Wild pass out of bounds	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	0	-3	0	0	0	0	-6	:
Wild pass to opponents	-4	0	0	0	0	0	-4	-4	-8	-4	0	0	0	0	0	-20	:
Violation	-5	0	-5	0	0	0	0	-5	-5	-15	0	0	0	0	0	-30	:
Foul - Offensive																	
Eval. Pts.	-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	-8	0	0	-8	0	0	0	0	-16	:
Total Negative																	
Eval. Pts.	-4	-5	-4	-0	-4	-20	23	-29	-8	-2	0	0	0	0	0	-99	:

TABLE II.

EVALUATION CHART DATA, NINE GAMES

	<u>Nine Home Games</u>		<u>4 Non-conference</u>	<u>5 Conference</u>
	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Games, Average</u>	<u>Games, Average</u>
1. Score	384	42.7	42.0	43.2
2. Goals attempted	554	61.5	68.75	55.8
3. Goals made	150	16.7	17.0	16.4
4. Percentage	27.1	27.1	24.7	29.4
5. Free throws attempted	144	16.0	14.0	17.6
6. Free throws made	84	9.33	8.0	10.4
7. Percentage	58.3	58.3	57.1	59.9
8. Personal fouls	92	10.2	10.5	10.0
9. Offensive personal fouls	7	.78	.25	1.20
10. Violations	33	3.7	3.0	4.2
11. Rebounds recovered from own backboard	191	21.3	22.0	20.6
12. Rebounds recovered from opponent's backboard	201	22.3	19.0	25.0
13. Good passes	3232	359.1	374.75	346.6
14. Good catches	3105	345.0	362.0	331.4
15. Wild passes to out of bounds	24	2.67	2.75	2.60
16. Wild passes to opponents	44	4.9	5.75	4.4
17. Fumbled ball out of bounds	28	3.1	3.25	3.0
18. Fumbled ball to an opponent	27	3.0	3.0	3.0
19. Held ball obtained by opponents	28	3.1	2.0	4.0
20. Tapped ball out of bounds	12	1.3	1.25	1.4
21. Tapped and recovered own jump ball	2	.55	.5	0.0
22. Recovers teammate's jump ball	97	10.8	13.75	8.4
23. Immediate assists	117	13.0	13.5	12.6
24. Secondary assists	99	11.0	11.75	10.4
25. Total evaluation points	9162	1018	1065	980.4
26. Positive evaluation points	9821	1091.2	1134	1057.0
27. Negative evaluation points	659	73.2	69	76.6
28. Evaluation points per minute of play	5.09	5.09	5.33	4.9
29. Evaluation points per score	23.9	23.9	25.4	22.7

EVALUATION CHART DATA, THREE FINAL
HOME CONFERENCE GAMES

	<u>Opponent's totals</u>	<u>Home team totals</u>
1. Score	102	139
2. Goals attempted	184	165
3. Goals made	39	56
4. percentage	21.2	33.9
5. Free throws attempted	44	42
6. Free throws made	24	27
7. Percentage	54.5	64.3
8. Personal fouls	56	27
9. Offensive personal fouls	3	3
10. Violations	16	15
11. Rebounds recovered from own backboard	51	70
12. Rebounds recovered from opponent's backboard	34	78
13. Good passes	607	1023
14. Good catches	485	998
15. Wild passes to out of bounds	4	4
16. Wild passes to opponents	14	13
17. Fumbled ball out of bounds	9	10
18. Fumbled ball to an opponent	11	10
19. Held ball obtained by opponents	17	16
20. Tapped ball out of bounds	6	6
21. Tapped and recovered own jump ball	1	0
22. Recovered teammate's jump ball	32	23
23. Immediate assists	29	41
24. Secondary assist	25	36
25. Total evaluation points	1751	2979
26. Positive evaluation points	1995	3216
27. Negative evaluation points	244	237
28. Evaluation points per minute of play	2.92	4.97
29 Evaluation points per score	17.2	20.8

COMMITTEE

Chairman, Nat Holman

The purpose of the Visual Interpretation Committee is to clarify and eliminate any particular problems that have come up in our game from time to time. This year we have no particular problem; that is, nothing in particular was called to my attention by Chairman Read. Under the circumstances, I concocted an idea from football games and relayed that idea to the members of my committee to obtain an expression from them on this project. There are a number of football coaches around the country who, at the end of the season, will assemble the touchdown plays from motion pictures taken throughout the season on one reel, which is shown to the boys and at various banquets, and has a great deal of human interest and appeal.

What I did will be explained in this brief report I have here, and then we will go right ahead.

"No development in education since the coming of the textbook has held such tremendous possibilities for increasing the effectiveness of teaching as has the motion picture, produced and used so as to realize its potentialities. But their effective use is predicated upon a thorough understanding of the various contributions which the coaches in our chosen sport can make the instructional process. Textbooks, current athletic periodicals, summer coaching schools, lectures, and clinics featuring practical demonstrations all have played an important part as teaching aids. However, the field of motion pictures in the game of basketball has not been fully explored nor its value truly recognized by those of us teaching the sport. The production of the film entitled, "College Basketball", has been prepared in the terms of studying techniques and a detailed analysis of various styles of team play. We hope an enrichment of understanding may result from this study, and trust it will provoke thought on the part of those who witness the picture. Seeing makes for better understanding. Problems of controversial rule interpretation, rule change, officiating, play situations, can all be brought home more clearly as a result of visual aids. We trust this picture will be the forerunner to many such attempts in the future, bringing before our eyes situations which will create discussion, leading to a more interesting and uniform game.

"The committee wishes to express at this time its genuine appreciation and thanks to the following coaches who responded to the call and shipped their films to the Chairman: Harold E. Foster, of Wisconsin; W. H. Browne, of Nebraska; John Bunn, of Stanford; Joe Hutton, of Hamline; Howard Cann, of N.Y.U.; George Edwards, of Missouri; Sam Barry, of Southern California; and Ned Irish, Basketball Director of Madison Square Garden, New York City."

"Allowances should be made regarding the selection and choice of the films, this being our first attempt in this direction. The committee attempted to canvass the field for such material and then send it on to the Chairman for the purpose of assembling. There may be far superior films in the hands of other coaches. Knowing of our aims and objectives, we hope those of you who are now taking pictures will keep us posted in the future in order to crystallize as well as establish this project on a firmer foundation. This film has been made possible through the generosity of the Agfa Ansco Film Corporation, of Binghamton, New York."

