

MENU

ONE DOLLAR

March 29, 1934,

Oysters on Half Shell

Or

Florida Fruit Cup Philadelphia Pepper Pot or Hot Consomme

London Mixed Grill, Club Style
Fresh Frog Legs Saute, Pan Sauce
Broiled Filet Mignon a la Wilson
Roast Young Turkey, Dressing, Cranberry Sauce

Choice of Two

Mixed Greens Dauphine Potatoes
Fresh Gumbo Lima Beans Pickled Beets

Lettuce and Tomato Salad

Tissue Lemon Pie or Combination Sherbet

Pineapple or Lemon Sherbet

Black Walnut Chocolate or Vanilla Ice Cream

Coffes Iced Tea

Hot Chocolate Milk or Buttermilk

Havinger Penn Relays Manager Penn Relays Union of Panne Philadelphia Ferni Orsire to talk Toppersonally before final arrangements are made stop Would not want to announce

March 21 1 9 3 4

Mr. Roy Mundorff, President, National Ass'n. of Basket Ball Coaches, Georgia Tech., Atlanta, Ga.

Dear President Roy:

possible to arrange a pair of goals 12 ft. in height at the Atlanta Athletic Club or wherever you plan to work your test games, for the purpose of trying out the 12 ft. baskets so that the coaches might see a game in action under those conditions.

sliding scale for this game say an adjustable basket, that we could try a game at 11 ft. and one at 12 ft., it would give the coaches a definite idea as to what the possibilities might hold by incorporating for the future a consideration of a possible change in the height of the basket.

number of fouls by at least 30%. On all lay-up shots and cuts for the basket, the higher basket will do away with these. It will diminish or practically exterminate the pivot post play. Big, husky, powerful guards will not be able to block opponents out away from the basket under this proposition.

tion of raising the baskets and I believe that the quest for tall players, especially centers, that the elevation of the basket will equalize the height more proportionately between the extra tall man and the medium individual and it will also serve to clear up the congestion under the basket.

gestion as to a possible increase in the width of the court to a maximum of 56 ft. instead of 50 ft. as a blow against the so-called zone defense or mass defense throwing itself around the basket. This will make fewer out of bound balls.

da Mr. Roy andorff March 21, 1934

And, by nowing the back-boards

4 to 6 ft. inside the end line with the raised basket, this
will further tend to decrease the number of out of bound plays.
Under these conditions it might be necessary to intrease the
field goal to three points, leaving the free three at one point
and the four personal foul rule as it is.

anything about the side or end-line, I am in favor of prohibiting the pivot post man from shooting at a basket when he receives the ball with his back to the basket in the free throw lane. Allow his to handle the ball in this area with the three second restriction as now.

Further, I would be in favor of taking no time out for substitutions in the last minute of each half as is the case in the football rules. I have seen this thing abused this year and I believe before the abuse gets too flagrant, we should crop this play situation closely at the start.

also, I believe it is well to consider the minimum size of a basket ball. Nost coaches went it emaller and by discussing that at the present time, we could agree on something that would not be bazardous to the manufacturers of balls.

take up the booing situation and see if we can't as coaches cooperate with the newspaper men and the athletic authorities in
downing some of the more rabid manifestations of disapproval.

For several years, we have had two 12 ft. baskets installed at the ends of our practice court and I use those in emphasizing the necessity of the arch. Then, after going back to our regulation 10 ft. basket, our boys roll them in there readily.

You will please understand, Noy, that I am not fighting for any of these proposals to take effect this year. The game is splendid as it is, but why not use some of these items for trial and research and see if an improvement cannot be made in the game?

13 Ar. Roy Indorff North Rl. 1084

three days and I know that you are going to have a fine turnout.
I am trusting that Bre. Allen will drive down with me.

Wath avery sood wish, I am

Simosroity yours

的意思也是我也要*

那母亲主义!

George R. Edwards University of Missouri.

At the 1933 meeting of the National association of Basket Ball Coaches the members were asked to register a disapproval of the growing practice of spectators to boo. The response, at first, indicated that the coaches were wary about expressing an opinion, but a little urging resulted in a vote to condemn the practice.

Since then little has been said or done and the practice is still common in many sections. Evidently there are many coaches who either feel that booing is not the evil it has been painted, or that it is not their job to control it. Soon, however, we will be called upon for some decisive action, and it might be well to analyze our feelings before we act one way or another.

Under Rule 6, section 7, the National Rules Committee has covered the matter by the following answer to, "Who is responsible for the behavior of the spectators?"

"The home management or committee in charge of the game, insofar as they can reasonably be expected to control the spectators. The Referee or Umpire may call fouls on either team if its supporters act in such a way as to interfere with the proper conduct of the game.

Discretion must be used in calling such fouls, however, lest a team be unjustly penalized."

Wherever crowds have been very large we all know that this ruling mostly has been ignored by game officials and athletic authorities. Formerly this was not true and many teams were fouled because of spectator misbehavior. Thy the change? Some of the more common excuses given are:

- 1. With many non-students attending the games any regulation to prohibit booing, or to penalize a team for it, is either unfair or impossible to enforce.
- 2. Some insist that booing is not a serious menace to the game.
 They say it does not ordinarily bother the proper conduct of the contest nor hinder the players.
- 3. A few extremists take the attitude that a noisy, critical crowd adds color, keeps officials more alert, results in faster playing, and gives the spectators more thrills.

In same moments most coaches, officials, and players admit that it is more satisfactory if a crowd eliminates the hoots, and confines its vocal action to legitimate cheering. Nowever, the campaigns to educate the public to this ideal situation have been few and sporadic.

The temporary effect of such campaigns has been due largely to questionable actions of some members of our own profession. In other words, the missionary program failed because it did not start at home. Fair play should demand that coaches hang out clean linen of their own before criticism of others. I whole season's sportsmanship campaign fails in five minutes when some coach gives vent publicly to his displeasure.

Every section of the country has its coaches who are instrumental in starting the boos. They violate the code by coaching from the sidelines; sometimes adroitly, but often in more obvious ways. They heakle with the crowd. In tense moments, or when decisions are made against their players, they jump up and down, yell at the official, hold their noses, wave their arms, make faces, address remarks to opponents, or even run out on the floor. Sarcastic or critical statements to reporters after the loss of a game do not encourage good crowd behavior. With such leadership how can we expect the spectators to remember any harangue on fine sportsmanship?

Players, too, have been guilty of leadership in booing. When a competitor is fouled and then shows disgust, anger, or feigns innocence; or should he fake injury after a collision; or 'rub it in' to embarrass a member of the home toam the crowd immediately stages the usual vocal demonstration.

Like all arguments this one has two sides. That does the average spectator have to say?

His first point is a good one. At baseball, football, hockey, or at any other sport which has some degree of personal contact the crowds feel free to root, cheer, or boo. Is basket ball, ask they, to be an exception?

Challange their sports manship in boding, and what is the reply? With reasonable satisfaction they point to the actions of certain coaches and players as to precedents for their own rowdy conduct.

Spectators deny the justice of fouling a team for crowd misbehavior, and defy authorities to exclude them from the hall. Thile such extreme measures have been advocated few athletic managers have shown any willingness to make any move to antagonize those who pay the freight.

Three possible courses, then are open to coaches.

