

A *

ZONE OR MAN-TO-MAN

DEFENCE--WHICH?

Perhaps the most mooted point in the discussion of efficient defensive basketball is whether a team can be more consistently successful by employing the zone defense or the man-to-man defense. Theoretically, the zone defense can be used without the same danger of fouling that is so apparent and so costly in the man-to-man defensive game.

The rules emphatically state that a player on defense shall play the ball and not the man. When a player on defense has been instructed by his coach to "hound" the opposing star and literally "ride him to death," it means that in this type of game, the man-to-man defense, there will be much contact and perhaps combat.

The zone game is an energy saver. The man-to-man game is an energy destroyer. The difficulty with most coaches in using the zone game is that they have trouble with their transitional zones. In other words, when two or sometimes three men on the offense assemble in a certain zone the coach often has difficulty in shifting his defense from the other zones into the danger zone without leaving a vulnerable spot open to attack.

The fourth principle of war is the principle of the economy of force. The zone defensive game is the very embodiment of this principle of the economy of force. In a highly organized unit, such as a basketball team, many coaches have difficulty in shifting their power with simplicity and at the same time maintaining security. I believe that this can be done in the zone defensive game. Coaches generally accept the set five-man, two-line defense as the orthodox defense of the day. This defense embodies both the man-to-man defense and the zone defensive game.

The plan of the man-to-man style of play is that the two guards will pick up the first two men through on offense. When the other men on offense go through, the front-line defensive man will pick them up and stay with them until a shot is made or the offense loses the ball.

In the zone game the plan is very different. The two guards should be placed seven feet from the end line and seven feet from the rim of the basket. On their initial move, these men should operate defensively seven feet in any direction, forward, laterally and backward, as conditions warrant. They should actually cover a fourteen-foot zone by shifting in any and all directions.

In the accompanying diagram, number 1, I shall present this zone defense as follows:

Draw two circles, fourteen feet in diameter, and use each of your guards as the center of his respective circle. For the forwards, draw two circles of the same size, and the centers of which are seven feet from each side line and twenty-five feet from the end line. For the center position draw a circle of the same diameter, between the two forwards' positions. You will readily see that each man forms the center of his respective circle.

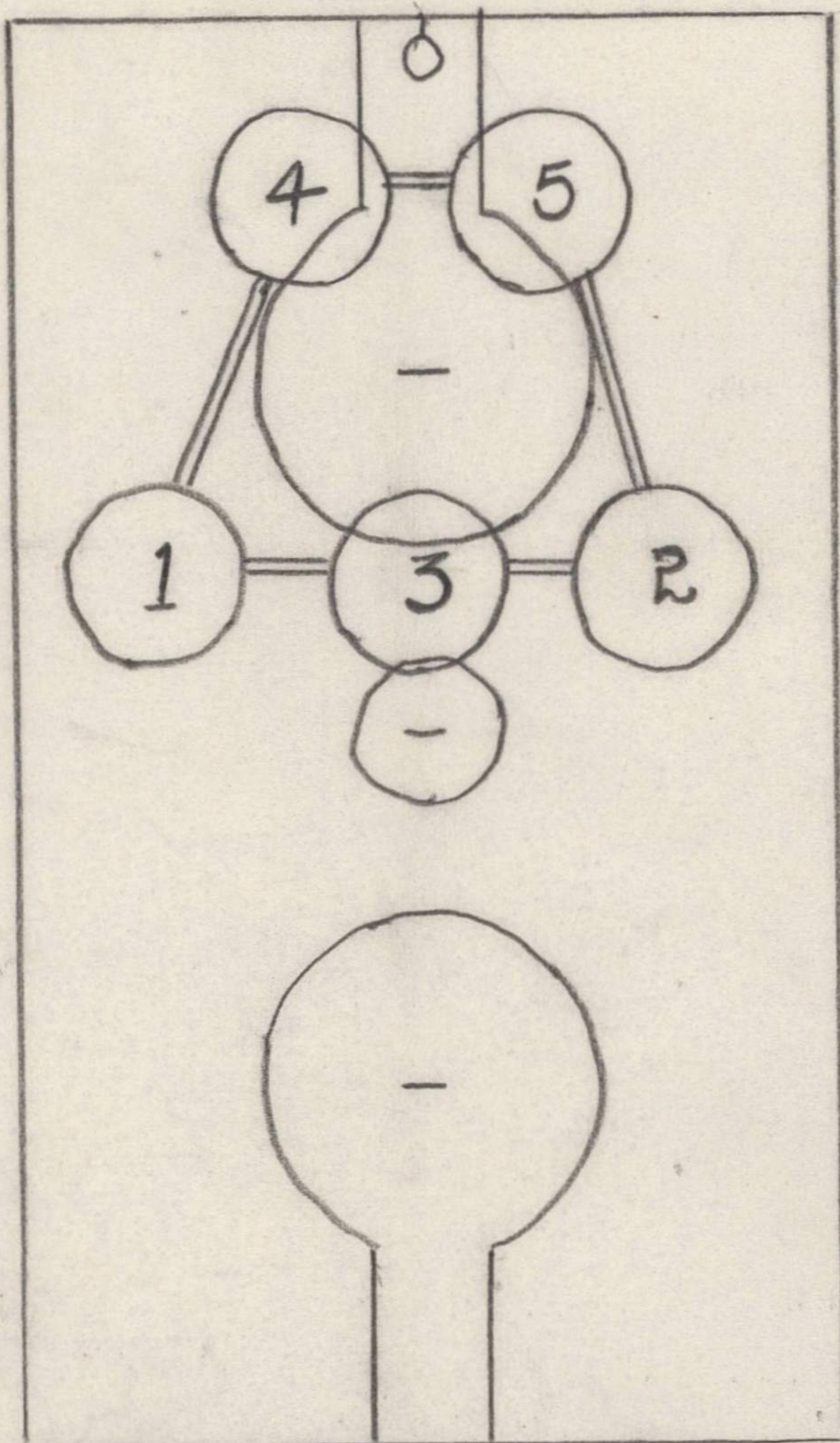


DIAGRAM No. 1.

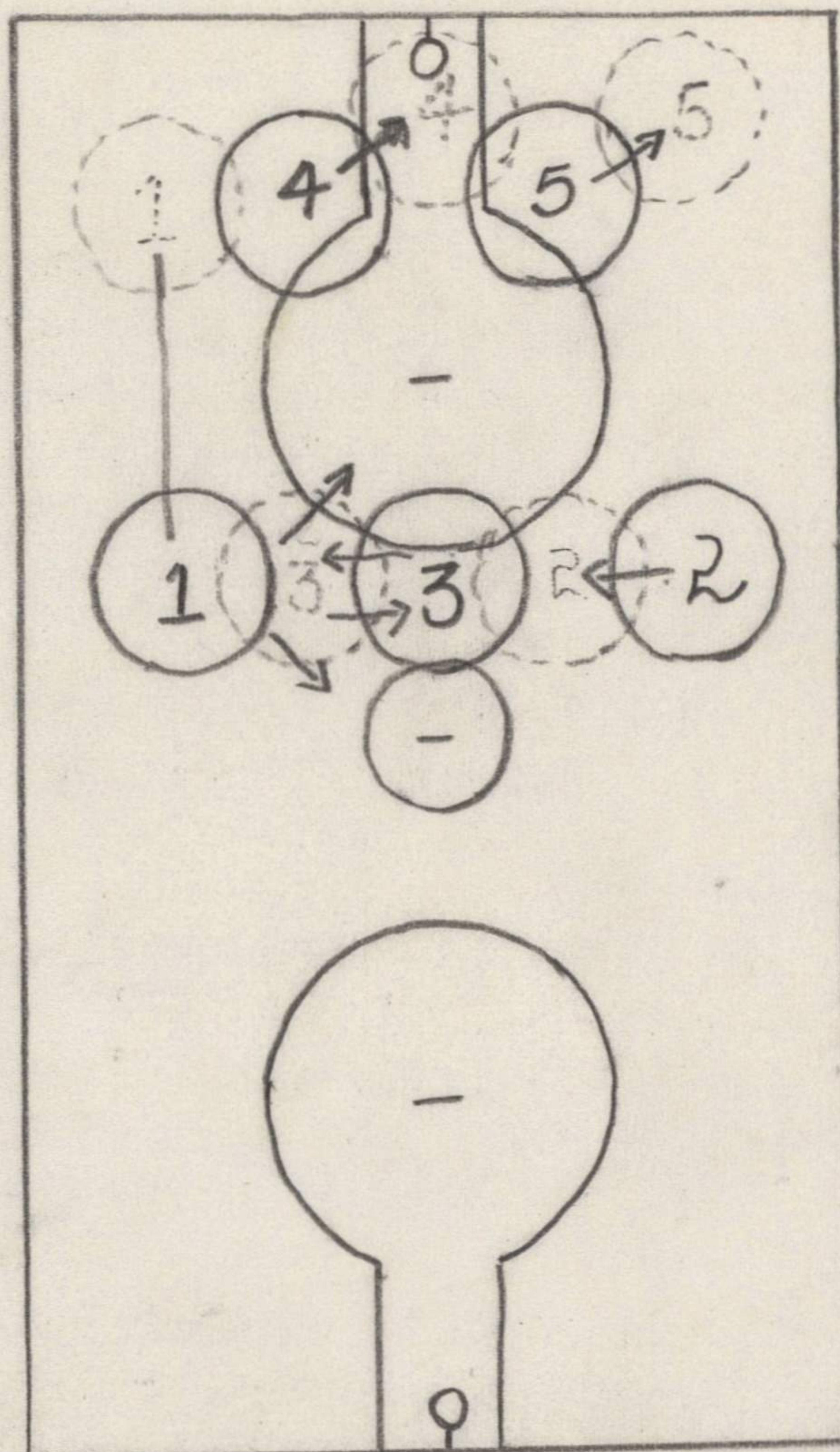


DIAGRAM No. 2

The idea of such a defensive mechanism is that the five men are attached together by an elastic band which is pulling with each shifting movement of the defense into a lopsided formation. When one player moves, the resultant direction of the other is fixed. Regardless of the place at which the offense thrusts, the entire defense moves conjointly and simultaneously to meet it.

