

RAPS ALLEN'S CAGE PLAN

ELEVATING BASKETS TO TWELVE FEET IS CALLED ABSURD.

Notre Dame Coach Says 10-Second Rule Should Be Abolished if an Improvement Is Sought.

NOTRE DAME, IND., March 20.— Coach George Keogan of the Notre Dame basket ball team brands as



"Phog" Allen.

absurd the proposal of Coach F. C. (Phog) Allen of Kansas to elevate the basket to twelve feet in college competition.

"This proposal is as absurd as the existing 10-second rule," Keogan said yesterday. "If they want to legislate against big men, they can abolish the 10-second rule.

This rule has legislated the uninteresting zone defense into basket ball.

"Big men now jam in under the basket. If the 10-second rule is abolished, these big men will wear themselves out trying to follow the smaller men. The game will become faster and more interesting. Fourteen of the sixteen teams in the Indiana high school tournament used the zone defense, and it was generally agreed that this year's tournament was the least interesting in recent years."

Keogan recommended that fouls in the lower part of the court be not charged against a player as far as his ejection from the game is concerned, or that five fouls be allowed. The player fouled should be allowed to take his free throw as under the present rule. Keogan believes too many good men are ejected from games for harmless fouls.

He also recommended that a large circle be drawn outside the center jump ring and that forwards and guards be kept out of this circle until after the jump. "There is too much jamming around the center circle now, and it slows up the game. Such a rule also would hurt big men," he said.

Keogan's team won twenty of its twenty-four games the last season. All except one of his men were over six feet tall.

Concerning Coach George Keogan's, of Notre Dame, criticism of Coach Forrest C. Allen's proposal to raise the basket to a height of 12 ft. and concerning Coach Keogan's criticism of the ten second rule that was put into effect two years ago, Director Allen had the following to say:

"The game of basket ball today is splendid as it is." "There is nothing wrong with it." "However there is nothing sacred about the rules." "Is it not thinkable that an improvement can be made upon anything?"

Coach George Keogan is running true to form as a perennial objector on basket ball rules. Coach Keogan attended the basket ball coaches meeting at Chicago two years ago where the ten second rule was recommended by the coaches body to the rules meeting and Keogan was one of the 160 university coaches who voted unanimously for the change.

I fear when Keogan flays the center line across the court rule, he can count his supporters on the digit of his hand. This rule has revived the indoor sport and made basket ball play more popular than it ever has been before.

In commenting on the suggestions Coach Allen made, he said, "I do not ask that these changes be made this year. I am just offering suggestions for trial and research investigation for the future. However, I do believe that some of these changes will be incorporated in the National Rules in the course of the next three years. Some of them undoubtedly will bear investigation and trial."

Commenting on the 12 ft. basket rule, Coach Allen said, "The height of the basket was placed at 10 ft. by Dr. James Naismith, the inventor of the game, because the running track in the gymnasium at Springfield, Mass. College was just that height." He further stated, "I have asked President Roy Mundorff ~~at~~ of Georgia Tech- at Atlanta, where the coaches meeting is to be held, to install two 12 ft. baskets for a trial game during the coaches meeting. I am sure the coaches will be surprised how very much the congestion under the basket will be cleared up by raising the height of the baskets two additional feet."

Four teams of national reputation have been invited to Atlanta to demonstrate before the coaches assembled the style of each particular section. The University of Pittsburgh, University of Kentucky, University of Kansas and Illinois Wesleyan were invited as the four representative teams. The University of Kansas found it impossible to attend, because first - the Big Six rules forbid it, and second - the boys would miss too much time away from school after their strenuous basket ball season.

Kansas won 16 of our 17 contests played this year.

Summing up the suggestions that Coach Allen will present to the coaches meeting for consideration and further to the rules body, Coach Allen listed them as follows -

1. Raise baskets to a height of 12 ft.

Purpose: to equalize the height of men and to clear up the congestion under basket. Further to reduce the great number of fouls that are now made by players driving in for lay-up shots and being fouled by the guards on this play. This will decrease fouls at least by 30 per-cent. Rebounds from shots will fall further out into the court, making it impossible for big, powerful guards to block out the opponents coming into the basket. Dr. Naismith yesterday O.K.'d the suggestion of raising the baskets for college and A.A.U. play to this height.