- 1. We can adopt a policy of 'hands off' and hope that booing will become no worse.
- 2. We can addit that it has a place in the game. If we do it might be wise to pool our stunts and start some 'bigger and better' booing campaigns.
- 3. After some checking of our own actions we might inaugurate sportsnanship campaigns to reduce boding, and keep after the practice until it is under control.

Howard Ortner Cornell University

Basketball in the Eastern Intercollegiate League gives promise of more interesting games than we have had for years due primarily to the fact that about six of the seven teams are very evenly matched. Dartmouth, for example, has played three home games in eight days and every game was decided in the last minute of play, two in the last twenty seconds. The league has swung back from the original two-man official system and while there is the customary kicking about officials, one cannot accuse the league officials of too many technical decisions,

Harvard, the new entry into the league under Wes Fessler is having a bit of difficulty in getting started; it may take them a year or two to get interested in the game but the writer believes they will give plenty of opposition before long, and probably this year. Capacity crowds are attending all games and it may not be long before all the Universities will have to have special field houses for the games. In less than twelve years, five of the six teams have moved from gymnasiums to courts where there is a larger seating capacity. The public is taking the game more seriously each year. a few good basketball newspaper men in the East similiar to Llison Danzig and Grantland Rice for football would be one of the greatest things for the fame in the east.

Dartmouth, Princeton, Yale, and Pennsylvania all have veteran teams, Cornell and Columbia have several sophomores mingled among some veterans and if

they season fast they may unset some of the dope.

Colgate, Syracuse, the New York Conference, New York City and New England are having a big boom in basketball interest and crowds. City College of New York may play Notre Dame in Madison Square Garden for charity. This will draw probably the largest crowd to attend a basketball game in New York.

Sam Barry University of Go Colle University of So. California

The Pacific Coast Conference opened last week with Southern California playing California at Berkeley and Stanford playing U.C.L. at Los Angeles. California won the first game by a score of 36-30 and the Trojans came back on Sat-

urday night to win by a lop-sided score of 49-19.

at Los angeles somewhat the same situation took place with Stanford beating U.C.L.A. 46-25 on Friday night and losing 32-31 Saturday. The opening round of our Conference shows conservatively that the teams are evenly matched this year where heretofore California and Southern California have fought it out for first place for a period of the last five years, while Stanford and U.C.L.A. will have something to say about the race, and it looks like the pennant will go to any one of the four at the present writing. The attendance at the game at Berkeley was 7,500 with more than 5,000 being turned away, while in Los angeles the crowd was smaller with approximately 4,000.

Statistics so far this year have shown that basket ball is increasing in popularity more than any other intercollegiate sport. Of course, the seasons are shorter than those of the Middle West or East but with the increased interest we believe that the game will be on a par with other sections of the country in

a year or two.

B. T. Grover Ohio University

Prominent among the midwestern college circuits are the activities of the Buckeye Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, which includes in its membership six institutions, each maintaining a well equipped athletic organization.

In order that the highest type of intercollegiate athletic competition could be developed, this body was organized on June 2, 1928, by representatives of faculty and athletic departments from Ohio University, Ohio Wesleyan, Miami, Wittenberg, Cincinnati, and Dennison. Of this group, Ohio Wesleyan, Ohio Uni-

versity, Miami, and Cincinnati have retained their original membership. Wittenberg has twice left the league and Marshall College of Muntington, W. Va., has replaced Denison.

The old Buckeye association was first organized in 1925 as an organization within the Ohio Buckeye Conference and competition was carried on with colleges of the association until the fall of 1938. Since its organization, a greater feeling of co-operation, friendship, courtesy, and sportsmanship has been developed and maintained by teams and student bodies of member schools.

The Conference has taken definite forward steps in fostering athletic interests of constituent colleges and universities, including the setting up of scholastic standards for athletic participation, the determining of eligibility regulations, the forming of schedules, the supervising of contests, and the standardizing of awards for athletic competition.

Winners of the basket ball title in the B.A.A. since 1925-26 are: Cincinnati, 1986; Denison, 1928; Cincinnati, 1928; Ohio Wesleyan and Cincinnati, 1929; Ohio Wesleyan and Cincinnati, 1930; Ohio University, 1931; DePauw, 1932; Ohio Univer-

sity and wittenberg:1933.

Ohio University placed two men on the all-Buckeye team last year, while Wittenberg, Ohio Wesleyan, and Marshall were each awarded one position. Competition seems to be getting more difficult each season, with the caliber of courtmen playing in the league consistently improving.

Mr. George Edwards, Basket Ball Coach, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

Dear George:

In answer to your letter of the 14th inst., I am very happy to offer my suggestions for material for consideration by the Rules Committee of the National Association of Basket Ball Coaches.

One suggestion that I would like to make would be namely, that time should continue for the last minute of each half as regards substitution. In other words, to have the same rule that we have in football, namely, if substitutions are made in the last minute of each half time shall continue even though substitutions are made.

game where a coach would take out time and inswer a new man either as a move to frustrate the players or to save seconds. For instance, when a goal is made by either team, there would be a change of personnel.

I believe this is a distraction to the game and it is my opinion that many times this is done to defeat the purpose of the rule. Especially so, when a man can go into a game three times now, instead of two.

In looking over the basket ball questionnaire I am impressed with question #8, with its subdivision. I am enclosing a copy of this questionnaire for your perusal.

The crowding in front and around the basket seems to me a matter of the height of the basket. You know I believe that we could very profitably raise the basket to a height of 11 or 12 feet and take away some of the advantage

#2 Mr. George Edwards March 16th, 1934

that the tall man now possesses. Therefore, instead of moving the backboards forward or backward, I would raise them. On every one of the subdivisions of question #8, the height of the basket would answer every one of these questions more definitely than by moving the backboard in the field of play.

for consideration by the Rules body last year was that we make the basket ball court the same relative width and length that a football field is. If you would do that, you would increase the width of the court some five or six feet, with the length 94 feet as it now is. This width and length then would conform exactly to the same proportions as a football field. By widening the court, it would be more difficult for a zone defense to operate.

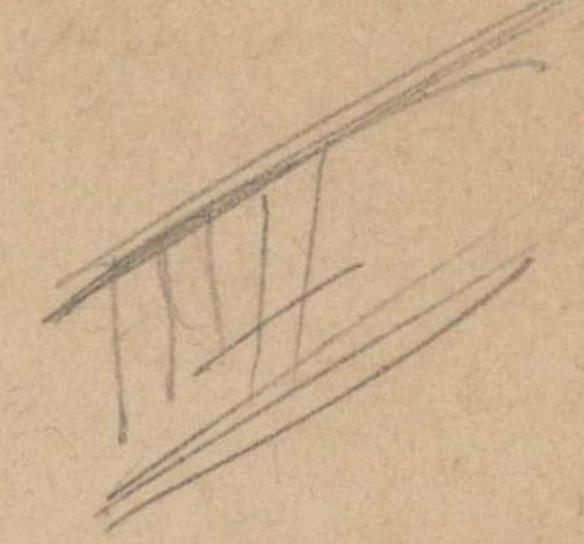
And further, you would have fewer out of bound balls. Certainly it seems logical to me that a football field wherein you can carry the ball should be no wider, if as wide proportionately as a basket ball field, where there is greater opportunity for fumble and out of bound balls.