"Dr. James E. Bliss, head of the cinema laboratory at the Western Reserve University, has been kind enough to prepare a paper entitled, 'Let There be Light -- Enough', a discussion of illumination and camera problems for the taking of indoor basketball motion pictures. Copies of this paper are available to the members of our Association, and will be distributed shortly. The committee is indeed very grateful to Dr. Bliss for his contribution. Those of us who have been taking basketball pictures will find valuable information in his article. In a communication from Dr. Bliss, arriving as late as the twenty-fifth of March, in answer to a letter of recent date, he asks me to call your attention to the following: 'You can make the point at the meeting that the dark wood on the basketball floor from long use will not reflect light as a lighter color of wood. This may make quite a difference in the photographic value of a given amount of illumination. In other words, results from any suggested lightings may vary from gym to gym. On the whole, the maximum set-up with the 2000 watt bulb in efficient reflectors, 18' to 20' feet in height, will give good pictures in almost any gym.' "

"At the request of the committee, arrangements were made with Mr. Ned Irish, Basketball Director of Madison Square Garden, to have a motion picture taken of the Temple - Colorado basketball game played at the Garden in the First National Collegiate Championship Tournament. The committee, as well as the Association, wishes to publicly express its appreciation and thanks to Mr. Irish for his kind contribution. His willingness to serve as well as cooperate with this committee has stimulated us to further efforts in the future. These pictures are here and will be shown to you soon."

I would be happy to recommend to the Chair that a letter of thanks be sent to Mr. Irish for this very fine thing he has done for us.

"Lastly, we have solicited the cooperation of Mr. Leslie Winik, an alumnus of N.Y.U., to prepare a non-technical article for our members relating his personal experiences in the taking of indoor basketball pictures at the Madison Square Garden. Mr. Winik has been making collegiate basketball pictures at the Garden for the past four years, and has given us some valuable suggestions. He has had wide experience in this field. He has taken practically all the football pictures for N.Y.U. and then moved into the Garden to continue his work in the sport of basket ball. Copies of his paper will be distributed to you along with the other data prepared by this committee."

"Those of our less fortunate colleagues who come from sections of the country which are so geographically located that they are prevented from being at the inter-sectional contests, will profit immeasurably by these pictures. They are entertaining, educational, and instructive. The committee will appreciate remarks or criticisms concerning the improvement of this undertaking. It is our opinion that the assembling of these game pictures into one large roll of films is one of the most forward moving projects ever attempted in the field of basketball."

IMPORTANT NOTICE - "COLLEGE BASKETBALL" is now available for purchase. It is approximately 1300 ft. and requires 50 minutes for projection. The cost is \$57.50 including projection reel and humidor can, f.o.b. destination.

The National Basketball Coaches Association has authorized me to act as its agent in the distribution of this film for the benefit of basketball coaches. To simplify handling, remittance must accompany your order. This film is not available on either a rental or a loan basis. Mail your orders to Nat Holman, Chairman, Visual Interpretation Committee - City College of New York, New York City, N. Y.

TEAM MEMBERS HAVE "C" AVERAGE
OR DONT' PLAY

Page 12.

Basketball Coach Allen wants
players to carry 'Anti-Flunk
Insurance During Season.

"Anti-flunk insurance" is the term applied to a requirement for all basketball players, Dr. F. C. Allen, basketball coach has announced. The rule is that all palyers, to be eligible for competition, must maintain a "C" average in their academic work.

"The player who is just barely above the line of passing through the early training period, is likely to become ineligible when the strenuous season starts," said Dr. Allen, "If a boy isn't making at least "C" average, he had better pay attention to his books and leave basketball alone. After all, he has come to college for the purpose of making progress toward graduation."

Dr. Allen added that basketball is one sport that is likely to suffer from ineligibility rules, since its playing season extends from one school semester into another. The "C" average rule applies to freshmen who will compete in the varsity-frosh game, November 29, and to varsity men who hope to make the Texas trip during the Christmas holidays.

Starting Monday, the varsity will practice every day at 3:30 and the freshmen four nights a week from 6:30 to 8:00. Dr Allen will coach both squads, and will be assisted in the freshman coaching by some of the varsity men who are physical education majors contemplating a coaching career.

The freshman-varsity game of November 29, and the double header, December 3, at the time of the Warrensburg Teachers game, bringing in some Kansas stars of other years, have just been announced as additions to the nonconference schedule.

CLINIC AND BASKETBALL GAME
AT PENN STATE - DEC. 3, 1938.

A basketball clinic, at which there were two hundred and sixty eight cocahes and over four hundred basketball players. At this clinic they demonstrated how to put certain bandages on injured men, discussed the new rules for 1938-39 season, showed several styles of offensive and defensive play. Two high school teams, one from Freeport, Long Island and the other from Williamsport, Pa., played an exhibition game with Freeport winning, 30 - 19. Running comments were made by an official over the public address system, on the different types of offense and defense which the teams used.

A foul shooting contest was held after the game with Silver Creek finished sixth out of sixteen teams competing.

FOR COACHES

1. Instruct your players according to the letter and spirit of the Rules.

2. Insist that your players do not question the judgement decisions of a referee. In disputes covering misinterpretation of rules have your captain call time out and discuss in a gentlemanly manner with the referee the situation in so far as the rules cover it.

3. Treat the visiting team coach with the same friendly attitude that you would hope for when your team played on an opponent's court.

4. Secure honest and capable officials, preferably members of the National Association of Approved Basketball Officials. Do not attempt to intimidate them or talk to them prior to the contest regarding the faults of your opponents. It is advisable to stay away from the officials before the game and between the halves. There is no one more vitally interested in having a well officiated game than the official himself. A basketball official is called upon to make many judgement decisions and occasionally he will make mistakes. Usually, however, the average official does not make the number of mistakes that the average coach or player is guilty of during the course of a game.

5. The Coaching Ethics Committee of the National Association of Basketball Coaches intends making a National Drive to improve spectator sportsmanship. From the reports of our predecessors on this committee we find that the attitude of the coach on the bench either encourages good spectator and player sportsmanship or throws fuel on the fire of poor sportsmanship which The National Basketball Coaches Association is attempting to eliminate. If the coach is in the habit of making uncomplimentary gestures everytime the official calls a foul on one of his players, then you can be assured that the partisans of his team will break loose in their loud disapproval of the decision. This condition sometimes leads to worse situations on the court as spectators exercise a tremendous influence in determining the sportsmanship attitude of the lack of it among the contestants.

6. The coach should make efforts prior to the opening of the season to encourage good spectator sportsmanship. This can be accomplished if the coach would request The College Dean of The High School Principal for permission to address one of the school assemblies prior to the opening of the basketball schedule. Notices in the school's weekly publication before the season opens is another means, especially in large universities where it is impossible to contact directly all the students. Similar publicity in the local newspapers may help educate local fans who are not connected with the institution. The coach should stress the fact that it is unethical, unsportsmanlike, and ungentlemanly for a student or spec-

tators to regard the opposing team players as friendly rivals, who happen to be the guests of the institution, and not as hated opponents. Making disrespectful noises when an opposing player is attempting a free throw and booing an opponent are the principal faults in unsportsmanlike conduct. It is advisable for coaches to seek the co-operation of other members of the faculty in helping promote good sportsmanship among the student body. A brief comment in a class or group by a teacher or professor, not directly connected with the athletic association, may help students continue good sportsmanship within their own school. Conduct at basketball games, as well as at other athletic activities, actually is the school's course in sportsmanship.

