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A HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BASKETBALL COACHES OF THE UNITED STATES

The Ohio State University

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A HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF BASKETBALL COACHES
OF THE UNITED STATES

DISSERTATION
Presented in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
the Degree Doctor of Philosophy in the Graduate
School of The Ohio State University

By
Thomas R. Somerville, B.S., M.A. in Ed.

The Ohio State University
1980

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Approved by
Bruce L. Bennett
Adviser
Department of Physical Education
To my wife, Nancy,
and daughter, Cherie.
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Sincere appreciation is also extended to my wife, Nancy, whose encouragement helped me finish this project.

For her timely assistance, special thanks is accorded to Mrs. Kay Parrish.
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACKNOWLEDGMENTS</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VITA</td>
<td>iii</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chapter

I. INTRODUCTION .................................... 1
   Statement of the Problem .................. 2
   Significance of the Study .............. 3
   Limitations of the Study .............. 4
   Review of Related Studies ............. 4
   Methods and Procedures ............... 7
   Nature of the Data .................. 8
   Criticizing the Data ............... 9
   Organization of the Data ............ 9

II. THE ORIGIN OF BASKETBALL, THE FIRST RULES AND
    THE START OF THE N.A.B.C. (1891-1927)........ 11
   Introduction ................................ 11
   The Beginning ................................ 11
   The First Rules .......................... 19
   The First Rules Committee ............. 23
   That Fateful Year - 1927 .............. 28
   Coaches' Opinions of the New Rule .... 31

III. THE ORIGIN AND EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF THE
     N.A.B.C. (1927-1937) ........................ 49
    Second Annual Convention .............. 53
    Third Annual Convention .............. 57
    Fourth Annual Convention ............. 59
    Fifth Annual Convention .............. 63
    Sixth Annual Convention .............. 65
    Seventh Annual Convention .......... 70
    Eighth Annual Convention ............. 73
    Ninth Annual Convention .............. 76
    Tenth Annual Convention .............. 77
    Eleventh Annual Convention .......... 79

Introduction .......... 82

1938-1941 - The Start of the N.C.A.A.
Basketball Championship Tournament .......... 84

1938 Convention .......... 85
1939 Convention .......... 88
1940 Convention .......... 90
1941 Convention .......... 93

1942-1945 - The War Years .......... 94

1942 Convention .......... 95
1943 Convention .......... 95
1944 Convention .......... 96
1945 Convention .......... 97

1946-1949 - Post-War Reorganization .......... 99

1946 Convention .......... 100
1947 Convention .......... 103
1948 Convention .......... 106
1949 Convention .......... 107

1950-1962 - The Scandals, the Basketball Hall of Fame, and the East vs. West All-Star Game .... 108

1950 Convention .......... 110
1951 Convention .......... 111
1952 Convention .......... 116
1953 Convention .......... 118
1954 Convention .......... 119
1955 Convention .......... 120
1956 Convention .......... 122
1957 Convention .......... 124
1958 Convention .......... 126
1959 Convention .......... 127
1960 Convention .......... 129
1961 Convention .......... 132
1962 Convention .......... 133

V. STRIDES TAKEN BY THE N.A.B.C. TO PERFECT EXISTING ENDEAVORS AND INSIGHTS INTO THE FUTURE OF THE ASSOCIATION .......... 138

Introduction .......... 138
1963 Convention .......... 140
1964 Convention .......... 142
1965 Convention .......... 143
1966 Convention .......... 145
1967 Convention .......... 151
1968 Convention .......... 153
1969 Convention .......... 156
1970 Convention .......... 157
VI. A BIOGRAPHY OF THE PRESIDENTS OF THE N.A.B.C. 173

Introduction .................................. 173
Forrest Allen (University of Kansas) 1927-1929 ................................. 174
Craig Ruby (University of Illinois) 1929-1930 ................................. 175
Lewis Andreas (Syracuse University) 1930-1931 ................................. 176
Arthur Schabinger (Creighton University) 1931-1932 ................................. 177
Harold Olsen (Ohio State University) 1932-1933 ................................. 179
Roy Mundorff (Georgia Tech) 1933-1934 .................................. 180
Howard Ortner (Cornell University) 1934-1935 .................................. 180
Arthur Lonborg (Northwestern University) 1935-1936 .................................. 181
Henry Carlson (University of Pittsburg) 1936-1937 .................................. 182
George Edwards (University of Missouri) 1937-1938 .................................. 183
William Chandler (Marquette University) 1938-1939 .................................. 184
Brandon Grover (Ohio University) 1939-1940 .................................. 185
Nat Holman (City College of New York) 1940-1941 .................................. 186
Nelson Norgren (University of Chicago) 1941-1942 .................................. 187
Edward Kelleher (United States Military Academy) 1942-1944 .................................. 188
Edward Hickox (Springfield College) 1944-1946 .................................. 189
Burton Gullion (University of Connecticut) 1946-1947 .................................. 190
Howard Hobson (University of Oregon) 1947-1948 .................................. 191
Herbert Read (Western Michigan University) 1948-1949 .................................. 192
John Bunn (Springfield College) 1949-1950 .................................. 193
Vadal Peterson (University of Utah) 1950-1951 .................................. 194
Bruce Drake (Oklahoma University) 1951-1952 .................................. 195
Frank Cappon (Princeton University)  
1952-1953 ........................................... 196
Edward Hickey (St. Louis University)  
1953-1954 ............................................ 197
Tony Hinkle (Butler University) 1954-1955 ...... 198
Harold Foster (University of Wisconsin)  
1955-1956 ............................................ 199
Ray Oosting (Trinity College) 1957-1958 ....... 200
Amory Gill (Oregon State University)  
1957-1958 ............................................ 201
Clifford Wells (Tulane University) 1958-1959 ... 201
Evetett Shelton (Sacramento State) 1959-1960 ... 203
Ronald Henderson (Baylor University)  
1960-1961 ............................................ 203
Wilbur Stalcup (University of Missouri)  
1961-1962 ............................................ 204
Harold Anderson (Bowling Green State  
University) 1962-1963 ................................ 205
Lee Williams (Colby College) 1963-1964 ........ 206
Forrest Twogood (University of Southern  
California) 1964-1965 ................................ 207
Ben Carnevale (United States Naval Academy)  
1965-1966 ............................................ 208
Alvin Julian (Dartmouth College) 1966-1967 .... 209
Henry Iba (Oklahoma State University)  
1967-1968 ............................................ 210
William Gardiner (Catholic University)  
1968-1969 ............................................ 212
Stanley Watts (Brigham Young University)  
1969-1970 ............................................ 213
Adolph Rupp (University of Kentucky)  
1970-1971 ............................................ 214
Bill Wall (MacMurray College) 1971-1972 ....... 215
Fred Taylor (Ohio State University)  
1972-1973 ............................................ 216
Joe Vancisin (Yale University) 1973-1974 ....... 217
James Polk (Rice University) 1974-1975 ......... 218
Bill Foster (Duke University) 1975-1976 .......... 219
Abe Lemons (University of Texas) 1976-1977 ... 221
Barry Dowd (University of Texas) 1977-1978 ... 222
Ned Wulk (Arizona State University)  
1978-1979 ............................................ 222
Summary ............................................. 224

VII. SUMMARY AND EVALUATION .................... 225

N.A.B.C. Rules Committee ................................ 226
The Bulletin ......................................... 227
Olympic Committee .................................... 228
N.C.A.A. Basketball Tournament .................. 228
Basketball Hall of Fame ............................ 229
Membership .......................................... 230
Gambling ............................................. 231

viii
APPENDICES

A. CONSTITUTION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE BASKETBALL COACHES OF THE UNITED STATES 236
B. PRESIDENT'S PROCEDURES AND RESPONSIBILITIES 241
C. COMMITTEES OF THE N.A.B.C. 247
D. DUTIES OF OFFICERS 255
E. N.A.B.C. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S GENERAL DUTIES 257
F. N.A.B.C. MEMBERSHIP BY-LAWS - 1979 260

BIBLIOGRAPHY 263
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In 1891, James Naismith thumbtacked his thirteen original rules to a bulletin board just inside the door to the gymnasium at the International Young Men's Christian Association. The two pages of rules represented a well-planned recreational game that was later to be called basketball.

This invention of Naismith has become one of the most popular team games throughout the world. It is played by millions and seen by billions. Today, Naismith's game is played in over one hundred countries on an international level. The first recorded college game was played between the University of Chicago and the University of Iowa Y.M.C.A. team on January 16, 1896. Since that time, the college game has evolved into one of the most popular of all spectator sports.

During the evolution of college basketball, the coaches formed an organization to express their ideals and principles regarding the game of basketball. This organization, the National Association of Basketball Coaches of the United States (N.A.B.C.), had its beginning in 1927.
The Constitution of the Coaches' Association defined the purpose of this organization, which was:

(1) To dignify the basketball coaching profession.

(2) To elevate the game to its proper plane in the scheme of education.

(3) To foster and encourage a better understanding between basketball coaches of the various sections of the United States.

(4) To maintain even to a greater degree the standards of sportsmanship as outlined in the basketball code.¹

To which of these four areas did the coaches devote more time? Was the organization primarily formed as an agent to help the game of basketball, or was it primarily formed to help the coaches promote their own personal goals? It is about this organization of basketball coaches, the N.A.B.C., that this study is concerned.

The hypothesis in this study is that, as a major athletic association, the N.A.B.C. has influenced and contributed significantly to the betterment of intercollegiate basketball and the coaching of intercollegiate basketball.

**Statement of the Problem**

The specific problems with which this study is concerned include: (1) to trace the historical development of the N.A.B.C. from its origin in 1927 to 1979;  

¹"Constitution of the National Association of the Basketball Coaches of the United States" (Edward J. and Gena G. Hickox Library, Basketball Hall of Fame, Springfield, Massachusetts), p. 2.
(2) to recount the highlights of its history, including such important contributions as the influence of the N.A.B.C. on the decisions of the National Basketball Rules Committee, the effort of the N.A.B.C. to have basketball included in Olympic competition, the effort put forth by the Association to build the Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame, and the role of the N.A.B.C. in starting the National Collegiate Athletic Association (N.C.A.A.) Annual Basketball Championship Tournament; (3) to recount the important contributions of individual members such as Dr. Forrest Allen, the first President of the N.A.B.C.; and (4) to analyze the history of the Association for the purpose of discovering the nature of its contributions.

Significance of the Study

Many scholars in the field of education and physical education feel there is a need for historical research in their disciplines. The authors of the book, *A Brief History of Physical Education*, explain why they feel this way:

The history of any subject may be taken as a means of measuring its progress. It provides data for comparison of past and present with respect to the importance and influence of the subject. It constitutes a record of experiments and achievements and demonstrates the relationship existing between certain elements in civilization and the status of the subject in a particular society.
Only through the study of history can a broad and appreciative view of the subject be obtained.2

As a precise and detailed account of the past events of the N.A.B.C., this study will reflect the general picture of intercollegiate basketball from 1927 to 1979. Including the influences and contributions of this Association as part of the study, it should be particularly significant to those who are concerned about the growth and direction of any given organization. It should also prove to be a meaningful document by contributing a greater understanding of the role that such an organization can play in bringing about changes that affect the status of one's profession.

Limitations of the Study

This study will be primarily concerned with the historical growth, development, influence, and contributions of the N.A.B.C. No attempt will be made to include a thorough history of basketball, but a review of the history will be included prior to the formation of the Association in 1927.

Review of Related Studies

It is the intent of the author in this study to look at the history of studies done in related areas,  

that is, histories dealing with athletic associations. In addition, studies involving intercollegiate basketball, or the basketball coaching profession, which had particular significance to the content and process of this study were also reviewed.

Stagg and Forbes did historical studies of the N.C.A.A. The history done by Stagg was concerned with the formulation and development of the N.C.A.A. up to 1945. This history was brought up to date by the study done by Forbes, which covered the period from 1942-1955. Both studies considered the growth of the N.C.A.A. and the influences and contributions it made to intercollegiate athletics.

Similar studies were performed on other national bodies governing athletics. Hoover investigated the formation and development of the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (N.A.I.A.) up to 1958.

3 Paul Stagg, "The Development of the National Collegiate Athletic Association in Relationship to Intercollegiate Athletics in the United States" (Doctoral dissertation, New York University, 1946).


Land⁶ studied the growth of the N.A.I.A. from 1958-1976. Korsgaard⁷ produced an analogous study of the Amateur Athletic Union (A.A.U.), describing its origin, growth, and development up to 1952. Mould⁸ did a study on the history of the National Junior College Athletic Association (N.J.C.A.A.). He studied the significance of events that brought about the organization.

The changes in basketball rules from 1915 to 1953 were presented in a chronology by McConnell.⁹ The evolution of men's amateur rules and their effect upon the game of basketball was done by Knudson.¹⁰ Waterman¹¹ also did a study of the origin and development of basketball rules.


for men from 1892 through 1953. Since changes in basket-
ball rules are a major concern to the N.A.B.C., these
studies were particularly important to the author's
research.

Hickox\textsuperscript{12} wrote about the early growth of the
N.A.B.C. His article was basically concerned with the
beginning of the Association and how it was formed.
Rappoport,\textsuperscript{13} in his book, \textit{The Classic}, wrote about the his-
tory of the N.C.A.A. Annual Basketball Championship Tourna-
ments from 1939-1978. In his publication, he gives credit
to the early members of the N.A.B.C. for creating their
own basketball championship and then turning it over to be
run by the N.C.A.A.

\textbf{Methods and Procedures}

Most research is done by the scientific method,
which consists of recognizing a problem, locating and de-
fining the problem, forming an hypothesis or suggested
solution, deductively reasoning out the consequences of
the hypothesis, and finally testing the hypothesis. His-
torical research employs a modification of the scientific
method and involves data collection, criticism of the data,

\begin{flushright}
\textsuperscript{12}Ed Hickox, "Birth and Early Growth of the
National Association of Basketball Coaches," \textit{The Basket-
\end{flushright}

\begin{flushright}
\textsuperscript{13}Ken Rappoport, \textit{The Classic} (Mission, Kansas:
\end{flushright}
and presentation of the facts. This is primarily the type of research used in this study.

**Nature of the Data**

As is the case with most historical studies, two basic types of source materials were used: (1) primary sources, and (2) secondary sources.

The vast majority of the materials for this study was compiled from primary sources—more specifically, the proceedings, minutes, correspondence, official records, and manuals of the N.A.B.C. The majority of these sources was located by the author in the Basketball Hall of Fame Library in Springfield, Massachusetts. The author obtained various other information from the N.A.B.C. headquarters in Branford, Connecticut.

In addition, primary source data, such as interviews with the present Executive Secretary and former Presidents of the Association, along with correspondence from N.A.B.C. members, were used. One source of information was *The Basketball Bulletin*, the major publication of the Association. Secondary sources included various textbooks, periodicals, newspaper articles, dissertations, and theses.
Criticizing the Data

Van Dalen claims that there are two types of data criticism: (1) external criticism, which "is concerned with the time, place, authorship, and authenticity of the document," and (2) internal criticism, which "is concerned with the meaning and accuracy of the statements within the document."\(^{14}\) Research protocol deems it necessary to criticize material for use in an historical study. A general rule for the historian is to accept only that data which rests upon the independent testimony of two or more reliable witnesses as historical. However, in some cases a document's general credibility, or conformity, or agreement with other knowledge or scientific facts may have to serve as corroboration.\(^{15}\)

Organization of the Data

In this study, a chronological organization was used to trace the history of the Association. The remainder of the work will consist of six principal sections: (1) the origin of basketball, the first rules, and the start of the N.A.B.C. (1891-1927), (2) the origin and early development of the N.A.B.C. (1927-1937), (3) the growth and

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stabilization of the N.A.B.C. (1938-1962), (4) strides taken by the N.A.B.C. to perfect existing endeavors and insights into the future of the Association (1963-1979), (5) the Presidents of the N.A.B.C. and their contributions to the Association, and (6) a summary and conclusions.
CHAPTER II


Introduction

In this chapter, the author has attempted to review the highlights of the game of basketball from its inception to the time of the formation of the National Association of Basketball Coaches. The material is by no means a complete history of basketball during that period, but is presented as background for the material that is to follow.

Basketball began in the United States as a recreational game and was played with little organization or standardization of rules. From these unstructured beginnings to the time of the formation of the N.A.B.C. many changes in the rules occurred. What these changes were, who made them, and why they were made are important pieces of background information for understanding the evolution of the game and the conditions of basketball which were inherited by the N.A.B.C. at the time of its founding.

The Beginning

A winter's day in December, 1891, marked the birth of an important contribution to the chronicles of

11
athletic history. Basketball, the game now known, played, and loved worldwide, was introduced. Its invention and early development can be attributed to the creativity and work of a young faculty member of the International Young Men's Christian Association (now incorporated as Springfield College) in Springfield, Massachusetts, Dr. James Naismith.

There is probably no other sport which owes so much to one man as does basketball to Dr. Naismith. Not only did its inventor devote much of his energies to the initial growth and popular acceptance of the game, but he simultaneously served as a major university coach and was a member of the Rules Committee during basketball's formative years.

A native Canadian, Dr. Naismith received his higher education at McGill University in Montreal before he went on to complete a year's training at the Y.M.C.A. in Springfield. In the spring of 1891, he joined the faculty of the International Young Men's Christian Association Training School. While under this appointment, Naismith received his inspiration for the creation of the game of basketball. The source of this eventual inspiration, but initial frustration, is recalled by Naismith:

During the summer of 1891, the need for some new game became imperative. From many different states the young men had gathered for the summer term of the
Springfield training school. No matter where they came from, these directors complained that the members of the gymnasium classes were losing interest in the type of work that had been introduced by R. J. Roberts, at one time a circus performer. Tired of spectacular stunts, Roberts had inaugurated a system of exercise that he had termed body-building work, intended largely to develop physique, health, and vigor, with little thought for the interest of the participant.¹

This body-building work was indicative of the limitations physical education instructors were encountering in their quest to fill the winter months with physical activity which would provide both health and recreative benefits for their students. This type of activity, even with the incorporation of gymnastics, produced not only physiological, but psychological lethargy among the majority of its participants when engaged in over an extended period of time.

This became evident to Naismith when he was assigned by the dean of the physical education department at the training school, Dr. Luther Gulick, to take over the physical education instruction of the men's secretarial class. These students were primarily involved with administrative work, and, as they would not be required to teach physical activities, their participation in physical education classes was required mainly for the sake of their personal fitness and health.

During a seminar course in psychology within the physical education department, the concern and need for new indoor activities during the winter months was expressed and discussed. Naismith's assignment to the secretarial class came about as a result of that seminar. In the course of the discussion, Dr. Gulick claimed that there was nothing new to be discovered since all new games were recombinations of existing ones. Naismith replied:

Doctor, if that is so, we can invent a new game that will meet our needs. All that we have to do is to take the factors of our known games and recombine them, and we will have the game we are looking for.

With his assignment to the secretarial class came the opportunity to put his words into action. Two previous and highly qualified instructors, Dr. A. T. Halstead, "an expert in marching and mass calisthenics," and Dr. R. A. Clark, "the best gymnast and athlete in the faculty, a Phi Beta Kappa of Williams College, and a Doctor of Medicine," had failed to hold the interest and meet the needs of this class. Upon turning the class over to Naismith, Dr. Gulick told him, "Now would be a good time for you to work on that new game you said could be invented."

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2. Ibid., p. 33.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid., p. 35.
5. Ibid.
6. Ibid., p. 37.
Through trial and error, Dr. Naismith discovered that most outdoor games, however modified, were inadapt-able to indoor conditions, as the roughness of such games as football, soccer, rugby, and lacrosse proved dangerous to participants and damaging to gymnasiums. He also found that, due to tradition, the attempt to modify any existing popular game was resisted strongly. Therefore, he decided that a totally new game was his last resort.