Therefore, I would be in favor of raising the baskets to 11 or 12 feet in height, leaving the back-board where it is, and I would be in favor of increasing the width of the basket ball court to conform proportionately to the width and length of a football field. These three changes that I mentioned, which include the permission to substitute in the usual way without time being called out in the last minute, would be the three major suggestions that I would have for your consideration.

received by you in ample time for your study, I am

Very cordially yours,

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI COLUMBIA



DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

March 14, 1934

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

Dear Mr. Allen:

As chairman of the Rules Committee of the National Association of Basketball Coaches it is part of my job to gather as much material as possible regarding proposed changes and interpretations in the rules.

To this end I am addressing this letter to you and asking you to cooperate with this committee by mailing me such proposals as have come to your attention during the season, and upon which you believe the Association should express an opinion.

The time is growing short, and it is necessary that you send your suggestions by return mail in order that all of the material may be organized for the meeting.

Yours truly,

HEO. R. Edwards.

COMMITTING OF THE MATTOMAL BACKTIBALL COMMITTIES OF THE DESTREE AND CAMADA.

APRIL 14 - 15th, 1954.

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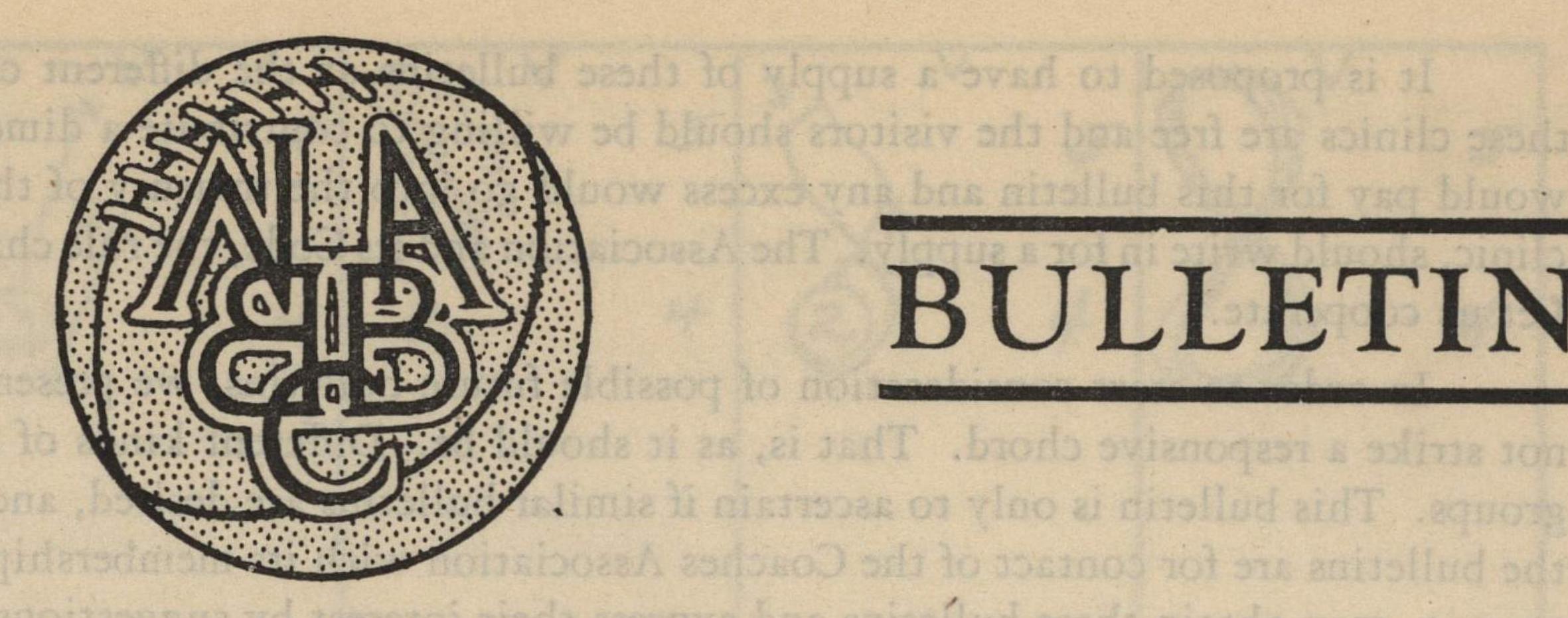
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TRIAI



BULETIN

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The National Basket Ball Coaches Association is considering a medium of contact with its membership. This bulletin is a personal effort, to elicit opinions. It is being sent to every member. The Bulletin should be procurable at all clinics or from the Secretary. The members are requested to send in suggestions and contributions. The High School coaches are invited to send in specific requests for articles, and incidently a small contribution to defray increased expenses. The response to this bulletin will determine the future policy in regard to similar efforts.

A method of contact has received extensive discussion at the last two annual meetings. A number of contributions were made to the Athletic Journal last year under this guise. Some of the members felt that a direct communication would be more efficacious. But printing and mailing costs come high. This bulletin is intended to soften up your bill. You have received something as a member, and so you can conscientiously send in a check for your dues. We plan to have some of these bulletins on hand. They will be free to members. To non-members, the cost will be a dime and a stamped addressed envelope, or fifteen cents. If the income does not justify other bulletins, we must seek other means of contact with our members. President Mundorf has pending an arrangement with the Associated Press. Of course, this bulletin involved some expense, so everybody should pay up. This matter merits the personal efforts of every coach. It must be realized that these papers will not spring up spontaneously. There must be suggestions, contributions, and correlation in getting the papers printed and distributed in a most efficient manner. Every member has some obligation to express himself positively or negatively. This paper carries a challenge to every coach. Do you want a bulletin of this kind issued at frequent intervals? Are you willing to make contributions and to help in distribution? Are you sufficiently interested to sit down and send in your opinion today? The Association wants to know.

DR. H. C. CARLSON, Secretary-Treasurer

The 1934 annual meeting of the National Basket Ball Coaches Association will be held in Atlanta, Georgia, March 29-30-31. This is immediately before Easter, and conforms in most cases to the Easter holidays. The time also brings the advantage of holiday rates on railroads. The headquarters will be at the Atlanta Athletic Association. President Mundorf is arranging for an edifying and enjoyable three days, with meetings in the mornings and the evenings, and recreation in the afternoons. He will have Bobby Jones in on one of the meetings and one of Bobby's golf courses will be available for play. One of the proposed innovations of this years meeting, will be some games. Official permission has already been granted to the Pitt team to make this holiday jaunt. Anyone, who has never attended an annual meeting, should plan to attend this meeting.

Atlanta presents the first departation from the alternate New York and Chicago meetings. There was a wholesome effort to bring next years meeting to Pittsburgh, but promises for the following year caused a graceful pass.

The next two pages present an offensive system in detail, some notes of general interest, and the Coaches Creed.

On the last page is an official bulletin on the recapitulation of rule changes for next year by Mr. Owsald Tower,—Editor of the official basketball guide.

It is proposed to have a supply of these bulletins at the different clinics throughout the country. Generally these clinics are free and the visitors should be willing to contribute a dime for a bulletin. The money thus obtained would pay for this bulletin and any excess would go into the treasury of the Association. Every person conducting a clinic, should write in for a supply. The Association and its Code, the rule changes, and various contacts need furthering. Let us cooperate.