7

7. Instill in your players that in a competitive sport like basketball it is necessary for a boy or young man to frequently mobilize during the course of a game all the skill, intelligence and courage that he possesses; to do this when opposed by competent opponents endowed with similar ability and purpose; to do this with a spirit of genuine sportsmanship that will not permit him to stoop to that which is base and mean in order to secure some advantage over his opponent.

8. Quite a few natural rival basketball games among various school and university teams are not scheduled because the athletic authorities feel that the conduct of partisan spectators would constitute such a nuisance, and possibly such a disturbance, that such games are not arranged.

9. Emphasize to your players that when any of them descend to unsportsmanlike conduct or action during the course of a basketball game that they injure hundreds of other persons other than themselves. Each player is a representative of his institution. If he violates the principles of good sportsmanship he brings disgrace upon the institution and the entire student body.

10. Basketball is a sport that was originated in an educational institution. Ever since its humble beginning the game has been administered principally by basketball authorities associated with educational institutions. The popularity of the game has become so widespread that it now embraces numerous types of leagues. The leaders of this latter group look to the school and college division for the sportsmanship traditions of the game. Let us resolve that we shall set a good example by regarding it as a duty to teach and encourage good sportsmanship among our players and the other members of the student body, but what is equally and perhaps more important let us regard it as an obligation to practise the ideal principles of good sportsmanship ourselves.

John J. Gallagher, Chairman,
Coaching Ethics Committee,
National Association of
Basketball Coaches.

At our last convention the three (3) second rule seemed to your editor as the most important change in the basketball rules. Roy Clifford of Western Reserve University - first moved that the three second rule on the back half of the foul circle be lifted. This meant the outer half of the foul circle away from the basket, with or without the ball. By freeing this area Roy thought that we would add more playing space to the playing floor, and not get into the same trouble we had with the old pivot play under the basket. The motion was lost 36 - 44.

Then Nat Holman of the College of the City of New York moved that "a player be entitled to assume a position in the area between the foul line and the outer circle, he having the three second restriction if he has the ball. After a very favorable comment by Keogan of Notre Dame and remarks by Mr. Bunn to, the coaches voted 42 - 25 in favor, and that the Questionnaire sent out throughout the United State " Would you favor entirely removing the three second lane limitation, had 1128 to entirely remove it, and 1792 not to entirely remove it, the motion was carried 87 in favor and none against.

Now why did all the coaches present vote for this rule? Because they were sick and tired of having compact zone defenses, and wanted to bring back a better game by opening up a larger area for the offensive team to operate in.

At a meeting of the New England College Basketball Coaches the three second rule was the big discussion. Most every coach present seemed to be up in the air on its interpretation. Questions were asked as follows:

(1) Could a player stand in the outer half of the foul circle, without ball, back up for say two seconds in the free throw area and then step into the outer half of the circle.

(2) Could a player without ball pivot into the free throw area, holding one foot on the floor in the outer half of the circle.

(3) Was the three second rule on if a player without the ball came to a sudden stop inside the free throw lane, then moved into the outer half of the circle and received the ball innediately.

(4) Was the three second rule on if a palyer cut from the free throw area into the front half of the circle and then came to a sudden stop.

To your editor the coaches were trying to make it difficult for the officials to interpret this three second rule, and they said that nowhere in the rule did it explain this; so he explained to them that unless they took a fair and sane attitude toward this rule that it would probably be read out of the rule book in the very near future.

We all know why the rule was stricken out viz. because coaches did not want the rough-house stopped and officials would not call a foul on the offensive or defensive man. In some games everything was allowed from monkey-climbing by the defensive man to feeling for the opponent by the offensive man. - Terrible contact but no foul.

Mr. Oswald Tower, the official interpreter of our rules came to the rescue, and he saved the day. The coaches certainly tried to put him on the spot, but he was equal to the occasion. He was bombarded with intricate questions and plays which might result in one basket in a game, and was on the hazy side of the rule. So Mr. Tower offered his official interpretation of the three second rule, which is as follows.

" The following applies to a player who is in his free throw lane while his team is in control of the ball:

If he comes to a stop inside the free throw lane, then moves into the outer half of the circle and receives the ball immediately, the count is continuous from the time he first enters the lane until he gets rid of the ball or moves out of the lane.

If he does not receive the ball immediately, the count ceases when he reaches the outer half of the circle, and a new count begins if he later receives the ball.

In no other case is the time he is inside the free throw lane, without the ball, added to the time he is in the outer half of the circle.