If the opposition should place its two forwards in their offensive corners, the zone defense should shift to the following formation. Diagram No. 2.

One guard should rush out to within seven to ten feet of the offensive man in the corner and cover him much as a bird dog sets a quail. The second guard should move immediately from his position in the same direction and across toward the first guard to a point equi-distant from the original position of the two guards. The second guard should now be situated in the free-throw lane about seven feet in front of the basket. Since these zones are only fourteen feet in diameter, each man will have moved only seven to ten feet or a distance of only a little more than the radius of his circle.

The forward on the weak side of this play should drop back simultaneously to cover the other offensive man in the area just vacated by the second guard. Then the defensive center should shift about seven feet to the side toward the position just vacated by the defensive forward. The other defensive forward should shift laterally in the same direction, toward his own center.

I have now outlined a two-line defense with three men in the rear line and two in the front line. The dangerous points are covered and so are the offensive men. You will notice that the two guards were not drawn to their respective corners and thus did not weaken the defensive zone under the basket. Both guards should never be found out of their natural positions at the same time. A guard is most useful under his own basket. The forward should drop back to cover the other corner and thus permit the second guard to remain in protection of the most vulnerable point, around the basket. The center should not be drawn back out of position to cover a dangerous man near the basket.

Should the center be drawn out of his position it would be an easy matter for the offense to shoot over the center's head for a hit or for a carom rebound shot. For this reason the center should be kept at his defensive position, working on an anterior-posterior-lateral plane, to thwart the many rushes and attempts by the offense, which occur directly out in front of the basket. Again, should the defensive team be fortunate enough to recover the ball, the center is in a position to break quickly on the offense.

There are two particular kinds of steps employed in the execution of this type of zone defensive game, namely, the boxer's step (which the center, especially, uses when working on the anterior-posterior plane), and the first baseman's step (lateral). The two steps are executed as follows:

The boxer's step is executed by advancing the left foot forward and following with the right foot until it comes to position about eight inches behind the heel of the left foot. Then, in the same manner, another step is made forward with the left foot. The left hand and arm are advanced to the front, with the hand a little to the left of the face. The body is in a crouched ~~position~~ position with the knees slightly bent. Thus is the order continued in the advance of the defensive man, much after the manner of a boxer's advance.

If it is necessary for the player to retreat, he should move his rear foot back about one short step and then draw the forward foot back about eight inches in front of the rear foot. Thus should all defensive players advance and retreat in this set five-man formation.

When moving laterally, the first baseman's step should be employed. This step is executed by moving to the side, with a lateral step, and following with the other foot. The player should bring the second foot up to close proximity with the first foot. This move is to be repeated as often as is necessary. This step works in easily as a quick lateral shift.

These are the only two steps necessary for a player to learn in this defensive zone game. With these two steps perfected, there will be no difficulty in extricating himself from many bad situations. A boxer would never think of charging across the ring and striking his opponent with his right foot advanced, if his natural stance were to box with his left foot advanced. If he had a retreating opponent who would permit him to run a short distance, he would of course get to his objective as quickly as possible and, in that case would use the speediest method of arriving, namely, running. Then, before he should meet his opponent he would shift to a boxer's stance to keep from losing his balance. So it is with the basketball player. He should conserve his strength by always keeping between the man with the ball and the basket that he is guarding.

Of course, there are many variations of the zone game. For instance: Should a team on offense employ a long-shot man it would be necessary for the defensive team to send one of their forwards out into the court to take care of this long-shot artist. This lone defensive man would still play a zone game. He would station himself out ten or fifteen feet in front of this long-shot artist. His job would be to play the zone in front of this particular offensive man until he tried either a shot for a goal or an advance down the floor. In the former case, the guard, by using the boxer's stance, would thwart his try for a goal and, in the latter case, should the offensive man cut through the defense for a pass or a shot, the guard would always keep will enough in front of the offensive man so that he could float back into his old position.

The entire team should take its position on the floor by the location of the guards. They should start by concentrating the defense around the

basket, making that defense air-tight. It is very much better to have the entire team located within a radius of twenty-five feet of the basket than to cover areas out on the floor which would draw the defense out, and thereby open up holes that are very hard to cover. Should the team on the offensive place a goal-shooter back of the defensive forward and along the side line, the defensive forward should drop diagonally backward from five to seven feet to cover this man. This position of the defensive forward will generally force the player on offense back into guard-territory. In this case the offensive forward will be well taken care of either way he moves.

However, here is one situation which should not be overlooked. If the team on offense should spot a man with the ball out in front of the defensive forward, and another man behind him and near the side line, a new situation would arise and should be met in the following way. Diagram 3:

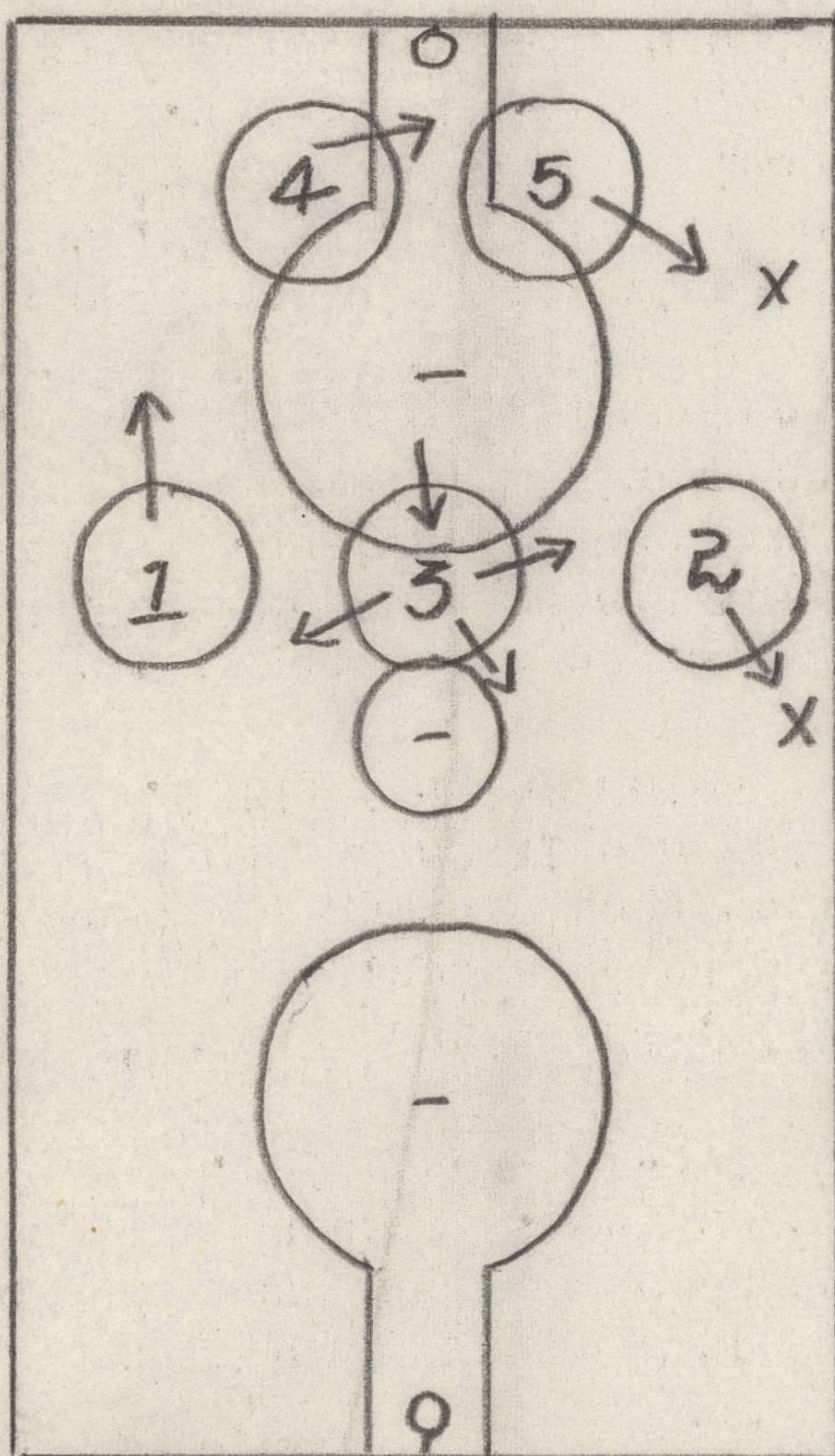


DIAGRAM No. 2.