In order to start consideration of possible future bulletins, we present the following contributions. They may not strike a responsive chord. That is, as it should be. Different kinds of material will be more edifying to different groups. This bulletin is only to ascertain if similar bulletins are desired, and what material is desired in them. Again, the bulletins are for contact of the Coaches Association with its membership. High School coaches and others, for the present, may obtain these bulletins and express their interest by suggestions. Again, the cost is a thin dime and a self addressed envelope or fifteen cents.

The Pitt offensive system for 1933 showed some divergence from the system of 1932. Continuity again was the keynote, but less men carried on. This year, three men carried the action, with two men having comparative rest. Of course there was an interchange of men at work and at rest. The modus operandi was an interchange of triangles, on either side, near end and mid lines, and the diagonals. There were six possible triangles, each utilizing three men and allowing two men to rest. The continuities were first established as such and involved the use of man ahead of ball. The scoring opportunities came with breaks in the continuity by the receiver returning the pass to the passer cutting for the basket. This return pass was most used on the side line triangles with the passer cutting toward the basket for a two man triangle.

The side line triangle was the most efficacious. The path of the men is represented by continuous lines. The path of the ball is represented by dots. The encricled number represents the man who has the ball. The passer prepares to take the place of his receiver, when the receiver becomes a passer. This continues the continuity. The continuities only are illustrated. They give the men in action and at rest in the three triangles. The last square in each series is intended to convey the optical reaction to the continuity.

The scoring opportunities present themselves in return passes. In the first series a, 2 could return the pass to 1 going for the basket. In first series b, 3 could return the pass and go around 2, for a play simulating the pivot play. This gives an idea of the plays that were developed in the other continuities.

Other systems of offense might possibly have been more successful. However, the Pitt team was fairly efficient using the above described system. Their record against some of the best teams in the country and with considerable traveling was satisfactory. Seventeen games were won. Five games were lost, three by one point margins.

NOTES

Someone at the New York meeting, made the statement that basket ball was now being played in twenty-seven different countries. Regardless of the exact number of nations involved, there is no question that the game has great international aspects. Requests have come from England, Germany, Japan, and China for books. Recently, Sam Barry of Southern California sent two players as basket ball missionaries in response to a request from Japan. Roy Mundorf has had a query as to the possibility of bringing Georgia Tech to South America. There have already been international collegiate and independent series.

In 1930, Perkiomen Prep and a picked team from Cook Academy, Fordham, Temple and other schools were taken to South America. The trip was sponsored by Col. Gonzala Gomez of Venezuela. The teams spent almost two months and played a number of games in the bull rings of Venezuela. The game proved very popular. According to Howard Ortner, of Cornell, the Manager of the Hotel La Guria, in the town by that name, put up a basket for his guests to make shots. Lew Andreas of Syracuse sent in confirming news on this item.

Dr. Allen presented a paper which traced national disrespect back to booing at athletic events. There may be more details of this custom in a later bulletin.

The new setup in the rules committee seems satisfactory to everybody. The more compact organization can function in a more efficient and economical manner. You can still address well written and all early defined rule suggestions to Mr. St. John, Chairman.

Standardized rulings are becoming more universal. Reports from different parts of the countries and the movies have tended to make the game, practically the same everywhere.

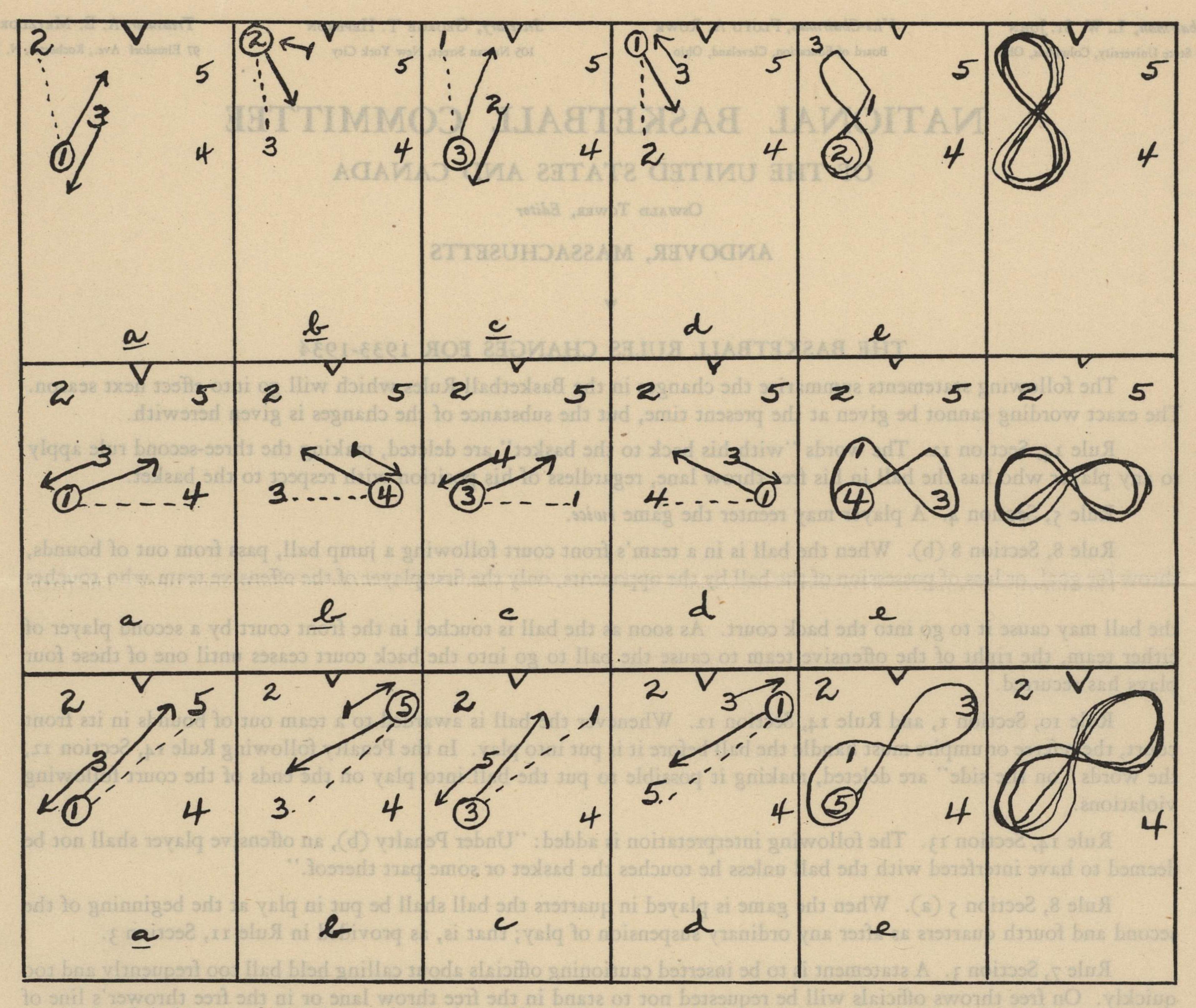
Harold Olson stated that in one high school state championship game, the officials handled the ball more than the players of both teams, by actual timing.