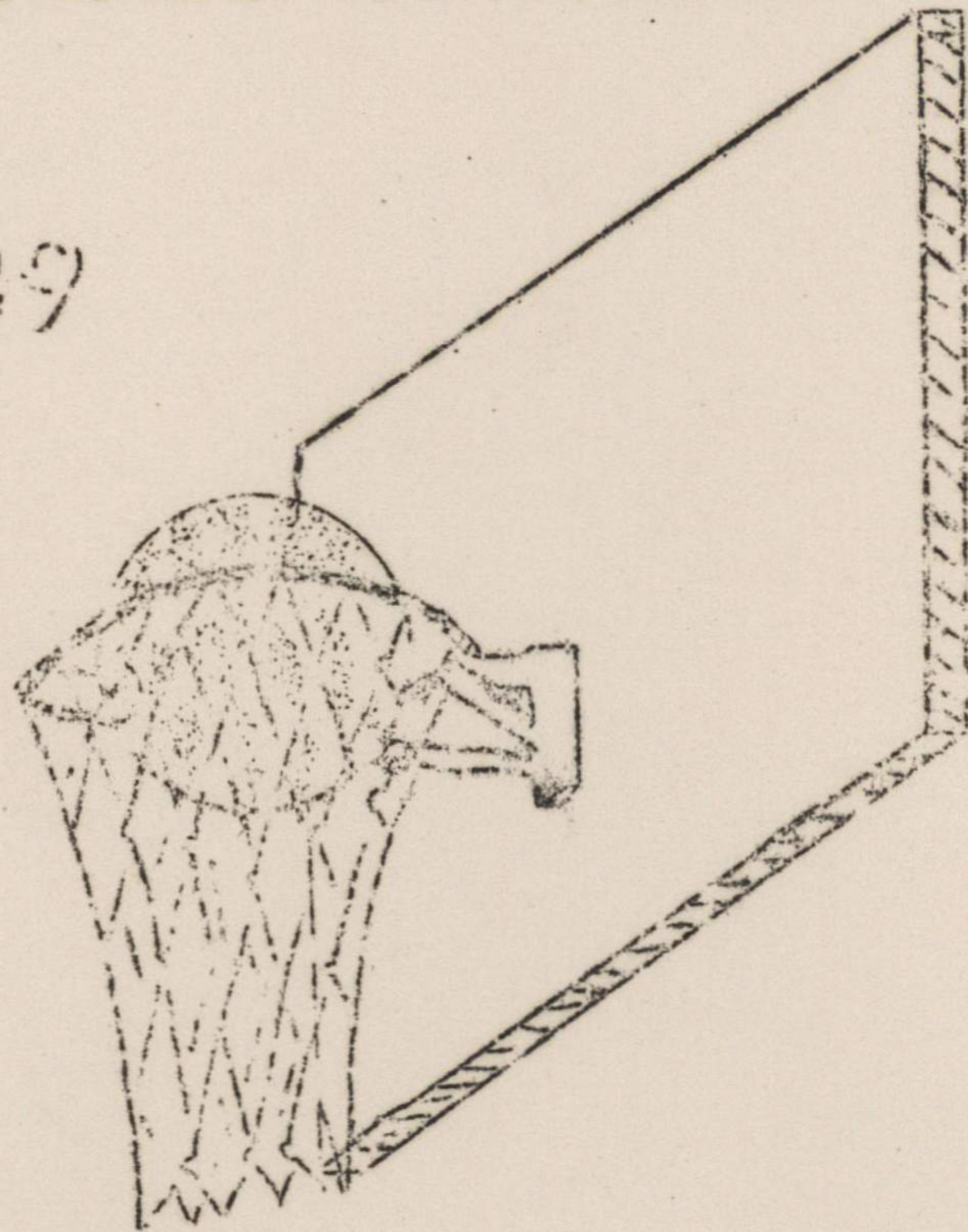
The foregoing interpretation restricts attempts to defeat the purpose of the three second rule, without unduly limiting legitimate plays which start inside the free throw line."

Sgd.: Oswald Tower
December 5, 1938.

Your editor hopes that the above interpretation is lived up to, and that coaches will live up to the rule. We should all be smart enough to do so; otherwise throw the rule out again and get back to a purely defensive game. Legitimate beautiful plays can be set up and let us hope that we do not hear of shaky plays as regards the three second rule and also no rough-house.

Frank W. Keancy,
Editor of Bulletin.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
BASKETBALL COACHES OF THE UNITED STATES
BULLETIN NO. 3
JANUARY 16, 1939



BASKETBALL
I. D. WHITE, M. D.
E. C. BOYD

Clinton

Basketball and basketball tournaments as played in Indiana have borne the brunt of several attacks from more or less responsible sources and personages in recent months. In an attempt to verify or refute the criticisms, the following questionnaire was sent to 108 high school principals and coaches in all sections of Indiana. Their answers and comments, together with the name of the high school they represent, are given in the following, and the final conclusions are based upon those answers and our personal experiences.

A summary statement or a statement of the findings of this questionnaire should include the subject-matter shown in the table on pages four and five.

The schools responding to the questionnaire make up an excellent cross section of Indiana basketball.

The principals and coaches from these schools are experienced men. Few would question the integrity of these men who are working with our Indiana boys.

The answers are statements and opinions based upon years of experiences with boys and for boys.

The result is an almost unanimous vote for Indiana basketball as it is managed under the High School Athletic Association regulations. It is an almost unanimous denial of physical or moral injury to the participant by men who are not only in daily contact with the participants, but who have been participants themselves.

Basketball in Indiana is played as the High School Athletic Association intends that it shall be played; it is not harmful to the boy either physically, mentally, or morally; there is no tangible evidence that it is any more harmful than other athletic activities; attacks are founded upon lack of knowledge and experience as an athlete or with athletes; there are long term evidences as well as current evidences of benefits physically, mentally, and morally from basketball, and if properly coached and supervised, the benefits will be even more marked. Basketball in Indiana is a sane and sound activity, regardless of criticism.

A few of the comments made by principals and coaches will add meaning to the above statements:

"Problem students have often been reached by athletics."

"Just place our high school boys along side non-high school boys or non-athletic boys and note the difference."

"We need wholesome enjoyment for our youth."

"It is better to have directed activity than to just catch as catch can."

"We need principals with 'guts' to keep their program sane."

"The critics do not know of the boys who have been greatly helped."

"Local control is needed more than curtailment."

"Basketball is being judged by the exceptional cases or places where it is over-emphasized."

"The athlete has a much better chance in life."

"The critics are more or less out of step with today--usually have no boys and have never been athletes."

"Basketball may be the basis of evil if improperly directed just as money is an evil if improperly handled."

"Objections are usually merely personal feelings, or the statement of those who want a good story."

"The good derived from our basketball far out-numbersthe bad. The bad is so small that it has little significance in comparison."

There are 803 high schools in Indiana whose students play basketball. These high schools have certified 25,000 boys which means that 25,000 boys have been properly examined for physical defects and pronounced physically fit. There are many others who have been certified for football and other athletic activities.

There are possibly thirty colleges and accredited high institutions in Indiana. There are many more in states adjacent to Indiana where Indiana basketball players go. In fact, Indiana basketball players are enrolled in most of the major schools of the country. These boys have been helped either directly or indirectly in finance for their college education. It would probably be safe to estimate that twenty-five per cent of the athletes who graduate each year and enter college do so because of their interest in athletics and because they were encouraged to enter by offers of ways and means of defraying expenses in return for their services on the team.

The following schools answered basketball questionnaires: Anderson, Attica, Bloomfield, Bloomington, Bainbridge, Brazil, Bedford, Boswell, Cambridge City (Lincoln High School), Cayuga, Cloverdale, Crawfordsville, Crown Point, Dana, Evansville (Reitz High School), Earl Park, Fairbanks, Frankfort, Fort Wayne (South Side High School), Greencastle, Hartford City, Hillsboro, Huntington, Kingman, Kendallville, Lafayette (Jefferson High School), LaPorte, Ligonier, Linden, Linton, Logansport, Loogootee, Madison, Martinsville, Mecca, Michigan City, Montezuma, Morgantown, Muncie (Harrison Township High School), Newcastle, Nappanee, Newport, New Albany, North Manchester, Otter Creek, Oakland, Odon, Perrysville, Plainville, Plymouth, Rensselaer, Rosedale, Rushville, Shelyville, South Bend (Washington High School)

Spencer, Sullivan, Terre Haute (Indiana State Laboratory High School and Wiley High School), Tipton, West Terre Haute (Concannon High School), Worthington.