2. To increase width of court to maximum of 56 ft. instead of 50 ft. as now.

Purpose: To A blow against the so-called zone defense. Also making possible fewer out of bound balls. A team in possession of the ball can much easier manipulate play off of the side of the basket than out in front and into the basket with 6 ft. additional of floor space on the side.

3. Move the back-boards 4 to 6 ft. inside the end line. By raising the basket 2 ft. the back-board will be elevated so that the back-board and basket will not interfere with passes from back of the board into the court, striking the back stop. This will also lessen out of bound plays. Many shots ~~are missed~~ which missed the basket heretofore can now be recovered and play continued which heretofore was not true under the present rules. This will make more sustained action and continuous play.

4. Increase the field goal to 3 points, leaving the free throw one point and the four personal fouls rule as it is.

5. Prohibit pivot post man from shooting at basket, while he is in the free throw lane with his back to the basket. Allow him to handle ball in the free throw area with the three second restriction as now.

6. Take no time out for substitutions in the last minute of each half as is the case of the football rules. This permits substitutions but prevents a coach taking excessive time out to beat the purpose of the rule by creating unnecessary delay.

7. A minimum circumference of 29½ inches for a basket ball. The rule now states it shall not be less than 30, nor more than 31. Because of the fact that such a change might work a hardship on the ball manufacturers it would be inadvisable to rush such a rule through. Most players favor a smaller ball because it more

nearly fits the hands of the average player and goals are more easily made with a smaller ball.

8. Further cooperation by the coaches and athletic authorities toward the restriction of the Boo-Boo by the spectators in basket ball.

Coach Allen explained that there were a few college or university courts but what would allow a 12 ft. basket height. The new auditoria and gymnasias are constructed with very high ceilings. An extra 3 ft. on the width of a basket ball court would be subject to the same ruling. He pointed out that many college and university courts that are played on are very much less than 50 ft. wide.

He also stated that unless the baskets are raised to a height higher than they are now, the three points for a field goal would not be considered. By raising the basket this rule would technically kill the pivot post play, the tall man stationing himself out in front of the basket for a spinner shot.

In fact, Coach Allen stated that the raising of the basket to a height of 12 ft. would lessen fouls - (52% of games are won now won on free throws) - would properly evaluate and equalize a field goal over a free throw - if three points were considered, would do away with the pivot post play and would certainly give the small, fast offensive player a greater advantage than he now enjoys around the basket.

For several years Kansas had had two 12 ft. baskets installed at the ends of the court and the players after practicing on the 12 ft. baskets, find their loop shots on the 10 ft. basket are easier of execution.

Coach Allen stated that he has no desire to propose any of these rules for immediate action. The game is splendid as it is but why not try to improve the play, if possible.

Forrest C. Allen

Handwritten notes in cursive script, including "The Pivot Post Play" and "The Spinner Shot", written over the typed text.

COLLEGE C. VITTON

38
Buick Motor Co
Kansas City, Mo.

Attention Gen. Mgr

Diaphragm on fuel pump
upholstering
back of front seat

17000 mi
2005

Putting motor by

Fly Wheel

Ring Gear

Came out

thru fly wheel
housing

Carson
Bottomy Buick

Mack Lowry
5641

16. mtd.
The following is a list of the names of the students who were present at the meeting of the college on the 15th of the month of the year 1905. The names are given in alphabetical order of the surnames. The names of the students who were absent are given in a separate list. The names of the students who were present at the meeting of the college on the 15th of the month of the year 1905 are given in the following list.