Clinics and coaching schools are on the increase. These gatherings promote better understanding as there is no competition to warp judgment. These gatherings can determine the advisability of more bulletins. Incidentally this bulletin requires some funds.

Basket Ball has outdrawn football in some of the larger Universities of the country.

What would be your suggestion for this bulletin? Write in, we cannot guess everything you want.

Dutch Lonberg has some clever moving pictures of his club in action.



Art Schabinger of Creighton admitted confidentially he was the two best coaches in the world. The recipients of this confession were Lew Andreas, the Syracuse Bearcat, and Ed. Kelleher, the Fordham Flash.

The theme of the New York meeting was to help officials help themselves. Coaches meetings with proper interpretations and selections, and development of the proper men as officials were stressed.

COACHES CODE

George Edwards of Missouri University is the author of the following Code. It was adopted by the Association at the Chicago meeting of 1932.

I believe that basketball has an important place in the general educational scheme and pledge myself to cooperate with others in the field of education to so administer it that its value never will be questioned.

I believe that other coaches of this sport are as earnest in its protection as I am, and I will do all in my power to further their endeavors.

I believe that my own actions should be so regulated at all times that I will be a credit to the profession.

I believe that the members of the National Basket Ball Rules Committee are capably expressing the rules of the game, and I will abide by these rules in both spirit and letter.

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

I believe that the proper administration of this sport offers an effective laboratory method to develop, in its adherents, high ideals of sportsmanship, qualities of cooperation, courage, unselfishness and self-control, desires for clean, healthful living, and respect for wise discipline and authority.

I believe that these admirable characteristics, properly instilled by me through teaching and demonstration, will have a long carryover and will aid each one connected with the sport to become a better citizen.

I believe in and will support all reasonable moves to improve athletic conditions, to provide for adequate equipment, and to promote the welfare of an increased number of participants.

NATIONAL BASKETBALL COMMITTEE

OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

OSWALD TOWER, Editor

ANDOVER, MASSACHUSETTS

THE BASKETBALL RULES CHANGES FOR 1933-1934

The following statements summarize the changes in the Basketball Rules which will go into effect next season. The exact wording cannot be given at the present time, but the substance of the changes is given herewith.

Rule 14, Section 12. The words "with his back to the basket" are deleted, making the three-second rule apply to any player who has the ball in his free throw lane, regardless of his position with respect to the basket.

Rule 5, Section 4. A player may reenter the game twice.

Rule 8, Section 8 (b). When the ball is in a team's front court following a jump ball, pass from out of bounds, throw for goal, or loss of possession of the ball by the opponents, only the first player of the offensive team who touches

the ball may cause it to go into the back court. As soon as the ball is touched in the front court by a second player of either team, the right of the offensive team to cause the ball to go into the back court ceases until one of these four plays has recurred.

Rule 10, Section 1, and Rule 14, Section 12. Whenever the ball is awarded to a team out of bounds in its front court, the referee or umpire must handle the ball before it is put into play. In the Penalty following Rule 14, Section 12, the words "on the side" are deleted, making it possible to put the ball into play on the ends of the court following violations.

Rule 14, Section 13. The following interpretation is added: "Under Penalty (b), an offensive player shall not be deemed to have interfered with the ball unless he touches the basket or some part thereof."

Rule 8, Section 5 (a). When the game is played in quarters the ball shall be put in play at the beginning of the second and fourth quarters as after any ordinary suspension of play; that is, as provided in Rule 11, Section 3.

Rule 7, Section 3. A statement is to be inserted cautioning officials about calling held ball too frequently and too quickly. On free throws officials will be requested not to stand in the free throw lane or in the free thrower's line of vision; and not to blow the whistle to indicate a goal.

Rule 7, Section 9, has been rewritten and will state specifically what foot movements are permitted when a player has the ball. The important change is in the following:

A player who is progressing when he receives the ball may use a two count rhythm in coming to a stop or in getting rid of the ball, the first count occurring

a. as he receives the ball if one foot is in contact with the floor at the time he receives it;

b. as the foot strikes the floor or as both feet strike the floor simultaneously after he receives the ball if both feet are off the floor when he receives the ball.

If he comes to a stop on the count of one, he may pivot on either foot; but if he uses the two counts he may pivot only on the rear foot if one foot is in advance of the other. If neither foot is in advance of the other he may lift either foot—etc. as in the old statement.

In the Comments on the "Center-Pivot Play," the references to "one yard away" on the part of the defensive player are to be omitted.

Front and back courts are to be required on all courts to provide for the ten-second rule. The center line is mandatory on courts 75 or more feet in length. On courts less than 75 feet long, two lines may be used, each line to be forty feet from the farther end line, thus making the front court forty feet long. In no case, however, are the lines to be inside the free throw lines; if a court is so small that this would happen, the free throw lines are to be extended to denote the front and back courts.

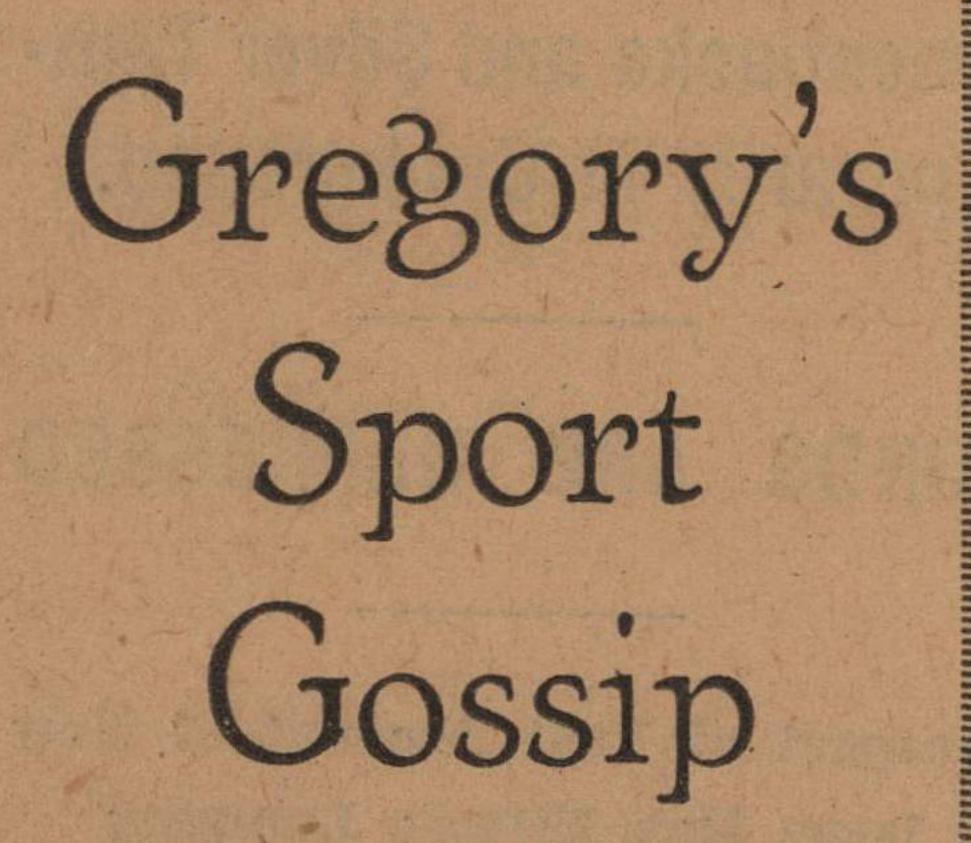
H. H. Salmon, Jr., Chairman Rules Revision Committee Oswald Tower, Editor

May 1, 1933

Shall we have more bulletins?