The defensive forward on the strong side (where the ball is) must come out and meet the man with the ball. He will not need to rush him. An advance to within ten feet should suffice. In such an advance, the player should always use the boxer's stance. This will enable him to be ready always to block a shot, if one should be attempted. The defensive guard on the same side as the defensive forward who moved out should advance at the same time that his forward advances. He should move laterally and forward to prohibit the other offensive man, stationed on the side line and back behind the defensive forward, from obtaining a pass and a consequent shot.

The second defensive guard should now move laterally across the court and in the same path as did the previous guard. He should station himself in the free throw lane a few feet in front of the basket. Here he will be ready to cover the danger area should a pass be attempted to one of the offensive men under the basket or near it. The defensive forward on the weak side should move backward and inward toward his own guard, thereby stopping any possible pass over in the partially covered area. The defensive center, during this maneuvering, should scarcely change his position. He should fight back and forth in an antero-lateral plane, shaping his movements by the varying po-

sitions of the ball.

When a defense plays this system in the way just outlined, there is no spot on the floor that is open to attack. The defense is concentrated and is, at the same time, in a position to sweep down the floor in a hurricane attack. Such a defense will not exhaust itself. Every man will move a minimum distance and with the least possible exertion.

Generally, a team that plays this type of defense will crush the opposition in the second half, on account of having greater physical reserve. Many coaches rush in their second line of substitutes in order to keep up a deadly pace, but by doing this they sacrifice the most valuable thing in defense. They lose the finely co-ordinated and well developed balance of the first master five.

B

B U L L E T I N

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BASKETBALL COACHES

At the close of the 1933 convention the Executive Committee directed the secretary to edit and send to the members a bulletin during the season which was intended to contain information regarding the development of the game in various sections of the country, to act as a medium for exchange of ideas, and to cover some phases of coaching methods of value to the profession.

Dr. H. C. Carlson of Pittsburgh University, the secretary at that time, conducted such an information sheet last year in a highly commendable manner. The duty now falls to the writer. It is planned to get out one each month from November to March if the members will lend sufficient aid.

The 1934 convention was almost swamped with proposals for rules changes and additions. It was a difficult and confusing job to select the soundest of these since most of the authors of proposals had not submitted them to adequate tests. We are all unwilling to accept without full knowledge of the consequences any rule change, however favorable, and demand an opportunity to experiment with it.

Much confusion can be eliminated and clearer thinking done if all of these ideas can be explained and tried between now and our next convention. Through these bulletins the preliminary details of the theories and tests can be ironed out if those interested will tell the secretary what they are doing. A few of the tests are outlined here. Read them carefully, then let us have what you think of them and include any plans of your own to help this game.

George R. Edwards - Secretary-Treasurer

CONVENTION PLANS

Place - CHICAGO

Dates - APRIL 3, 4, and 5, 1935

Headquarters - HOTEL SHERRY, 53rd and Lake

While basketball coaches are busy with charts, practice schedules, and the arrangements for games and other seasonal details they should place on their calendar the above information. This grand finale of the season is as important for coaches as any other feature of their work.

Our president and his committee already have been busy with their plans for the best meeting we have ever had. The hotel was selected because of its location and the fine rates offered. Rooms will cost \$1.50 and \$2.00. This is an apartment hotel so that in addition to single rooms, there are suites available for groups which wish to bunk together.

The headquarters are close to the University of Chicago where demonstration games like those which proved so valuable last spring are to be conducted. It is planned to have at least four strong teams on hand to show their style of play and to work with the proposed changes.

As the program details develop they will be included in future bulletins. The important thing now is for each coach to include in his schedule the date and place of this convention, and to leave no stone unturned in arranging for his own attendance.

EDITOR'S NOTE - Many of the proposals for changes in the rules submitted at the Atlanta convention seemed to offer some merit, but since most of them had not been tried under game conditions, they either were voted down or sent to the Research Committee. In order to obtain accurate information as to the effects of proposed changes several coaches are carrying on extensive experiments. Below are described a few of them.

KANSAS - KANSAS STATE TEST GAMES

For several years it has been the practice of the University of Kansas and the Kansas State College to play an exchange of games before the Christmas vacation. Since these contests do not count in the conference standing of the two teams, they lend themselves readily to experimental tests for rule changes. Dr. F. C. Allen, coach at Kansas, and Frank Root, coach at Kansas State, have agreed on the test of a series of proposed changes to be tried in these two games. Definite dates have not yet been set. They will be given in the next bulletin.

Detailed announcements of the changes are to be sent to a large group of officials and coaches in the Missouri Valley section and many are expected to attend to witness the trials as well as to sit in on the discussion which will follow. Spectators will be handed questionnaires so that opinions may be registered. Students who are majoring in coaching courses will take complete charts of the games. The results of all of these will be reported in the January bulletin.

A short resume of the changes to be tested are:

1. The goals shall be TWELVE FEET high and the blackboards shall be placed SIX FEET from the endlines.
2. Field goals will count THREE POINTS and freethrows will count ONE POINT.
3. On all personal fouls the offended side shall throw for the basket in the half court where the foul occurred. On all technical fouls the offended side shall elect either of the two baskets for the throw. The ball shall be deal and play started at center after all freethrows whether made or missed.
4. TIME OUT shall be taken for all goals either field or free.

5. The intermission between halves shall be extended to FIFTEEN MINUTES to permit more rest and longer time for entertainment of spectators.

6. (a) Three circles SIX FEET in radius shall be drawn, one at center court and the other two at the freethrow lines. (The usual freethrow circle will be completed by a dotted line.) A smaller circle with a two feet radius shall be placed in the center of each of the larger circles.

(b) Held and jump balls anywhere on the court shall be tossed at the nearer of these three circles.

(c) For those who are tipping the ball the present jump rules shall be in force.

(d) For the other eight players the larger circle is a restraining line which they may not cross until the ball has been tapped by the jumpers.

CENTER JUMP CHANGE AT CORNELL

Coach Howard Ortner at Cornell University is conducting experiments with the center tip during his practice sessions this year. The change involves a requirement that the centers must tap the ball in the direction of their baskets. A backward tip is prohibited. If the tap made by the controlling jumper does not receive a forward impetus it shall be construed as a violation.

BALL COLOR TESTS

At Brown University, Coach A. D. Kahler is experimenting with basketballs of various colors. He is attempting to find whether some other color than the customary tan now supplied by manufacturers will make the sphere more easily seen by the players and spectators.

EXPERIMENTS WITH LARGER BASKETS

Coaches Craig Ruby at Illinois and George Edwards at Missouri are conducting a series of tests with a basket whose ring is TWENTY INCHES in diameter instead of the usual eighteen inches. At each school, the floor has been zoned and a group of selected players are taking daily practice at both the standard basket and the larger one. Records are being kept on several thousand trials at both sized rings. Some accurate information regarding the effects of the larger ring on shots from various sections of the floor soon should be available.

ORGANIZING STATE COACHES

The high school coaches of Missouri have begun the preliminary steps to form an association similar to that of the national organizations of the basketball and football coaches. A constitution committee has already done its work and will submit

its report at the annual basketball clinic held at the University of Missouri in December. In addition to aiding the State Board of control in conduct of high school sports, the association plans to send delegates to the national conventions. Illinois and Texas now have state high school coaches' associations which are functioning effectively.

HELP TO MAKE THESE BULLETINS MORE VALUABLE

During the next six weeks, there will be many rules interpretation meetings and basketball coaching clinics at which discussions and demonstrations of great importance to all coaches will take place. Directors of such meetings will materially aid advancement of the sport by sending to the secretary detailed reports. These will be included in future bulletins. You owe it to the sport to distribute your findings and to give others a chance to aid in the solution of your problems. This is a national game and difficulties in one section are present almost everywhere.

A PROBLEM WHICH NEEDS A SOLUTION

Discussions at the last convention of this organization indicated that the most unpleasant situation in modern basketball revolves around the use of compact, deeply retreated defenses.

Most of the tests at the meeting aimed at this feature but none seemed sound enough to be adopted without further experiments. Unable to agree upon any legislation that would appear effective, the convention voted to submit a recommendation to the Rules Committee that a request be printed in the Guide asking coaches to attempt a cure for this evil without recourse to rule changes or additions. Read carefully the following statement sent to the Editor of the Rules regarding this condition. It is a topic of vital and timely interest.

"This Association feels that the greatest threat to basketball lies in the use of a compact type of defense which withdraws into a territory within fifteen or twenty feet of the basket and there awaits the charge of the team with the ball. The congestion which results when attempts are made to score causes most of the present difficulties.

We have discussed and tried several plans to force more aggressive defensive play, but have no proposed legislation which is satisfactory.

We recommend that the first step to eradicate this evil should be a section in the Guide devoted to the dangers of this type of defense to the welfare of the game. We would like to point out that deeply retreated and compact defenses cause most of the fouls; slow the action of the game; reduce scores; minimize skill; and result in many uninteresting and unsatisfactory contests. These features tend to destroy the popularity of basketball among both players and spectators and make the games harder to administer.

Coaches, therefore, are requested to teach and demand more aggressive defensive play. They should be warned that unless this is done that it will be necessary to work out some legislation which will break up compact defenses."