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SOUTH DAKOTA EDUCATION ASSOCIATION



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VOLUME XI

VALUES IN ATHLETICS*

FORREST C. ALLEN

Director of Athletics, University of Kansas

TODAY we are tremendously interested in the athletic life of our young people; athletics are an integral part of school and college life. Athletic administrations are much criticized for overemphasis, commercialism and deception in some high places. But athletics are the halter that enables us to capture and lead the young American mustangs of athletic endeavor to a greater usefulness during their plastic years of growing and going places.

Thirty years and more ago athletics were not an integral part of school life. They were not even a step-child. School administrators would not recognize athletics as part of school life. The pool hall proprietor and the sporting gentry of the town were the sponsors of high school and college athletic teams.

Some Specific Values

Our parents were children of pioneers and had been taught that any sort of recreation in the form of play was wrong. They were so busy hewing homes out of the wilderness of the frontier that there was no time for play. And any boy who did play was not to be considered as an energetic and purposeful young man.

But today "stone that the builders rejected, the same has become the head of the corner." We find splendid competitive teams among boys of high school and college rank. Today the heart of America is clean, athletically, because that clean heart resides in the breast of the 12-year old American boy. He is a fighter and a hero worshiper. Every great high school and college athletic star has hundreds of worshipers among younger boys. If these athletic heroes train, they set a splendid example to this oncoming generation.

The young athlete is a selfish creature. Through his athletic contests and conquests he has found by competition that he must possess not only a splendid body but a strong heart. His body is a machine and by contests with other boys he has learned that if his physical machine does not function far beyond the power of his opponent's, he is defeated.

Because he is such a selfish creature he will develop a habit of saying "No" a thousand times to temptation before he can say "Yes" once to

victory, because to him victory is sweet indeed. So, today our great young American athletes conform to training rules.

True some boys on the team do not train and some boys in school will try to "get by". But athletics should not be blamed for these indiscretions, for without a doubt the erring boy has been carried along by his love of play a great deal farther than he would have gone had he no play life.

There are some phases of athletic administrative shortcomings that should be corrected. The game of football today is taking the lives of too many high school players. To say that these boy casualties are not in proper physical condition is not enough. Boys of today are not of the tough fiber as were the sons of real pioneer parents two generations ago. The game should be modified not abolished. We must seriously consider its revision and modification.

Why are so many boys of foreign born parents playing football in American colleges today? Because they are the so-called poor boys, without the automobile, the predigested foods, the cocktail parties, the late hours, and the hours of idleness—the very things that are "softening up" our civilization. The foreign born parent is a strict disciplinarian. His son is tough enough to stand the football racket and our average American born "cannot take it."

Athletics For Girls

More time and money have been spent on the boys' program than upon the girls' program. Someone has said that there are more girls smoking cigarettes in America today than boys. If this is true, it is not primarily the fault of the girls. Rather it is the failure of educators and parents to find something that will grip and hold the girls' interest the same as athletics have for the boys.

It is at least thinkable that in the future, the educator will discover, by accident or design, a habit of behavior and activity for the girl which will absorb her self interests during the plastic stage and lead her out of a wilderness of sophistication into a new world of worthwhile romance which she has not experienced today. Perhaps a woman educator will find the answer for her sex.

In the deep currents and tides of human emotions, woman is always the first to detect the true

*Excerpts from address before SDEA convention, Mitchell, Nov. 25, 1935.

I am wondering if many of us actually realize what is in

the heart of a boy, in all the glory and youth of his strength, a few moments ^{before} ~~to the time when~~ he strides out on the athletic arena and matches his brute strength, skill, wits and brain with his opponents on the other team.

Berton Braley in 1912 wrote "The Half Back". It is my opinion that he has perhaps described the reaction of our scholastic half back better than most any man I know.

"When the stands are black with people, and they yell, yell, yell,
When the whistle shrills the signal for the start,
Then the spirit sort of grips me in a potent spell,
And the blood goes dancing swiftly through my heart."

"And the rooters are forgotten with their flags and all,
And the joy of battle pulses through my frame,
And there isn't anything worth the having but that old pigskin ball,
And there isn't any glory but the game."