Are you willing to contribute?

Will you help to pay for this one?



Putting the Snap Into Basketball; Apologies to Mr. Houston; Shrine Game Wow

BY L. H. GREGORY.

How long will basketball continue to put the stress on negative rather than on positive endeavor? By that I mean how long will it be quite the regular thing for teams to win important games, even championships, on penalties rather than on offensive excellence? The outstanding present characteristic of varsity basketball certainly is its glorification of the free throw.

Consider the game in Seattle Saturday night, in which the University of Washington defeated Idaho, 31-25, thereby taking the lead in the northern division's championship race. I don't dispute that Washington probably had the better team, and would have won on merit, though it was very close. Washington made 12 field baskets to 11 for Idaho, and right there is a two-point winning margin on offensive strength.

But it was on free throws from

fouls, not on baskets from the field, that Washington piled up its lead. Seventeen fouls—just count 'em!—were called on Idaho, every one of the 17 giving at least one free toss to Washington, and of these free tosses the Huskies caged nine. Of seven fouls charged against Washington, Idaho shot one.

If that is not a glorification of the

free throw, a deification of penalty as against fire superiority in competition, will you kindly name it? Even had Idaho made the 12 field baskets and Washington only the 11, this freethrow emphasis would still have made it impossible for Idaho to win.

At this juncture someone, of course, will say, disgustedly: "But Idaho evidently violated the rules 17 times, consequently should have been penalized. What do you want to doencourage rule violation and make the game a slaughter house, with no protection for clean play?"

Not by a full justiful of the best

Not by a full jugful of the best repeal stuff. That's not the argument at all. If the rules are violated—we are not now discussing the extreme technicalization of so many of them—go ahead and call the violation. My point is that in giving a free shot as the penalty on every such infraction, minor as well as major, the basketball rules have just about managed to

rules have just about managed to negativize the game.

They make basketball penalty-top-heavy. They put the free shot on such a pedestal that it becomes too much the determining factor of any close

game.

UVEL NUDENUIL 11 games in every world's series were won on penalty shots, these penalties being permitted to overshadow of-

fensive merit?

Or in football, if after every one of its many penalties the teams paraded up or down the field to the 15-yard lines to give the offended side a free field goal attempt which, if kicked, would count half as much as a touchdown? Ask yourself if it wouldn't make

football a madhouse. Yet the parallel is not so far-fetched. That's almost exactly what basketball does.

I keep returning to this matter of basketball penalties and free shots for constructive, not destructive reasons. Basketball is intrinsically too fast, too exciting, too good a game to have the black spot of negation hung on it permanently.

This brings up the test game Willamette and Oregon played at Eugene the other night to demonstrate what basketball would be like with the emphasis placed positively, where it belongs, not negatively-with free shots limited to those fouls that prevent a field goal attempt, the penalty on all other fouls except those calling for instant disqualification to be merely having them counted as personals, with the full four to bring disqualification, just as at present. Everyone who saw this game speaks

enthusiastically of the possibilities such a style of play open up to basketball. The coaches, Billy Reinhart of Oregon and Spec Keene of Willamette, liked it. The referee, Ralph Coleman, was for it. Slats Gill of Oregon State was greatly impressed. The spectators showed not only their interest, but strong approval.

Being an experimental game, quite

naturally a few little points came up that would have to be ironed out, but they were all strictly minor. And speed! It made such a lightning contest that the game was all over in 57 minutes.

That, incidentally, brought up one of the minor matters requiring amendment. The game actually was played so fast that the coaches and

long enough, which is certainly one

gradulate managers feared the public might object that it didn't last

for the book. "But this could be corrected very simply," commented Billy Reinhart of Oregon. "Instead of playing basketball games in two 20-minute halves, as at present, make it three 15-minute quarters. That would add five more minutes of play and with five-minute rests in between undoubtedly would stretch the game out to one hour 10 to 15 minutes.

about the present elapsed time of "Another suggestion is that a free throw go to the offended team on any foul calling for instant disqualification, by which I mean such obviously intentional fouls as tripping

and slugging. These would be few and far between. "I consider the test game a great success, and it was certainly an interesting demonstration of what basketball could so easily be made. The contest, incidentally, was very clean, with every point on both sides really earned. Oregon was called six times on fouls, none of them being against an opposing player in the act of shooting, hence not resulting in free throws. Willamette players had seven personals, four being against

Oregon players in the act of shooting and thus giving two-free shots, seven

of which were made." Referee Coleman called it one of the easiest games he ever worked. He said there was less strain on the referee, and that when he did call a foul he did not have the feeling he was giving points on a personal decision - that everything was either earned or lost by the players themselves.

December 25, 1933. Mr. Floyd A. Rowe, Chairman Joint Basktenall Rules Committee, Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Rowes. I am but one of the many basketball officials who have labored long and sincerely "out in the sticks"; who has always been an advocate of galling them close and as you see them and who called them that way even in the good old days when the rule book wasn't quite as specific about what constituted fouls as it is now; and who continues to officiate because he loyes the game and the contact it gives with the younger players. I am also one of the many who have read with interest. and who have taken to heart the instructions that have come from that reading, your reports of the past two years concerning your investigations of fouls, and because you ask for reactions I am taking the liberty of writing you. The study you are making is a timely one, and is needed. yet I believe that you haven't made your study comprehensive enough, and the reactions of your committee are apt to mislead the public, not to say anything about the average sport writer, for in publishing your findings one is apt to get the idea that it is the official that is to blame for the fact that fouls have been called and because games seemingly are won by the free throw route. Whether or not it may have been the intention of the committee, at least a reading of your findings seems to put the burden of this matter of foul and foul-calling upon the official, just as if he makes the game in its entirety. I believe that the average fan (and the average sport writer) feels quite keenly that the official does make or break the game by his whistle-blowing, forgetting that originally the players themselves and the type of play that they have due to their coaching actually make the game, and as an official I feel that these last named factors have more to do with the game that the officiating. For example. How many times doesn't it happen after a game has been played by two teams, who put a premium on ball handling and basket-making and where the fouls called are few and far between, that everyone, including the coaches, comes up after the game and congratulates the officials for the wonderful game worked. And on the other hand, after a game that has been a bruising one and where fouls have been called, the sentiment is just the opposite. The fact of the matter may be that the officials may have

actually "called" a better game in the second instance than in the first. After all, in the former instance, the reason why so few fouls were called was because of the type of ball played. The game seemed to be worked well because there was nothing to call. The officials could have just as well hung up their whistles and sat on the hench watching the game for all of the value they had for that particular game. Few fouls were called because there were few to call, and it wasn't the officials fault that the game was played as it was. It was the fault of the two teams, and that goes back originally to the type of game the coach had taught them.

(I'll grant of course that, between two types of officials, the one who holds a rigid check on the players, and the other who is apt to be a little more loose, the first mentioned official is more apt to keep a game from deteriorating into a rough house than the last named, but my point is that if two teams are coached to play basketball and not rough house there will be few fouls to eall).