Naismith approached his search for a new game in an orderly and scientific manner. His first step was to determine standard conditions necessary for the success of the game he was trying to visualize. According to Naismith's analysis of the situation, any such game had to meet the following primary criteria:

1. It should be such as could be played on any kind of ground . . .

2. It should be such as could be played by a large number of men at once . . .

3. It should exercise a man all around . . .

4. It should be so attractive that men would desire to play it for its own sake . . .

5. It should have little or none of the reputed roughness of rugby or association football . . .

6. It should be easy to learn . . .

With these conditions in mind, Naismith proceeded to concentrate on more specific issues of his

---

7James Naismith, Rules for Basketball (Springfield, Massachusetts: Triangle Publishing Company, 1892), pp. 3-6.
search. Safety, healthful benefits, and enjoyment of the game were his endeavors, as is apparent when reviewing Naismith's following five conditions:

1. The type of equipment necessary for this new game needed thoughtful consideration. Most popular sports of the time used some type of ball as the primary piece of equipment for obtaining a certain objective. There were mainly two types of balls employed by the participants of late 19th century sports. The first was the spheroid ball used in rugby. Naismith eventually decided against the use of this type of ball as its size and shape permitted it to be easily hidden from sight. The larger, round ball used in association football, or soccer, was Naismith's choice. This type of ball had the advantage of being easy to handle and easy to see by every player participating in the game.8

Naismith also decided that, for the sake of safety and efficiency, no additional equipment, such as sticks or bats, should be needed to propel the ball. It was to be handled solely with the hands. The large, light soccer ball easily met this requirement.9

2. Naismith's second consideration was the necessity to eliminate unnecessary roughness without detracting

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8 Ibid., p. 62.
9 Ibid., pp. 44-45.
from the challenge and enjoyment of the prospective sport. From his observations of existing games, he drew the conclusion that running with the ball induced roughness in a game. He felt that the kind of roughness this brought to an outdoor game would be excessive if attempted in an indoor situation. His experiments with indoor modification of outdoor games provided all the evidence he desired to support his decision that there would be no running with the ball.\textsuperscript{10}

3. To provide maximum interest and participation, Naismith next decided that each player should have equal opportunity to obtain the ball during the course of the game. Naismith visualized it as a sort of "keep-away" game with no one individual retaining sole possession of the ball, unless through his own efforts.\textsuperscript{11}

Naismith also decided that each team should have an equal opportunity to obtain the ball at the beginning of play. To fulfill this requirement, and for the sake of order, he decided to start the game by selecting two opposing participants, one from each team, to meet in the center of the playing area and jump for the ball, which would be tossed up between them by an impartial third party.\textsuperscript{12}

\textsuperscript{10} Ibid., p. 62.
\textsuperscript{11} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{12} Ibid., pp. 50-51.
4. As in most sports, Naismith decided to divide the participants into two equally numbered teams. These two teams would both remain within the same area during the course of play. Although the teams would be large and the playing space limited, Naismith decided that, once again, to promote safety and invite challenge, any type of personal contact constituted a foul, or disqualification of the violator.\(^{13}\)

5. The last of Naismith's five secondary considerations was to determine the kind of objective needed for the success of the game. Through a process of elimination, comparison, and combination, he concluded that

a. Most games made use of some type of goal, usually placed at one or both ends of the playing area.

b. Any goal already in existence would be inappropriate due to the roughness allowed by and associated with a player's attempt to score.

c. Of the existing goals, that used in the game of lacrosse seemed closest to meeting his needs and desires.

d. The element of excessive roughness encountered in the use of the lacrosse goal could be eliminated by adaptation of the scientific principles used in the children's game, Duck on the Rock. In this

\(^{13}\)Ibid., p. 62.
game, precise aim and slower movement of the object thrown proved more effective and accurate than a forceful, forward thrust of said object toward the target.\textsuperscript{14}

With these points in mind, Naismith decided upon two horizontal goals, one located at each end of the floor, each equally elevated above the heads of the participants. These conditions not only eliminated the unnecessary roughness undesirable to an indoor sport, but also placed the goals within plain sight of each participant no matter where he was situated on the playing area.\textsuperscript{15} Two peach baskets from the storeroom at the school provided the goals for the first game of basketball. These were nailed to the lower rail of the balcony surrounding the gymnasium, a distance ten feet from the floor.\textsuperscript{16}

\textbf{The First Rules}

The preliminary steps out of the way, Dr. Naismith then set down a list of 13 rules of play for a game which stayed within the framework of the previous conditions. These original rules read as follows:

The ball to be an ordinary Association ball.

\begin{enumerate}
\item \textsuperscript{14} Ibid., pp. 48-50.
\item \textsuperscript{15} Ibid., p. 50.
\item \textsuperscript{16} Ibid., pp. 52-53.
\end{enumerate}
1. The ball may be thrown in any direction with one or both hands.

2. The ball may be batted in any direction with one or both hands (never with the fist).

3. A player cannot run with the ball. The player must throw it from the spot on which he catches it, allowance to be made for a man who catches the ball when running at a good speed if he tries to stop.

4. The ball must be held in or between the hands. The arms or body must not be used for holding it.

5. No shouldering, holding, pushing, tripping or striking in any way the person of an opponent shall be allowed; the first infringement of this rule by any player shall count as a foul; the second shall disqualify him until the next goal is made, or, if there was evidence to injure the person, for the whole of the game, no substitute allowed.

6. A foul is striking at the ball with the fist, violation of Rule 3,4 and such as described in Rule 5.

7. If either side makes three consecutive fouls, it shall count a goal for the opponents ("consecutive" means without the opponents in the meantime making a foul).

8. A goal shall be made when the ball is thrown or batted from the grounds into the basket and stays there, providing those defending the goal do not touch or disturb the goal. If the ball rests on the edge and the opponent moves the basket, it shall count as a goal.

9. When the ball goes out of bounds, it shall be thrown onto the field of play by the person first touching it. In case of a dispute, the umpire shall throw it straight onto the field. The thrower-in is allowed 5 seconds; if he holds it any longer, it shall go to the opponent. If any side persists in delaying the game, the umpire shall call a foul on that side.

10. The umpire shall be judge of the men and shall note the fouls and notify the referee when three consecutive fouls have been made. He shall have the power to disqualify men according to Rule 6.
11. The referee shall be judge of the ball and shall decide when the ball is in play, in bounds, to which side it belongs, and shall keep time. He shall decide when a goal has been made, and keep account of the goals with any other duties that are usually performed by a referee.

12. The time shall be two 15-minute halves, with 5 minutes’ rest between.

13. The side making the most goals in that time shall be declared the winner. In case of a draw, the game may, by agreement of the captains, be continued until another goal is made.17

Having had his secretary type up these rules, Naismith then posted them inside the gymnasium. All that remained was the actual trial of his new invention. Naismith, by his own account, described that first day of play.

When the class arrived, I called the roll and told them that I had another game, which I felt sure would be good. I promised them that if this was a failure, I would not try any more experiments. I then read the rules from the bulletin board and proceeded to organize the game.

There were eighteen men in the class; I selected two captains and had them choose sides. When the teams were chosen, I placed the men on the floor. There were three forwards, three centers, and three backs on each team. I chose two of the center men to jump, then threw the ball between them. It was the start of the first basketball game and the finish of the trouble with that class.18

The new game invented by Naismith quickly became a great success, and soon the secretarial class, which met

at eleven thirty a.m., was drawing a great many spectators as word of the game spread from the training school.

The first written description of the game, along with Naismith's 13 original rules for it, was made in *The Triangle*, the Y.M.C.A. Training School journal, on January 15, 1892.

We present to our readers a new game of ball, which seems to have those elements in it which ought to make it popular among the Associations. It fills the same place in the gymnasium that football does in the athletic field. Any number of men may play it, and each one gets plenty of exercise; at the same time, it calls for physical judgment, and coordination of every muscle, and gives all-around development. It can be played by teams from different Associations, and combines skill with courage and agility so that the better team wins . . . 19

This game is interesting to spectators as well as to the players, and may be made quite scientific by good judgment combined with good coordination. Several good points have been scored by two or three players working together. The number composing a team depends largely on the size of the floor space, but it may range from three on a side to forty. The fewer players down to three, the more scientific it may be made, but the more players, the more fun, and the more exercise for quick judgment.20

For the first two years (1892 and 1893), Dr. Naismith assumed the position of sole author and editor of the game's rules. During this time, the Triangle Publishing Company printed two pocket-sized brochures, a kind of layman's guide, containing the aims and rules of basketball.

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20 Ibid., p. 146.
In 1894, due to the significant number of requests for more specifics on the game, the joint efforts of Dr. Naismith and Dr. Gulick produced an updated, revised guide of the existing rules and aims. Drawings and a section on techniques were included in this 1894 edition, providing additional information and assistance to the inquirer.

In the summer of 1895, attracted by an offer from the Denver, Colorado, Y.M.C.A., Naismith resigned his Springfield position, leaving the basketball editing responsibilities in the hands of Dr. Gulick. By the end of the following year, Gulick realized that this responsibility had become an impossible task for just one or a few individuals. Basketball was no longer a private institution but a public enterprise, and Gulick decided that organization of the sport, by means of a committee, was absolutely essential.

The First Rules Committee

Respondents to a questionnaire formulated and sent out by Gulick in 1898 became the first rules committee, officially christened the Basketball Cooperating Committee.21

Up until the time the Basketball Cooperating Committee came into existence, the Y.M.C.A. had taken full responsibility for the formation and development of

basketball's rules. As many outside organizations began to adopt the sport, the Y.M.C.A. realized that rules control by their administration alone was not feasible. At this point, they turned to the Amateur Athletic Union for assistance. This became more of a problem than a solution, however, as the A.A.U. tried to assume too much of an authoritarian role.\(^{22}\)

One of the first things the A.A.U. decided was to have all U.S. teams register with its organization. As the majority of teams rebelled against the A.A.U. requirements for registration and/or claimed inability to pay its fees, only a small percentage of all the teams finally became registered.

This caused an unintentional division of the teams into three classifications: (1) the A.A.U.-registered, amateur teams; (2) the unregistered, amateur teams; and (3) the professional teams.\(^{23}\)

The A.A.U. kept an iron-clad grasp on the playing activities of its teams. No member of a registered team was allowed to participate in any game outside the A.A.U., and official approval from the organization was necessary before registered teams could play each other. This restrictive attitude did little to promote harmony and

\(^{22}\)Ibid., p. 102.

\(^{23}\)Ibid., p. 103.
good will within the basketball community.

A large part of the unregistered majority were the colleges. One important consideration in their scheduling was the search for "guarantees to help support their programs." Most were not selective about which teams they scheduled to play against. This brought about discontent between the A.A.U. and various colleges, such as arose from a game played between the University of Pennsylvania and Yale (a disqualified A.A.U. team). Neither institution was registered with the A.A.U., and a discussion among college personnel on this situation resulted in the suggestion that the college basketball teams branch out of the mainstream of the sport by formulating their own set of rules.

According to Knudson, "in the spring of 1905 at the Pennsylvania Relays, representatives of 35 colleges met to elect a seven-man Collegiate Basketball Committee." These men were responsible for the formation and first publication of basketball rules which were designed separately from those of the A.A.U., specifically for use among college teams.

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25 Ibid., pp. 42-43.

26 Ibid., p. 43.
The growing popularity of the collegiate rules persuaded many Y.M.C.A. and A.A.U. teams across the country to adopt them. However, the roughness experienced because of many aspects of these rules made them less attractive to outside teams than they otherwise might have been. The out-of-bounds rule, especially, needed more revision. In college games, the team first touching the ball after it went outside the playing area was the one given possession of it when play resumed. Rules such as this were responsible for the roughness encountered in college ball.

In 1909, through invitation and mutual acceptance, the Collegiate Committee merged forces with the Intercollegiate Athletic Association (NCAA), the latter assuming election of future committee members.

The year 1914 saw the formation of the Joint Rules Committee. Initially, International Y.M.C.A. and Collegiate Basketball Committee representatives drew up a set of rules acceptable to both parties. Revision and combination of the resulting rules with those in use by the A.A.U. then brought about one set of rules agreeable to all three organizations. Unintentionally, the majority of rules appealing to and decided upon by the trio came from those used in collegiate play. 27

While the first rules committee was being formulated, other advancements in the game of basketball

27 Ibid., pp. 45-46.
continued to make it flourish during this time. Acceptance of and interest in the sport throughout other sections of the United States was becoming obvious, as indicated by statistics in 1908 which showed that the Midwest had surpassed the East as the most influential basketball area of the country. Although intersectional play initiated by Yale in 1900 was somewhat slow to catch on, spectator interest in the sport was growing rapidly and, in 1920, New York University and the City College of New York played before 10,000 fans—the largest crowd in attendance at any one game until that time. During the 1920's, spectator involvement was becoming an important part of the success of basketball. The interest shown by the public spawned an inevitable drive to make the game more attractive. Therefore, certain changes were suggested in an attempt to make the game run more smoothly. One such change, in 1923, brought about the substitution of the turn-over in place of the free throw for minor fouls, such as traveling and double-dribbling. These, and many other minor errors of play were reduced from the classification of fouls to violations, which meant that when such errors were called, the ball was to be immediately turned over to the opposing team, instead of being taken to the free throw line by them. In this manner, the error was compensated for and play was essentially uninterrupted.
The public had also shown an interest in women's basketball by this time and, in 1926, the A.A.U., which was responsible for beginning the first men's basketball tournament in 1897, initiated a National A.A.U. women's championship, the first of which was played in Pasadena, California.

**That Fateful Year--1927**

The Joint Rules Committee began as a group of ten individuals, composed of three representatives from the Y.M.C.A., four from the A.A.U., and three college men. In 1927, their number expanded to twelve with the addition of two members from the Board of Approved Basketball Officials.

It was in that same year, 1927, that the Joint Rules Committee, during its April 9 meeting, proposed to eliminate the unrestricted dribble from basketball. The opinion of the Committee members was that the unrestricted dribble, an official part of the rules beginning in 1905, posed a hindrance to the sport by putting the progress of the game in the hands of one man for extended periods of play and by slowing the sequence of events through the process of stalling.

In place of the unrestricted dribble, they proposed a one-bounce rule. However, public pressure opposing the one-bounce limit forced the Committee to call a special
meeting wherein the members decided to defer its implementation for the 1927-28 season.

The prime consideration of the Committee in their attempt to implement this rule was to maintain a balance between offense and defense, something they felt was impossible to do under the allowance of the unrestricted dribble. The player who was an expert at dribbling could often dominate a game and maintain a greater advantage over the defense.

The Rules Committee had entertained the idea of restricting the dribble to one bounce in 1926, but felt that it was too radical a change to be undertaken until public opinion was overwhelmingly in favor of it. There was no indication at that time that public opinion was swaying in that direction. But the Committee in April of 1927 had felt that the sentiment in favor of the change had developed all over the country. However, the reaction to their abrupt decision was decisively against the one-bounce.

This attempted rule change failed to fulfill the Committee's intention, but it succeeded in giving birth to the National Association of Basketball Coaches (N.A.B.C.) of the United States. Suddenly realizing their insignificant and often nonexistent part in rules control, exemplified by this proposed action on the part of the Rules Committee, the country's coaches recognized the need for unification of their ranks.
The Joint Rules Committee legislated against the unrestricted dribble in their meeting on April 9, 1927. On April 15, Dr. Forrest Allen, Head Basketball Coach at the University of Kansas, addressed the American Physical Education Association convention in Des Moines, Iowa.  

In his speech at the Des Moines convention, Allen originally intended to speak on the pedagogy of basketball, but instead focused his speech on the action of the Rules Committee. Dr. Allen spoke out against the new rule itself, and rebuked the Committee for not consulting the nation's outstanding college coaches before contemplating such an important change in the rules.  

Dr. Allen then called on the college coaches of the country to voice their opposition in order to prevent the Rules Committee from becoming dictator of the sport. According to over one hundred sixty fellow college coaches who wired Allen after his speech in Des Moines, there was almost unanimous agreement that the Rules Committee had acted in haste and that the coaches should have a voice in

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28 It should be noted here that the author found some discrepancy as to the dates of the Committee's proposed action and Dr. Allen's speech. It is believed that the April 9 and April 15 dates are correct, even though Dr. Allen referred to them as being March 25 and March 26, 1927. This seems to be in error, as other writers, such as Hickox and Tower, use the April dates.

the decision of rules which would make drastic and controversial changes in the game.

Allen, the spokesman for the movement of coaches against the one-bounce rule ("What the broken-field run is to football, the dribble is to basketball."), then proposed a coaches' meeting to take place April 29, 1927, in Des Moines at the time of the Drake Relays. This meeting started the groundwork for the formation of the N.A.B.C. of the United States.

Coaches' Opinions of the New Rule

The month following the Rules Committee's decision, many of the nation's coaches were given the opportunity to offer their opinions regarding the one-dribble rule. Under the heading, "The New Basketball Rules," the Athletic Journal, in its May, 1927 issue, published several of these opinions.

The first of the college coaches to speak out in that issue was R. H. "Bob" Hager from Oregon State College, Corvallis, Oregon. His opening paragraph read:

If I were to consider the new rule, limiting the dribble to one bounce, from a purely selfish standpoint, I could do nothing but welcome the change with open hands. It will not greatly affect my

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system of offense, and it unquestionably will strengthen my system of defense. 31

He added, however, that

In spite of the fact that this drastic change will perhaps strengthen my hand, I am not in favor of the change. I believe it is a decidedly backward step in basketball, and that it is a change which will not accomplish the biggest things which are claimed for it. 32

In this issue, Hager stated four reasons the Rules Committee had given for its decision to eliminate the unrestricted dribble and his opinion of each.

The Committee's first point of concern was that of roughness associated with the unrestricted dribble. Although the Committee felt that the old rule was to blame for much unnecessary roughness in the game, Hager believed the fault lay with "poor officiating." 33 In support of the old rule, he added:

The dribble threat has . . . . made the defense more cautious, and thus has eliminated much of the old-time roughness which made knee guards so necessary in the days before the dribble. 34

The second reason behind the Committee's decision to implement the new rule was that " . . . . it saved the

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32 Ibid.

33 Ibid.

34 Ibid.
game for the smaller fellows and now they could penetrate the defense of the big men. 35 Again, Hager replied to the contrary: "This new rule may change basketball offense, but it cannot strengthen it." 36

Referring, once again, to this issue of the disadvantaged smaller man, and to the third advantage the Committee anticipated (a lesser degree of stalling), Hager objected, saying it would probably only serve to accelerate the stalling, 37 adding that

"... the new rule is one which will only slightly overcome the stalling game, will ... slow up the game by limiting offensive action, and will sacrifice team work for a long-pass, long-shot type of game. 38"

Many more held-balls will result, and whenever they do result, the smaller man loses again. ... 39

Concerned with public reaction to this type of play, Hager predicted that "... it will eliminate the Babe Ruths and 'Red' Granges of basketball, which will make the game less attractive to the fans." 40

Lastly, the Rules Committee claimed the new rule would add a measure of safety for the officials. Hager

35 Ibid.
36 Ibid.
37 Ibid.
38 Ibid., p. 17.
39 Ibid., p. 16.
40 Ibid., p. 17.
voiced no objection to the need for their safety, but said, in essence, that the salary paid these officials more than compensated for any danger they might incur on the job.  

A sample of opinions of other West Coast college coaches quoted by Hager showed that the attitude about the proposal of the new rule was generally unenthusiastic. Of these coaches, although one gladly welcomed the new legislation, four were decidedly against it.

Basketball Coach, "Hec" Edmundson, from the University of Washington, agreed with Hager that any roughness encountered by way of the dribble was the fault of the officials. "The damage done by taking the dribble out of the game is . . . greater than any small amount of roughness that may have been present with it," was Edmundson's observation.

According to William Reinhart, Basketball Coach at the University of Montana, without the dribble, one game would be practically indistinguishable from the next. "Fans like to see individual stars," and usually do not "derive a great deal of enjoyment from an exhibition of team work," he said. The Eastern teams, in his opinion, would not mourn the passing away of the unrestricted dribble as

\[\text{\footnotesize 41 Ibid., p. 16.}\
\[\text{\footnotesize 42 Ibid., p. 17.}\
\[\text{\footnotesize 43 Ibid.}\

acutely as would the teams of the "Big Ten," wherein dribbling had developed into a "fine art."\textsuperscript{44}

Karl Schlademan, Head Coach at the State College of Washington, saw, with the entrance of the one-bounce rule, the exit of the short pass. He foresaw "wild\textsuperscript{45} shots from the center of the court, with the hope that a teammate closer to the basket would provide any needed follow-up. The only advantage he saw to having the one-bounce rule prevail was that "certain isolated coaches will be better satisfied."\textsuperscript{46}

Coach R. V. Borleske of Whitman College, Walla Walla, Washington, said that taking the dribble out of basketball would, essentially, take the "kick\textsuperscript{47} out of the sport. "As the game is now played," he explained, "defensive men must not only guard against the pass or shot, but the dribble as well."\textsuperscript{48}

The sole proponent mentioned in Hager's article, the University of Montana's Coach, J. W. Stewart, said simply: "The one-dribble will benefit a short-passing game, and will add much to the sport."\textsuperscript{49}

\textsuperscript{44} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{45} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{46} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{47} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{48} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{49} Ibid.
In his closing statements, Hager, like Allen, spoke of the need for representation of the coaching profession, but shifted the finger of blame from the Rules Committee to himself and his colleagues. He reminded the readers that the Committee had never officially assumed any kind of closed-door policy and that if the nation's coaches had expressed a desire to participate actively on the Committee, there was really no reason to believe they would have been denied acceptance.  