"Is there anything that thrills you with a zest more keen
Than to spill the interference in a pile,
Or to throw the runner earthward with a tackle clean,
Or to gather in a punt in proper style?"

"There's the thump of men colliding. There's the thud of feet,
There's the play that starts as sudden as the flame,
There's the grit that knows no quitting and won't be beat,
They're all a part and parcel of the game."

"It's the game of Anglo-Saxons. It's the hard old stuff.
It's the horror of the timid and the tame.
And calls for men of daring and of fibre tough
Who are worthy of a chance to play the game."

"Rumple 'em! Crumple 'em! Never twice the same
Keep forever on the jump and play the game."

When the more zestful days are over and we drift into the quietude of middle or later life, we like to turn to the pages of the "Prayer of a Sportsman", written by Berton Braley in 1919 - in which he said - - -

"Dear Lord, in the battle that goes on through life
I ask but a field that is fair,
A chance that is equal with all in the strife
A courage to strive and to dare;
And if I should win, let it be by the code
With my faith and by honor held high,
And if I should lose, let me stand by the road
And cheer as the winners go by!"

"And Lord, may my shouts be ungrudging and clear
A tribute that comes from the heart,
And let me not cherish a snarl or a sneer
Or play any snivelling part;
Let me say, "There they ride on whom laurel's bestowed
Since they played the game better than I,
Let me stand with a smile by the side of the road
And cheer as the winners go by!"

"So grant me to conquer, if conquer I can
By proving my worth in the fray;
But teach me to lose like a Regular Man
And not like a craven I pray.
Let me take off my hat to the warriors who strode
To victory splendid and high,
Yes, teach me to stand by the side of the road
And cheer as the winners go by!"

Money spent upon healthful recreation for the youth of both

sexes is a wise investment. However from our competitive interscholastic

and intercollegiate games has sprung a monstrous spectre that threatens

the future of these contests. Gambling syndicates now flourish in all of the principal cities where bet quotations are posted each week on any or all of the major college and university teams, of the United States. This practice applies to both football and basket ball scores.

Horse racing, the sport of kings, formerly occupied the gambling spotlight. The gamblers have now swung to amateur games for their mecca of gain and indications are that the ponies will be in the "Also ran" class and college and high school games will be "tops" with the gambling fraternity.

The Pacific Coast has been most afflicted with the gambling malady upon college games. The scandal precipitated by the gamblers last winter at Minneapolis, Minnesota over the State High School basket ball tournament showed there was possible tampering with amateur performers by gambling racketeers. School authorities should view with alarm this encroachment upon virgin soil by these despoilers of the game.

Where great throngs gather excitement is on the upwing and a reckless abandon seems to dominate us. Mob psychology is a weird and interesting thing. In the years to come that period of athletic construction which followed closely upon the end of the World War will be known as the Stadium Age. Most all of the large colleges and universi-

ties plunged head over heels in debt building athletic facilities, so that they might make more money.

Big business was in the ascendancy and with it a winning team became a necessity. Proselyting with its attendant ballyhoo, advertising the animated abysmal brute, who defied all laws of gravitation, when carrying the pigskin for dear old Alma Mater, appeared on giant placards and posters at many of our schools.

President Angell of Yale aptly describes the classification of all college and university games of the future. He divides them into traditional games, money games and policy games. Teams will be thus classified and only those universities observing common traditions and practices will be scheduled.

President Prichard of the Carnegie Foundation suggests that no admission be charged to any of our intercollegiate contests and that the high priced professional coach be dispensed with.

This answer lies with the American Association of University Presidents. When this august and powerful body of intellectuals decree such an edict doubtless it will be done. But the college president being a learned man in the body politic is not ready for such a heroic

-11 c-

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Insert P 11
①
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Q 15
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(3)

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IN THE HEART OF SIOUX CITY

HOTEL MARTIN - SIOUX CITY

OPERATED BY EPPLEY HOTELS CO.

Conference 1937-38

Dr. Elbel Dr. Lapp and I.