Your study begins with the statement, "Before it was deemed possible to recommend ways and means to reduce the number of fouls COMMITTED OR CALLED in the game of basketball, it seemed wise fouls committed." "Fouls committed or called" is the set-up, yet the study deals more with the "fouls called" and very little is said about the fouls committed and the circumstances under which they were committed. The entire study deals with the type of foul called by the official, and then goes on to state that the free throwing resulting from these called fouls resulted in the actual winning of the game in a certain percentage of cases.

HOW CAN THAT DEDUCTION BE MADE FROM THE STUDY when so many other factors are missing? How do you know that the free throwing actually won or lost the game? What about the baskets that were missed by the players of the losing team? What about the baskets that were missed by the winning team that may have made for a larger score on their part? How about the substitutions made by the coach at se-called critical moments that either made for or against defeat or victory?

Before any statement such as made by your report that so and so free throwing, which goes back at once to the fouls called by the official, either won or lost a game, it seems to me that there ought also to be measured the factors of baskets missed by both sides, and the actual substitutions made. It is easy enough, of course, to tabulate the baskets missed by both sides, AND THE SPOT FROM WHICH THEY WERE MISSED, and this is done by many coaches, but my point is that your study is of no value as far as the deductions you make if you only include the fouls called and do not put in baskets missed.

How to measure the substitutions made and the influence upon the result of the game is a horse of another color, and that isn't so easy, but if you are going to make any predictions as to influence upon results of games, that certainly ought to be included in the picture.

Because you have left out these factors I believe that your deductions regarding the influence of making free throws upon the result of the game, which means the influence of the official calling fouls, I believe that your report as it stands cannot have much value.

Your report makes considerable point out of the fact that the defense seems to have so many fouls called on them, yet why is that so strange? The offensive team has the ball and the team with the ball has less apportunity to make fouls than the team that does not have the ball. If, therefore, one team has the ball most of the game, there is every reason in the world for the fact that the defense has a greater share of the fouls called upon it. Of course there are those, who insist both in basketball and football, that a game isn(t well worked unless the score sheet shows that each side has the same number of fouls and penalties. Actually I have had coaches tell me that, and one of them a college coach this year.

It is but natural for the defense to make more fouls, because they are after the man with the ball. In the same way, most of your fouls occur in shooting territory because it is there that the defense tries to stop the man with the ball who is shooting.

During the last few years the Rules Committee has done a wonderful job of clarifying the rules, and of explaining them, the purpose being, I judge, to make it easier for the players to understand what constitutes a fouldnd to make it easier for the official to call that same foul without dispute. I am supposing too, that one reason for this clarification has been to bring basketball up to a plane where it belongs, namely a fast passing game, making for more open work, more shots, and hence more baskets, and to get away from the bone-crusing rough house of the good old days.

That means therefore, I take it, that the team putting a premium upon the rough stuff should be penalized thru fouls, because it is preventing the other team from doing its stuff, in other words, from playing basketball. And I take it, too, that the rules committee has made the rules the way they are because it wants both coaches and players to play the game that way. Yet how often haven't we see the "metamorphoses" of a coach from season to season, depending upon his material. If he has a light team, he is all for the official calling them strictly and closely upon the bigger and possibly rougher team. Next year his material is heavy and awkward, and he at once begins to question the official as he continues to call them that way. That, of course, is his privilege, and all power to him, and I bring it in just to illustrate my point that after all, it isn't the official that is very apt to spoil the game. A great deal depends upon the players and how they have been coached, or not coached.

But I am taking a long time to get to my point, the point that I started out to make when this letter was begun. In thinking over the material in this year's report, the thot came to me that I would have some one check on the items that I have mentioned, namely baskets made and missed by both teams, and substitutions made, and I am sending the figures of one of the games to you. I am sending the figures of this game because it was a close game, and because it seems to show what I am driving at. Please understand that I am not stating that it proves what I have been saying, but I think that the figures show enough to indicate that there is plenty of roo for study.

I have chosen this close game between two high school teams, which ended in a tie, and which required one overtime period, simply because it shows up the tendency which a fan might have after having read your report He might have read your report just before going to this game, and then after looking at the box score of the game the next morning, his first reaction would have been, "That official certainly won that game for Team A.

Here is the box score:-

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Just off hand, it would be the easiest thing in the world for anyone to say that surely here is a game that was won by free throwing, for just look at this recapitulation:-

	Team A	Team B
Baskets Made Free Throws Made	12	6

by each team, how different the story becomes:-

	Team A	Tean B
Baskets Missed	24	32
Short Set-Ups right under the basket miss	ed 6	10

And here are the substitutions:-

Team A	Team B
2	6

The two men who went in for Team A when two of the original players went out on four personal fouls accounted for one basket and five free throws. The substitutions, that is the two men who replace original players, who were later removed and the original players going bac in, and who finally again went in for the original players did not enter the scoring column expept to commit four fould between them. Certainly no one can deny the influence of these substitutions either for good or fowerse, yet it would be hard to measure that.

Yet here is a game that might have been included in your last year's tabulation, and which would have added to the facts that you have deducted from that tabulation. And I feel that these deductions are unjust because they do not tell the entire story. They are unjust to the officials who worked those games which were tabulated in your report.

Now that I have completed this letter, I am wondering if it will be of any value to you. The spirit of it is entirely sincere, and am not attempting to find destructive fault with your work. I am not an old crank, understand, and I am hoping that you will not think that I am entirely ignorant.

Yours very truly, Education J. Dahl

MALCOLM E. MUSSER, BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY, LEWISBURG, PA.

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MALCOIM E. MUSSER, BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY, LEWISBURG, PA.

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BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

LEWISBURG, PENNA.

Oct. 12-1933.

JOHN D. PLANT, DIRECTOR

MALCOLM MUSSER, ASST. DIRECTOR

Dr.Forrest C.Allen Kansas Univ., Lawrence, Kansas.

Dear Dr.Allen:-

Inclosed are five games scored on the baskatball test and computation sheet. Explanation: Teams A and B are two high schools teams; C and D are two intramural teams; E and F are two college freshmen teams, etc. In the high school game, team A playing team B, we find under Center Play, reading from left to right, that team A secured the ball from the center circle jump zero times the first quarter, and once the second, third and fourth quarters, totaling three times during the entire game that team A secured the ball from the center circle jump. This section (Center Play) on the sheet does not include jump balls elsewhere on the floor; only at the center circle.

The next item, Inaccurate Passing, shows team A making four inaccurate passes the first quarter; two fumbles and five inaccurate passes the second quarter; five inaccurate passes the third quarter and one fumble and four inaccurate passes the fourth quarter. This totals three fumbles and eighteen inaccurate passes the entire game as against six fumbles and fourteen inaccurate passes for team B.

The next item, Field Goals, shows team A trying ten times to put the ball through the iron hoop and being successful only once during the first quarter. In the second quarter team A tried seven shots from the field and was successful zero times. In the third quarter four out of six tries were successful while in the fourth quarter team A made three successful tries at field goals from twelve attempts. This all totals, for the entire game, tries-thirty five and successful-eight.

The next item. Foul Goals tried and successful can be secured from the score book.