E. A. Dean, Basketball Coach at Indiana University, in his article for the Journal, "A Clever Offensive Threat Is Gone," was perhaps a little more objective in his views than Hager had been. Under the new rule, Dean believed there would be a decrease in fouls and an increase in team play. Also, the fast break would be improved upon and passing would be more efficient.  

Nevertheless, his sentiment was that the new rule would be unfavorable to the offense and, with the resulting lower scores, the game would lose much of its appeal.  

Comments by J. Craig Ruby, Basketball Coach at the University of Illinois, contrasted sharply with the opinions of the one-bounce opponents. In his article,  

50 Ibid.  
52 Ibid.
"Stalling Offense Will Not Be Effective," he gave the opinion that, in spite of what coaches such as Hager and Borleske believed, much of the thrill of basketball would not be lost were the unrestricted dribble to be eliminated. The thrill of "many intercepted passes" would compensate for the loss of "one of the spectacular plays of the zone."\textsuperscript{53}

With reference to the potential disadvantage the smaller man might encounter, unlike his opponents, Ruby foresaw neither the smaller player nor the larger receiving any kind of advantage or disadvantage. Instead, he believed the one-bounce rule would serve to balance the scales of the two by creating a demand for both kinds of players.

More offensive (and therefore defensive) rebound play will cause a demand for large men while the quick small fast man will be needed to advance the ball to the scoring area. In other words the same men who have played under the dribble rule will still play with the one bounce. Only new phases of the fundamentals need to be learned by them.\textsuperscript{54}

It should be noted here that Craig Ruby had played his college basketball at the University of Missouri under Dr. Walter E. Meanwell, one of the individuals most responsible for initiation of the one-bounce proposal at the Rules Committee's April, 1927 meeting. Ruby had used the short-pass offense, taught him by Dr. Meanwell, in his


\textsuperscript{54}Ibid.
career at Illinois. A change in the rule toward limiting the dribble would have undoubtedly benefitted Ruby's style of coaching.

Another Eastern coach opposed to the Committee's proposal, Ohio State University's H. G. Olsen, in his Journal contribution, expressed essentially the same concerns as the others opposed to the one-bounce: the game would be more defensive; the smaller man would be at a disadvantage. He believed the game had room for improvement, but that a pooling of ideas by all parties involved could bring about modified, instead of drastic, rules changes which would iron out many flaws.\(^{55}\)

Two other college coaches quoted in "The New Basketball Rules," Sam Barry\(^{56}\) of the University of Iowa and M. A. Kent\(^{57}\) of Northwestern University, both appeared indecisive as to their opinion of the new rule. Barry remarked that

> If some sections of the country refuse to play the single bounce, then we will be confronted with the same problem with which we were confronted before 1915 when the rules were standardized. On the


other hand, if the rules committee has taken a complete canvass of the situation then they are sure of their ground.58

Kent said that due to incorrect decisions by himself and his fellow coaches on past issues, he wished to remain neutral in his opinion of the new rule. His belief was that college basketball would become more like the games played by professionals; scoring per game would drop from approximately "ten or twelve"59 to perhaps "seven or eight."60 Before passing any kind of judgment, however, Kent suggested that the teams experiment with the new rule for a few weeks. They would then have more solid proof on which to base their theories.61

As opposed to implementation of the new rule as Forrest Allen and R. H. Hager were, so was Walter E. Meanwell in favor of its approval. Meanwell, University of Wisconsin coach, and a member of the Rules Committee at the time of the proposed legislation, cited four reasons for his support of the Committee's action.

The first of these reasons was that, unlike many who were against the rule, Meanwell believed it would pose no serious threat to the offense.

When the ball reaches a point within twenty-five feet of the basket it can be one-bounced for a short

58 Barry, p. 24.
59 Kent, p. 24.
60 Ibid.
61 Ibid.
shot by the man in possession of the ball without difficulty. This conserves the value of the old dribble play. A team is not obliged, therefore, to pass the ball always to the basket. The chief legitimate value of the dribble, namely, enabling a man to feint through the guard and get to the basket with the ball from twenty to thirty feet out, is retained.\textsuperscript{62}

The second point in favor of the new ruling on the dribble, according to Meanwell's observation, was that any possibility of a one man offense would be eliminated. He felt that the game would not slow down at all (in fact, just the opposite; it would speed up considerably) and there would be "team work in the backfield."\textsuperscript{63} He said, "The ball is advanced now by fast passing, with a number of men engaged in the play, and the slow deliberate advance of one man with the ball is ended."\textsuperscript{64} In addition:

We find it better to play a defense which is scattered practically all over the court and which forms in proximity to the ball the moment it is lost. This means that basket ball is not played both offensively and defensively over the entire court, as against the game of the last few years, wherein our defense waited at mid-court.\textsuperscript{65}

Meanwell saw this as an improvement, and one which the Committee had not anticipated.

Thirdly, Meanwell believed that, according to his tests using the new rule, the time needed to substitute the


\textsuperscript{63}Ibid., pp. 28-29.

\textsuperscript{64}Ibid., p. 29.

\textsuperscript{65}Ibid.
one-bounce dribble in place of the unrestricted dribble and engrain it in the thoughts and actions of the players would in no way set the game back for a lengthy period of time. Meanwell claimed that "... in ten days time boys can be trained to one bounce and pass."66

Meanwell's fourth reason for his desire to see the new rule passed was that he felt it would help reduce the number of fouls and violations committed under the use of the unrestricted dribble.67 The Joint Rules Committee had believed that the new rule would have this positive effect on the game, eliminating much of the roughness that was prevalent in it. The Committee had suggested that 70 percent of the fouls during the 1926-27 season were committed in connection with the unrestricted dribble.68

In an attempt to back up these four claims, Meanwell concluded his article by quoting a letter from a supporter, Salem, Illinois, High School Coach, Fred A. Corray, who had used the one-bounce rule in a game between the high school team and alumni. He observed:

The game was fast and to all appearances was speeded up by the new rule. ... There was a marked decrease in fouling and ... few violations of the one bounce rule. There were much fewer times that

66 Ibid.
67 Ibid., pp. 29-30.
the ball was given out of bounds because of traveling.69

Corray took a very critical view of the opponents to the new rule.

There is a body of men who will object to any new rule at any time, and you are going to hear more from the objectors than from those who favor it. I am convinced that the only way the Committee will ever abolish the dribble . . . is to do exactly as it has done this year and declare the dribble abolished. Coaches will then play the new rule, whatever it may be. Few coaches, however, will spend time practicing something which will not be utilized in actual play, or if they do will coach such a change half-heartedly and thus fail to bring out its true value or otherwise.70

The Joint Rules Committee came under severe criticism, indeed, for passing a rule without experimenting with it for a trial season. Dr. Meanwell, the Committee's main spokesman, had always advocated the short pass system of basketball which deemphasized dribbling. It seems that Meanwell's influence on the other members of the Committee may have been a deciding factor for them to have passed such an unpopular rule.

Dr. Meanwell, born in Leeds, England, was three years old when he came to the United States. He grew up in Rochester, New York, and, after receiving his public schooling there, soon went on to attend the University of

69 Meanwell, p. 30.
70 Ibid.
Maryland, where he received his medical degree in the year 1909. 71

Meanwell's basketball background began when he was residing in Buffalo, New York. At this time, the Buffalo German's Y.M.C.A. basketball team was one of the top teams in the country. In 1900, in Buffalo, and again in 1904, at the St. Louis World's Fair, the Buffalo Germans won the Pan-American Exposition Championship. Since the unrestricted dribble had not been used prior to this time, Meanwell became well acquainted with and attracted to the use of the short pass system, a part of this team's strategy.

Although Meanwell had never played college basketball, he developed the art of the short pass system while teaching the game to underprivileged youth in the Baltimore area. When applied to his own system and combined with the pivot, Meanwell arrived at a very successful style of play. Forrest Allen said that Meanwell

\[ \ldots \] incorporated the one-bounce pivot game in his offensive pattern by having his player pivot on his front foot and hand off to a trailing teammate. Naturally, the pivoting player would throw his hip and back into the path of the defensive player, thereby causing what Dr. Meanwell termed "a legal block." 72


72 Allen, p. 11.
In 1911, Meanwell was offered the positions of director of the gymnasium and wrestling coach at the University of Wisconsin, both of which he accepted. Along with the responsibilities of these two positions, in the same year, Meanwell also took on the job as the University's Head Basketball Coach, formerly held by Haskell Hayes. After a short transfer to Missouri University for the 1919-20 season, Meanwell returned to the University of Wisconsin in the latter year. He remained with the University of Wisconsin until his retirement from basketball coaching in 1934, and his retirement as the school's athletic director in 1936. He then spent the remainder of his career as a physician in Madison. Meanwell died at the age of 69 on December 2, 1953, following more than twenty years of service to the coaching profession.

Dr. Meanwell's influence on the other members of the Committee seems to have sold them on the idea that there was too much dribbling permitted in the game. Harold E. Foster, former basketball coach at the University of Wisconsin, and former past president of the N.A.B.C. attested to the fact that Meanwell was perhaps a bit close-minded and often assumed a radical role of disciplinarian when it came to acceptance of and commitment to his playing principles by his teams. With reference to the one-bounce proposal, Foster remarked that Meanwell, sometimes termed a
kind of perfectionist, "was critical of any player who
over-dribbled the basketball."\textsuperscript{73}

It was this kind of closed-minded attitude on the
part of many Rules Committee members which prompted the
nation's coaches to call for a meeting of their numbers in
June of 1927 to discuss the need for their representation
on the Committee.

In the May, 1927 issue of the \textit{Athletic Journal},
John L. Griffith, the editor, wrote prophetically that he
was "convinced that the time will come when all of our
rules committees will consult the coaches concerned before
enacting radical or advanced legislation."\textsuperscript{74} He further
stated that each section of the country would be repre­
sented by a "committee man" who would act "as a repre­
sentative of the coaches in the district."\textsuperscript{75}

Griffith stated that the Track Rules Committee was
already using a modified form of this representation. They
decided their rulings yearly, based on suggestions sub­
mitted from the men who coached the sport. Conducting
their business affairs in such a manner gave this Committee
more of a representative than autocratic reputation.\textsuperscript{76}

\textsuperscript{73}Statement by Harold E. Foster, N.A.B.C. National
Convention, Indianapolis, Indiana, March 22, 1980.

\textsuperscript{74}Griffith, p. 23.

\textsuperscript{75}Ibid.

\textsuperscript{76}Ibid.
Griffith went on to report that there were those who were opposed to allowing the coaches much of a voice in rules decision. This, they felt, would bring out the selfish nature of some. However, the favorable results obtained by the merger of the Track Committee and its coaching associates proved that the element of selfishness on the part of the coaches did not necessarily go hand-in-hand with any rules influence they may have had on the Committee's final rules decisions.  

Suffice it to say then, that the premature action of the Basketball Rules Committee served to unify the nation's basketball coaches, who, in this first important step together, brought about the temporary deferment and eventual expulsion of the one-bounce proposal. A portion of an article describing the beginning of the end of the one-bounce rule appeared in the 1927 issue of Spalding's Official Basketball Guide. Its editor, Oswald Tower, wrote:

As the Committee anticipated, and as always happens when a change is made in the rules, vigorous protests ensued. Similar objections were heard when the two-hand dribble was abolished. While many were protesting, however, others began to try out the new rule in practice games, and many enthusiastic reports were received, some of these coming from coaches who at first opposed it. But the volume of protest was still strong, and in addition the Committee realized that, unlike other important changes of the past, this change was not well advertised in advance. Consequently, on May 12, Chairman St. John called a special meeting of the Executive Committee, at which time the following resolution was passed:

77Ibid.
'The Rules Committee believes that the limitation of the dribble is a necessary step in the best interests of basketball. The Committee realizes the difficulty encountered by coaches, players, officials and others interested in the game in putting such a change into immediate operation and therefore deems it expedient that its action taken on April 9, 1927, be deferred for the season 1927-28. In the meantime the Committee urges that all those interested in the game make a thorough study and investigation of the limitation of the dribble so that all suggestions may come at the proper time to the Rules Revision Committee. . . .'78

Even though the rule was deferred, its discussion and debate continued throughout the 1927-28 basketball season. Many articles appeared in newspapers and magazines for and against the rule. Craig Ruby, Dr. Meanwell, and a minority of proponents continued to advocate implementation of the new rule. Opponents such as Forrest Allen, Oswald Tower, and others who shared their beliefs or those of men such as W. G. Kline, who believed that were the present rule to be properly coached and officiated, the need for any new or revised rule would be eliminated,79 continued to speak out against the one-bounce rule. In April of 1928, when the Rules Committee met to consider rule changes for the 1928-29 season, the one-bounce rule was voted down. Following the Committee's action, an article by Oswald


Tower was printed in the *Athletic Journal* summarizing the final decision. He wrote:

The dribble is still with us, to the great satisfaction of those who opposed any change, and to the disappointment of a smaller, but very considerable number who had hoped to see the dribble limited to one bounce. The Joint Committee is convinced that this radical change is inexpedient at this time, and consequently the only changes in the rules relative to the dribble are aimed at the fouls resulting from it, in the hope that the undesirable features may be eradicated and the benefits of this spectacular element of basketball retained.  

Thus ended the controversial issue which spawned the formation of the National Association of Basketball Coaches of the United States. Through many changes and controversies within its own structure, the association steadily grew and flourished. Little did the founders of its small beginnings in 1927 realize the influence and impact this organization would play in the world of basketball throughout years to come.

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CHAPTER III

THE ORIGIN AND EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF THE N.A.B.C.
(1927-1937)

The years 1927-1937 represent the N.A.B.C.'s first decade of existence and its initial steps toward making the game of basketball a more fairly represented entity.

At this point in this study, the writer will recount, according to available source material, the events of each annual N.A.B.C. convention and the Association's contributions throughout this first decade, highlighting pertinent facts relative to any respective year. Discrepancies in early accounts may be attributed to the fact that records of some meetings have been lost or misplaced. In several instances, it was only through the memory of a few coaches who attended these meetings that any record of those events has been preserved. An article encountered by the writer, entitled "Twenty-Two Years of Progress with the National Association of Basketball Coaches of the United States," explains part of the reason for this problem.

Somewhere along the line of secretarial succession, the formal documents and records of the early years of the National Association of Basketball Coaches have been mislaid. It was customary for each secretary to forward to his successor in office, all the records and reports to that date. Just before the war this chain seems to have broken down. There are
available in this office only three reports within the first ten years history of the Association.\(^1\)

The first meeting of the N.A.B.C. of the United States was held on April 29, 1927, in Des Moines, Iowa, at the time of the Drake Relays. The author interviewed Tony Hinkle, a past president of the N.A.B.C. who was at this meeting, in order to get a first-hand account of events that took place at the initial gathering of the Association.

I believe there were somewhere between forty and fifty coaches at this first meeting. We met in protest of the Rules Committee, which had decided to change the format of the dribble. Out of this meeting came the background and formation of the coaches' organization. We decided to meet again later on in the summer to put an organization together that would have a direct effect on the rules.\(^2\)

Dr. Forrest Allen of the University of Kansas was the chairman of the Des Moines meeting, and he appointed A. A. Schabinger of Creighton University to act as temporary secretary. Several others present included: J. Craig Ruby, University of Illinois; Don S. White, Washington University; W. H. Hargiss, University of Kansas; and George R. Edwards, University of Missouri.

Out of this meeting came a resolution which was sent to the Joint Rules Committee asking it to reconsider its

\(^1\)"Twenty-Two Years of Progress with the National Association of Basketball Coaches of the United States" (Edward J. and Gena G. Hickox Library, Basketball Hall of Fame, Springfield, Massachusetts), p. 1.

action regarding the rule proposal. The coaches at this meeting decided that only through an organized effort and a national association would their resolution have an effect on the Rules Committee and would they have any voice in deciding the rules themselves.

During the proceedings in Des Moines, a second meeting to perfect the organization was scheduled, which took place on June 10, 1927, at the Auditorium Hotel in Chicago. This latter meeting was the first official convention of the N.A.B.C., and its proceedings set forth in detail the aims and guidelines of its body. As in Des Moines, Dr. Allen presided over the Chicago meeting, which he called to order at 9:00 a.m. His opening talk, covering some of the reasons for the organization of the Association, was followed by a reading of the minutes of the Des Moines meeting by Mr. Schabinger and by a discussion of the proposed Constitution of the N.A.B.C. (Appendix A). Included in this discussion were the purposes of the organization, as set forth in Article III of the Constitution, as follows:

1. To further dignify the basketball coaching profession.

2. To elevate the game to its proper plane in the scheme of education.

3. To foster and encourage a better understanding between basketball coaches of the various sections of the United States.
4. To maintain, even to a greater degree, the standards of sportsmanship as outlined in the basketball code.³

Each of the various other articles was discussed. After considering each very closely, a motion was made by Craig Ruby of Illinois University and seconded by Mr. Lambert of Purdue University to accept the Constitution, which passed unanimously. Within the Constitution, the annual membership fee was set at $2. Other important aspects of this first Constitution involved the division of the Association into nine districts and the formation of seven Committees, i.e., the Membership Committee, the Program Committee, the Press Committee, the Coaching Ethics Committee, the Social and Entertainment Committee, the Basketball Rules Committee, and the Officials Committee.

The next business proceedings included the election of the first Board of Trustees. The following men, nominated by a three-man committee appointed by Dr. Allen, became the Association's first year officials:

1. Dr. Forrest C. Allen of Kansas University, President.
2. Mr. J. Craig Ruby of Illinois University, 1st Vice-President.
3. Mr. L. P. Andreas, Syracuse University, 2nd Vice-President.

4. Mr. C. M. Price, California University, 3rd Vice-President.

5. Mr. A. A. Schabinger, Creighton University, Secretary-Treasurer.

Four other coaches (W. Meanwell, Wisconsin University; Madison Bell, Texas Christian University; C. S. Edmundson, University of Washington; and Howard Ornter, Cornell University) were chosen by the elected Board of Trustees, bringing the total to nine members for the 1927-1928 season.

Other than the deferment of the one-dribble rule, the formation of the N.A.B.C. itself was the major contribution to the world of basketball and the highlight of the 1927-1928 basketball season.

Second Annual Convention

Dr. Forrest Allen, the President, called the second annual convention to order on Thursday, April 5, 1928, at 10:00 a.m. This meeting was held in Chicago at the Hotel Windermere. President Allen's opening address to his fellow coaches dealt in part with the need for the colleges throughout the country to become more involved in intersectional games. Many of the nation's colleges were playing by different interpretations of the rules. Allen believed that, if the coaches at this convention would schedule more intersectional games, one set of rules agreeable to all institutions at the college level would result. During his speech, Dr. Allen also pointed out that the N.A.B.C.
wanted to work closely with the Joint Rules Committee. He said, "The purpose of the organization of basketball coaches was in no wise an antagonistic one." He closed his speech by stating that the Association wanted harmony with the Joint Rules Committee.

President Allen then introduced Dr. James Naismith, inventor of the sport of basketball, who was given a standing ovation. Naismith elaborated on the many changes that had occurred in the game since 1891. The number of players per side had progressively decreased over the years, beginning with nine, and eventually ending with five; the free-throw line was originally set at 20 feet from the basket, but had since moved in to 15 feet. Besides these two innovations, Naismith also mentioned that he was impressed with the development of the skill level of the players. He concluded his speech by thanking the coaches for instilling a sense of fair play within their teams.

The next speaker at the morning session was Mr. L. W. St. John, Chairman of the Joint Rules Committee. The speech by St. John was a historical event as it was the first time that the Chairman of the Rules Committee had addressed a body of basketball coaches from different sections of the country. St. John, in his opening remarks, stated that he thought the formation of the N.A.B.C. would

prove to be a positive factor for the game. He told the coaches that their opinions on the rules would weigh very heavily with the Committee's decisions. He also mentioned that the continuous dribble rule, in its present form, was the best it could be. He felt that the majority of coaches wanted the rule left alone.