An appeal similar to this was made to coaches in an attempt to eradicate the stall, but little or no attention was paid to it. The cure only came when the court was divided and the ten second provision placed in the rules. Such failure in our appeal to correct the stall indicates that this warning also will be ignored.

Consequently there will be repeated attempts to spread the defensive play and coaches must begin to organize their thoughts as to the best methods to solve the problem. If you are not now working on some theory for a solution, it would be wise to think about one, and to submit it to prolonged and accurate tests or your proposals will be half-baked affairs that will do you no credit. At least each of us should know where we stand when the argument again arises.

MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY

In the next issue, a list of the names of all members and their addresses will be included. Check the name and address on the envelope which brings this bulletin, and notify the secretary of any error. The list also will include whether or not you have paid your dues for the year. This notation will be intended as a record rather than a direct dun, but, of course, if you know that you have not paid up, the money will be welcomed.

THIS IS YOUR BULLETIN. IF IT DOES NOT PRESENT THE INFORMATION YOU NEED, THE FAULT IS PARTIALLY YOUR OWN, IF YOU FAIL TO MAKE YOUR DESIRES KNOWN.

HOWARD ORTNER, CORNELL
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DR. JAMES A. NAISMITH, UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS
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BULLETIN NUMBER 4

FEBRUARY 1935

International Growth of Basketball -
by Dr. F. C. Allen

Desires Uniform Backstops -
by Ray Oosting

Meeting Basketball's Inventor -
by Geo. R. Edwards

Ohio Becoming Clinic Conscious -
by B. T. Grover

How One Conference Interprets Rules

Editorial Comment

Eliminate Sectional Differences

Your Suggestions Needed - Now

P. S.:—WILL SEE YOU AT THE NATIONAL CONVENTION IN CHICAGO,
APRIL 3, 4, AND 5, 1935.

"THE INTERNATIONAL GROWTH OF BASKETBALL"

by

Dr. Forrest C. Allen
Head Basketball Coach
University of Kansas

At present, it is estimated by authorities that there are eighteen million people playing this indoor game.

India, France, Italy, Japan, the Philippine Islands, China, Persia, Czechoslovakia, Turkey, Greece, Mexico, Canada, Poland, Russia, and Germany, as well as the South American countries, have been playing basketball for several years and today are turning out creditable teams.

Some of these countries had their introduction to the game of basketball almost simultaneous with the inventor's first draft. The first printed copy of the basketball rules appeared in "The Triangle", the International Y.M.C.A. school paper, Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1892. At this time, Dr. James Naismith and Dr. Luther H. Gulick were co-editors of the Triangle, and, because of lack of available funds for printing, they deemed it both wise and expedient to get the rules in printed form in this way.

Because of this and because of its origin at Springfield, basketball has spread uniformly to all nations of the globe. The Y.M.C.A. secretaries who were sent out from the Springfield school carried the knowledge of the game along with their other work into "all the world" and taught its principles to all peoples.

Duncan Patton, a "Y" graduate, implanted the game in India, in 1894. Emil Thies, another graduate of the Springfield Y.M.C.A. school returned to his native country, France, in 1895, and established the game there. In 1898, Dr. F. N. Seerley, at present Dean of the Springfield, Massachusetts Y.M.C.A. Training School, secured a leave of absence to spend the year in France. During Dr. Seerley's stay in the land of the fleur-de-lis, he did much to extend the interests of basketball--already well established by Thies. Italy has played the game for a number of years--perhaps taking up the game through contact with its neighbor, France.

At the Inter-allied Games in the Pershing Stadium, outside of Paris, in June, 1919, the United States, in a series of games for the championship, defeated both France and Italy.

Ishakawa, another "Y" student, took the game to Japan, his native land, in 1900. Ernest Quigley, the National League umpire and major sports official, several months ago wrote me from Japan that basketball had taken an unusual hold upon the Orientals. He stated that great throngs of spectators attend all games.

Our United States soldiers established basketball in the Philippine Islands during the same year that Ishakawa took it to his land of Japan.

China is indebted for the game to four men, Galey, Robertson, Exner, and Siler. Robert Galey, a former center in football at Princeton, left Springfield in 1904 for Tientsin to establish both missions and the game of basketball in North China. J. Robertson, in 1905, followed his colleague to Tientsin to assist in the intensive development of this work. Dr. Max. J. Exner, a medical missionary, went to East China in 1908, and figured prominently in the extensive development of the game there. Dr. Charles Siler, a Kansas cage Athlete, and also a medical missionary, left the states in 1912, China-bound, to add a further contribution to the game, in the way of his personal knowledge of scientific basketball.

C. Herok, another Springfield man, transplanted the game in Persia as early as 1901. In 1924, Roberts College in Constantinople became the first college in a foreign land to incorporate basketball in its curriculum. Chester N. Tobin has done much for the game in Turkey. In 1924, he brought about the publication of the first translation of the American Basketball Rules into the Turkish language. Many of the pictures of American players were reproduced in this book of rules.

Today, the game is enjoying a rapid and enthusiastic growth in the land of the Moslem. Louis W. Riess has done for Greece what Tobin did for Turkey. He has translated the American game into Greek. Salonica was the birthplace of basketball in Greece.

The game in Mexico is well established. H. C. Aguirre of the University of Mexico, City of Mexico, and T. B. Rodriguez, at Chiluahua, both graduates of the Y.M.C.A. school at Springfield, have done much to promote the game in that republic. At present we are in communication with Mexican basketball teams who are desiring to make a tour through the United States.

In Canada, hockey is the big game among the men, although basketball is growing in proportion to the growth of indoor playing space, much of which is now under construction in the dominion.

Canada possesses the World's Champion Girls' Basketball Team in the personnel of the Commercial Grades of Edmonton, Alberta. This team has successfully defended its laurels both in this country and in Europe. Coach J. P. Page has tutored this quintette for eight or nine years.

After the Armistice was signed, two American teams, by invitation from the British government, demonstrated basketball in the British area of the war zone. The English took to it readily. In the earlier days in England, basketball was introduced as a girl's game. Until a little more than a decade ago, the British did not know that there was a game of basketball for men.

In Poland and Russia, where the cold weather prohibits outdoor play, the lack of large indoor playing spaces is a hindrance to the game. Czechoslovakia received the game with open arms in 1920.

In the last decade, the World War has contributed its share of advancement to the play program of Germany. Many years have passed since the American Army of Occupation vacated German soil, but

it left behind something that it could not take away. That something was the American enthusiasm for Sports and Games. The results of the Olympic Games of 1928 verify the above assertion. Germany assembled the largest Olympic group of competitive participants for the try-outs, of any country in the world. A war-weary world turned "en-masse" to recreation through sports and games.

Very early we learned that the whole is equal to the sum of its parts. Basketball is one of these parts. Germany is now taking up basketball with an enthusiasm unsurpassed. To the immense population in her crowded and congested areas this sport has particular appeal. This country has long economized in play space. Her Gymnasiums have for centuries been the gathering places for her Turnverein-her men of exceptional physical skill. These gymnasiums are now being turned over to basketball and other indoor sports. Basketball is Olympic bound.

The German physique, big and powerful, and the German mind, progressive and inventive, are especially adapted to basketball. The only thing that will prevent the rapid growth of basketball in Germany will be her failure to build large arenas rapidly enough to keep pace with her enthusiasm for her new national play-program.

DESIRES UNIFORM BACKBOARDS

(A letter from Ray Costing, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., contains these comments.)

There has been considerable comment in this section on one phase of basketball which it seems to me might be well considered for it would add to the uniformity of game conditions which, I believe, is one of the biggest problems now confronting the Rules Committee. The rules state that the backboards must be 4 feet by 6 feet and must be painted white, but they do not make any statement regarding the material to be used in their construction. A few colleges are using steel backboards and, because they are exceptionally fast, they have given the visiting teams a great deal of difficulty. Some places still use glass backboards and here again the team unaccustomed to them is handicapped. I am not particular just what standards are set up to govern backboards, but I do believe that definite regulations should be formulated for the sake of uniformity in game conditions. I believe a number of high schools and colleges would be unable to purchase the steel backboards due to the expense and, therefore, I would recommend that the Rules Committee draw up definite regulations regarding the construction of wooden backboards.

I was interested in an account of a rather heated discussion before the N.Y.U.-Notre Dames game which was played in Madison Square Garden. The Notre Dame coach, inspecting the court the morning of the game, noticed that the backboards were made of glass and were not painted white. Of course he had a real argument as the rules state definitely that the backboards should be painted white. Naturally his team was at a disadvantage in this game, not only because the backboards were not white but also because of the glass construction.

MEETING BASKETBALL'S INVENTOR

George R. Edwards
University of Missouri

"Doctor Naismith to see you."

This announcement by the clerk at a Lawrence, Kansas, hotel broke up a chinning bee with an official who had handled our game the night before when "Phog" Allen's Kansas team had given us some fancy lessons in scoring points. Both the referee and I welcomed this opportunity of talking shop with the man who, as a student more than forty years ago, evolved the game which now is played by more persons than any other team sport.

Dr. James Naismith certainly is a perfect example of his own teaching, and forces the wish on one that at 73 years of age we can be as active as he. Erect, broad of shoulder, sturdy of frame he presents a genial face featured by twinkling eyes, and a closely clipped mustache touched with gray. His speech, actions, and poise demonstrate the enthusiasm, sympathy, interest, and alertness which have endeared him to generations of Kansas students in his physical education classes.