Basketball is and should be only incidental to a high school education, but it is also one of the vital unifying forces of a well-rounded secondary school training that leads upward toward the realization of the fullness of life of adolescent school youth by giving outlet to his surplus energy through capable direction.

Our conclusion in regard to the criticisms of those directors, both state and local, and of the student body, is as follows when figured in percentages:

1. 87% are without any foundation in fact.
2. 10% have but little or no foundation in fact.
3. 3% have real foundation in fact.

Personal experiences since 1895, as a student playing on one of the first Teachers' College teams, later as coach, and during the past twenty-five years in making physical examinations and noting the mental and moral effect, have convinced us that the game is wholesome. Teams from the local high school have been frequent contestants at the state basketball tournaments. The earliest one in which they participated was held in the old Y. M. C. A. Gymnasium in Indianapolis. On the opening round there were present 23 spectators with seating room for 25 more.

In all the physical examinations we have made of tournament contestants and other players, we never have found a single student who, in our opinion, was ever injured physically or mentally. The examples are many where the boys have been improved physically and broadened mentally and morally.

Some critics have implied that examining physicians in local high schools are either careless or incapable of making the required examinations. We deny the allegations and maintain that more reliance can be placed upon the local physician than upon any outside critic, whether the critic be physician, official, or laity. Our experiences lead us to believe that we should not further restrict the basketball tournament, but rather that we could well return to the plan used in former years except to limit the number of games played in any one day, and we might further suggest that there be two classifications of the high schools with two tournaments held concurrently.

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TOURNEYS HIT BY STATE ASSEMBLY

Rep. Nahand Would Have 16 Team
Finals Returned.

Issue also would Give Scholarships
To Sixteen Lads Playing Each Year In
Grand Net Spectacle; IHSAA Opposition
Seen.- The Logansport Press.

Indianapolis, Jan. 10. (AP) - Several changes in the operation of the state high school basketball tournaments are proposed in a bill being prepared by Rep. A.C. Nahand (D-Indianapolis) for introduction in the Indiana general assembly.

Nahand said tonight the measure would (1) eliminate by one week the "strain" imposed on young players in four tourneys lasting 30 days; (2) bring the 16 games of finals back to Indianapolis; (3) eliminate "Scalping" of tourney tickets; (4) provide that excess funds of the Indiana High School Athletic association be used to enable some of the boys who "earned" it to receive a college education, thereby "increasing the character of high school athletics by giving them an incentive other than the mere will to win."

"The measure," Nahand explained. "in no way would call for a state appropriation, but simply from surplus funds of the high school association. This money would be placed into an athletic scholarship fund under the supervision of the auditor of the state.

"It provides that one player on each of the 16 basketball teams reaching the finals would be eligible for a four-year scholarship at an Indiana college with such restrictions as value to the team, ability in studies, sportsmanship, deportment and character, in making the award which would figure \$500 for tuition, \$125 for each year.

"Those who would receive these scholarships would be limited to poor boys who do not have the proper financial backing to continue their studies after graduating from high school. The school they select to attend would be optional."

Nahand said he expects "Spirited opposition" from the IHSAA.

THE WRONG HOOP

West-is-East Corrigan, the aviator who could not tell the Atlantic Ocean from the American praries, and "Third Down-is-Fourth" Gatchell, the unarithmetical football referee have a rival for confused prominence in Edward M(Smoky) Kelleher, the Both end of a Court look alike - so says Everett B. Morris in his column in the New York Tribune. The Columnist goes on to relate that he received a report on the game from a Louis L. Berger jr. Brown 41', recommending Kelleher for a niche in the Hall of Fuzzy Fame with a report of the Brown - R.I.State Basketball game played at Kingston, R.I., on Saturday night, January 7.

Your editor happened to be the man on the bench who, is supposed to pull the rabbit out of the bag and win said game viz. a man of basketball, called a coach and the latter must be a teacher, a man of sportsmanship and with a commanding personality.

According to Louis L. Berger, I must have given Kelleher and Clark, the two officials the high sign to line up the centers wrong at the start of the game, and I must have caused Platt. the great center of Brown University, to throw the 22 oz. - 22½" round leather ball into the wrong basket.

For the benefit of basketball coaches and those interested in basketball, the second half of the game was a "Jim Dandy", "a humdinger" "a honey" for several things happened in 20 minutes that to my knowledge, never happened before in a game.

The two teams came on the floor to start the second half with the score 28 to 26 in favor of R.I.State. The players lined up O.K., with the exception that the two centers Platt for Brown University and Jaworski for R.I.State, placed themselves, facing the wrong basket. The two officials did not notice it - in fact I do not think anyone noticed it. The official tossed the ball - Platt tapped it to a Brown player - the latter tossed it back to Platt, who dribbled in for a basket. Keaney - forward of R.I. State (son of the coach) almost blocket the shot. Clark one of the officials allowed the basket. Kelleher the other did not quite know. Coach Allen went on the floor and he almost convinced Kelleher that the basket should not count, but Clark held his ground.

The R.I. State coach is quite aggressive and he jumped up and said the basket must count for R.I. State. He did say there would be no game unless the basket counted for R.I. State and he based his argument on the fact that it is not wholly up to the officials to place the centers, and if latter lined up wrongly and it is not noticed, play goes on just the same. The scoring of the basket by Platt of Brown in the wrong basket was wholly up to Platt. Rule 9, Section 1 says "A goal from the field shall count for the team into whose basket the ball is thrown."

The wrong hoop, Contd.

The game then became rougher and rougher, Brown - tall rangy and strong tried to hold possession of the ball. Brown and R.I.State lost two players each via. the foul route with about five minutes of the game to be played. R.I. State lost Jaworski captain and best player, and Brown players became rougher - Score 44 to 41 - Platt dribbled, walked and carried the ball in and got a basket, but the officials said he was walking, disallowing the basket. Fouls and a basket from the field by R.I. State put the score 51 to 42 and with two minutes to go Brown committed four disqualifying fouls. By the way this is the only game that I ever had anything to do with that four disqualifying fouls were committed. Then again, the Brown University coach sent in a substitute who was abusing the "English Language" and the officials would not let him play.

In justice to the officials I might say that Kelleher and Clark are two of the best officials in New England, and Brown agreed to have them in both of our games - in fact, they insisted on them - and now the coach of Brown says that he will not have them there on March 4, the date R.I. State plays the return game at Brown University. Kelleher is or has been President of the Basketball Officials of the United States of America and is now Secretary-Treasurer of the New England Basketball Officials.

Of course Oswald Tower was immediately bombarded, by telegraph, telephone and personal letters for his official interpretation of the seemingly injustice handed out to Brown University on the wrong basket - Here is his official decision, with comments Quote - "Questions have been coming from all directions concerning that goal by Platt in your game with Brown. We must admit that the officials slipped momentarily, although it is a slip that the best officials might make. The decision to count the goal for R.I. State was correct and was the only possible decision under the circumstances."