The final guest speaker at the morning session was Major John L. Griffith, Commissioner of the Western Conference. He spoke to the coaches about the process of electing members to the Joint Rules Committee. He then suggested that the coaches strive to instill within their players the ideal of sportsmanship toward their opponents and the officials.

There were fifty-five coaches present at this second convention, representing colleges and universities throughout the country. There were also fourteen guests in attendance, including Knute Rockne, the Head Football Coach from Notre Dame.

Following the reading of attendance, the Treasurer's report was given which showed ninety-four paid-up memberships for the 1927-28 fiscal year. This report showed a balance in the budget of $60.39.

Various committee chairmen then presented their respective reports to the coaches. F. J. Murray, coach at Marquette University, gave the first report of the Membership Committee of the N.A.B.C. He requested that every
member of the N.A.B.C. urge other basketball coaches to join the Association.

The N.A.B.C. Rules Committee report was given by Ward L. Lambert of Purdue University. J. M. Barry of the University of Iowa suggested that the coaches experiment by playing games without the center jump so they could present the results of their findings to the Rules Committee the following year. Barry stated that, in his experimentation, eliminating the center jump not only speeded up the game, but it also eliminated many whistles during play. The afternoon session was adjourned after the rules discussion.

The next session on Friday morning, April 6, was held in the Gage Park Field House. This was another historic event, for it was the first time that a rules clinic and an interpretation meeting were held on a national scale. Some of the coaches who were in attendance dressed in basketball uniforms and demonstrated such maneuvers as dribbling and blocking. The coaches agreed upon interpretations of the rules regarding dribbling and blocking violations.

In the afternoon session on Friday, it was agreed that the coaches should recommend to the Joint Rules Committee that there be no rules changes for the coming year. The convention ended shortly thereafter with the first year's officers being re-elected for the 1928-29 season.
Third Annual Convention

The third annual meeting of the N.A.B.C. was held at the Hotel Windermere in Chicago on April 5 and 5, 1929. President Forrest Allen opened the convention by introducing Amos Alonzo Stagg who gave the first speech. His talk was directed along the lines of instilling character into the lives of the students who were engaged in intercollegiate athletics. Following the speech by Stagg, Allen gave his address to the coaches. He concentrated on two important topics which became prominent issues within the Association. First, he proposed that the N.A.B.C. appoint a research committee to study the effects of the game on the individuals who participate in basketball. He reported that Dr. Naismith, in an attempt to discover how basketball affected the human body, was conducting physical examinations on students engaged in strenuous play. Through this experimentation, he hoped to reveal the physiological advantages and/or disadvantages the game produced. Allen felt a research committee within the N.A.B.C. would serve this same purpose.

A second recommendation by Allen was that the N.A.B.C. work toward having basketball placed on the agenda of the 1932 Olympic Games in Los Angeles. To that end he also recommended that an Olympic committee be appointed for the upcoming year. Due to these recommendations, the
Association became progressively involved in promoting the game of basketball worldwide.

In the afternoon session on April 5, Mr. Avery Brundage, President of the Amateur Athletic Union, spoke on the problems existing between the colleges and the A.A.U. Brundage believed that there should be only one organization to preside over amateur athletics throughout the nation; specifically, the A.A.U.

The Rules Committee of the N.A.B.C., in an open discussion, debated the issue of eliminating the center jump. The method of flipping a coin to see which team would have the ball to start the game was also discussed. This was the second consecutive year that eliminating the center jump was discussed at the N.A.B.C. convention. The Association recommended to the Joint Rules Committee that the following change be made within the rules:

On the tip at center and all held balls the jumpers not be allowed to play the ball until after it has been touched by another player or has touched the floor.5

This motion was passed by the Joint Rules Committee for the next season.

The third convention was adjourned with Dr. James Naismith being named Honorary President of the Association. Craig Ruby of the University of Illinois was elected

President of the N.A.B.C. for the year 1929-30, with Lew Andreas of Syracuse University as 1st Vice-President. This began a succession of one-year presidents until 1942, when, because of World War II, the office became a two-year term.

During 1929, the Association increased by 29 new members, bringing the N.A.B.C. membership to a total of 123 coaches.

Fourth Annual Convention

The fourth annual convention of the Association took place on April 4 and 5, 1930. As in the two previous years, the 1930 convention was held at the Hotel Windermere in Chicago. President Craig Ruby, presiding over the meeting, mentioned he had been assured by the Joint Rules Committee that any action taken by the N.A.B.C. in its meeting would be seriously considered. "Of course," Ruby reminded his colleagues, "that is our real function, the basketball rules. Our discussions, our deliberations here, will have a decided effect upon basketball."  

Dr. Forrest Allen gave the first report of the Olympic Committee, which was set up at the 1929 meeting. Allen reported that he had talked with Daniel Ferris,  

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Secretary of the A.A.U., and Avery Brundage, President of the A.A.U., about the possibility of having basketball placed on the Olympic calendar in 1932. It was within the right of the host country to select a sport for exhibition purposes, and Allen hoped basketball would be that sport. However, Allen feared this would be difficult to accomplish because the A.A.U. believed basketball was not a universal game and, therefore, would not arouse international interest. A resolution was passed by the N.A.B.C. and sent to Avery Brundage requesting that the A.A.U. include basketball in the 1932 Olympics at Los Angeles.

Following Dr. Allen's speech, several coaches from different sections of the country reported on the popular styles of play and the college league championships.

E. P. Hunt, basketball coach at Stanford University, reported that the officiating in his area was different from what he had seen at the National High School Tournament in Chicago and at the Collegiate Tournament in Kansas City. According to what Hunt had observed, traveling violations were called more frequently during games on the Pacific Coast than during those in the Eastern districts. Hunt also reported that the 1930 Pacific Coast Conference title had gone to the University of Southern California.

David MacMillan, from the University of Minnesota, gave the Big Ten Conference Report. His talk centered around the close scores recorded throughout the conference
during the past year, and the vast improvement in sportsmanship shown by the crowds throughout that season. MacMillan also said that he was in favor of a fast-breaking game of basketball as it drew spectator interest.

Arthur Powell, from the University of Buffalo, gave his report on basketball in the East. He said that part of the problem teams encountered in New York State was that no two officials called the block the same way. He also said he felt that the stall was a midwestern problem, since none of the Eastern teams used it. "In the East, if your opponents are ahead and you are behind you go after them."7

In the afternoon session, the N.A.B.C. Rules Committee meeting opened up into a lively discussion on many different topics. Dr. Allen said there was "no need to worry about the stall--my defense goes out and gets them."8 He also suggested that the center tip be left alone and that the basket be raised from ten feet to twelve feet. Ortner and Andreas felt that the rule regarding blocking should be clarified, and Ruby felt that something had to be done about stalling. He advocated that the dribble be limited to one bounce on the defensive half of the floor. Schabinger reported that "after a game between Creighton and Missouri

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7Ibid., p. 28.
8Ibid., p. 47.
The spectators voted 654 for elimination of the tip-off and 244 for retaining the tip. After discussion on these aspects of the game, the meeting was dismissed for the day.

The convention reconvened again the following morning, Saturday, April 5. During this session, Dr. Meanwell reiterated the need for a solution to the problem of stalling. Once again, he suggested the elimination of the unrestricted dribble and the substitution of the one-bounce rule. A discussion followed involving Allen, Andreas, and Lambert who were against any change in the unrestricted dribble.

A motion was made and passed that the tip-off be retained. Other motions passed on to the Joint Rules Committee were: (1) a player fouled in the process of scoring would be permitted only one free throw; and (2) on any jump ball, neither jumper would be allowed to touch the ball more than once. It is interesting to note that both of these recommendations eventually became part of the rules of the game of basketball.

As of the 1930 N.A.B.C. convention, there was a total membership of 204 coaches. Of these individuals, 155 were active members, 41 were allied members, and 8 had received honorary memberships.

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9Ibid., p. 48.
Fifth Annual Convention

The first national gathering of basketball coaches ever to meet in the eastern section of the country was at the Fifth Annual Convention of the N.A.B.C. This meeting took place at the Hotel Astor in New York City on March 27 and 28, 1931. The convention was called to order at 10:20 a.m. on the 27th by Lew Andreas, the presiding President, from Syracuse University.

Three prominent university coaches at this fifth meeting gave the first basketball clinics ever held at an N.A.B.C. convention. Dr. H. C. Carlson from Pittsburgh University gave a clinic on "Building an Offense"; Mr. Edward Wachter from Harvard University gave one on "Fundamentals in Basket Shooting"; and Dr. Forrest Allen discussed the "Stratified Transitional Zone Defense."

At the Board of Directors meeting the day before the convention, it was decided that the coaches needed to define more clearly many of the basketball terms in order to produce uniformity in the rules. This was necessary because throughout many sections of the nation different basketball terms were used, and the N.A.B.C. felt that, to have a uniform set of rules, a common set of terminology was necessary. The Board of Directors appointed Dr. Allen as head of a new committee to work on this issue. On March 27, Dr. Allen presented the coaches with some common terminology which he believed would be approved by them.
Through the voting process, preferred terminology was recommended to the Joint Rules Committee. Included in the elected terminology to be passed on the Joint Rules Committee were such words as "tip-off," "set-up," "back-board," and "blocking."

By the time of the fifth meeting, the N.A.B.C. Rules Committee membership had increased to include a coaching representative from each district. During the 1930-31 season, each representative sent a questionnaire to the coaches in his district. The results of these questionnaires were discussed in the Rules Committee meeting chaired by Craig Ruby. The center jump was once again brought up, and it was decided by the coaches not to recommend its elimination. Undecided issues on the rules were tabled and later turned over to the Research Committee for further evaluation.

Out of this meeting came a Research Committee which served not only the N.A.B.C., but also the Joint Rules Committee which became astutely attentive to its research findings. Many of the changes in the rule guide were directly related to experimentation and findings of the Research Committee.

The final business of the convention was the nomination of the officials for 1931-32. Those elected were:

1. Mr. A. A. Schabinger, Creighton University, President.

2. Mr. H. G. Olsen, Ohio State University, 1st Vice-President.

3. Mr. Roy Mundorff, Georgia Tech, 2nd Vice-President.

4. Mr. H. B. Ortner, Cornell University, 3rd Vice-President.

5. Mr. A. C. Lonborg, Northwestern University, Secretary-Treasurer.

The four Directors included: Mr. H. C. Beresford, Dr. F. C. Allen, Dr. H. C. Carlson, and Mr. L. P. Andreas.

Sixth Annual Convention

In 1932, the Annual Convention was moved back to Chicago, where it was held on April 1 and 2 at the Shoreland Hotel. The presiding President of the Association was A. A. Schabinger of Creighton University who had been the first Secretary-Treasurer of the N.A.B.C.

The Association showed a balance of $320.48 by that year, and had grown to a membership of 235. Many coaches had failed to join the Association, however, because the colleges they were employed by could not afford to send them to the Conventions. Unless they were able to participate in these annual meetings, most of the coaches felt they would be getting nothing in return for their membership fee, which had been increased from $2 to $5 per year. The suggestion had been made to A. A. Schabinger, which he passed along to the coaches, that some type of
pamphlet be sent on a regular basis to each member. By
doing so, the Association could maintain consistent contact
with its members and give them the participation they might
lack by missing the conventions. This suggestion lay
dormant, however, until the convention the following year,
when a motion was passed requiring the Secretary-Treasurer
to send printed information to the members in order to keep
them up-to-date on the activities of the Association.

As the sixth meeting progressed, Dr. Allen gave a
report on the attempt made by the N.A.B.C. to have "basket-
ball included as a demonstration game for the edification
and enjoyment of our visiting Olympic guests."\footnote{\textit{Sixth Annual Meeting of the National Association of Basketball Coaches}, \textit{The Athletic Journal}, XII (June, 1932), p. 14.} The
United States Olympic Committee had chosen football to be
the exhibition team sport at the 1932 Olympics, but Allen
felt that significant ground had been broken to have basket-
ball placed on the agenda of the next Olympic games. He
said that many countries had begun to express a desire to
see basketball recognized as a world-wide sport and were
willing to assist in giving it needed publicity.

Following the message by Dr. Allen, the Chairman of
the Coaching Ethics Committee, George Edwards from the Uni-
versity of Missouri, presented an eight-point Basketball
Coach's Creed. This creed was adopted by the Association
as its official code, and read as follows:

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 Basketball 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 co-operation, 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 carry-over, 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 more adequate equipment and to promote the welfare of an increased number of participants.\(^{12}\)

During the N.A.B.C. Rules Committee meeting, a very important rule change was presented by Harold Olsen, basketball coach from Ohio State University. He recommended that

(1) a two-inch line known as the center line be

\(^{12}\) Ibid., p. 16.
drawn laterally across the court bisecting the center circle.

(2) when a team obtains possession and control of the ball in its own back court, that team must advance the ball over the center line within a period of ten seconds. . . .13

This recommendation by Olsen became known as the "ten-second rule" and was passed by the N.A.B.C. coaches. The recommendation was then presented to the Joint Rules Committee, which passed it within the same year (1932). The new rule helped to eliminate much of the stalling that had become prevalent in games throughout different sections of the country. Prior to this time, a team could keep the ball in its own end of the court and not advance it toward the defense. This often produced a stand-still game between the offense and defense.

The sixth annual meeting ended with the installation of Harold Olsen as the new President of the N.A.B.C.

Two other important events took place during 1932. One of these was a decision by the Joint Rules Committee to pass the three-second rule. This was one of just a few rules passed by the Committee without a resolution being made first at an N.A.B.C. convention. The three-second rule was adopted to eliminate the roughness of the "pivot play."

13Ibid., p. 46.
The pivot play was designed to advance the ball to the center, who would line up with his back to the basket. The player would then pivot to the basket in order to either dribble, pass, or shoot the ball. However, while making the pivot, he would often use his shoulders, hips, or elbows on the man guarding him, or on another defensive player. The Joint Rules Committee had hoped to eliminate this by allowing the player to hold the ball for only three seconds with his back turned away from the basket. This was the original three-second rule which, in following years, was modified many times and which brought about much discussion among the N.A.B.C. members.

A second event had an impact on the game of basketball that year. During the summer of 1932, Dr. Allen attended the Olympic Games in Los Angeles and met with Mr. Sohaku Ri of Waseda University in Tokyo. A close friendship developed between the two, and Ri suggested that Allen write to Herr Carl Diem in Germany, who was the General Secretary of the Olympic Games which were to be held in Berlin in 1936.

Immediately after returning from the Summer Olympics, Allen began corresponding with Diem in order to have basketball accepted as an international game.
Seventh Annual Convention

The seventh annual convention moved for the second time back East to New York City. It was held at the Hotel McAlpin on April 7 and 8, 1933.

Harold Olsen from Ohio State University gave what had become known as the "President's Address." In his message, he spoke of the tremendous influence the Association was having on the Joint Rules Committee and said, "It is almost certain that any rules change which is suggested by our Association after careful deliberation will be incorporated into the basketball code."^14

During the 1932-33 basketball season, a close relationship was being formed between the N.A.B.C. Research Committee and the N.A.B.C. Rules Committee. The Research Committee, headed by John Bunn from Stanford University, had begun experimentation with proposed rule changes. The results of many of these findings were written in the Athletic Journal, which, at that time, was considered the official organ of the Association.^15 The Research Committee had taken up investigations pertaining to such issues as the elimination of the center-jump, the change of the heights of baskets, interruptions of the game, sizes and


^15Ibid., p. 16.
wearing qualities of basketballs, the foul rule, and the effectiveness of the three-second rule. The Research Committee then reported its findings to the N.A.B.C. Rules Committee which, in turn, brought these suggestions to the entire convention. After a suggestion was discussed on the convention floor, it was then voted on. If a suggestion was passed, it was proposed to the Joint Basketball Rules Committee which had begun meeting immediately after the coaches' convention. This practice has continued up to the present time.

In the N.A.B.C. Rules Committee meeting chaired by Craig Ruby, discussion centered around the ten-second and the three-second rule which had been adopted the previous year. Ruby reported that the ten-second rule had been readily accepted throughout the country. He reported that, for the most part, this rule had eliminated most of the stalling in the back court, although stalling was still possible in the front court.

The three-second rule did not have the great impact on the game as had the ten-second rule. In many parts of the country the officials were not calling it because the pivot-post play was never used.

Once again, the elimination of the center jump was discussed, but no action was taken.

The body of coaches decided not to recommend any rule changes to the Joint Rules Committee for the following year, but the Research Committee was to continue further
investigation on the center jump and the importance of the free throw in its relationship to the game.

The membership of the Association was listed at 157 members, 20 of whom were new members. The Chairman of the Membership Committee, B. T. Grover from Ohio University, was concerned about the "lack of contact between the Association and its members during the year."

Up until this time, there had been no consistent medium of contact between the Association and its members other than occasional, informal correspondence among members, the officers, and the Board of Trustees. The status of the 

Athletic Journal, which had not only published the minutes of the Conventions, but also had periodically published the findings of the Research Committee, was to change at this meeting because of the observation by President Grover that any expectation of increased membership meant the Association would have to develop some way of maintaining regular contact with its members. A motion was passed at this seventh convention which made it a requirement for the newly-elected Secretary-Treasurer to mail information regularly to its membership.

Thus, six years after the inauguration of the Association, steps were finally taken leading to the publication of the official organ of the N.A.B.C., which became known as The Bulletin. Dr. Carlson, the incoming

\[16\] Ibid., p. 46.
Secretary-Treasurer, put out a first publication known as The Trial Bulletin. This publication included a request for informational material, a diagram of the offensive system used by the University of Pittsburgh in 1933, a list of the rules changes, and encouragement to attend the Eighth Annual Convention to be held in Atlanta, Georgia, in March of 1934.

In February of 1933, a dispute arose among the members of the Joint Rules Committee. The N.C.A.A. felt it should have a greater representation on the Committee. However, the A.A.U. and the Y.M.C.A. were not agreeable to any change in the Committee membership and, therefore, the N.C.A.A. withdrew altogether from the organization. Following this action, the three groups entered into negotiations which brought about a reorganization of the Committee before the upcoming April meeting. At that time also, the name of the organization was changed from the Joint Rules Committee to the National Basketball Committee of the United States and Canada. This new Committee gave the N.C.A.A. the solution to its complaint—more voice in the rules changes through greater representation.

**Eighth Annual Convention**

The eighth annual convention moved to the South for the first time in the history of the N.A.B.C. This convention was held in Atlanta, Georgia, on March 29, 30,
and 31, 1934, at the Atlanta Athletic Club. As in addresses by past Presidents, Roy Mundorff, from Georgia Tech, kept his theme centered around rule issues. He said that the coaches were no longer attending the conventions merely to change the rules, but to help perfect the present ones.

George Edwards chaired the N.A.B.C. Rules Committee meeting and made the following statement:

It is noteworthy that practically every suggestion recommended in our conventions has been placed in the code by the National Rules Committee. We have done well in the past, and should guard jealously this deserved reputation for promoting the general welfare of the game.17

The controversy over the center jump was once again discussed, and its elimination was once again voted down by the coaches. It was then referred to the Research Committee for further study, along with the proposal for a twelve-foot-high basket.

As had occurred the previous year, a discussion on how to increase the membership took place. The suggestion which created the most enthusiasm was to have more publicity via a bulletin with five or six issues each year. George Edwards was the newly-elected Secretary-Treasurer, and he was given the responsibility of editing the bulletin

for that year. The first issue, entitled The Bulletin, came out in November, 1934. It was simply a mimeographed copy consisting of five pages filled with important data concerning rules, experimentation of rules, a plea for Bulletin information, and a promise to publish a membership directory in the next issue. Of particular interest in this copy of The Bulletin was the announcement of a planned experiment between the University of Kansas and Kansas State wherein it was agreed that the goals would be placed twelve feet above the floor. Following publication of this first Bulletin, Edwards prepared and distributed issues for each of the five succeeding months in 1934.

Aside from the beginnings of the Association magazine, worth mentioning also in relation to this eighth annual meeting were the college team games included for the first time on the convention agenda. For two consecutive nights, teams from the University of Pittsburgh, Illinois Wesleyan, DeKalb Teacher's College, and South Carolina participated in play before the members of the Association, providing the highlight of the 1934 convention.