Basketball is a child of his brain, and like any proud father he is keenly interested in the welfare of his offspring never missing a chance to discuss or to study its problems. Unquestionably no other individual is so well-versed in basketball; its values as well as its shortcomings; its origin and growth; its tremendous world-wide popularity.

"Well, doctor, how did you like the game last night," was asked him almost immediately.

"Fine exhibition", came the reply. "But, you know, as I watched those boys I marveled at the skill in handling the ball, shooting, dribbling, and guarding the modern players exhibit. They easily performed stunts which never even remotely came to mind when we were first experimenting with basketball back at Springfield Y.M.C.A. College in 1890. It seems incredible to me that so many features of the original rules are still intact when it was impossible for us to anticipate the many feats that you coaches and the players would develop.

"Take, for instance, the dribble. Originally a player could bounce the ball while running only a short distance without losing it even if no guard was near. Today an ordinary player controls the dribble about as well as if the ball was tied to his hand. In fact, a good dribbler has as much control of the ball as if he carried it. Such skill has put unintended loads on the guard. For that reason it appears necessary to place more and more responsibility upon the dribbler than upon his guard when contact ensues. Too often recently have I seen a guard who is doing a good defensive job fouled when an expert dribbler tries to circle him."

The speaker smiled at the official who showed every indication of assuming that the reference was intended for some other referee. If so he was unprepared for the jolt which was coming.

"I saw another type of decision in last night's game", continued Dr. Naismith. "A guard was planted with outstretched arms. His opponent tried an underhand swing shot. As his upward moving arms came in contact with the stationary arm of the guard you fouled the defensive man and allowed the shooter two freethrows. What in the world must the guard do? Must he always back away and permit unhindered shots? Personally, I feel that he is entitled to his position in this case and is not responsible for the contact."

The embarrassment written on the face of the official was quickly erased as Dr. Naismith continued with some details covering the otherwise fine work done in handling the game.

In reply to a question of game improvement, Dr. Naismith mentioned several moves that might help.

"On the whole we have a pretty good game as it stands. However, I am of the firm conviction that it was a mistake to install the center line and the ten second rule. The general plan of the game is simple: First, a team must score points; and, second, it must try to prevent its opponents from scoring as many points as possible. Thus, a team which has a lead is entitled to use any or all parts of the floor in any legal tactics which will conserve its margin, and the team which is behind is obligated to go after the ball if it wants to score enough points to win. The ten second rule requires the leading team to risk its lead by bringing the ball up to the defense when obligations actually should be reversed.

"In addition the rule has cut the floor space in half which is bound to encourage congestion and lead to more roughness and fouls. For these reasons I am opposed to the center line and the ten second provisions."

"Agreed", spoke one of the listeners, "but retreated defenses and stalling tactics were hurting the game, and something had to be done to force more action. What would be your suggestions to accomplish this?"

"Only some well-formulated experiments will tell us the solution. The Coaches Association is to be complimented for the work it is doing along research lines. Continuation of this may provide the answer. The enlarged basket may help by reducing the risk on longer shots. I doubt if changes in the location of the basket will help much. If you can make it easier to score over a retreated defense or make such scores more valuable, then it will become futile to retreat, and the winning team will be the one which is aggressive defensively.

"For sometime I have been thinking of a scheme which might have the desired effect. Draw an arc on the floor with the basket as the center and use a 30-foot radius or thereabouts. Count all field goals made from inside this zone the customary two points, but score all field goals made from outside as worth three or four points. Such a plan might make it less of a gamble for a player to try longer shots knowing that a few successful ones could build up a winning margin. Conversely, a defense could not afford to congregate under the rim, but would have a spread to hinder the longer trials. Perhaps, by placing a greater value on longer shots, combined with an enlarged basket, might be better still. I am convinced

that anything which spreads the defense, and results in more continuous action will remove the principal objections now hurled at the game. At any rate I would like to see some of you coaches experiment with this 30-foot arc proposition to find if it has any value."

Time was up as we had to get ready for another clash with the Jayhawkers, and we reluctantly bid good-bye to our distinguished visitor. My final thought as we parted was a fervent wish that more coaches might meet this man, and I wondered if his presence on our next convention program wouldn't help all of us.

OHIO BECOMING CLINIC CONSCIOUS

B.T. Grover, Coach of Basketball,
Ohio University, Athens, Ohio.

The state of Ohio is quickly becoming clinic minded in a basketball way if the number and interest manifested in these meetings can be taken as a criterion.

The feature this season was the county clinic at Chillicothe. Ross County, December 8, under the auspices of the Ohio High School Athletic Association. This meeting, the first of its aspect in the state, was conceived as a trial and ended as a huge success. Included in the program at Chillicothe were illustrated lectures of the care and treatment of athletic injuries; practical basketball; officiating and interpreting of the 1934-35 rules; individual offensive fundamentals, tactics and systems of play; various types of team defense; and sundry discussions on the game as a whole. H. R. Townsend, director of the clinic and State Athletic Commissioner, was highly gratified with the success of the trial and stated after the meeting that similar clinics would be held in every county of the state next winter.

On the night of the Ohio State - Carleton game at Columbus, which Ohio State won, 24-13, a clinic was held previous to the game in which officials and coaches participated. The program on that occasion consisted of demonstrations of out-of-bounds plays, fast break offense, and attacking of zone defense by the Ohio State freshman squad; discussion of defense by Marshall Diebold, Carleton coach; "Comparison of Southwestern Basketball to Mid-West Basketball", by Francis A. Schmidt, Ohio State football coach; discussion of officiating by Judge Townsend; rules discussion and questions presided over by the officials, E.C. Kriger and Harry Laymen; motion pictures of the New York Celtics in offensive and defensive fundamentals by Mr. Kerr, former Celtics coach. The meeting was presided over by Coach H. G. Olson, of Ohio State University.

HOW ONE CONFERENCE INTERPRETS RULES

Committee Report of the Tri-State Association

As a substitute for a general interpretation meeting, Mr. Frank Wolf, President of the Tri-State Association of College Basketball Coaches, appointed a committee composed of Dr. H. C. Carlson, Pittsburgh; Charles R. Davies, Duquesne, and Max E. Hannum, Carnegie Tech, with authority to outline playing regulations, and circulate them among our officials. We have gone into each point thoroughly, and have come to an amicable agreement, despite the fact that each member of the committee has certain ideas that are at variance with the others.

It was agreed in the committee meeting that there is still too much officiating--too much domination of the game by the officials--in short, "too much whistle". We want to make the game more attractive for the spectators, by not halting the continuity of play too frequently for minor fouls or violations. The colleges are losing certain classes of spectators, whose sole excuse for not attending the games is that "we get tired of hearing the whistle, when we can't see why they are whistling."

INSTRUCTIONS TO OFFICIALS WORKING TRI-STATE GAMES.

(1) HELD BALL: We notice that officials are still attempting to protect themselves by calling held balls that are not held balls. A HELD BALL IS A BALL THAT IS KEPT FIRMLY OUT OF PLAY BY TWO MEN HAVING EQUAL POSSESSION, OR BY TWO MEN WHO ARE EQUALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR WITHHOLDING THE BALL FROM PLAY. EACH MAN IS PERMITTED 'ONE TUG' BEFORE THERE IS A HELD BALL. That was our interpretation last year, but several officials have been ignoring it.

(2) LOOSEN UP IN THE BACK COURT: Don't be too quick to call fouls and violations in the back court. Unless there is a flagrant violation of the rule against travelling, that is unless a man obtains a definite advantage by travelling, or the travelling is so noticeable that it can't be missed, let it go in the back court. If a defensive man commits a minor foul on an offensive man in the back court, such as running past him, and making slight contact, but not enough to break the offensive man's stride, or hinder its offensive efforts, let it go. Nobody has been hurt. (Of course, do not permit deliberate stepping to avoid a held ball). Use your judgment, remembering at all times that we wish the whistle blowing to be cut down drastically.

(3) DON'T GUESS ON ANY FOULS: If you are not in a position to see fouls plainly, and if there is any doubt in your mind whether or not they are fouls, DON'T CALL THEM. It is entirely possible, in fact, several cases have been noted this year, for fouls to have been committed by just the opposite men who eventually made the free throws. WE WANT OUR OFFICIALS TO REALLY GO TO WORK IN THE FORE COURTS. There is where the 10 men are gathered on defense and offense, and there is where there is a premium on the

officials' alertness. In the fore courts, watch for travelling and fouls. That is where travelling gives the offensive team a tremendous edge, and where most of the fouls are committed. FOLLOW THIS RULE, HOWEVER. IF THERE IS ANY DOUBT IN YOUR MIND THAT A FOUL HAS BEEN COMMITTED, DON'T CALL IT.

(4) THE BLOCK, OR SCREEN: The committee is agreed upon this basic points. First, there must be contact. There is no block under any circumstances without contact. Any man is entitled to occupy any position on the floor, provided he gets there first, and firmly possesses that position. A collision does not necessarily mean that there has been a block. Two men may be running in different directions, and not see each other at all before they collide. Don't permit one team to do something that you will not allow the other team to do. Again, follow the rule --IF YOU ARE NOT SURE, DON'T CALL IT.