H. G. Olsen, Chairman, N.C.A.A. Basketball Tournament Committee

Dear Frank:

Sometime ago you asked me for some word on the N.C.A.A. Tournament. I am able to report at this time that we have released to the press a list of the committee appointments and a general idea as to the plan which will be followed in the conduct of the tournament. I am enclosing a list of the committee appointments.

The general idea which we plan to carry out is that after the selection committees in each of the eight districts of the N.C.A.A. have decided on the team which will represent that district in the National play-offs, that we will bring the representatives from districts 1, 2, 3 and 4 together at some point in the East. We will do the same with the representatives from districts 5, 6, 7, and 8 at some point West of the Mississippi. Then the winners in these two play-offs will play one final game for the N.C.A.A. Basketball Championship.

We haven't as yet decided where these play-offs or where the final game will be held. It is our hope, however, that we might have the final game played at the time and place where the convention of the National Association of Basketball Coaches will be held. It seems to me that inasmuch as the coaches association was instrumental in getting the N.C.A.A. to take on this tournament idea that it would be a fine thing to tie up that final game with the coaches convention.

Just as soon as we have completed our plans and settled on dates, I will get the word to you so that the coaches of the association will be able to know what is going on in connection with the tournament.

I received a request sometime ago from Bill Chandler to write something about St. John's work in the development of basketball. I am more than happy to do this but unfortunately up to the present time I have been too busy to do so. Just as soon as I get back from the trip from the West Coast, I hope to get something on to you so you can use it in your bulletin should you care to do so.

Very sincerely yours,

H. G. Olsen

N.C.A.A. BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE

H. G. Olsen, Chairman

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John Bunn, Stanford University, Stanford University,
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other members to be added

REPLIES TO QUESTIONNAIRE

Summary of Report of Officials Committee of the National Association of Basketball Coaches, Reported at meeting Held in Chicago, April 3, 4, 5, 1938.

Two hundred questionnaires, of which 143 were answered, were sent to basketball coaches and officials throughout the country. Responses clearly indicate that considerable thought and effort had been put in the work. The committee was primarily interested in an attempt to improve the conduct of coaches, players and spectators in regard to basketball officials. The thirteen questions with the number answering "Yes" and "No" are as follows:

"I. Should an official limit the number of his engagements to three games a week?

Total Answering	123
Yes	69
No	54

"Comments:

1. Maybe even two.
2. Depends on his other activities.
3. He should, if he is doing other regular work.
4. Exclusive of tournaments.
5. Should not work on consecutive nights.
6. For best results.
7. Depends on age, time, business, etc.
8. Not necessarily.
9. No, unless they are over 45.
10. Not if he keeps in shape.
11. As long as officials can get the work, they should accept.
12. Should not have more than four.

"II. Do you think the calling of technical fouls on the crowd for booing aids in the elimination of this problem?

Total Answering	123
Yes	21
No	102

"Comments:

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. When used with discretion. | : | 1. I don't believe in it at all. |
| 2. To a certain extent. | : | 2. Conduct of home coach and |
| 3. If the crowd is not too rabid | : | players eliminates booing. |
| or vulgar. | : | 3. Absolutely not! |
| 4. To a certain extent, coaches | : | 4. Unfair to teams. |
| more responsible. | : | |
| 5. If properly done. | : | |
| 6. Only in school games. | : | |
| 7. Only under championship game | : | |
| conditions. | : | |
| 8. Occasionally. | : | |

"III. Do you think that signs reminding the fans not to boo aid the situation?

	Total Answering	123
	Yes	73
	No	50
1. If done properly	:	1 Very little
2. ?	:	2. Not much
3. If a word about sport- smanship or hospitality is added	:	Home coach responsible/
4. If done tactfully.	:	
5. Somewhat	:	
6. If augmented by talks to the student body.	:	
7. It might help.	:	

"IV. Do you think the names of the officials should be announced to the crowd or in the press prior to the game?

	Total Answering	124
	Yes	57
	No	67
1. Doesn't make much differ- ence.	:	1. O.K. on the programs. 2. Only in the press
2. To the crowd, but not the press.	:	3. Only on the programs.
3. No harm either way.	:	
4. Hung up on scoreboard with line-up.	:	
5. At game time only	:	
6. If he is good enough to serve as referee for the game, why not let the fans know it?	:	

"V. Are you in favor of three officials working a game?

	Total Answering	143
	Yes	18
	No	125
1. In certain games	:	1. Why?
2. Has merit.	:	2. Tried it several years ago.

"VI. Are you in favor of having only one official?

	Total Answering	123
	Yes	1
	No	122
1. Some games can be handled better by one official than by two.	:	1. Two are necessary.

Voting & Comments, Contd.

"VII. Have the radio commentators and press helped or hindered officials in maintaining pleasant relationships with the crowd?

	Total Answering	113
	Yes	82
	No	31

1. Depends on press and radio personnel.	1. Should educate people on rules and violations.
2. Radio helped most	2. Radio commentators too frequently guess what decision the officials are going to make.
3. Depends on announcer.	3. Have not helped as much as they could.
4. They <u>can</u> .	4. Hindered, radio in particular.
5. Neither.	5. Hindered, because they are not qualified in a great many instances.
6. Helped but little, there has not been enough written on the subject for the public to read.	6. Attacking authority is popular gesture.
7. Depends on the press.	7. Some have hindered very much.
8. Never tried in this section.	
9. Yes, the ethical ones.	
10. Yes, where a commentator or columnist thinks it is his business to get personal animosity grudges.	

"VIII. Have coaches instructed their players to play 'according to the rule book'?

	Total Answering	142
	Yes	82
	No	60

1. I believe most of them have. I'd hate to think otherwise.	1. Not enough.
	2. Cannot be done.
	3. Instill 'get all you can' attitude in minds of players.
	4. Few have.
	5. Sometimes doubtful.
	6. No, they tell them to play according to the way he thinks that particular official calls them.

"IX. If all the games of basketball were played very definitely according to the rule book would our situation be improved, references made here to a wide difference of opinion regarding actions and results of interpretation meetings?

	Total Answering	130
	Yes	94
	No	60

1. Anything for a more uniform interpretation.	1. Can't be done.
2. Definitely!	2. Game would be over-officiated.
3. Improved in that officiating would be more uniform.	3. Doubtful.
4. Intentional violations should be discouraged by coach.	4. What we need is a good slow motion picture on interpretations.

Voting & comments Contd.

"X. Would the discontinuation of 'four fouls and out' improve conditions?