By that year, the Depression had begun to take its toll in the sports world. Several coaches at the convention expressed concern over a loss in profits due to decreased spectator attendance at the games. One such coach, Adolph Rupp, reported a substantial loss to the University of Kentucky, which had played to only one
capacity house the past season.

In spite of the negative effects the Depression was having on the country, in October of 1934, Dr. Allen received good news from Herr Diem, the General Secretary of the 1936 Olympic Games. Thanks to the Olympic Committee set up by the N.A.B.C. six years previously, basketball was to be put on the Calendar for the 1936 Games in Berlin.

**Ninth Annual Convention**

The ninth annual convention moved back to Chicago where it was held on April 3, 4, and 5, 1935, at the Hotel Sovereign. The President of the organization during that season was Mr. Howard Ortner from Cornell University.

For the second straight year, a college exhibition game was played at the convention. The two participating teams were DePaul University and the University of Illinois. This game was played at Loyola Gymnasium and was followed by try-outs of various suggested rules.

During the N.A.B.C. Rules Committee meeting, a suggestion was made to alter the three-second rule. Up to that time, the rule had only applied to the post man, but it was suggested that no offensive player be allowed to remain in the free throw area longer than three seconds, with or without the ball. This suggestion was approved by the coaches. The National Basketball Committee added this new restriction to the rules in their 1935 meeting.
In that same year, the National Basketball Committee eliminated the center jump after made free throws, awarding the ball to the opposing team at the end line.

During this convention, the Secretary-Treasurer was relieved of the responsibility of editing and publishing The Bulletin. The N.A.B.C. believed that this was such an important contribution to the organization that the members voted to set up a new office within the Association, entitled "Editor." George Edwards, the previous Secretary-Treasurer, was elected as the first editor of the publication. In the year that followed (1935-36) Edwards prepared and distributed five issues of The Bulletin.

Dr. Forrest Allen presented a historical review of the efforts of the Association to have basketball placed on the Olympic Calendar. Following his report, a committee was appointed to raise money in order to send Dr. and Mrs. Naismith to the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin.

The N.A.B.C. active membership for 1935 was listed as 111, with 104 members in attendance at this convention.

**Tenth Annual Convention**

The Hotel Pennsylvania in New York City was the headquarters for the tenth annual N.A.B.C. convention held on April 1, 2, and 3, 1936. President A. C. Lonborg of Northwestern University presided over the meeting.

Several motions passed in the N.A.B.C. Rules Committee meeting at this convention were added to the 1936
rules. Of these, two important additions regarding the restraining circle were made. First, a restraining circle with an eight-foot radius was to be drawn at the center of the court. (Although this became a part of the rules, the National Basketball Committee decided to reduce the circle to a six-foot radius.) Second, no player was to be permitted to enter this restraining circle until the ball had been tipped. The elimination of the center jump after each field goal was once again voted down by the Coaches' Association. However, the voting at the tenth convention showed many more coaches to be in favor of its elimination than had been in previous years, and it was, therefore, no great surprise when this rule was finally passed in 1937.

The final try-outs for the Olympic Basketball Team were an added attraction at this convention. Four teams, including two A.A.U. teams, played in the tryouts, but, of the players making up these teams, only one college player made the Olympic team. This situation displeased the Association members who felt the A.A.U. had too much control in planning the Olympic basketball exhibition. The N.A.B.C. felt the colleges deserved more representation in this exhibition since the Association had been initially responsible for setting up the competition.

By this 1936 convention, almost $5,000 had been raised by the Naismith Fund Committee. This money was
attained through the efforts of the high schools, colleges, and universities throughout the nation, and by donations of private citizens who wanted to send the inventor to Berlin to see his game played on an international level. At those 1936 Olympics, Dr. Naismith witnessed the victory of the U. S. team which took the gold medal and a record of five wins with no losses back to the States. The silver medal was awarded to the Canadian team and the bronze to the team from Mexico, which came in second and third, respectively, out of twenty-two international teams in competition.

This experience in Berlin had been a very moving one for Dr. Naismith who finally saw many positive benefits from the sport he had invented. Upon his return home, he requested that, should a Hall of Fame ever be built to honor the game of basketball, this tribute be erected on the campus of Springfield College where it was invented.

Eleventh Annual Convention

The eleventh annual convention represented one decade of contributions by the N.A.B.C. This meeting was held on March 14, 15, and 16, 1937, at the Hotel Morrison in Chicago, with Dr. H. C. Carlson from the University of Pittsburgh presiding.

The issue of the center jump was again included in the N.A.B.C. Rules Committee discussion, chaired that year by Herb Reed from Western Michigan. Prior to the 1937
N.A.B.C. convention, the Big Ten had decided to eliminate the center jump after made field goals for the 1937-38 season. This followed a three-year experimentation with the rule by the Pacific Coast Conference teams, which felt the game was much improved by this change. John Bunn, the coach at Stanford and Chairman of the N.A.B.C. Research Committee, felt that the results of the Committee were in support of the proposal to eliminate the center jump after made field goals. Thus, at this eleventh convention, the coaches finally adopted this rule by a vote of sixty to nine. The recommendation was then presented to the National Basketball Committee, which passed this legislation in the same year.

A discussion was also held to review the 1936 Olympic Games. Plans for the 1940 Games were tentatively outlined, with the hope that the colleges would have a greater influence on the selection of the Olympic team and its coaches.

Frank Keaney of Rhode Island State was elected editor of The Bulletin, succeeding George Edwards who was voted the next President of the Association. The first responsibility of the newly-elected editor was to prepare a thorough report of the proceedings of the Chicago

convention, the 1937-38 News Release of the National Association of Basketball Coaches, and to distribute this report to the members of the Association.
CHAPTER IV

THE GROWTH AND STABILIZATION OF THE N.A.B.C.
(1938-1962)

Introduction

As the preceding chapter revealed, the infancy and early development of the N.A.B.C. had had a very positive effect on collegiate basketball. Having established a firm foundation, and having created a sense of harmony concerning rules changes and representation; the Association began to focus its interests on membership growth and outside investments to secure its future.

The membership drives from 1938-1962 were quite successful. In 1938, the N.A.B.C. had a total membership of 136. At one point during those years, it reached 952 members but by the year 1962 tapered off to 743.

Although they did not accomplish all of the goals they set out to accomplish from 1938-1962, the N.A.B.C. was responsible for beginning three very worthwhile projects during this time. An annual basketball championship tournament was one of the projects the N.A.B.C. hoped would bring in extra revenue for the Association. This tournament eventually came under the management of the N.C.A.A., and although this became quite a successful venture, the N.A.B.C. received little of its profits. However,
occasional allotments from this N.C.A.A. Basketball Championship Tournament proved to be profitable for the N.A.B.C. publication, The Bulletin.

A drive to erect a Basketball Hall of Fame in Springfield, Massachusetts, was another project the N.A.B.C. undertook during this period. Building this memorial became a very difficult task for the organization and took many years, but were it not for the initial efforts of the Coaches' Association, this fine tribute to basketball may never have been erected.

Another important venture the N.A.B.C. took upon itself was the start and development of an East versus West All-Star Basketball Game. This was the most profitable undertaking of the Association from 1938-1962 and, in years to come, brought the Coaches' Association many benefits.

Also worth mentioning in regard to this period of time was an important change in the format of the annual N.A.B.C. conventions. It was discovered that the lengthy business meetings of the conventions detracted from the appeal of the Association and created fluctuations in its membership. Therefore, toward the end of the period 1938-1962, the Board of Directors began to take care of most of the business matters of the Association in their meeting prior to each convention, and the convention itself became more involved in clinics put on by outstanding coaching members.
During the years 1938-41, aside from membership and monetary desires, the annual conventions centered their interests around publicity arrangements to promote the activities of the N.A.B.C. and to promote the game of basketball in general. Included in their goals were improvement of the Association's young publication known as The Bulletin, organization of an annual N.A.B.C.-sponsored intercollegiate tournament, and fulfillment of the request by Dr. Naismith that a Basketball Hall of Fame be planned and eventually built on the campus of Springfield College in Springfield, Massachusetts. What materialized from these plans did not bring exactly the results for which the N.A.B.C. had hoped; however, their endeavors yielded many positive and profitable effects for the collegiate basketball community.

Although the Association spent the majority of its convention hours perfecting plans for The Bulletin, the tournaments, and the Hall of Fame, other projects of the 1938-41 conventions are worth mentioning, and the writer will include these in the text. Nevertheless, basketball historians will best remember those years for the three former contributions, especially the intercollegiate N.C.A.A. Basketball Championship Tournament.
1938 Convention

There were 109 registered members in attendance at the twelfth convention. This meeting, at the Hotel Morrison in Chicago on April 3-5, 1938, produced the largest turnout of any convention to date. The total active membership of the Association by that year was 136 coaches. A proposal was made and approved at this convention that the fee for active membership be reduced from $5 to $2. A $3 fee was to be charged for any member attending the annual N.A.B.C. convention. It was hoped that this rearrangement of fees would bring about an increase in the active membership of the organization.

The appointment of Frank Keaney as Editor of The Bulletin in 1937 had been a wise move on the part of the N.A.B.C. Thanks to his dedication and talents, by the 1938 convention, the publication, initially intended as simply a newsletter for its members, had become a very strong influence in the business affairs of the Association. Not only did it keep members up to date on basketball news from the other districts, but it gave the coaches a publication through which they could regularly share ideas and recommend changes in the sport. In addition, through the efforts of Mr. Keaney, many famous members of the press became actively involved writing for The Bulletin, giving the periodical a more professional air. Due to his commendable work on The Bulletin during 1937-38, the coaches at this twelfth
convention re-elected Mr. Keaney as Editor for another year.

During one of the meetings at this 1938 convention, a discussion was held concerning the feelings of the Association members toward intercollegiate tournaments, such as had been played in Kansas City and New York. The National Inter-Collegiate Basketball Tournament which had begun in 1936 in Kansas City involved thirty-two teams and was drawing larger crowds and becoming increasingly popular yearly.

The New York Tournament was called the National Invitational Tournament (N.I.T.), the brain-child of Mr. Ned Irish, who had been scheduling successful collegiate double-headers at Madison Square Garden since 1934. At the end of the 1937-38 season, six teams had been invited to New York by the Sponsoring Committee, the Metropolitan Basketball Writers Association, to play in the first N.I.T. games. Invited to play in this tournament were the university teams of Bradley, Colorado, Long Island, New York, Oklahoma A & M, and Temple. Temple took the championship at this first tournament by defeating Colorado in the finals 60-36.

The popularity of these two tournaments stirred the interest of the N.A.B.C. Mr. Emil Liston, Head Basketball Coach at Baker University and Chairman of the Board of Management of the National Collegiate Tournament in Kansas City, was asked to speak regarding that tournament. Mr. Liston said that the Kansas City Tournament was completely
managed by college men. He then talked about the team selection process and the financial set-up for these games. Following his speech, President George Edwards read a letter from Harold Olsen, the Head Basketball Coach from Ohio State University, who suggested that the coaches sponsor a national tournament. He believed very strongly that the coaches should become actively involved in these tournaments as management of these kinds of events by outside sources such as the N.I.T. was, in his opinion, not profitable for collegiate basketball. In his letter to the Association, he mentioned the following four points:

1. There appears to be a demand for deciding by some means a national collegiate championship basketball team. The proper group to sponsor such championship play is the Coaches Association.

2. ... The chance of such championships bringing in some very welcome revenue to the National Association of Basketball Coaches is very good. (No outside promoters to get their first "cut" etc.)

3. Such a championship set-up will give a fine chance to demonstrate a means of insuring proper collegiate representation in the next Olympic game try-outs. ... 

4. The final tournament in this championship set-up, if held in conjunction with our annual convention, would be the finest sort of a "tie-up" that we could possibly have.2

It was decided that the incoming President of the Association, William Chandler of Marquette University,

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2Ibid., pp. 150-151.
should appoint a committee to study the feasibility of a post-season tournament. Chandler appointed three men—Harold Olsen, Forrest Allen, and John Bunn of Stanford—to serve on this Tournament and Olympic Committee, with Olsen serving as Chairman. The Committee wrote to President Owens of the N.C.A.A. on May 24, 1938, proposing that a collegiate championship be held in the spring of 1939, and that this tournament be under the supervision of the N.C.A.A. Final approval for such a tournament was given in October of 1938. The N.C.A.A., however, recommended that the coaches themselves run the event. A second committee, the Basketball Tournament Committee, was then set up to organize this post-season tournament. Once again, Harold Olsen was selected as chairman. Also appointed were Forrest Allen, John Bunn, William Chandler, and H. H. Salmon, a New York businessman chosen by the N.C.A.A. Sub-committees in each of the eight N.C.A.A. districts were then appointed by Olsen to select the team from each respective district which would best represent its section of the country in the playoffs.

1939 Convention

Prior to the thirteenth annual convention, the sub-committees appointed by Olsen had chosen the Eastern teams of Villanova, Brown, Wake Forest, and Ohio State, and the Western teams of Oklahoma, Utah State, Oregon, and Texas, to vie for participation in the first N.C.A.A. Basketball
Championship Tournament. The teams for the Eastern districts met in Philadelphia to decide a winner, and those from the Western districts met in San Francisco for the same purpose. The winning teams from these playoffs were Ohio State University and the University of Oregon. These two teams went on to play in the championship tournament which was held on March 27, 1939, during the thirteenth annual N.A.B.C. convention in Chicago. Northwestern University was chosen as the game site in order that the Association members could be present for this historic game. Oregon defeated Ohio State for the championship 46-33. The attendance for the final game was 5,500. Although this tournament was the highlight of the convention, it was, however, embarrassing from a financial standpoint. Instead of the expected profits, the N.A.B.C. realized a substantial loss of $2,531\(^3\) from this tournament and could not cover the deficit from their Treasury. The Coaches Association then asked the N.C.A.A. to cover the deficit and to assume complete responsibility for the operation of further tournaments.

The membership of the N.A.B.C. had grown to 173 coaches by the year 1939, partially due to the reduced membership fee adopted the year before. There were 132 coaches in attendance at the thirteenth convention which was held in Chicago on March 25-27, 1939.

Aside from the tournament playoffs, other business at this convention involved discussion during the Rules Committee meeting concerning standardization of equipment, court size, backboards, uniforms, and eligibility rules. A proposal was made that the floor should be extended four feet beyond the backboard, and this motion was passed and sent on to the National Basketball Rules Committee.

During this year, Springfield College started a fund drive to raise money to build a Basketball Hall of Fame on its campus, and the N.A.B.C. appointed a committee to raise money for the purchase of a bronze bust of Dr. Naismith for this proposed Hall. Both of these projects were halted, however, during the 1940's because of World War II. Dr. Naismith never lived to see the completion of this tribute to his invention, dying the year of that thirteenth convention on November 28.

1940 Convention

In 1940, the Association held their fourteenth annual convention on March 28 and 29 at the Hotel Continental in Kansas City. Kansas City was also the site of the second N.C.A.A. Basketball Championship Tournament. In this game, Indiana defeated the Kansas team of Dr. Naismith.
Forrest Allen, 60-42.

During this convention, Nat Holman and Forrest Allen gave clinics on man-to-man and zone defense, respectively. Oswald Tower, Editor of the Basketball Guide, gave a speech in tribute to the work done by Mr. L. W. St. John, retiring Chairman of the National Basketball Rules Committee, and in tribute to Dr. Naismith. Harold Olsen, as Chairman of the Tournament and Olympic Committee, gave a report on the second annual N.C.A.A. tournament. Olsen reported that

... Whereas we lost approximately $2500 last year, we should make at least $10,000 this year. . . .

The question arises as to what is going to be done with that money. . . . I think you will all agree that we want to pay back that $2500 that the N.C.A.A. put out. Secondly, there will be the question of how to use the profits that come from such a tournament. . . .

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For the second time, the N.A.B.C. Tournament Committee was mistakenly optimistic about tournament profits. After the N.C.A.A. had paid off the tournament debts of the previous year and had been given complete responsibility to run the event, the National Collegiate Athletic Association had also assumed financial control of the tournament. Once again, therefore, although it lost no money on the second tournament, the Coaches Association received no financial profits from this project. The assumption of

5National Basketball Coaches Association, Proceedings of the Fourteenth Annual Meeting (Kansas City, Missouri, 1940), pp. 157-158.
financial control over this tournament on the part of the N.C.A.A. was to create many misunderstandings between the two organizations in years to come.

The fourteenth convention brought about an important change in the development of The Bulletin. Whereas in previous years the preparation and distribution of the publication had been solely the responsibility of the Editor, the membership voted at this 1940 convention to establish a full Editorial staff, with the Editor continuing in charge. The first Associate Editors were W. H. Browne (Nebraska), Forrest Cox (Colorado), Everett Dean (Stanford), L. W. Jourdet (Pennsylvania), Branch McCracken (Indiana), Adolph Rupp (Kentucky), Osborne Cowles (Dartmouth), Neil Cohulan (Manhattan), Jack Gray (Texas), and Edgar S. Hickey (Creighton).

Even though valuable assistance was rendered by the Associate Editors, the bulk of the work load still fell to the Editor-in-Chief. The issues of The Bulletin in 1940 were greatly improved in printing and binding compared to those of the previous year. These issues contained reports of the various Committees of the N.A.B.C. and illustrated rule changes and experimentation within the game. Each issue during 1940 also urged all members to attend the next annual convention scheduled to be held in New York the following spring.
1941 Convention

The fifteenth annual convention was held on March 24 and 25, 1941, at the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York. Nat Holman, who served as President of the Association during the 1940-41 season, presided over this convention. The Association membership did not deviate from its consistent growth, listing 258 paid-up coaching members by 1941, although only 97 of those members registered at the fifteenth convention.

Clinic talks were given by Blair Gullion of Cornell University on basketball fundamentals, and by Clair Bee of Long Island University on the different types of college offenses. In the N.A.B.C. Rules Committee meeting, a proposal was passed to make the three-second rule apply only to the lane between the free-throw line and the end line and not the foul circle. This became part of the official rules after being approved by the National Basketball Rules Committee that same year. This was the last revision of the three-second rule.

That year, Mr. Frank Keaney resigned his position as Editor-in-Chief of The Bulletin. Mr. Nelson Norgren, who was elected President for the coming year, made arrangements with Ned Irish, Director of Basketball for National Basketball Coaches Association, Proceedings of the Fifteenth Annual Meeting (New York, New York, 1941), p. 216.
Madison Square Garden, to act as Editor-in-Chief of *The Bulletin* during the 1941-42 season.

1942-1945 - The War Years

The military involvement of the United States in World War II had a decided effect on the business matters of the country, and those of collegiate athletics did not go untouched. During this period of time, many colleges completely dropped athletics from their curriculum, while other colleges allowed freshmen to be eligible for varsity competition in order to maintain the basketball squads of their institutions.

There were also changes in the N.A.B.C. conventions during the war. Even though the United States entered World War II in the winter of 1941, the Association still held a convention the following spring. Because of wartime restrictions, however, no conventions were held from 1943-45. Instead, the Association held what it called "conferences" during each of those three years.

Other changes took place in the Association membership and in the turnout for the annual meetings. With many members of the N.A.B.C. engaged in active military service to their country, the business of the Association was often at a standstill during the years of the Second World War.
1942 Convention

The annual convention of 1942 was held in New Orleans on March 19-21. Due to the effects of the war, only forty coaches attended this sixteenth convention. Nelson Norgren, from the University of Chicago, was the President of the Association at that time. He opened the meeting by reading a letter from the Mayor of New Orleans who welcomed the coaches to the city. Two representatives of the Armed Forces then addressed the coaches concerning their ability to aid the war effort.

William Chandler, from Marquette University, was elected Editor-in-Chief of The Bulletin, but during the period from 1942 through 1945 no official publications were printed. Edward Kelleher, Basketball Coach from Fordham University, was elected President for the 1942-43 season.

1943 Convention

The author could find little information on this second wartime conference, held on March 29 and 30, 1943, at the Hotel Belvedere in New York City, as the minutes apparently have been lost. It is known, however, that President Kelleher was re-elected for the 1943-44 season, making him the second President of the N.A.B.C. to serve two consecutive terms.

The N.C.A.A. Championship, then in its fifth year, had moved its tournament headquarters from Kansas City to Madison Square Garden in 1943. In the finals that year,
Wyoming defeated Georgetown, 46-34. Wyoming, the N.C.A.A. champion, then played St. John's University, the N.I.T. champion, in a Red Cross benefit game. Wyoming won this game also, by a score of 52-47, in front of 18,316 spectators at the Garden.