(5) THE OFFENSIVE ZONE: All the coaches, we believe, are chiefly concerned with protection for their shooters and cutters. We don't want the officials to get the idea that they are to loosen up on rough work under the baskets. That is where we want them to go to work. Cutters must be protected, shooters must be protected, always making sure that rough work isn't THE SHOOTERS' FAULT, or THE CUTTERS' FAULT. We don't want boys hurt by being cut down under the basket, ridden into the stands, thrown out of bounds, etc. We would call your attention to certain shooters and cutters who fake fouls. Follow the rule -- MAKE SURE.

(6) THE PIVOT MAN: The pivot man is permitted to back up until he makes contact. His defensive man is permitted to come forward to the same degree. Boring back into the defensive man by the pivot player is not permitted nor is pushing forward into the pivot man. Make sure that the pivot man, when he turns for his shot, is not riding into the defensive man, or pushing off from him. Many times it is not the defensive man's fault at all.

(7) OFFENSIVE MAN DRIBBLING INTO THE BASKET: We are instructing the officials to use common sense in determining the responsibility for the fouls committed when a fast dribbling offensive man goes into the basket, and when there is no doubt that a foul has been committed.

If the dribbler is ahead of his defensive man, the foul is more likely to be committed by the defensive man. If they start on something like even terms, it depends upon the handling of the situation by the individuals as to which commits the foul. They have equal responsibility. If the defensive man is nearer the basket than the offensive man, the foul is more likely to be committed by the dribbler.

We have attempted to cover the points that have caused the most criticism this season. We believe that the coaches and officials should work together. We are agreed that this is the way we want basketball played among our teams, and we believe these interpretations strike a medium between interpretations in other sections of the country, and former interpretations in this district.

ELIMINATE SECTIONAL DIFFERENCES

Tremors amounting almost to earthquake proportions shook the Eastern basketball world during January as an aftermath of two important intersectional games played in New York. A mid-West and a Southern team met two leaders of the Metropolitan area before packed houses in Madison Square Garden. Following the game visiting players and coaches noted many drastic differences in rules interpretations from those to which they were accustomed at home.

New York sports writers found these complaints a source of interesting comment. The resulting articles brought heated replies from Eastern basketball men who ridiculed the interpretations of the other sections. As usual, an unpleasant situation developed when the arguments began to include personal criticism. The climax found a game official quoted in the press as of the conviction that one of the visiting coaches deliberately taught foul tactics, and should be chased out of the coaching profession.

While these public arguments are not new to this or to other sports, the welfare of amateur athletics certainly should demand their elimination. The setting for this upheaval focused the attention of the nation's sports followers upon basketball in a manner that may or may not be detrimental. If such incidents bring popular ridicule the damage will be great. However, should the publicity spot light show us more clearly the game's imperfections and drive us to action which aims at their eradication, then the rumpus in New York will have been a valuable aid to basketball development.

The first obvious imperfection shown is the need of higher ethical standards among basketball authorities. Realization must be driven home that the game suffers when those responsible for its conduct insist upon turning honest differences of opinion into attacks of a personal character. We must demand that coaches and officials take more seriously one section of our Creed which reads:

"I believe in the exercise of all patience, tolerance and diplomacy at my command in my relations with all players, game officials and spectators."

Insufficient information regarding the incidents in New York disqualifies this writer as a judge in this dispute. It must be stressed, however, that the result is a blemish on our teaching of good conduct.

Another, and more familiar imperfection, here demonstrated deals with the wide differences in rules interpretations that appear to be prevalent in various sections. The situation often arises in which two men from different sections, reading from the same rule, reach vastly contrasting conclusions regarding certain parts of a play.

Probably the best informed man on the practices common in many sectors is Dr. H. C. Carlson, coach at the University of Pittsburgh, whose teams travel most widely. His comments on the differences in interpretations are timely and interesting. He writes:

"Coming from No Man's Land and having played in the East and West, we would like to contribute neutral suggestions to a more

harmonious interpretation of the rules. We feel that both sides are honest in their opinions even if they disagree. The East has some very fine officials as does the West. Both sides are honest in their opinions even if they disagree.

"There is less trouble in the West this year on the pivot post play than there is in the East, because there is less cheating by both defensive and offensive players in the West. Personal experiences and opinions are being inflicted upon a situation where common sense should be applied. The coaches at the New York convention two years ago doubted my demonstration and description of the defensive tactics on the pivot man in Eastern games, but Keogan and Rupp now can add their testimony to mine. The answer is not that someone may be a crook, but rather that we should get together. The pivot play solution will come more easily and quickly than will the solution to so-called pick off, screen, or block plays.

"Basically, the East favors the defense and the West allows more privileges to the offense. In the East, if there is a collision between players, the offense almost invariably is held guilty. In the West it is assumed that both sides have contributed somewhat, and the event is disregarded. In the East if a man without the ball assumes a position and a teammate cuts around him for a free shot, it is almost a capital crime. This is the professional influence, and is a deep rooted conviction, at least in Philadelphia and New York. Further complication is added by the practice of the defensive player, who is losing his man, of "stepping into" some offensive player and then crying, "Pick-off". This type of activity is not common in the West.

"It might be well to announce again that the playing space is practically cut in half by the mid-court line. With lessened space and just as much movement there is bound to be more contact. Just as long as nobody is hurt a lot of needless whistle tooting can be eliminated. Personally, I think the western policy can result in greater consistency with less projection of the officials into the forefront of our game."

Two methods are available by which ruling everywhere can be made more uniform. Both are more or less slow and painful processes, but the results appear reasonably certain. Local and sectional rules clinics serve to clarify the code and are very valuable as far as they go but their influence seldom is far reaching.

The first move must be an extension of collegiate inter-sectional schedules. Discrepancies in interpretations will thus be brought more strikingly to our attention. We would be a narrow group indeed if we cannot iron out our difficulties after playing a large number of these games under sane, cooperative agreements between coaches and officials. Unless this is done each section will develop the sport along such peculiar lines that a coach or player cannot transfer from area to another without great loss of efficiency. One solution, then, is to **SCHEDULE MORE INTERSECTIONAL GAMES.**

A second move to standardize interpretations is found in the activities of the National Basketball Coaches Association. Through its bulletins and at its convention each area has an opportunity to express its own opinions and to adjust these to practices in other sections. The friendly contacts between coaches that develop

at the annual conventions result in a better understanding of nation-wide difficulties. Thus every coach who values his place in this sport must break away from self sufficiency enough to invest in a membership in this organization, and to lay aside funds to insure his attendance at every annual convention.

YOUR SUGGESTIONS NEEDED -- NOW

Coaches and officials have been discussing rules additions, adaptations, and subtractions all season. Most of the time these ideas have been expressed in places and at times that are of no value to the game. Later, when the 1936 code has been printed, many may not be satisfied. A man who complains then has only himself to blame unless he has followed proper procedure in obtaining a hearing.

This Association provides coaches with the most adequate means available by which his opinions may be discussed and acted upon by those who are in position to see that something is done, and there is no red tape to the process. The National Rules Committee has given serious thought to every suggestion presented to it by this group. Proposals for rule changes are collected by the chairman of the Association's Committee on Rules. These are organized into proper form and presented for consideration. A favorable vote by the coaches gives any basketball opinion its greatest boost.

To obtain this support it is necessary to send your ideas to A.A. Schabinger, Director of Athletics, at Creighton University, Omaha, Neb. He is chairman of the Rules Committee of the Coaches Association, and will see that your theory is given a hearing.

The probable effects of many of these proposals are so uncertain that experiments under careful observation are essential. Unless the idea appears exceedingly sound it is the policy of this group to refer it to its Research Committee for further tests. Everett S. Dean, Coach of Basketball, University of Indiana, Bloomington, Indiana, is chairman of this committee.

Time now is getting short. Coaches who have been conducting experiments, and those who feel that certain changes would benefit the game are urged to make careful reports to one of the above men immediately.

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BULLETIN NO 2 1934-35

Edited by Geo. R. Edwards,
University of Missouri

C O N T E N T S

Basketball in the Next Olympics.

Center Jump Rule Modification.

Help Us Expand -- Membership Roll.

Busy Season for Northern Mid-West.

Dates for Kansas-Kansas State Tests.

Coaches Are Authors

Buckeye Conference Expects Fine Campaign

Good Publicity at C. C. N. Y.

Coach Turns Inventor.

Plan Test Games in Oklahoma.

Interesting Clinic at Pittsburgh.

* Included with this bulletin is a printed *
* copy of the COACHES CREED for framing. *

P. S.:—WILL SEE YOU AT THE NATIONAL CONVENTION IN CHICAGO.

APRIL 3, 4, AND 5, 1935.

BASKETBALL IN THE NEXT OLYMPICS

Players and followers of basketball are joining with the coaches in hailing with delight the recent announcement from Berlin that the sport will be included in the 1936 Olympic program. It has not been known generally that this addition to the list of events is the result of an intensive efforts of a committee appointed by this Association in 1931. Most of the work of this committee fell to Dr. F. C. Allen, University of Kansas, the chairman. The committee and its chairman should be lauded by our membership for the success of their campaign.

A strong drive to have basketball in the last Olympics at Los Angeles failed because the events already had been selected when the request was made. Dr. Allen then concentrated on the 1936 Games. Use of the facts that basketball is a popular sport in at least twenty-seven countries, and that it attracts a larger number of devotees and players than any other team sport swayed the opinion of Olympic program authorities. Their decision is another striking example of the ways that this Association is aiding in the development of basketball.