Total Answering 141
Yes 73
No 68

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Yes, if disqualifying rule were enforced rigidly, and if player could re-enter next quarter after being removed on four fouls | 1. Increase to five, make sure last one is a good foul. |
| 2. Suggest three each half. | 2. Would make game more rough |
| | 3. Suggest removal of player who makes three fouls in either half for remaining time in that period. Disqualification of player at beginning of second half due mainly to fouls committed in first half is too severe. |
| | 4. Why not try it? |

"XI. Would an appeal on the part of responsible athletic heads at the start of the game help?

Total Answering 141
Yes 94
No 47

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. It depends on respect held for person making announcement. | 1. Too embarrassing. |
| 2. A sportsmanship program on the campus with better men taking the lead. | 2. Such action calls attention to evil and tends to stimulate it. |
| 3. Yes, when necessary. | 3. Appeal should be demanded at start of season. |
| | 4. No, not before games but at all times. |
| | 5. Weak means of doing it. |
| | 6. In most cases, athletic head and coach are one and same person and why increase his pre-game duties? |

"XII. Should officials remain at the scoring board table between halves?

Total Answering 142
Yes 14
No 128

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. In field houses | 1. Shouldn't talk with the coaches or players. |
| 2. Stay away from coaches. | 2. Would subject them to ridicule and embarrassment. |

"XIII. Would our situation be improved if officials were given an opportunity to rate the coaches, crowds, and players regarding their attitude toward the game and the officiating?

Total Answering 123
Yes 78
No 45

Voting and comments Contd.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. It would have to be done secretly, of course. | 1. No, unless a penalty could be assessed in cases where sportsmanship is usually bad. |
| 2. It is done in the Illinois High School Assn. and I do not believe the privilege is abused. | 2. Too embarrassing. |
| 3. Would, if unbiased. | 3. Their opinions would be influenced by possible future reaction of crowds criticized. |
| 4. In private, but publication would ruin official. | 4. Didn't work out in our Association because officials were afraid to rate coach. |
| | 5. No, but report any obnoxious conduct on part of coach or principal. |
| | 6. Have commissioner assign coaches, then coaches could not ruin them. |

"XIV. - - COMMENTS.

"I believe that there is such a difference in officiating and coaching even within states that it is next to impossible to get any uniform officiating. Schools for officiating are needed.

"I believe coaches can educate their students to be good sports, either by talks, articles in the college paper, or discussion with their squads.

"In so far as possible it might help to pair off officials and have them work games in teams.

"College and university players, expertly and intensively coached, should be able to play the game according to the book and eliminate leeway in traveling and conduct, which are considered necessary in modern 'big time' basketball. The real pressure for calling 'em according to the book must come from the coaches, whose influence started the 'not too close' trend some years ago.

"Fans, players, coaches, can be controlled if administrative officers care to make the effort.

"The problems referred to here seem to me to apply to hotly contested games in certain communities. It is not wide spread in the western section of Illinois. School officials by proper conduct, themselves, and a building up of a sportsmanlike attitude on the part of the local crowds could do a great deal. A psychological move to get people to look for the official's good points would help.

Comments, Contd.

"The officials are not covering the floor properly. When a player makes a break for a basket one official should shift to a position directly under the basket. Most of the fouls are made in this territory. Not only that, but you must be in position to catch the out of bounds on the end lines. The biggest thing in officiating is position on the floor. Officials are trying to get by too easy and are not working together. Officials should work together and go down and under at all times.

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"I believe that if the 'center jump' is still to be out the following season, the elimination of the ten second rule would bring back some of the lost science and retard the speed of the game.

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"A rule to enforce the chasing of a coach (as in baseball) who continually gets off the bench and yells at the officials, would be a great help to keeping order.

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"Officials should not take games after a night game has been accepted, except by consent of the schools involved in the latter game.

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"I believe uniform interpretations by officials, coaches, and conferences and a better understanding of the rule book by players would help materially.

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"With the steady increase of interscholastic ball games we are very much in need of standard officiating and interpretations. The only answer I can see is to call them according to the book instead of to each conference's desires.

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"I think the captain of a team can aid in the problem of boozing. He can raise his hands and in this way make a silent appeal. His reaction with the officials will dominate a belligerent crowd. Fans should be instructed over a loud speaker for what reason the foul was called.

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"I would like to see four feet between banker and end line.

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"In our section the crowd have been friendly. Unfriendly situations have been found to develop in reflecting the attitudes of the 'suspicious' coaches. Officials sometimes are too friendly during the interval preceding a game and favors are sometimes expected.

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"Believe officials can help themselves. The patrons go to games to see the players, not the officials. The more the officials are kept out of the limelight, the better things will be.

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"It is my belief that a series of newspaper articles published from coast to coast just prior to the opening of basketball season, in which the rules would be discussed and plays which cause most trouble to officials be explained, it would help more than any other thing.

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Comments, Contd.

"Officials might appear more dignified and enjoy better receptions from crowds if some other wearing apparel than the usual striped shirt could be designed.

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"Partly due to the new ruling eliminating center jump and partly due to lack of training, boys get tired before the end of the game and fouling increases considerably.

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"Good officiating, correct attitudes developed by administrators and most problems are solved.

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"I feel that we are improving each year with our officials, as this is a very tough problem. I always feel men who have worked together should be paired off, if possible.

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"I believe that officials should be allowed to 'call them' according to rules, as long as the rules are as they are. Special rulings, or interpretations for leeway in interpretation by individual conferences is harmful.

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"Possibility of awarding trophy to school showing best sportsmanship.

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"On question No. 13, a comparative rating list should have a tendency to make school officials in charge willing to make an effort to place their school high in the listing.

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"Tremendous improvement in basketball last few years proves coaches are right in conscientiously striving to improve game further.

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"Heads of schools and athletic directors could help very much by controlling the crowd and educating them. Also the actions of the coach are taken up by the crowd.

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"I would like to see free throws given a man fouled only when he is in scoring territory, say, thirty feet of basket. On fouls called elsewhere, give the man fouled the ball out of bounds and charge the man with the foul same as now. Possession of ball not a free throw is enough penalty to give for a foul like this, as he couldn't have scored anyhow.

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"Speaking from a general standpoint, I will state that I believe the great difference in interpretations in different sections of the United States is due primarily to the coaches getting together and placing personal or group interpretations on the rules. If each section of the country would adhere to a strict interpretation of the rules as drawn up by our Rules Committee, I believe the situation would clarify itself.

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"We believe that if the coach refrains from 'getting on' the official, his players will do likewise and the spectators will follow the players in this respect. In short, if the coaches and players abide by all decisions of the official, you will find the spectators following suit.

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Comments, Contd.

"I believe the action of basketball coach has more to do with the actions of the crowd than any other one thing. When a foul is called, the first thing the crowd does is look at the coach. His actions govern their actions.