1944 Convention

The third N.A.B.C. wartime conference was held on March 24-26, 1944, in New York City, again at the Hotel Belvedere, across 49th Street from the Garden. This location was ideal for the coaches as the N.C.A.A. and N.I.T. tournaments were both held in Madison Square Garden at the same time as the conference.

Over fifty coaches were in attendance at this meeting. The Association decided that any coach who had been a member prior to the war and who was at that time serving in the Armed Forces would not be charged any membership fee for that period of time and would remain classified as an active member. Coaches not in the service were only charged one $2 payment for the duration of the war. It was also decided that any officer of the N.A.B.C. participating in active military duty would retain his position in officer progression within the Association.  

A discussion occurred during this conference concerning whether the N.C.A.A. should share tournament profits. Adolph Rupp suggested that the teams participating in the tournament should receive at least 10 to 20 percent of the profits. Bill Chandler felt that, since the Coaches' Association had initiated the tournament, the N.A.B.C. should get a cut from the annual event. The decision was then made to appoint a committee to look into these proposals. In the N.C.A.A. Championship game, Utah defeated Dartmouth 42-40.

Edward Hickox, from Springfield College, was elected President, and Howard Hobson from Oregon was elected Secretary-Treasurer for the 1944-45 season.

1945 Convention

The last of the wartime conferences was held on March 23-25, 1945, at the same location as the conference of the previous year. A new committee was set up at this conference to survey the feelings of the N.A.B.C. toward the quoting of odds in relation to the game of basketball. This increasingly popular trend was of concern to collegiate coaches and, even though the college basketball scandals were not uncovered until the late 1940's and early 1950's, it is interesting to note that as early as 1945 the N.A.B.C. was becoming actively involved in protecting the integrity of the sport and those participating in it. A six-man Committee on Combatting Gambling was set up within the
Association, and their statement to the attendees at the 1945 conference was as follows:

(1) The coaches recognize and accept their responsibilities with respect to the supervision of their players and furtherance of their education and healthy development.

(2) The coaches feel that games away from the college campuses have promoted wholesome interests, generated new playing skills, have made for more uniform interpretation of the rules and have contributed in general to the improvement of basketball.

(3) The coaches express their appreciation of the sane and constructive attitudes taken by the sports commentators of press and radio. This contribution could be furthered by refraining from quoting odds on the games.\(^8\)

A general meeting of all coaches who attended this conference was held on March 24. Various committee members gave their respective reports, including one by J. D. Lawther who spoke on the N.A.B.C. Rules Committee activities. Very few suggestions concerning rules changes had been made during the years 1942-45 since most members felt that a fair representation was not possible at that time and, therefore, the rules should remain unchanged until after the war.

Once again, the N.C.A.A. championship game was held in Madison Square Garden. Oklahoma A & M won the 1945 title with a victory over New York University before an audience of 18,035, a record crowd for the finals. The

N.I.T. was again played during the same week as the N.C.A.A. championship, and the winners of these two tournaments (DePaul and Oklahoma A & M, respectively) then competed in the Red Cross charity game, which had become known as the "Champion of Champions" game. For the third straight year, the N.C.A.A. champions went undefeated in this playoff at Madison Square Garden.

Ed Hickox was reelected as President and became the third President in the history of the Association to be elected for two consecutive years.

1946-1949 - Post-War Reorganization

Including the four conferences during the war years, by 1946 the N.A.B.C. was preparing to enter its third decade of service to the basketball coaching profession. With World War II behind them, the coaches began to concentrate on issues they had postponed or dedicated little time to since 1942.

Although rules changes had become more or less a secondary concern at N.A.B.C. conventions, rules review, including additions and changes regarding "the toss-up of all held balls at the nearest of three six-foot circles" and the "3-second rule," was again a part of N.A.B.C. business matters. The Bulletin, the official organ of the Association, made great strides during these post-war years. Its editors during this time (John Bunn, Franklin
Cappon, and E. S. Hickey) were allotted funds secured from N.C.A.A. Tournaments which meant a substantial increase in publicity and membership for the Coaches' Association from 1946-1949. New plans to rotate the convention site, the continued growth in popularity of the N.C.A.A. Championship Tournaments, and renewed planning for the Basketball Hall of Fame to be built on the campus of Springfield College in Springfield, Massachusetts, all served to renew and strengthen the enthusiasm and goals of the N.A.B.C.

1946 Convention

On February 12, 1946, N.A.B.C. President Edward Hickox sent a letter to each member requesting their attendance at the upcoming post-war convention in March. The twentieth annual meeting was held on March 21-23, 1946, at the Belvedere Hotel in New York City, where the 1943-45 conferences had been held. This was an important convention because many coaches who, due to active military service, had not been present at the three previous meetings were present at the twentieth convention. The first session of the convention on Thursday, March 21, allowed these veterans the opportunity to share their personal experiences and knowledge relating to the use and benefit of basketball programs in the Armed Services.

The second session was taken up by committee reports. Because the war had suspended progress on many
aspects of committee work, the members devoted their 
energies at this meeting to plan for renewing and rebuild-
ing past projects. Of special concern was the matter of pub-
lishing The Bulletin. The importance of such a periodical 
was apparent to most members. Although no issues came out 
until the following year, John Bunn was elected Editor-in-
Chief, and the wheels were set in motion to revive what was 
to eventually become one of the biggest assets of the 
Association.

Next on the convention agenda was discussion con-
cerning the determination of future convention sites. By 
the year 1946, the Association membership had grown to 
approximately 350 coaches. These men represented various 
geographical areas of the country, and it was suggested, 
therefore, that the convention site be changed each year 
to balance traveling expenses among the members. Under 
this arrangement, most members would, at least occasionally, 
be afforded the opportunity to attend an annual convention. 
Common complaints of non-members had been that they re-
ceived nothing in return for their dues and that travel 
expenses to the annual conventions were too great. Dis-
tribution of The Bulletin and rotation of the convention 
site were looked upon by many members as a cure for those 
evils.

The findings of the Research Committee followed 
the discussion of the convention site. Its members were
decidedly in favor of "the toss-up of all held balls at the nearest of 3 six-foot circles." The Big Six Conference had tested this manner of dealing with the held ball during the previous season and noted a great advantage in speeding up the time of play. A maximum of "7 seconds from the initial whistle until the resumption of play" was the norm reported. The offensive advantages of the placement of the ball on the offensive side of the court and of extremely tall players were cited as a kind of partiality this rule encouraged. Although no method of correcting this situation was agreed upon by Research Committee members, the N.A.B.C. Rules Committee, in the final report of the convention, agreed to include the rule in its list of official recommendations to the National Basketball Rules Committee, which was as follows:

1. Redefinition and liberalization of the phrase "act of shooting."

2. Incorporation of a rule requiring the toss-up of all held-balls within the closest six-foot circle.

3. Incorporation of a rule giving the fouled team both the foul shot (or shots) and possession of the ball out-of-bounds at mid-court during the last two minutes of play.

4. Clarification of the phrase "deliberate foul."

5. Legalization of transparent backboards.9

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The final session of the twentieth convention was spent discussing methods to expedite business matters from convention to convention.

1947 Convention

For the fifth straight year, the annual N.A.B.C. convention was held at the Hotel Belvedere in New York City. Mr. Blair Gullion presided at that twenty-first gathering which took place on March 24 and 25, 1947. Following the President's address, Mr. Karl Lawrence, Chairman of the Membership Committee, presented five suggestions he felt the Association should consider.

His first suggestion was that the Association obtain and maintain a current record of all U.S. coaches involved in the basketball profession. The file of each coach would then be kept up to date regarding his N.A.B.C. membership status and important information about his coaching experience. Lawrence felt that solicitation of membership under this type of organized system would prove more effective than methods used over past years.10

Lawrence next suggested the Association publish a booklet for its members containing a history of the N.A.B.C., the site of past conventions and corresponding officers, a copy of the Constitution of the Association, and an

advertisement for the coming convention.\textsuperscript{11}

Thirdly, the importance of resuming work on \textit{The Bulletin} was emphasized. This would give members current information on the N.A.B.C. and give them a chance to exchange viewpoints and ideas.\textsuperscript{12}

Lawrence's fourth issue dealt with the convention site. During the twentieth convention, it had been suggested that the site of the convention be changed from year to year. Lawrence added the suggestion that the convention site for each succeeding year be decided at the convention a year in advance. The site for the next meeting usually was arranged several months after a convention. Decision on its arrangements often occurred in the winter months, a time when the basketball season was in full swing. Lawrence felt that avoiding this disturbance during the coaches' busiest season and giving them a year's notice to plan for the meeting would prove more profitable and would encourage more coaches to attend.\textsuperscript{13}

The last suggestion Lawrence made was in relation to the term of office for the Secretary-Treasurer. This, he felt, should be increased from one year to between two and four years. The duties of this office were many and

\textsuperscript{11}Ibid.
\textsuperscript{12}Ibid., pp. 4-5.
\textsuperscript{13}Ibid., p. 6.
often confusing, and Lawrence felt it took at least one year for any man to learn the details of the job and develop his own system of handling the many facets of the office. Lawrence believed a longer term would bring continuity to that position and, thereby, the organization would more efficiently maintain contact with its members.14

At this twenty-first convention, Franklin Cappon of Princeton University became the new Chairman of the sixteen member Editorial Staff for The Bulletin. In response to the report given by Mr. A. C. Lonborg from Northwestern University on the Tournament Committee, a suggestion was made that the Association request funds from the N.C.A.A. Executive Committee for the publication of The Bulletin since the N.C.A.A. was finally making a profit from the tournament. During that year, the N.C.A.A. Executive Committee granted this request and allotted the Association $2,500 for publication of four issues of The Bulletin. This financial assistance and the editorship of Mr. Capon brought about vast improvements in the quarterly publication. The four issues of 1947 presented a complete review of the history and traditions of the early Bulletin and summarized the expansion and development of basketball.

Of final importance during this twenty-first convention was the organization of an N.A.B.C. All-American Selection Committee whose members were to nominate the

14 Ibid.
best college basketball players in the nation each year. Blair Gullion from the University of Washington was the first chairman of this Committee.

1948 Convention

In spite of the recommendation at the 1947 convention, the twenty-second annual convention once again took place in New York. Instead of being held at the Hotel Belvedere, however, the meeting site for March 22-24, 1948, was moved to the Hotel New Yorker. A large increase of 243 new members had taken place during the year 1947-48, thanks mainly to the suggestions made by Karl Lawrence at the twenty-first convention. This gave the N.A.B.C. a total membership of 419 coaches by 1948.

The Association again requested funds from the N.C.A.A. Tournament profits and, having seen their money put to good use the previous year, the N.C.A.A. allotted the N.A.B.C. another grant for publication of four more issues of The Bulletin. At the twenty-second convention, E. S. Hickey of St. Louis University was elected Editor. His fine work on the periodical, including various news features, such as articles by wives of many members, kept him in that position until the 1951 convention.

As in previous years, Madison Square Garden hosted the 1948 Championship Tournament, which was played during the coaches' twenty-second convention. For the first of
what was to be many times, the N.C.A.A. crown went to the University of Kentucky.

1949 Convention

It was in 1949 that the convention and the N.C.A.A. Championship Tournament first moved to the West Coast. The convention took place from March 23-26 at the Hotel Olympic in Seattle, Washington.

Prior to the convention that year, the President of the Association, Herb Read of Western Michigan, had written to Dr. Paul M. Limbert, the President of Springfield College, and asked if the college planned to revive its efforts to build a Basketball Hall of Fame on its campus. When Dr. Limbert replied that Springfield College had no plans to proceed with the project, Read requested permission from the school to allow the Coaches' Association to adopt this as an N.A.B.C. project. Permission was granted by the College, which pledged support for the venture. President Read then appointed Bill Chandler of Marquette University as Chairman of a committee to make a careful study of costs for erecting, managing, and operating a Hall of Fame.

During the last day of the twenty-fourth convention, Chandler gave his first report on the proposed Hall of Fame. He pointed out that the Coaches' Association should not be exclusively responsible for building the Hall of Fame, and said that any organization or individual, such
as high schools, colleges, Y.M.C.A.s, the A.A.U., or any other party actively involved in basketball, should be recruited to work on a developmental committee for the planning of the Hall. Chandler recommended that Edward Hickox of Springfield College be asked to serve as Executive Secretary with the responsibility of collecting and putting together pertinent basketball information for the memorial. Until this structure could be completed, Chandler also recommended that a place be designated to temporarily store exhibits. Chandler believed that the N.A.B.C. should request a $1,500 allotment from the N.C.A.A. Executive Committee during 1949 for development of the project.15

These plans materialized rapidly following the 1949 convention and, in October of that year, Edward Hickox; his secretary, Ruth Silvia; and John Bunn, the new Chairman of the Hall of Fame and the Head Basketball Coach at Springfield College, opened the office of the Basketball Hall of Fame on that campus.

1950-1962 - The Scandals, the Basketball Hall of Fame, and the East vs. West All-Star Game

Just when the sport of basketball was beginning to overcome the obstacles World War II had placed in its path, and just when it was beginning to prove itself as a sport

worthy of the world's attention, the scandals of the 1950's revealed a serious problem which overshadowed many of the positive effects the sport had established on college campuses throughout the United States. Many college coaches throughout the country, who had worked closely with their teams and who had used basketball to emphasize the importance of character and integrity in the life of each player, were taken completely unaware by the events of the early 1950's. With the discovery that college games were being fixed by outside organizations with inside connections, the sport of basketball saw the loss of many players with great potential, and, worse yet, it witnessed the ruination of the private lives of many of these individuals.

The Korean War of 1951-53 also proved to be an obstacle in the way of collegiate basketball, although not to the extent that World War II had been in the 1940's. With a little imagination and creativity on the part of those individuals actively involved in the sport, collegiate basketball sustained relatively minor interruptions in its schedules during this time.

On the brighter side of basketball happenings during the 1950's, the N.A.B.C. diligently went to work on its memorial to the sport—the Basketball Hall of Fame. Although it was not completed during this time, John Bunn, the Chairman of the N.A.B.C. Hall of Fame Committee, and
Edward Hickox, the Executive Secretary for the Hall, did a commendable job of getting the project started and involving the coaches and the entire basketball community in the drive to see the memorial erected.

The Association became involved with two tournaments toward the end of that twelve-year period. Its first involvement concerned initiating and sponsoring an N.C.A.A. Small College Basketball Tournament and its second involvement concerned the creation of an N.A.B.C. East versus West All-Star Basketball Game. This annual All-Star Game proved to be very successful from a financial standpoint and, over the years, became a great source of pride and joy for the Coaches' Association.

1950 Convention

In 1950, the N.A.B.C. national convention and the N.C.A.A. Championship Tournament moved back to New York City. The convention was held on March 27-29 at the Hotel New Yorker. The President of the Association that year was John Bunn, who reported the Association membership had reached 432.

During that twenty-fourth convention, the N.A.B.C. Rules Committee decided to ask the National Rules Committee to work together with them on the development and distribution of a joint questionnaire for the basketball coaches of the country. Previously, each Committee had sent its own annual questionnaire to the coaches, but the
N.A.B.C. Rules Committee felt that by working together on this annual survey it would be easier for both Committees to cooperate and agree on rules implementation. This action on the part of the N.A.B.C. Rules Committee not only brought about rules cooperation, but promoted better relations, in general, between the two Committees.

Aside from the cooperation between the Committees and the Championship Tournament, the basketball events of the 1950 convention were not particularly noteworthy. The 1950 N.I.T. Championship title was taken by the City College of New York (C.C.N.Y.). They entered the N.C.A.A. Championship and went on to play in the finals against Bradley University, a team they had defeated in the N.I.T. Championship, 69-61. City College won the N.C.A.A. game also (71-58), and became the first team ever to win both the N.I.T. and N.C.A.A. titles in the same year.

1951 Convention

Although there had been rumors and a few minor investigations concerning wrongdoing within collegiate basketball in preceding years, the first major attempts to expose and alleviate collegiate basketball gambling now centered around Manhattan College and the City College of New York. Two former basketball captains from Manhattan College and three men from a New York gambling establishment were arrested in January, 1951, for their attempt to bribe Junius Kellogg, a Manhattan player who did not
accept the bribe, but instead turned in his former teammates and their partners.

The following month, upon the arrival of the C.C.N.Y. team back in New York after defeating Temple, five City College players were arrested and indicted for their participation in fixing games during the 1949-50 and 1950-51 seasons. Many other players from many other schools were soon to be arrested for similar charges. The Modern Encyclopedia of Basketball reports:

The investigation of the 1951 scandal showed that between 1947 and 1950, 86 games had been fixed in 23 cities in 17 states by 32 players from seven colleges: C.C.N.Y., L.I.U., N.Y.U., Manhattan, Kentucky, Bradley and Toledo.\(^\text{16}\)

Some of the greatest college players at that time were involved in the 1951 scandals. Ralph Beard, Alex Groza, and Dale Barnstable, all from the University of Kentucky, were arrested for shaving points during their playing careers at Kentucky. Their coach, Adolph Rupp, who served as President of the N.A.B.C. during the 1970-71 season, claimed that he had no knowledge of any wrongdoing among his players who had helped his team win the N.C.A.A. Championship in 1949.

Another President of the Association who was involved in those scandals was Nat Holman from C.C.N.Y., who

had served as President for the 1940-41 season. His C.C.N.Y. team, which had won the N.I.T. and N.C.A.A. Championships in 1950, was hard hit by the scandals. Three starting players, Ed Roman, Alvin Roth, and Edward Warner, were arrested during the 1951 season and expelled from the City College team.

Bradley University, which had placed second in the 1950 N.I.T. and N.C.A.A. Championship Tournaments against C.C.N.Y., lost players George Chianakas, Gene Melchiorre, and Bill Mann due to their part in point shaving and dumping games during the late forties and early fifties.

The scandal of 1951 was an important topic of discussion at the N.A.B.C. convention held on March 26-28 in Minneapolis, Minnesota. An N.A.B.C. Committee to Combat Gambling, appointed a few years earlier, presented its findings to the coaches in attendance. The Committee presented the following nine-point resolution which it believed would help eradicate the adverse influence of gambling within the sport of basketball.

WHEREAS, We believe that the recent gambling expose' has grown out of a laxity on the part of college administrations to actively uphold the standards which would discourage such practices, and

WHEREAS, We recognize that as coaches we must more aggressively espouse high ethical standards with our players, and

WHEREAS, We have focused by vicious and often illegal recruiting practices an over-emphasis on winning teams and the income therefrom, and
WHEREAS, Most or all of these practices are in violation and/or neglect of our basketball coach's creed and/or principles and policies of our various athletic conferences.

BE IT RESOLVED, That -

1. We reaffirm our faith in and acceptance of the Basketball Coach's Creed.

2. We pledge ourselves to follow literally the standards of our conferences.

3. We concern ourselves with practices in our own institutions and acknowledge the integrity of our colleagues and the institutions which they represent.

4. We recommend to College Presidents, Faculty Athletic Representatives and those concerned with the administration of Athletics in our institutions that they exercise a closer and more active supervision of all phases of our athletic program, wherever contests may be held.

5. We recommend that State Legislatures and the National Congress consider the advisability of enacting or strengthening legislation which will provide severe penalties for anyone who offers or accepts a bribe for the purpose of altering the outcome of an athletic contest. And WE FURTHER URGE strict enforcement of such legislation, and

6. That conferences and institutions review their present regulations concerning participation of teams outside the college,

7. That coaches recognize the need for more careful selection and guidance of the players who make up their squads,

8. That conferences and institutions review their statement of principles and policies for the control of athletics toward the goal of standardizing these principles and policies, and

9. We distribute these Resolutions to all Directors of Athletics, Business or Graduate Managers, Faculty Athletic Representatives, Presidents and Representatives of organizations which promote and
conduct athletic contests for our member institutions.17

This resolution was then discussed and approved by the members of the Association.