On an elaborate letterhead the following communication from Mr. Diem announcing the new event was received by Dr. Allen.

I. O L Y M P I S C H E S P I E L E B E R L I N 1 9 3 6

1. - 16. A U G U S T

Berlin-Charlottenburge 2
Hardenbergstrasse 43, III

October 25th, 1934.

O.K. 4010/34 St.

Mr. Forrest C. Allen
Director of the National Association
of Basketball Coaches of the United States
University of Kansas
USA.

Dear Mr. Allen:

With further reference to our former correspondence I have the pleasure of informing you that the Organizing Committee at its meeting on Oct. 19th. adopted the resolution that Basketball be included into the program of the 1936 Olympic Games at Berlin.

Thanking you again for your kind suggestion

Sincerely yours,
Diem

CENTER JUMP RULE MODIFICATION

Southern Division of the Pacific Coast Conference

to Try Code Changes Following Certain Scores

Informal discussions among the Southern Division coaches of the Pacific Coast Conference have revealed a unanimity of opinion to the effect that the center jump is responsible for and inordinately large amount of fouling, and that the fouls actually committed largely exceed those which are detected or called by the officials. In addition, it is commonly agreed that the fouls in question are of a type which tend to cause serious injuries to the players. The administration of the play about the center jump is admittedly a difficult one for officials. The tossing of the ball, the control of the jumpers, and the crashing for the ball have become increasingly difficult to manage as greater stress has been placed upon control of the ball.

As a result of the foregoing, a growing sentiment in favor of elimination of the center jump has manifested itself. This same feeling has been expressed by a member of the National Basketball Rules Committee when he said: "I believe the Committee as a whole was very much concerned about the center tip, but the question is what to substitute for it."

In attempt to solve this problem all contests during the coming season between teams of the Southern Division of the Pacific Coast Conference will be governed by rules' modifications of the center jump provisions. These changes have been adopted by the four schools involved and printed in a clear and concise pamphlet bearing the names of the four coaches: C. M. Price, University of California at Berkely; J. M. Barry, University of Southern California; John W. Bunn, Stanford University; and Pierce Works, University of California at Los Angeles.

A resume of the changes explained in the pamphlet are:

1. The ball shall be tossed at center at the start of each half and extra periods; after a freethrow following a technical foul, or after the last freethrow following a technical foul if more than one has been called; and after the last freethrow following a double foul.

2. Use of the center jump shall be discontinued following a field goal; successful freethrow following a personal foul; following a successful freethrow where the ball would have been in play had the trial been missed.

3. Following the condition outlined in '2' the ball is to be put in play from the end line by the team scored upon. Out-of-bounds regulation govern the pass made after a score except that the player making the pass is required to stand in a zone 11 feet in width measured along the end line, and lying in out-of-bounds territory. The limits of this zone are found by measuring $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet each way from a point on the end line half way between the basket and the sideline.

The fact that these rules will be used through all regular conference games during the season will afford a much better opportunity to study their value as possible changes for the official rules. It is to be noted that the height of players was in no way considered when rules for the elimination of the center jump were adopted. The coaches in the conference who had the tall centers were really the leaders in advocating the move that has been made.

It will be interesting to note through the season the public sentiment toward these changes, the effect they have on the general complexion of the game as a whole, whether they accomplish the intended purpose, what problems arise out of these changes, and what additional values may come to attention.

(Report submitted by John W. Bunn, Stanford University)

DATES SET FOR KANSAS-KANSAS STATE TEST GAMES

Frank Root of Kansas State, and Dr. F.C. Allen of the University of Kansas have agreed upon December 14 at Lawrence, Kan., and December 18 at Manhattan, Kan., as the dates for experimental games which were described fully in the last bulletin.

These tests will involve elevating the baskets to 12 feet and the placing of the backstops 6 feet from the end line; scoring of three points for field goals and one point for freethrows; throwing of personal fouls at the nearer freethrow line with time-out following each freethrow whether made or missed; tossing the ball at center following each goal, freethrow, or freethrow trial; drawing of 12 feet circles around the center ring and at each freethrow line these larger circles being restraining lines for non-jumpers.

Complete charts and records will kept of the play during both contests. These will be available for a clinical discussion of visiting coaches and officials immediately after the game. It is expected that the tests will attract several hundred coaches.

COACHES ARE AUTHORS

In addition to numerous articles printed in leading sports magazines many members of this Association have written excellent books on basketball. In fact the majority of well-recognized texts on the subject have been written by men who either are now active members or who have been associated with us.

An incomplete list of these books and their authors are:

PRACTICAL BASKETBALL, Ward Lambert, Purdue University;
INDIANA BASKETBALL, Everett S. Dean, University of Indiana;
BASKETBALL COACHING, J. Craig Ruby, University of Illinois;
TEAM PLAY IN BASKETBALL, also by Mr. Ruby;
BASKETBALL FINESSE, Chuck Taylor, Converse Rubber Co.;
MY BASKETBALL BIBLE, Dr. F. C. Allen, University of Kansas;
WINNING BASKETBALL, Nat Holman, City College of New York;
YOU AND BASKETBALL, Dr. H. C. Carlson, University of Pittsburgh;
SCIENCE OF BASKETBALL, Dr. Walter Meanwell, Univ. of Wisconsin;
BASKETBALL FOR COACHES AND PLAYERS, Geo. Veenker, Iowa State.

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C. S. Edmondson, U. of Washington, Seattle, Wash.
George R. Edwards, U. of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
Rex Enright, U. of Georgia, Athens, Ga.
George G. Evans, State Teachers College, De Kalb, Ill.
Dan F. Fisher, Central High School, Flint, Mich.
John J. Gallagher, St. Johns High School, Brooklyn, N.Y.
George Gardner, Washburn College, Topeka, Kan.
A. T. Gill, Oregon State College, Corvallis, Oregon.
Sam J. Glassman, 189 13th N.E., Atlanta, Ga.
Hugo Goldsmith, P. Goldsmith & Sons, Cincinnati, O.
John L. Griffith, 6858 Glenwood, Chicago, Ill.
B. T. Grover, Ohio University, Athens, O.
Blair Gullion, Earlham College, Richmond, Ind.
Ray Hanson, State Teachers College, Macomb, Ill.
E. J. Hickox, Springfield College, Springfield, Mass.
Paul D. Hinkle, Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind.
John D. Holahan, Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Penna.
E. M. Hole, Wooster College, Wooster, Ohio.
Nat Holman, City College, New York, N.Y.
Henry Iba, Oklahoma A & M College, Stillwater, Okla.
L. T. Johnson, Millikin University, Decatur, Ill.
James N. Jones, Indian School, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Lloyd Jordan, Amherst College, Amherst, Conn.
L. W. Jourdet, U. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Penna.
Arthur Kahler, Brown University, Providence, R.I.
Sam J. Kallock, Poukeepsie High School, New York, N.Y.
Frank Keaney, State College, Kingston, R.I.

Edward A. Kelleher, Fordham University, New York, N.Y.
J. D. Kelly, De Paul University, Chicago, Ill.
George Keogan, Notre Dame University, South Bend, Ind.
Ward Lambert, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
Valentine Lentz, St. Johns College, Annapolis, Md.
Earl E. Leslie, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Penna.
Jack Lipe, Thornton High School, Harvey, Ill.
Sam Lipschultz, Crane High School, Chicago, Ill.
Walter Livingston, Denison University, Granville, O.
Arthur C. Lonborg, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.
John Lowther, Westminster College, New Wilmington, Penna.
William McAndrew, State Teachers College, Carbondale, Ill.
Hugh McDermott, U. of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.
David McMillan, U. of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
D. McNamara, School of Physical Education, Ithaca, N.Y.
John Mauer, Miami University, Oxford, O.
Dr. Walter E. Meanwell, U. of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
Louis Menze, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.
Fred M. Mesmer, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.
Francis J. Moench, 15 Pleasant St., Cortland, N.Y.
D. C. Moffett, DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind.
Roy Mundorff, Georgia Tech, Atlanta, Ga.
Charles E. Miller, Baltimore University, Baltimore, Md.
Dr. James Naismith, U. of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.
Nels Norgren, U. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
A. W. Norman, U. of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.
H. G. Olsen, Ohio State University, Columbus, O.
Howard Ortner, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.
James Pixlee, George Washington U., Washington, D.C.
Arthur L. Powell, U. of Buffalo, Buffalo, N.Y.
C. M. Price, U. of California, Berkeley, Calif.
William A. Reid, Colgate University, Hamilton, N.Y.
William J. Reinhart, U. of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon.
Elmer Ripley, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
Walter Roettger, Illinois Wesleyan, Bloomington, Ill.
E. L. Romney, Utah Agriculture College, Logan, Utah.
J. Craig Ruby, U. of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
A. F. Rupp, U. of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.
Leonard Sachs, Loyola University, Chicago, Ill.
Suz Sayger, Sayger Sports Syndicate, Tiffin, O.
A. A. Schabinger, Creighton University, Omaha, Neb.
Dr. R. R. Sermon, State College, Raleigh, N. C.
H. Burton Shipley, U. of Maryland, College Park, Md.
Carey Spicer, Georgetown College, Georgetown, Ky.
J. W. St Clair, Southern Methodist U. Dallas, Texas.
L. W. St John, Ohio State University, Columbus, O.
Gus K. Tebell, U. of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.
David Tobey, Savage School of Phys. Ed., New York, N.Y.
J. C. Truesdale, Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa.
V. C. Trusler, State Teachers College, Emporia, Kan.
James Usilton, Temple University, Philadelphia, Penna.
B. F. Van Alstyne, Michigan State College, Lansing, Mich.
Don White, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.
Willard Witte, U. of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming.