Backboard Play indicates whether or not a team is following its shots at the basket; its defensive ability around the backboard, etc. For instance, under Backboard Play you notice a big A and to the right of this big A a smaller A and B. This big A is team A's offensive backboard, the basket at which team A is shooting. The little A designates the number of times team A retrieves the ball after shooting, and the little B designates the number of times team B took the ball from the backboard and basket they were defending. In other words in this particular game team A obtained the ball after shooting, by following into the basket, eight times, while team B secured the ball seventeen times after team A shot. The reverse situation is true under team B backboard when team A received the ball twenty times after team B shot and team B retrieved the ball thirteen times after shooting at their basket, by following their shots.

The last item is the score by quarters and the total score.

It is possible for one man to score an entire game, but he is kept very

BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

LEWISBURG, PENNA.

JOHN D. PLANT, DIRECTOR MALCOLM MUSSER, ASST. DIRECTOR

busy. I usually have the assistant managers help me. One man can handle the center tap and field goal tries, another man takes inaccurate passing, etc.

At the finish of the first half it takes but a moment to total all results and the coach can take one glance at the sheet and determine exactly the number of times his team received the center tap, the number of inaccurate passes made, the accuracy of field goals tried, the foul goal record, and the backboard play shows whether or not his team is following their shots, just how many times the opponent's guards took the ball from the backboard, etc. This is of great help to the coach between halves in remedying his teams play for the succeeding half. The total results at the end of the game, when studied, show at what particular points his team succeeded or failed and hence is of value in future coaching.

As I told you at Massillon the big difference in play between the more expert player and the less experienced is in ball handling. Note the total number of inaccurate passes in the professional game as compared with the total number of inaccurate passes in the intramural game.

I inclosed two blank sheets. One for games played in quarters and one for games played in halves.

I trust the explanation of the sheet is clear. Will be glad to answer any questions you might ask about this score sheet.

I can see how it can be improved upon. For instance: - One team may have more inaccurate passes than the other team because of handling the ball more often. This can be improved by correlating the time each team has the ball with a stop watch, then compare the number of inaccurate passes with the length of time each team has the ball in its possession. However these figures show, I believe, there are too many players who do not have the proper respect for that ball when in their possession. Many other deductions can be drawn, I think, from this sheet, but they are too numerous to mention here.

I appreciated our talk at the "Y" at Massillon. I have started basketball practice here at Bucknell.

Dr. Allen, I felt that Ireceived from you at Massillon more than expert basketball knowledge. You are more than a basketball coach, you are a real educator. It was a pleasure and an inspiration to have attended the school at which you were one of the instructors.

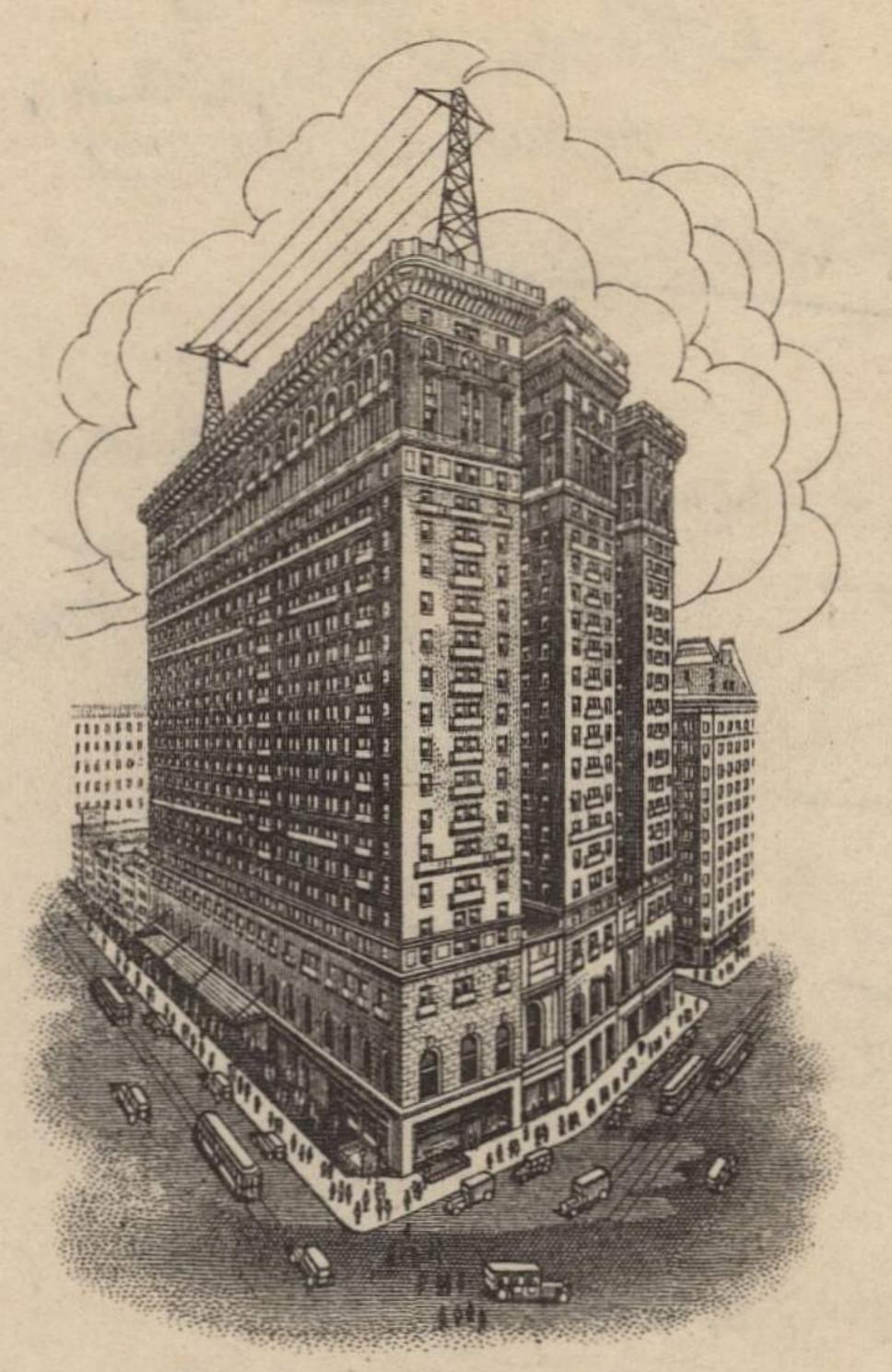
By the way, I had a letter recently from an old team mate of mine, "Scow" Garner, a fraternity of yours and a personal friend of Forrest (Frosty) Cox. Garner is manager, I believe, of the Jackson County Light, Heat & Power Co, Independence, Miss. You may know him.

I see where K.U. played a fine game against Notre Dame. May you have a most successful season.

Kind gegards in all things.

Sincerely, Malcolm E. Musser

Coaches Meeting at atlanta, Ga.
3 Day meeting mr. Hickory Deeing atlanta, Golf and other Enjoyable fratura Pittsburg, South Caroline, Sel Wisleyon, DEKalt Freches Different styles of play Tryout, ideas and innovations None of which met with approval. Coeches agreed unanimously only on one specific thing- not to Eliminate the tip-off-They did not like the huddle The 10 sec rule was popular indeed. Home coaches complained of the stall



JOHN J. WOELFLE MANAGER

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