Rating Players - Offensive Basket Ball

1. Batting & Fielding averages
2. Players picked by judgement of Coach.
3. Confirm judgement by statistics.
4. Purpose was not to show our own strength over opponents but to show up our weaknesses so that we would improve our play, if possible.

We posted these charts both of the home & visiting teams on the bulletin board, in our dressing room - the day following each game. Stimulate interest.

2.



IN THE HEART OF SIOUX CITY

HOTEL MARTIN - SIOUX CITY

OPERATED BY EPPLEY HOTELS CO.

1938-39.

Defensive Basket Ball added to Offensive

In table ² ~~II~~ in the ^{evaluation} study for the 1938 season is found the nine home game average for the 37-38 season as compared to the eight game average for the 38-39 season and then a summary for the 17 game average for the two years.

It is altogether thinkable that as these charts are perfected it will be possible to secure such data for games away from home as readily it was to compile the home team records.

Dick

WESTERN PLAY-OFF
N.C.A.A. BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP
TREASURE ISLAND
Mar. 20-21

UTAH AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA

<u>Number</u>	<u>Player</u>
F 3.X	Bingham, Delbert
4.	Izatt, Edwin
F 7.X	James, Leonard
C 8.X	Reading, Roland
G 9.	Lindquist, Ray (Captain)
G 13.X	Agricola, Calvin
15.	Jacobson, Lloyd
X 16.	Morris, Clyde
X 17.X	Morris, Floyd
18.	Wilkins, Max
22.	Hughes, Austin

<u>Number</u>	<u>Player</u>
22.X	Marvin, Mesch (Captain)
23.X	Scheffler, Herb
24.	Roop, Gene
25.	Walker, Roscoe
26.X	McNatt, Jimmy
27.	Mullen, Vernon
28.	Kerr, Ben
29.X	Snodgrass, Marvin
30.X	Corbin, Garnett
31.	Ford, Hugh
32.	Zoller, Matt
33.	Bollinger, Ralph
36.	Richards, Bill

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

<u>Number</u>	<u>Player</u>
3.	Haupt, W.D.
C 4.X	Tate, Willie (Captain)
X 5.	Cooley, Denton
6.	Roach, Jor
G 10.X	Nelms, Tommy
8.	Moore, Udell
9.	Finley, Elmer
10.7	Spears, Oran
F 11.X	Hull, Thurmon
G 12.X	Moers, Bobby
X 13.	Wiggins, Warren
F 14.X	Granville, Chester
15.	King, Kenneth

<u>Number</u>	<u>Player</u>
11.	Pavolunas, Matt
13.	Mullen, Ford
15.	McNeeley, "Red"
F 18.X	Dick, John 6'4"
G 20.X	Anet, Bob (Captain)
25.	Sarpola, Ted
F 28.X	Gale, "Laddie" 6'4"
G 32.X	Johansen, Wally
X 40.	Hardy, Bob
C 22.X	Wintermute, Slim 6'8"
36.	Sandness, Earl

*interfering with
ball on rim or
above cylinder
of basket -
Why not
if instead of 12'
Bobby Moers
taken Utah Aggies -*

REFEREES - Lloyd Leith, Ernie Bailly,
Dud DeGroot, Bill Hubbard

* * * * *

3/16/50

16
3
113 2/5
10

6'10" men

Down in Georgia four years ago a group of New England industrialists moved their machinery down in that state on account of the cheaper labor. They employed colored help.

The first week all the colored people worked. They earned more money and had more prosperity than they had ever experienced. With this new-found wealth, the majority of the colored people went on a spree, caroused and spent their money. They remained drunk and did not return to work until they had spent every dime they possessed. The factory owners did not know what to do about it. The same group was allowed to return after they had sobered up, and on the next occasion with their bounteous pay checks they indulged in the same experience.

The New England industrialists were discouraged and were ready to crate their machinery and move back to modest and thriving New England.

By a mere coincident something happened to change the situation. A stockholder had a son who had graduated from either Harvard or Yale, and who was sent down to take some kind of a job in the factory. He hadn't studied much at school, but he got through, somehow, on his personality. The company store had not been doing as well as it should, so the son was appointed manager of the company store. This was about the only place they could find for this chap.