"Your crowd behaves according to the actions of the players on the bench. If the coaches, trainers, and players maintain a fair attitude you can eliminate some of the present situation.

"I believe that the third official is a need at present, but some schools are scarcely financially able to pay one official. In question No. 9, the interpretation meetings help to officiate more more uniformly. In question No.13, I believe the coach is a little more careful in actions if he knows he is being rated.

"Feel that calling of technicals is a bit over-emphasized this year. Feel that calling of three fouls each half would relieve pressure on players, crowd, etc. Put player out until end of half if three are called.

"I don't think the officials are at fault. It's the conferences. Each conference wants a different interpretation put on the various rules instead of following the rule book. Basketball is supposedly a non-contact game. It is getting to be worse than football in Indiana and Ohio.

"I feel all associations should have more power over coaches. They are the trouble makers usually, and I feel if we had the power to blacklist schools because of the coaches' actions, after a fair investigation, they would respect us a great deal more. Every coach has his friends among officials, I know, but I feel strongly no official is going out and deliberately throw a game. Everyone makes mistakes, but the more I see of it after fourteen years of officiating, It is getting more and more so that the coaches blame officials for losing a game. It is just a good way for a coach to pass the buck because of his own lack of, or poor judgement in handling his players.

"Suggest removal of player who makes three fouls in either half for remaining time in the period. Disqualification of player at beginning of second half due mainly to fouls committed in first half is too severe a penalty and frequently decides the result of a game.

"Leave the game alone. Too much rule changing hurts the game, and I would like to see the game go back to the rules of 1928.

"The one rule to help coaches-officials relationship is to keep coaches completely out of the officials' dressing rooms before and after the game -- even the winning coach.

Comments, Contd.

"There has been too much of the official who wants to get to the ball game, get it over, get his money, and clear out. For this type of an official I have no sympathy, and I think we have a lot of this type attempting to officiate games.

"In the first place, I think all colleges should make an extra effort to get good officials. The attitude of a team and coach can do much toward drawing censure from the crowd toward the official or accepting his decisions as just. I think a definite set of officiating rules or at least a syllabus drawn up to guide officials should be published by the National Association of Basketball Coaches, and recommended strongly enough so each part of the country would adopt it. I believe it would be necessary to include many illustrations and explanations. I have been holding four basketball officials' schools per year and certainly I understand some of the problems the Officials Committee is trying to solve.

"As far as better relations between coaches and officials are concerned, I believe it would be a good plan to have something in the rule book prohibiting coaches talking to officials before and after, even between halves of the game. I think that a good portion of the criticism of officiating lies with the coaches. They know the rules and interpretations and should coach their men accordingly.

"In conclusion, it is apparent that the following avenues are open to all those interested in basketball, whether the individual be an official, coach, spectator, or player:

"1. The responsibility for the conduct of the spectators at a basketball game should be shared equally between the coaches, officials, spectators, and players. It is a local problem.

"2. All responsible individuals are desirous of cooperating but as yet have not found a definite understanding of each other's problems.

"3. An increased number of meetings to discuss problems relative to basketball will naturally result in a better understanding by all parties.

"4. The game should be coached and played according to the rule book.

"5. We all represent a part in the responsibilities and obligations of promoting the welfare of basketball, and therefore taking an inventory of our conduct will produce improved conditions.

"Respectfully submitted,

"Marshall J. Diebold
Director of Athletics
Carleton College
Northfield, Minnesota."

Recommendations of the National Association
of Basketball Coaches to the National Basket-
ball Rules Committee.

April 5, 1938 Chicago, Ill.

Rule 2, Section 2 Partial extension of the end lines.

Extend the middle portion of the end lines by drawing an arc with a radius of 24 feet with the center at the outer edge of the foul circle, where it intersects the long axis of the court. This arc shall act as an extension of the end line and shall terminate where the arc intersects the present end line.

(Carried 27 to 7).

Rule 8, Section 5 Elimination of the center jump.

Approval of the present rule concerning the elimination of the center jump was voted 56 to 4.

Rule 8, Section 8 (note) Ten second rule

It is recommended that the interpretation of the center court line violations as stated in the rule for 1937 is preferable to the interpretation as stated in the rules for 1938.

(Carried 48 to 3)

Rule 11, Section 2 Length of time-outs.

That charged time-outs may consume two minutes.

(Carried 71 to 1)

Rule 11, Section 4 Number of time-outs per team per game.

That each team shall be granted five charged time-outs during a game.

(Carried 55 to 7)

Rule 14 and 15 Penalties.

When a free throw is awarded to a team it may choose to take possession of the ball out of bounds at the center line rather than attempt the free throw.

In each case the foul shall be charged against the offender.

(Carried 37 to 0)

Comments on the rules, page 29, Blocking.

The present explanation of blocking and screening meets the approval of this Association.

(Carried 66 to 0)

Rule 14, Section 12 Three second rule.

A player without the ball may remain in that half of the free throw circle which is nearer to the center of the court without violation being called. If he is in this area with the ball in his possession the present three second rule applies.

Otherwise the present three second rule in all of its applications is acceptable.

(Carried 87 to 0)

BOUNDS AND REBOUNDS
FROM THE COURT.

When a basketball player makes 18 points now-a-days it is not news. But when a basketball player makes all 18 points for his team and wins that is news. Eugene Paulson, forward of Saint Peter and Paul team did the above in a contest with the St. Margaret Mary cagers at Duluth, Minn. Score 18 - 13.

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University of Pittsburg, is thinking of resigning from the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball Conference. When Athletic Director James Hagen presented Pitts' resignation, because of too difficult a schedule, the conference voted to table it.

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Bob Allen of Kansas, Jimmy Usilton, Jr. of Temple and Warner Keaney of Rhode Island State are sons of their teams coaches.

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Bob Dunbar of the Boston Herald's sporting Department says "Those Rhode Island Rams are to New England basketball what the Yankees are to baseball. At the same time the Rams' Captain, Chet Jaworski, might well be called the Babe Ruth of college basketball, because of his remarkable scoring performances during his four years at Kingston.

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For more than four years the basketball double headers in Madison Square Garden have averaged more than 12,000, which is far above the average of boxing and ice hockey.

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Nat Holman is preparing a series of illustrated articles for the "Ken" magazine entitled "Inside Basketball". This should prove to be a definite contribution to the game. The aim and purpose of the series is to educate the average person sitting in the stands on the various play situations that arise during the course of the game.

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Members of the Association are urged to give the moving pictures entitled "College Basketball," which the Agfa Ansco Film Corporation has put on the market for our organization wide publicity as the films are interesting and instructive. This is the same pictures which were shown at the Chicago N.B.C.A. Convention last April and was enthusiastically received by its members.