Even though the problem of gambling in collegiate basketball seemed to dominate the discussion of this convention, the progress report concerning the Hall of Fame and the playoffs of the N.C.A.A. Championship Tournament made some positive contributions to this convention. The report of the Hall of Fame Committee was given by its Chairman, John Bunn. He said that the Executive Secretary for the Hall of Fame, Edward Hickox, was hard at work collecting and arranging documents and data. Hickox had been offered a stipend for his work, but had unselfishly turned this offer down. The Board of Trustees at Springfield College had given the N.A.B.C. land on which to build a permanent structure for the Hall. Further, the Board had also offered the services of the architect at the College to draw up suggested plans for this structure. Legal counsel had been sought to direct the Committee, and such counsel had recommended that the Committee operate as a non-profit organization for the purpose of handling funds, handling contracts for building, and possibly handling museum operations after the structure had been completed. Bunn also

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reported the costs-to-date for work on the project and said that a fund-raising campaign for the 1952-53 season was in the making. One suggestion the Committee put before the conventioneers was that each member organize an annual basketball game at his representative school with the proceeds designated for work on the Hall.\textsuperscript{18}

The 1951 N.C.A.A. Championship Tournament was played during the convention with Kentucky defeating Kansas State, 68-58.

1952 Convention

In 1952, the N.A.B.C. Convention returned to Seattle, Washington, where it was held on March 24-26 at the Olympic Hotel. The President of the Association at that time was Bruce Drake from the University of Oklahoma.

The Hall of Fame Committee report, given by John Bunn, reviewed the work of the past year, and introduced plans for the future. Bunn reported that according to the plans laid out by the architect, at least $400,000 would be needed for construction of the memorial. Since the Association then had around 400 members, each coach was requested to devise some means of raising $1,000 through the institution at which he coached, or through his own personal efforts. With reference to a suggestion made the previous year, Bunn elaborated on the possibility of each coach

\textsuperscript{18}Ibid., pp. 222-229.
raising this money by planning some sort of annual basketball game at his respective institution, with the proceeds designated specifically for construction of the memorial. Bunn mentioned several possibilities for the type of game which could be organized, including regular team play with other schools, varsity versus freshmen, varsity versus alumni, or varsity versus junior-varsity games. The Committee believed annual game would be the easiest method to raise the needed funds. However, each coach was permitted to use his imagination and special talents to devise other means of raising this minimum quota of $1,000 if he felt so inclined, or if organization of an annual game was not possible. Mr. Bunn then reported that Springfield College had raised $10,000 before World War II for its Hall of Fame intentions and that the Springfield College Board of Directors had decided to donate this money to the N.A.B.C. for its work on the Hall. Finally, Mr. Bunn made sure the Association members understood that the Hall of Fame was to be operated by the N.A.B.C. in order that any profits brought in through the memorial could be used to further the Coaches' Association.

Work on The Bulletin was going smoothly, and Cliff Wells replaced Ed Hickey that year as its Editor.

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Due to the Korean War, many teams had to recruit freshmen for varsity squads, which brought about some unexpected situations, such as the advancement of St. John's into the N.C.A.A. finals that year. In the 1952 Championship game, however, the University of Kansas, coached by the first President of the N.A.B.C., Dr. Forrest Allen, defeated St. John's, 80-63.

1953 Convention

In 1953, the twenty-seventh annual convention was held in Kansas City, Missouri, at the Hotel Muehlebach. The meeting took place from March 16-18, with Frank Cappon from Princeton University presiding.

The report of the Treasurer showed that The Bulletin had received a grant for $2,301.63 from the N.C.A.A. and a gift of $500 from the Metropolitan Intercollegiate Basketball Association. These monies contributed largely to the improved quality of the publication.

A major part of this convention was a speech given by N.C.A.A. representative Walter Byers, entitled "The Coaches' Part in Co-operative Investigating and Enforcement Efforts of Conferences and the N.C.A.A." Byers outlined a plan that was set up by thirty-five representatives from twelve major conferences concerning the need to regulate

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college athletic rules and regulations. This plan was brought about mainly because of the gambling scandals. Byers said that it was up to each coach to assist with the enforcement of new regulations which would be forthcoming from the N.C.A.A. office. He said that the college administration had given the N.C.A.A. new power to deal with all of the problems facing intercollegiate athletics. 21

In a close match at the N.C.A.A. Championship that year, Indiana defeated Kansas in the finals, 69-68.

1954 Convention

The twenty-eighth convention was held once again at the Hotel Muehlebach in Kansas City, Missouri, on March 18-20, 1954. The President of the Association for that year was Ed Hickey of St. Louis University. The membership for the 1953-54 year listed 445 active and 127 allied members, for a total of 592, the largest membership total the Association had recorded to date.

The Tournament Committee reported that the N.C.A.A. had turned down the request of the Coaches' Association for a share of the tournament profits which would have been applied toward the funds needed for construction of the Hall of Fame. 22 Another request that had been presented to

21 Ibid., pp. 86-97.

the N.C.A.A. the year before was for special seating for N.A.B.C. members at the Championship Tournament. The N.C.A.A. responded by saying that one of their tournament objectives was to make money, and if all the better seats were donated to the coaches, the financial status of the tournament would suffer a great loss. The N.A.B.C. has been in dispute with the N.C.A.A. over ticket allotment and seating locations for N.A.B.C. members from that time until the present.

In the N.A.B.C. Rules Committee meeting, the coaches voted in favor of having basketball games played in halves instead of quarters. This motion was passed on to the National Basketball Rules Committee, which approved the rule in their annual meeting that year.

Harold Anderson of Bowling Green State University was elected Bulletin Editor, replacing Cliff Wells. Anderson served in this position from 1954-56.

In the 1954 N.C.A.A. Championship, LaSalle defeated Bradley for the title, 92-76.

1955 Convention

For the third consecutive year, the annual convention was held in Kansas City at the Hotel Muehlebach. The President of the Association was Tony Hinkle of Butler University, who presided at this twenty-ninth convention.

—23Ibid., p. 205.

The total membership by that year was reported to be 846 coaches. This figure represented an increase of 254 members between 1954 and 1955 and was the largest single increase for any one year since the beginning of the Association in 1927. This increase was due mainly to the work of the Membership Committee.

In the 1955 N.A.B.C. Rules Committee meeting, a lengthy discussion took place concerning the domination of the "big man" in college basketball. Four recommendations to help curb this trend were suggested. These were:

1. Adopt the twelve-foot lane.
2. Give the two defensive men inside position on all foul shots.
3. Insist the offensive rebounder must pass off before being able to shoot.
4. Make the twelve-foot lane applicable to both the offensive man and the defensive man.24

The National Basketball Rules Committee adopted the first of these recommendations, for both College and A.A.U. games, at their April meeting that year, and the second recommendation was adopted within the following few years. No action was ever taken on the third and fourth recommendations.

Led by its top player, Bill Russell, San Francisco won the 1955 N.C.A.A. Championship by defeating LaSalle, 77-63, in the Tournament playoffs at Kansas City.

1956 Convention

In 1956, the thirtieth annual convention of the N.A.B.C. met in Chicago on March 22-24 at the Edgewater Beach Hotel. Bud Foster of Wisconsin presided over the meeting. Between the twenty-ninth and thirtieth conventions, the Association once again showed a substantial increase in membership. With 106 new members, the total membership by 1956 was listed as 952.

At this thirtieth convention, several small college coaches questioned the means used to select playoff teams for the N.C.A.A. Championship Tournament. It was noted that many large schools were chosen for the playoffs in spite of poor seasonal records. The desire was then expressed to see small college teams with good records chosen for tournament games. Mr. Everett Shelton replied to this inquiry by saying that poorer quality teams had been selected for the championship games a few years earlier due to a problem concerning East and West divisions, which both had to be represented in the tournament. There had been a shortage of three-year competition schools qualified for the N.C.A.A. championship. Since the small colleges were four-year instead of three-year competition schools, they were ineligible for tournament play according
to playoff rules. Therefore, the selection committee had been forced to pick up teams from large schools which had had poor seasonal records. This situation brought about the suggestion that the N.C.A.A. start a small college tournament.  

At another session of the convention, the annual active and allied membership dues were raised to $5 and $3, respectively. These dues included convention fees and meant that, regardless of whether a coach did or did not attend the annual convention, he still had to pay the fee for it in order to maintain his membership in the Association. Because statistics showed that not every member attended the annual convention each year, the Association felt it could make a profit on leftover dues that could be applied toward operational costs for the Association, which were becoming greater every year. This was the first increase in dues since 1938.

The new Bulletin Editor elected at this convention was Lee Williams from Colby College, who served in that position for the next three years.

For the second year in a row, the N.C.A.A. Championship game was won by San Francisco, which defeated Iowa, 83-71.

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1957 Convention

The 1957 N.A.B.C. convention was held back in Kansas City at the Hotel Muehlebach. The President of the Association was Ray Oosting from Trinity College.

By this thirty-first convention, the membership of the Association had fallen off dramatically. From a record total of 952 members in 1956, the membership had dropped to 637. This was believed to be due to the raise in membership dues the year before and to an earlier closing date for the coaches to obtain free tickets to the upcoming N.C.A.A. Championship Tournament.

During the Hall of Fame Committee Report, John Bunn revealed that the N.A.B.C. was putting together a Building Committee to draw up plans for erecting the permanent structure which would house the basketball exhibits for the Hall of Fame. He also said that an Honors Committee was being formed to work on selection of individuals whose contributions to the sport would be placed in the Hall. Mr. Bunn also brought up the subject of funds needed for completion of the memorial. The Committee felt that institutional memberships to the Hall of Fame would bring with them investments needed for building costs, and Mr. Bunn stressed to the coaches at the convention the assistance requested of them to recruit their respective colleges for these memberships. He also emphasized the magnitude of the task the Coaches' Association
had undertaken and urged each member to show his support in a personal way by signing up for a Life Membership in the Basketball Hall.  

Of special interest at this convention was a speech given by Walter Byers regarding the request made at the 1956 meeting for an N.C.A.A. small college tournament. What this actually meant was the beginning of the N.C.A.A. Divisional Championship Tournament, wherein eligible teams were divided according to University (major college) or College (small school) classification. One annual tournament for each division was to be held, with the best teams in each particular division competing among themselves for the championship of their division.

Following the thirtieth convention, the Association had gone to work on plans for the small college tournament, the first of which was played at Roberts Municipal Auditorium in Evansville, Indiana, shortly before the thirty-first convention. Wheaton was the first champion of that tournament, defeating Kentucky Wesleyan in the finals, 89-65. In the N.C.A.A. Major College Championship that year, North Carolina became the first undefeated team to win the championship, competing against the University of Kansas in a close game, 54-53.

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By the late 1950's, the sensationalism of the basketball scandals uncovered early in the decade had died down somewhat, and many individuals responsible for fixing or attempting to fix collegiate basketball contests had been apprehended and penalized. However, an occasional hint was given that gambling practices continued to pose a threat to the sport. At the 1957 convention, concern was expressed about "crowd behavior at basketball games" and Tippy Dye, the Press Committee Chairman, said that, with the approval of the members at this convention, the N.A.B.C. Board of Trustees wished to pass on to the American Society of Newspaper Editors and the Associated Press Managing Editors the following statement:

The Board of Directors of the N.A.B.C. respectfully requests that newspapers refrain from printing gambling point spreads in advance of basketball games. In view of the widespread betting on basketball games, it is our desire to avoid any connection with odds or handicaps on games for the general welfare of the collegiate sport and to help avoid any possible future scandals of point spread fixing by any one connected with the game. 27

This request was approved by the membership at the convention and passed on to the editors.

1958 Convention

In 1958, the annual convention was held in Louisville, Kentucky, at the Kentucky Hotel. This thirty-second annual convention took place from March 20–22, with

27 Ibid., p. 63.
Amory T. "Slats" Gill of Oregon State College presiding. This convention placed a strong emphasis on basketball clinic talks presented by coaches. As years passed, these clinic talks eventually became a regular part of the convention agenda.

In the 1958 N.C.A.A. Major College Championship Tournament, Kentucky defeated Seattle, 84-72. In the Small College Tournament, South Dakota defeated St. Michael's, 75-53.

1959 Convention

The Kentucky Hotel in Louisville hosted the 1959 convention also. At this convention, from March 19-21, the President of the Association was Clifford Wells from Tulane University. The N.A.B.C. active and allied membership for the 1958-59 season totalled 675 members.

With reference to the N.A.B.C. Rules Committee, Chairman Tony Hinkle presented a historical report on how influential the N.A.B.C. had become concerning rules legislation since the beginning of the Association in 1927. Hinkle was also a member of the National Basketball Rules Committee and reported that, besides himself, there were six other N.A.B.C. members on that Committee. Hinkle pointed out that any rules recommendations passed along by the N.A.B.C. Rules Committee to the national Basketball Rules Committee stood a good chance of being approved for legislation if the seven N.A.B.C. members on that latter
Committee unanimously desired such approval. He also said that there were very few rules passed in recent years which had not first been tested by the N.A.B.C. Research Committee. 28

As at the last several conventions, John Bunn brought the conventioneers up to date on the progress of the Hall of Fame. He reported that the Building Committee, which had been put together the year before, had hired an architect to draw up plans for the proposed building. Bunn also reported that in January of that year an organization independent of the N.A.B.C. entitled the Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame, Inc., had been chartered by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. This group was formed to make the Hall of Fame a non-profit organization. This organization included representatives from all basketball groups, such as colleges, universities, professionals, high schools, the Federation of International Basketball Associations (F.I.B.A.), the Y.M.C.A., the A.A.U., and various basketball officials, and had dedicated its purposes to building, maintaining, and operating the Basketball Hall of Fame. Bunn told the conventioneers that this newly-formed Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame, Inc. had signed a 99-year contract with Springfield College to lease a plot of land on that campus which the

College had offered as a building site. With reference to another aspect of the project, he said that the Honors Committee had selected the first individuals to be inducted into the Hall. These individuals were:

1. James Naismith - inventor of the game
2. The men who had composed the first organized team
3. John Schommer - coach at the Technical Institute in Chicago
4. Ralph Morgan - an organizer and member of the first Basketball Rules Committee
5. Oswald Tower - Editor of the Rules Guide

The living members of this group were presented certificates of membership into the Hall of Fame during halftime at the N.C.A.A. Major College Championship Tournament. The winner of that playoff was California, which defeated West Virginia, 71-70. It was Evansville over Southwest Missouri, 83-67, in the Small College Championship that year.

Cliff Wells from Tulane was appointed the new Bulletin Editor at this thirty-third convention. He became the first salaried Editor of the publication, thanks to additional monies given the Association that year by the N.C.A.A.

1960 Convention

The 1960 convention was held at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel in San Francisco from March 17-19 with Everett

29Ibid., p. 97.
Shelton of Sacramento State as President of the Association.

During the convention, a suggestion was made by Hank Iba of Oklahoma A & M that the coaches sponsor an all-star game to raise money for the Association. An All-Star Game Committee was selected at this thirty-fourth convention to investigate the possibility of such a game.

The major business of this convention concerned action the N.A.B.C. felt should be taken against the A.A.U. because of the Athletic Union's poor handling of a situation involving a touring Swedish Amateur team. This team had come to the States to play exhibition games with college teams throughout the country. However, the A.A.U. said that they had not given their approval for this tour and, therefore, would not allow the games to be played. The N.A.B.C. was concerned that the A.A.U. had tried to take authority over this situation because of personality conflicts between certain members of the A.A.U. and the Swedish team and because of past conflicts between the A.A.U. and the Swedes. Under the circumstances, the N.A.B.C. decided that it did not want the A.A.U. to act as representative for the colleges in international basketball affairs, and the Association made a formal statement to confirm this resolution. Part of that statement is as follows:

WHEREAS, the National Association of Basketball Coaches is dissatisfied with the international representation the United States now has in the sport of basketball and believes that this representation does an injustice to this nation and sport, itself;
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Executive Board of the National Association of Basketball Coaches urges the National Collegiate Athletic Association to take immediate steps to disassociate the colleges from the A.A.U. in connection with the administration of amateur basketball in this country;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the N.A.B.C. Executive Board recommends to the N.C.A.A. that it employ ways and means whereby a separate and distinct organization may be created to provide the United States with appropriate representation in the administration of amateur basketball on the international level.30

The N.A.B.C. urged the National Basketball Rules Committee to form a committee which would apply for membership in the F.I.B.A. and replace the A.A.U. as the international representative for the United States. The National Rules Committee complied, and application by this new committee was made to the F.I.B.A. in August of 1960. However, the F.I.B.A. delayed action on its application for a year in order to give the disagreeing organizations a chance to iron out their differences. (At the end of that time, the dispute was resolved and the A.A.U. was retained as the international athletic representative for the United States.)

In the 1960 N.C.A.A. Major College Championship Tournament, Ohio State defeated California by a score of 75-55. Evansville again won the Small College

Championship with a 90-69 victory over Chapman.

1961 Convention

The thirty-fifth convention was held at the Muehlebach Hotel in Kansas City, Missouri. This convention was held from March 23-25, 1961, with R. E. Henderson of Baylor University presiding. At that time, the Association reported a total membership of 611.

Hank Iba gave the All-Star Game Committee report. He said that the Committee believed this could become a very successful project and that the Committee members had begun work on the set-up for this game. Since various players from many different schools in many different sections of the country would become eligible for this game from year to year, the Committee requested each N.A.B.C. member who coached a qualified all-star candidate guarantee the presence of this player at the game.

In its meeting before the convention, the All-Star Game Committee had discussed certain ways the game might receive better publicity. Iba reported to the conventioners that the Committee was looking at the possibility of obtaining a contract to telecast these games. With widespread coverage, the Committee believed that this game could bring in a sizable revenue, which the N.A.B.C. Board of Directors could divide among projects and
Iba said that no definite plans for the first All-Star Game were in the making, but he felt optimistic that this first game would soon become a reality.

John Bunn then gave the report on the Hall of Fame Committee. He said that the N.A.B.C. had raised approximately $300,000 to date for the proposed building, and that groundbreaking for the building could take place within a year or two.

An N.A.B.C. Junior College Committee was formed during the 1961 convention for the purpose of increasing the membership of junior college coaches within the Association. Ray Blake from San Bernardino Junior College was elected as the first chairman of this Junior College Committee.

In the N.C.A.A. Major College Championship Tournament, Cincinnati defeated defending champion, Ohio State, 70-65. In the Small College division that year, Wittenberg took the championship over Southeast Missouri, 42-38.

1962 Convention

The 1962 convention took place on March 22-24 at the Brown Hotel in Louisville, Kentucky. Wilbur Stalcup


32 Ibid., p. 48.
from the University of Missouri was the President, and the total membership for the Association at this thirty-sixth annual meeting was listed as 743.

Hank Iba, the All-Star Game Committee Chairman, reported that the first East vs. West All-Star Game was scheduled for 1963. He said that over the past year he had conducted interviews to determine which city would host the game.

During this thirty-sixth convention, the Game Committee met with a Junior Chamber of Commerce Committee from Lexington, Kentucky, and decided to hold the first East vs. West All-Star Game at the University of Kentucky Coliseum on the Saturday following the 1963 N.C.A.A. Major College Championship Tournament. An agreement was also reached that this All-Star Game would be sponsored by the Lexington Junior Chamber of Commerce, and 75 percent of the proceeds would go to the N.A.B.C.

It was at this convention, also, that President Stalcup initiated the idea of hiring a full-time Executive Secretary-Treasurer to run the business matters of the N.A.B.C. He knew that the workload of the organization would increase substantially once the Association took on the responsibility of running an All-Star Game. He also felt that other N.A.B.C. projects, such as the Basketball

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Hall of Fame, were proof that the Association had grown to the point where the need for a permanent Secretary had become inevitable.

The Hall of Fame Committee Chairman, John Bunn, reported that, during November of 1961, a commemorative stamp in honor of the 100th birthday of Dr. Naismith and the 70th anniversary of the game he invented had been issued by the United States Postal Service. One hundred, twenty-five thousand of these stamps ended up in the hands of the Association, which placed them in safekeeping, predicting that they would bring the organization about $100,000 when future stamp collectors invested in them. A special service was held at the Hall of Fame site to commemorate the issuance of the stamp. At the same time, a cornerstone for the building was laid, and the foundation for the structure was poured. ³⁴

In spite of positive annual reports on the progress of the Basketball Hall of Fame at the N.A.B.C. conventions, it was obvious by the spring of 1962 that all was not well with this endeavor. On April 6, 1962, an article by journalist Garry Brown, entitled "Hall of Fame or Shame?" appeared in the Massachusetts Springfield Union which explained a serious handicap the N.A.B.C. had been working with during its thirteen-year attempt to finish

³⁴Ibid., pp. 157-162.
the memorial. This handicap was the financial misunderstanding the N.A.B.C.'s control over the project had created within the community of Springfield and within basketball organizations across the country. Since the structure was being built on the campus of Springfield College, many outside basketball organizations seemed to assume that Springfield College had not only offered the N.A.B.C. land on which to build the memorial, but the financial assistance of the College as well. In contrast, the community of Springfield felt that, if the N.A.B.C. was soliciting funds from schools and organizations across the country, there was no particularly pressing need for Springfield residents to offer assistance to the project. Because of this misunderstanding, after thirteen years, the financial requests of the Coaches' Association had not been met, and the small beginnings of the Hall had become an eyesore to the basketball community. Therefore, Springfield City Council President, H. Freedman, Springfield College Basketball Coach, Ed Steitz, and others concerned about the success of the tribute to basketball, agreed to begin new fund-raising campaigns in Springfield and the surrounding communities to help prevent the project from going under.  