The building was a long, low, shoe-box factory type of building, termed an ugly. Few windows were in the structure, and these placed in the upper part of the building. This young manager astounded the directors by asking for an appropriation to fix up the building. Any one who is accustomed to a company store knows that credit checks are punch-out cards, and issued to the employee. No money is ever handled, and prices are generally exorbitant because there is no competition. Plate glass windows

were ordered for the front and side. Big blinds were put up in front to conceal the activities going on inside. Saturday night a great force labored all night to be ready for Sunday's window opening.

Purple hats, fancy gowns and colorful parasols, together with high-heeled shoes for the women, and canes, bright jackets, bathrobes and dressing gowns for the men were on display in the show windows of this general store. On Sunday down the main thoroughfare of the village came the colored people. This fairyland of display windows amazed the colored population. Throngs gathered around this window all day. Both the men and women had seen things that they desired to have. On Monday morning the factory was buzzing with activity because it seemed that every one reported for work. Instead of the carousals and drunkenness these colored people had turned suddenly serious and soberly prosperous because they desired those beautiful things that money could buy.

The factory became a scene of busy activity. The directors were no longer troubled regarding their labor situation, and this young boy who had not learned much out of books but much from people pointed the way to continued prosperity.

Someone has said--

The three great epochs in our American life are, the passing of the Indian, the passing of the buffalo, and the passing of the "buck."

Tonight I am not passing the "buck." These statements are my own convictions. I am convinced that I have a way out of this athletic muddle without making a "goat" out of a two-fisted, healthy American boy because he desires to play a game in which he might excel.

This proposal that I am now making to the National Association of University and College Presidents is for national enactment by all schools. If not nationally adopted then this should not be operative on any school because it would seriously penalize the school or schools that did adopt it, if others failed or refused to do so.

I am recommending this plan to the American Association of University and College Presidents for their serious consideration. In order that you, assembled here, may follow me readily, I am going to take a minute to explain to you just how our local athletic board is formed.

The Athletic Association or University of Kansas Physical Education Corporation (the corporate name) is comprised of fourteen members, eight faculty members with Chancellor Lindley as President, Professor W. W. Davis, Faculty Representative, Dr. James Naismith, Dr. Ray Moore, Professor W. R. Smith, Dean Frank T. Stockton, Karl Klooz, Bursar, and F. C. Allen; four alumni members, George Nettles of Pittsburg, Tom Van Cleave, Sr., Kansas City, Kansas, Irving Hill, Lawrence, and Dan Servey of Kansas City, Missouri; two student members, the President

corporation membership. By the very nature of the Big Six Rules this body must be faculty controlled, hence the faculty members are appointed by the President, Chancellor Lindley. Thus we have a faculty controlled Athletic Association with the student body and the alumni having representation.

Much fun is now poked at the definition of the word amateur. Someone has stated that the difference between a professional and an amateur is that the amateur will not accept checks.

Others speak of the Cash and Carry Pigskin Athlete, while others think of the four letter-man in college as one who has four large capital letters across his varsity sweater, C A S H.

I am definitely in favor of junking the absolute and unworkable definitions of amateurism as a test of eligibility for athletic competition in colleges and universities, and of substituting a standard of scholastic attainment that actually moves the player toward graduation.

I would suggest further that intercollegiate competition in the major universities be confined to two years—the last of the four years following the date of the athlete's matriculation. Under this plan an athlete must have a two-year residence status before competition. Also the athlete's competition must cease four years after the date of his matriculation. This move would improve scholarship and would practically eliminate proselyting and "athletic tramping."

For all of the smaller colleges, the ones now permitting athletic competition for the entire four years, I would recommend the present major college freshman-rule.

Further, I am proposing to the American Association of Colleges and Universities that they enact a national Athletic no-transfer rule whereby when a student, regardless of his previous athletic participation, transfers from one college to another, his possible athletic

participation ceases.