HELP US EXPAND

The mailing list of this bulletin is printed here. It includes all of the traceable members who at sometime or other have been on our rolls. There was an uncertainty regarding many former members especially those in high schools. Please check for any errors or omissions and notify the secretary.

Our membership showed a tremendous decrease last year. We dropped to 105 active men in 1933-34 from the top of 276 in 1931-32. While our number includes many of the most important coaches in each section of the country there are literally hundreds of important coaches who have not joined or who have lost interest. About 600 men are coaching collegiate basketball and nearly 20,000 are handling the sport in secondary schools. If this Association is to be representative and effective it must attract many more of this number.

The work of enlisting is under the direction the Membership Committee of which B.T. Grover of Ohio University of Athens, Ohio, is chairman. Other committee men are: 1st District; E. G. Hickox, Springfield College; 2nd District, Nat Holman, City College of New York; 3rd District, Val Lentz, St John's College, Annapolis, Md.; 4th District, A.F. Rupp, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.; 5th District, Ray Deitrick, Ohio Wesleyan, Delaware, O.; 6th District, J. C. Truesdale, Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa, and Marsh Diebold, Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.; 7th District, Louis Menze, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa; 8th District, G.O. Romney, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah; 9th District, Sam Barry, U. of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif.

This committee earnestly desires the assistance of all coaches who will help in the necessary expansion. Active members should anticipate calls to interview prospects in their territory.

In the meantime there are two very definite moves for each of us to take. First, start missionary work right at home by sending your \$5.00 annual dues. Heretofore, it has been the practice to wait until convention time to pay, but this should be done NOW. Unless you have a 1934-35 membership card you have not paid.

Second, make a critical study of the service this group can perform and list the ways we have fallen down in the attraction of other coaches. Then each must not hesitate to express these shortcomings either to the Membership Committee or to the Secretary. You may think of other difficulties, but here are some topics which may start you. 1. Are dues too high? 2. Should an allied, non-voting membership be stressed? 3. If closer membership contact between conventions is necessary, what steps to accomplish this would you advise? 4. Are convention sites satisfactorily located? 5. What convention program changes or additions would make the meetings more valuable?

Basketball furnishes our bread and butter. Do we want a forceful voice in this game? If we do then a hard-working and representative organization must be maintained.

BUSY SEASON FOR NORTHERN MID-WEST

Marsh Diebold, Carleton College

The section immediately west of the Great Lakes is a hot-bed of basketball with five strong collegiate conferences operating in the territory. The Western Conference is represented by Minnesota; the North Central Conference by North Dakota University, North Dakota State, South Dakota University, South Dakota State, and Morningside; the Minnesota State College Conference by Hamline, Gustavus, Macalester, Augsburg, St. Thomas, St. Olaf, St. John's, St. Mary's, and Concordia; the Wisconsin State Teachers Conference by Superior, River Falls, La Crosse, Eau Clair, Stevensport, Platville, Whitewater, Milwaukee and Stout Institutes; the Mid-West Conference by Beloit, Carleton, Coe, Cornell, Knox, Lawrence, Monmouth, and Ripon.

Minnesota, with high morale following an exceptional football season, expects to go places on the court this winter. Coach Dave McMillan has his fine team from last year practically intact together with some good sophomores battling for positions. Gopher followers are certain that the squad will play an important part in the Big Ten race.

In the North Central Conference the squad at North Dakota U. coached by Clem Letich appears to be the bell cow. Last year the team won 16 and lost 2, and their failure to repeat would be a considerable upset. North Dakota State, South Dakota U. and Morningside will be strong contenders and either of the three may click often enough to stop the long string of titles being built up by Letich's teams.

Hamline University, ever-victorious for the last two years in the Minnesota State College Conference, will have nine lettermen back for the coming season. This record and prospects have permitted the St. Paul school to arrange an attractive schedule which includes Iowa, Minnesota, and Indiana of the Big Ten. While favored strongly to repeat in its league race stiff opposition is anticipated by Concordia, St. Olaf, St. Thomas, and Macalester.

Another spirited campaign is expected in the Wisconsin State Teachers College Conference with Superior, River Falls, and La Crosse considered the strongest teams in the eastern sector while Milwaukee, Stevensport, and Whitewater look good in the western part. Superior is honored with a place on Minnesota's schedule with an early season game on Superior's court.

Competition in the Mid-West Conference should be keen due to the desire of all members to keep Carleton from winning the championship for the eighth consecutive year. Unusual strength at Knox, Coe, Lawrence, and Beloit indicates a close race with some hopes of lowering Carleton's standing.

BUCKEYE CONFERENCE EXPECTS FINE CAMPAIGN

B. T. Grover, Ohio University

With each of the five teams in the Buckeye Inter-collegiate Athletic Conference well fortified with veterans from the hottest competition the league has witnessed, the race this season should be a hardboard scorcher.

The Battling Bishops of Ohio Wesleyan were the crown wearers when the snow melted, and are back on the court this year with their 1933-34 lineup intact. A glance into the seer's crystal tells us that they are the favorites for the title again. Bracing the banner wearers of Don Mewhort and Myron Prech at forwards, Clovis Stark at center, Howard Stammler and Ernie Talos at guards, are several good veteran reserves and a few outstanding sophomores.

The Bishops, however, cannot expect to sail easily into the port of champions for there are four other teams with the same designs. Not least among these are the Bearcats of Cincinnati who probably were the second best team in the running last year.

Cincinnati will have their center, Carl Austing, high point man in the conference the past winter, back at the helm with a noble crew of veterans and sophomores as the supporting cast. With Ballard, Raidt, and Summerville heralding the coming of their best court year, the Cincinnatians are going to be tough to beat on any evening. Crystal prediction: Strongest contenders.

To the fort, men, the Redskins are coming. Those Miami sophomores who played some good basketball last season are juniors now and intend letting their war whoop send chills to every member of the conference. With Woodburn, Henry, Vernetzy, Shook, Cline, and Weiland making up in speed what they lack in height Miami will be tough opposition for any of them. Crystal prediction: Very troublesome.

Down at Athens the Ohio University Bobcats have seven lettermen back from last winter's very mediocre team, and at present it appears as though only two of the veterans will keep their posts as regulars. Ohio will be built around Berens, 6' 4" center who was All-Buckeye as a sophomore, but slumped slightly last year, and Reichley, speedy guard. Supporting this nucleus there are three sophomores in Reeves, Burt, and Doll who are muscling lettermen out of their positions. Crystal prediction: With plenty of height, excepting Reichley, Ohio will be a much improved team.

Now we come to the youngest member of the Buckeye who has been having a little trouble fitting in with the new company, but at present is acclimating itself fast. That is Marshall which is also replete with veteran material. Kincaid, Wellman, Humphery, and Hallahan are the lettermen who will no doubt bother a lot of other contenders. The Marshall team lacked size last year, but in spite of that gave a good account of themselves. Crystal prediction: Better than last year.

GOOD PUBLICITY AT C. C. N. Y.

Schools wishing to obtain greater newspaper cooperation for publicity purposes will profit by a study of methods used at the City College of New York. The Publicity Office of that school has mimeographed and clipped together six sheets of material showing the schedule, player statistics and information, scores of last year, interesting facts on previous records, and a short resume of the prospects of each opponent which plays in New York.

These sheets are distributed to the newspapers in New York, to sports desks in cities where the team is to appear, and in the offices of all opponents. It is expected to be filed for the season, and when amplified with timely news, serves as the basis for many complete and accurate articles. Nat Holman, coach at C.C.N.Y. will be glad to cooperate in the publicity campaigns of other Association members by sending a sample of this release to those interested.

COACH TURNS INVENTOR

Dr. H. C. Carlson, alert coach of the famous Pitt team and originator of the figure eight offense, has invented a novel toy game of basketball which presents sixty play situations against time. It is a game-board affair which attracts every member of the family. With the inventor this toy is an altruistic attempt to popularize the sport. He plans to market it through student organizations with no profit to himself. Complete information regarding the toy and its sale may be obtained by addressing requests to Dr. H. C. Carlson, Coach of Basketball, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Penna.

PLAN TEST GAMES IN OKLAHOMA

Hugh McDermott, University of Oklahoma, and Henry Iba, Oklahoma A. & M., are discussing some rules modifications for their annual exchange of games. These changes include a rotation of all players for center-jumping, and the placing of the back boards four feet from the end lines.

INTERESTING CLINIC AT PITTSBURGH

The Sixth Annual Pitt Basketball Clinic is to be held December 8. A full day's program has been arranged featured by a discussion on "The Development of High School Offense" in the morning; luncheon at noon; demonstration in the afternoon; dinner in the evening; and two regular games at night. Since the coaches and officials of western Pennsylvania have a very active organization a record attendance is predicted.