

Much of the data for the rating comes from the regular score book, but other items require special observers, and in some cases two—one to watch and the other to write down numbers. Passing of the ball from player to player is too rapid for one person to watch and write both. The watcher gives player's numbers as the ball passes, indicating when a shot is made toward the basket, and when a score is made. From this record it is possible to determine who passed the ball to the man who scored, and even to give credit to the man who made the second pass previous to the score.

What Records Show

For example, the records of the Kansas-Baker game show that Pralle made 6 out of his 18 attempts to throw a field goal, and was successful on all three of his attempts for free throw. He made one immediate assist, and a secondary one; took the ball from the opponents' backboard three times and from his own twice, passed the ball 72 times and caught it as many more, for a total of 234 evaluation points. Three times he failed to pass to an open player, twice he made wild passes, and once he fouled, for 19 negative points. His 215 net points divided by his 27 minutes of playing time gave him an evaluation point per minute of eight.

In the meantime, his teammate, Schmidt, who made only one goal and two free throws (out of two chances) was making a 7.9 evaluation points per minute, largely through his feeding of the ball to players who could take successful shots. Four times he made the immediate assist, and three times the secondary. He passed the ball 48 times, and his negative points were only six, two for tapping the ball out of bounds and four for a wild pass. The method is going to be studied further.