Further, that they permit no two-year resident university to schedule games with the one-year resident college. The small school, desiring to project itself unduly and unproportionately into the athletic spotlight-big time football, is one of the major contributory causes of this athletic hysteria.

The real purpose of a man's going to college is to get an education. The playing of games is a laudable addition to the study curriculum, and indeed is a necessary bit of laboratory work for the youth who wants to become an athletic coach.

But two years of competition is enough. This two-year period should give the athlete time to earn an athletic letter, which is, after all, the objective of the man who goes out for a Varsity sport. Additional letters mean little. In the major colleges it might be well to continue freshman teams, as at present without intercollegiate competition, and to maintain second-year men as a junior Varsity, which could schedule a limited number of games with similar teams from other major universities or with freshmen teams of minor universities that were operating under the three-year rule. Of course, many details of this proposed plan would have to be worked out by a special faculty representative group assisted by athletic directors. Undeniably the present freshman rule, which was inaugurated at standard universities, some thirty years ago, was the greatest single force in driving the ringer or the itinerant athletic tramp from the athletic fields.

Therefore, it is at least thinkable that the American Association of University and College Presidents could inaugurate another workable plan to meet these new and perilous conditions which are making dangerous inroads into the very life of the sport itself. This group of men is the Supreme Court of College life. Their fine job of thirty years ago paid huge dividends.

The very antithesis of this plan which I am proposing is the plan recently endorsed by the National Association of State Universities wherein they suggest a court of inquisition commanding every boy of athletic tendencies and desires to sign an affidavit attesting to his amateur standing. Under this plan the only crime is in getting caught.

We all know how very difficult it is to make honest men by legislation. Any boy who is required to sign an affidavit that he is an amateur, will resent the insinuation, and when we define as professional things that appear perfectly normal and harmless to him, we are inviting mass perjury.

There are but few University Presidents who would applaud a faculty member requiring his students to sign affidavits that they had not cheated in examinations. Yet this is exactly what the presidents propose in regard to athletic regulations.

Why should we as universities be so concerned about whether or not the young man played summer-baseball for money or carried ice during the summer? Either form of labor is honorable.

It would seem more consistent for college presidents to make rules enlarging upon resident requirements for athletic participation rather than to inquire into the personal acts and transactions of a student, that is, so long as those transactions are honorable.

It do not find that the eligibility of the college glee club member is predicated upon his refusal to accept fees for singing at funerals.

What we need to do is to forget these out-moded rules of amateurism, and put on our college teams only those men whom the faculty members certify are actually making progress toward graduation.

If the eligibility test comes from the classroom there will be

small opportunity for proselyting and small temptation for a rich alumnus to subsidize a player because of his football ability alone, due to the fact that there would be two years interim before the boy could play on the team and then for only one or two years at most. Further, if this alumnus did want to subsidize this athletically inclined boy under this plan it would become an academic subsidization rather than an athletic subsidization because the student actually would be making real progress toward graduation.

If we put eligibility up to the faculty we will be getting fit representatives of their university, and such athletes would enjoy the greater thrills when they have won their letter.

Put it up to the academician to insist that the athletes have the same scholastic attainment as the non-athletes. Under our present Big Six Conference rules an athlete may continue his athletic eligibility so long as he makes a passing grade (grade "D") in at least twenty-seven hours for the two preceding semesters, yet if he is ever to receive a degree, he must make a "C" average. Under our present scheme added difficulties are heaped on the athlete who must work his way, by limiting his college hours carried in any one semester to twelve. Therefore, he may get his twenty-seven hours only by attending summer school or by taking a correspondence course during the summer even though he has passed the full 100% in his allowed year's study.

Recognition of this unequal burden has been acted upon by the College of Liberal Arts at this University, where regulations have been adopted for students participating in extra-curricular activities other than athletics. To be eligible for such activities the student must be making a "C" average in at least twelve hours the preceding semester.

Under this proposal I would recommend for consideration to the University Presidents that an athlete be required to pass at least ten hours per semester with a "C" average for four consecutive semesters