The N.A.B.C. Metropolitan Awards Committee was formed during the 1962 convention. This committee was appointed to annually select an individual who had made a special or significant contribution to the game of basketball that year. Lee Williams from Colby College was elected as the first chairman of this Metropolitan Committee.

At the 1962 N.C.A.A. Major College Championship Tournament, Cincinnati won their second consecutive championship by defeating Ohio State, 71-59. Mount St. Mary's was the winner of the Small College Tournament that year, defeating Sacramento State, 58-57.
CHAPTER V

STRIDES TAKEN BY THE N.A.B.C. TO PERFECT EXISTING ENDEAVORS AND INSIGHTS INTO THE FUTURE OF THE ASSOCIATION (1963-1979)

Introduction

The years 1963-79 were very profitable and interesting ones for the N.A.B.C. In 1963, the Association started an annual East versus West All-Star Game, which eventually became one of the biggest money-makers for the N.A.B.C. From 1963-67, the All-Star Game was played in Lexington, Kentucky. In 1968, the game was moved to Hinkle Fieldhouse on the campus of Butler University, in Indianapolis, Indiana, where it was played until 1971. From that time until 1974, the Arena of the University of Dayton, in Dayton, Ohio, hosted the game and since then, the game site has corresponded with the site of each annual N.A.B.C. convention. The involvement of the Coaches' Association in the East-West Game prompted the need for another N.A.B.C. undertaking that year: the installation of a full-time Executive Secretary to handle the growing business affairs of the organization.

During the early and mid-1960's, the Association remained faithful to its determination to see the Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame completed. Although the
Coaches' Association became unable to continue its financial commitment to the venture and, by 1966, had turned this responsibility over to the Hall of Fame, Inc., an organization made up of various basketball groups which were also concerned about seeing the memorial completed, with the combined efforts of all facets of the basketball community the memorial was finally opened to the public near the end of that decade.

Because of the growth of the N.A.B.C., in 1967 its Board of Directors began to meet twice yearly; once preceding the annual convention and once during the summer. Joe Vancisin, the present Executive Director of the Association, supplied the author with the minutes for the meetings of the Board of Directors from 1967-79. By the early 1970's, the majority of convention hours were being devoted to clinic talks. Therefore, since most of the business of the N.A.B.C. was taken care of in the Board of Directors' meetings, a great deal of the history of the organization during that period of time will be taken from the minutes supplied by Mr. Vancisin.

The conventions from 1972-1979 followed basically the same format. Each convention was dominated by clinic talks from outstanding coaches. Aside from these clinic talks, the real highlights of the conventions since 1972 have been the N.C.A.A. Basketball Championship Tournament and the annual "Honor Awards Banquet." During this
banquet, recognition and awards are given to the N.A.B.C. University Coach of the Year and the N.A.B.C. College Coach of the Year, who are selected by the members of the Board of Directors in their pre-convention meeting each year.

Business matters of the Rules, Research, and Hall of Fame Committees remained essentially stable during the 1970's, and, therefore, each Committee contributed relatively few major concerns to the Association during that time. However, as in previous years, annual reports were given by these Committees throughout that decade, and these reports continue to be included in the business of the convention.

1963 Convention

The thirty-seventh annual convention took place from March 21-23, 1963, at the Brown Hotel in Louisville, Kentucky. The President was Harold Anderson of Bowling Green State University, and by that year, the membership of the Association was 874.

Two events took place in that year which were very important to the Association. One of these was that the first annual East vs. West All-Star Game was played on March 30, 1963, at the University of Kentucky Arena in Lexington, Kentucky. Outstanding senior college basketball players from across the country were chosen by the N.A.B.C.
All-Star Committee to participate in this event. As remained the practice for several years thereafter, those men chosen to coach the game were selected on the basis of long-time, faithful service to the N.A.B.C. For the first game, Cliff Wells, from Tulane University, was chosen to coach the players from the East, and Harold Anderson, the President of the N.A.B.C., was chosen to coach those from the West. The East won this game, 77-70.

The hiring of a full-time N.A.B.C. Executive Secretary was the other important event which took place in 1963. The proceeds from the first East vs. West All-Star Game provided the funds necessary to hire retired basketball coach, Cliff Wells, to a three-year term as the first Secretary. Per an agreement between the N.A.B.C. and the Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame, Inc., Wells was sent to Springfield to replace Ed Hickox who, due to poor health, had been forced to resign his position as Executive Director for the Hall. Besides taking on the responsibilities of the new N.A.B.C. Executive Secretary and Hall of Fame Executive Director, Wells also agreed to serve for another year as Editor for The Bulletin.¹

The proceedings of this thirty-seventh convention took on a different format from that of past conventions. Many of the business meetings which had taken up so much of convention time over the past three decades were replaced by coaching clinics, which presented different phases of the game of basketball and which proved an asset to the membership drive of the Association. At this particular convention, ten such clinic talks gave the coaches in attendance an idea of what they could expect at future conventions.

In the N.C.A.A. Major College Championship Tournament, Loyola (Illinois) defeated two-time champion Cincinnati, 60-58. In the Small College Championship Tournament, South Dakota defeated Wittenberg, 44-42.

1964 Convention

The thirty-eighth annual convention was held from March 19-21, 1964, at the Hotel Muehlebach in Kansas City, Missouri. Lee Williams, the President of the Association, was unable to attend the convention due to illness. Therefore, 1st Vice-President, Forrest Twogood, from the University of Southern California, presided over the meeting. By 1964, the membership of the Association had grown to 965.

During the Hall of Fame Committee report, it was mentioned that the Coaches' Association had made an agreement to permit the A. G. Spalding Company (Spalding Sporting
Goods) to use the N.A.B.C. Hall of Fame Trademark on certain of its basketballs in exchange for a sixteen-cent royalty on each of the first 30,000 balls sold and a thirty-two cent royalty on each ball sold above that number. The Committee believed that these royalties could provide about $4,800 annually for the Memorial.  

Another financial agreement the Association arranged that year involved a contract with Sports Network, Inc., which agreed to televise the East vs. West All-Star Game. Jack Gardner, from Utah, coached the team for the East that year, and Amory T. "Slats" Gill, from Oregon State, coached the team for the West. The West won this 1964 All-Star Game, 79-78.


1965 Convention

The thirty-ninth annual convention took place from March 18-20, 1965, at the Hotel Hilton in Portland, Oregon. The President of the Association was Forrest Twogood, and

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the membership that year was 941.

During the Basketball Hall of Fame Committee report, it was noted that in fifteen years only $325,000 had been raised for the proposed $1,250,000 memorial. At that rate, the Committee believed the completion of the memorial would take an indefinite and probably very lengthy period of time to complete. Therefore, it was proposed that the plans for the building be altered to accommodate a $500,000 structure, instead of the former one and one quarter million dollar structure. The Naismith Basketball Hall of Fame, Inc. agreed with this suggestion and had the plans for a less expensive building drawn up.\(^3\)

Also during this thirty-ninth convention, the coaches took part in a lengthy discussion concerning the "Bench Rule" which had been passed for experimentation during the 1964-65 season. This rule prohibited a coach from getting up off the bench while the clock was running, without having a technical foul called against his team. Due to unfavorable reactions by a majority of coaches who had experimented with the rule, the N.A.B.C. Rules Committee asked the National Basketball Rules Committee to reconsider implementation of this new rule.\(^4\)


\(^4\)Ibid., pp. 119-120.
Alvin "Doggie" Julian, from Dartmouth College, coached the West to another victory over the East that year, 87-74. Joe Lapchick, from St. John's University, was the 1965 coach for the East. Like the 1964 All-Star Game, this game was telecast nationally by Sports Network, Inc., and, because of its popularity the previous year, 90 percent of the network stations across the country also telecast the game in 1965. The following year, Sports Network signed a three-year contract with the N.A.B.C. to telecast future games.

U.C.L.A. repeated its N.C.A.A. Major College Championship Tournament win that year, defeating the University of Michigan, 91-80, and Evansville repeated its Small College Championship Tournament win by defeating Southern Illinois, 85-82.

1966 Convention

The fortieth annual convention was held from March 17-19, 1966, at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington, D. C. The President of the Association was Ben Carnevale, from the Naval Academy. At that time, the Association had a membership of 941.

Bill Wall, Head Basketball Coach at McMurray College and Chairman of the N.A.B.C. Rules Committee, mentioned that the small turnout at the rules meeting was apparently an indication that there were few changes desired in the
rules that year. He also said that, thanks to the efforts of the Coaches' Association, no major rules change could be passed by the National Basketball Rules Committee until experimentation had been done with it for at least a year.

In the N.A.B.C. Board of Directors Meeting on March 24, 1966, the members voted not to renew their agreement with the Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame, Inc. This agreement stipulated that the N.A.B.C. pay operational and maintenance costs for the office at the Hall of Fame until the memorial became self-supporting, and that the N.A.B.C. provide the Hall with an Executive Director. The N.A.B.C. Board of Directors decided to discontinue this arrangement for the following reasons:

First, by 1966, the N.A.B.C. had established a large membership, and this meant increased administrative duties which required the full-time services of an Executive Secretary who would work exclusively for the N.A.B.C. Over the past three years, it had proved too much of a burden for one man to simultaneously serve as both Executive Director for the Hall of Fame and Executive Secretary for the N.A.B.C.  

Secondly, the N.A.B.C. knew that completion of the memorial could take a long time, and the Association could

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not afford a lengthy financial commitment to the project. According to estimated operational expenses for the Hall of Fame, as of its projected opening in 1967, the annual costs for maintaining the memorial would be close to $46,000. The N.A.B.C. Board of Directors pointed out that the annual income for the Association was only about $30,000, and, under the circumstances, the N.A.B.C. could not possibly commit itself to the task of supporting both organizations.6

A third reason for the action of the N.A.B.C. had to do with certain clauses of the lease signed between Springfield College and the Hall of Fame, Inc. One such clause permitted "the Lessor, its agents, students, officers of administration, and faculty" various privileges of free admission to the Hall of Fame. The N.A.B.C. felt that, in the interest of fairness and because of much-needed revenue, each visitor to the memorial should be required to pay an admission charge. Another part of the lease which troubled the Association dealt with a bankruptcy clause which would place the Hall of Fame in the hands of Springfield College if the Lessee failed to meet its financial obligations.7

The problem of furnishing the inside of the Hall of Fame was the fourth reason the N.A.B.C. declined further assistance to the memorial. Monetary provisions for this purpose had not been arranged by the Hall of Fame, Inc.,

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6 Ibid., p. 2.
7 Ibid.
and the N.A.B.C. reminded them that no one would pay to visit an empty building.\footnote{Ibid., p. 3.}

Lastly, the N.A.B.C. wanted the corporation to reduce expenses on construction of the Hall and increase financial support of the venture by recruiting the assistance of other basketball groups besides the Coaches' Association. Because Cliff Wells had done such a fine job of organizing the office at the Hall, and had had great success working with various groups to secure funds for the memorial, by 1966, the N.A.B.C. Board of Directors felt that the Coaches' Association had contributed more than its share to the completion of the venture. The Board also felt that since all the preliminary work had been done, only continued good management, shared by all of the various basketball groups, was needed to insure completion of the Hall. Among the many accomplishments of Mr. Wells during his three-year term as Executive Director for the Hall of Fame were:

1. From 62 schools, he obtained $100 each toward the purchase of Group memberships in the Hall of Fame. He also sold each of these schools the Hall of Fame emblem for the sweat jackets of their players.

2. Mr. Wells was responsible for designing this Hall of Fame emblem and having it manufactured to sell to
Group and Institutional team members of the Hall of Fame.

3. He designed and obtained the patent for the Hall of Fame Trademark used on Spalding basketballs.

4. He negotiated and received a ten-year royalty agreement with the A.G. Spalding Company for the use of the Hall of Fame emblem on certain of the basketballs manufactured and sold by Spalding.

5. He obtained $18,000 from the Converse Rubber Company which was to be used for putting together a film library and movie room in the Hall.

6. With the help of Walter Brown, the owner of the Boston Celtics, he organized an annual October Pro Game in Springfield. By 1966, two such games had been played and proceeds totalling $12,000 had been contributed to the Hall.

7. Mr. Wells held many meetings with groups such as the N.B.A. and the N.C.A.A. in attempts to gain financial support for the Hall.

8. He sent out 2,000 letters of solicitation during his term as Executive Director, and received close to $100,000 in contributions as a result of this effort.

9. He organized an accurate system of bookkeeping for the financial records of the memorial.

10. He discontinued a practice of the previous officers which had allowed free memberships into the Hall to favored individuals and institutions.
11. He gathered and safely stored memorabilia for the Hall which had been carelessly scattered.

12. He also discovered that the Naismith Memorial stamps had not been properly stored, and he placed in safe-keeping those which he was able to find.

13. Mr. Wells worked as Chairman of the Fame Honors Committee, and, by restructuring various systems used by that group, was able to make it a more efficient and effective body.

14. He visited each Hall of Fame across the United States in order to formulate ideas for building and running the Basketball Hall.

15. He was responsible for having the office of the Executive Director at the Hall of Fame redecorated and refurnished.

16. He was responsible for having close to 120 Electee Plaques sent out from that office.\(^9\)

In September of 1966, Lee Williams, a past President of the N.A.B.C., was hired by the Hall of Fame, Inc. to be the next Executive Director for the Memorial. When Williams arrived at Springfield, the foundation was still the only part of the proposed memorial which had been constructed. However, the persistent efforts on the part

\(^9\)Ibid., pp. 3 and 33.
of the Coaches' Association over the previous sixteen years and the dedication and hard work of men such as Cliff Wells gave the memorial a firm organizational foundation and, in essence, assured that the Basketball Hall of Fame would eventually be completed.

In the 1966 East vs. West All-Star Game, the East, coached by John "Tops" Gallagher, from Niagara University, defeated the West, coached by Forrest Twogood, from the University of Southern California, 126-99. The N.C.A.A. Major College Championship Tournament was played in Cole Fieldhouse on the campus of the University of Maryland, and Texas Western defeated Kentucky in the finals, 72-65. The Small College Championship Tournament win was taken by Kentucky Wesleyan, which defeated Southern Illinois, 54-51.

1967 Convention

The forty-first annual convention was held from March 23-25, 1967, at the Brown Hotel in Louisville, Kentucky. The President of the Association was Alvin "Doggie" Julian, from Dartmouth College. Prior to this convention, Julian suffered a stroke and was unable to attend the meeting. First Vice-President, Hank Iba, presided in his stead. The membership went over one thousand that year, reaching a total of 1,220, an increase of 279.

During the convention, Bill Foster, from Rutgers University, presented a proposal from the Bata Shoe Company,
which had offered to sponsor three coaching clinics that spring. Each coach who attended any of the three clinics would be required to pay $15 per clinic, and this money was then to be given to the N.A.B.C. Bata offered to pay the expenses of the speakers and all other costs involved in running the clinics. The first of these 1967 clinics was held in Boston on April 14 and 15; the second was held in Indianapolis on April 28 and 29; and the third was held in San Francisco on May 12 and 13. So successful were these clinics that the Bata Shoe Company sponsored three clinics a year from 1967-1973. At the end of that period of time, Bata discontinued its agreement with the N.A.B.C., and the Converse Shoe Company took over as the new sponsor. These clinics became an important calendar event of the Association, and are known as "The Coach of the Year Clinics."

In the Hall of Fame report, Executive Director Lee Williams stated that construction of the building had begun, and it was believed that the Hall would open to the public sometime during 1968.

At the N.A.B.C. Rules Committee meeting, John McManus, from Creighton University, made the suggestion that the players on the side of the free-throw lane be

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allowed to enter the lane as soon as the player shooting a free throw released the ball. It is interesting to note that that proposal did not become a part of the rules until the present 1980-81 season.

In the Board of Directors meeting that July, its members decided to make November 1 the deadline to pay annual registration dues for N.A.B.C. membership and the deadline to receive tickets for the upcoming N.C.A.A. Basketball Championship Tournament. This continues to be the policy of the Association.\footnote{National Basketball Coaches Association, Minutes of the Board of Directors Meeting (Colorado Springs, Colorado, 1967), p. 5.}

In basketball tournament action that year, the East defeated the West in the All-Star Game, 102-93. Coaching the East was Ben Carnevale, from the United States Naval Academy, and coaching the West was Everett Shelton, from Sacramento State. In the N.C.A.A. Major College Championship Tournament, U.C.L.A., led by sophomore Lew Alcindor, defeated the University of Dayton, 79-64. The Small College Tournament win was taken by Winston-Salem State, which defeated Akron, 54-51.

1968 Convention

The forty-second annual convention was held from March 21-23, 1968, at the Biltmore Hotel in Los Angeles,
California. The President was Hank Iba, and the membership in the Association had grown to a total of 1,350.

The Hall of Fame report was given by Adolph Rupp. He said that the building was finally finished, and the Hall had been officially opened to the public on February 15, 1968. Approximately nineteen years had passed since former President Herbert Read had proposed a Basketball Hall of Fame be built on the campus of Springfield College. Although the N.A.B.C. had not been in control of the Hall since 1966, it continued to present a Hall of Fame report at each annual convention, and continued to support the memorial by urging its members to purchase ($100) life memberships in the Hall.

In the N.A.B.C. Rules Committee meeting, a lengthy discussion took place about the "no dunking" rule which had been passed during the 1967-68 season. This rule had been passed because a number of injuries to players and various damages to baskets and backboards had been attributed to the use of the dunk. This "no dunk" rule remained in effect until the 1976-77 season when the Coaches' Association persuaded the National Basketball Rules Committee to reverse the rule and reinstate the dunk in collegiate play.

During the Board of Directors meeting that July, it was voted to raise the dues of active members to $15 annually. The Board also voted to ask the N.C.A.A. for 1,600 free tickets to the 1969 Basketball Championship Tournament. Each active member of the N.A.B.C. was to receive one free ticket and have the option to buy one. The N.C.A.A. granted this ticket allotment and permitted the Coaches' Association to keep the money from the sale of half of these tickets.\textsuperscript{13}

The 1968 East vs. West All-Star Game was moved to Indianapolis that year, where it was sponsored by the Indianapolis Newspapers, Inc. The game was played in the Hinkle Fieldhouse on the campus of Butler University. The West defeated the East in 1969, by a score of 95-88. Distinguished coaches chosen for this game were Forrest "Phog" Allen, from Kansas University, for the West, and A. A. Schabinger, from Creighton, for the East.

Once again, U.C.L.A. won the N.C.A.A. Major College Championship Tournament, defeating the University of North Carolina in the finals, 78-55. In the Small College Championship Tournament, Kentucky Wesleyan defeated Indiana State 63-52.

\textsuperscript{13}National Basketball Coaches Association, Minutes of the Board of Directors Meeting (San Diego, California, 1968), p. 4.
1969 Convention

The forty-third annual convention was held from March 19-21, 1969, at the Kentucky Hotel in Louisville, Kentucky. William Gardiner, from Catholic University, was the President of the N.A.B.C., and the membership of the Association was 1,469.

During this convention, a great deal of time was spent discussing the "no dunk" rule. Dr. Edward Steitz, Editor of the National Basketball Rules, gave a history of this rule and how it had come into effect. Following discussion on the rule, the coaches voted to ask the National Basketball Rules Committee to reverse their decision. However, as was stated in the proceedings for 1968, this rule remained in effect until the 1976-77 season.

In the summer of 1969, the N.A.B.C. Board of Directors voted to give the Hall of Fame $2,500 for application toward the mortgage on the building. The Board also discussed plans for seating arrangements for members who would be attending the 1970 N.C.A.A. Basketball Championship Tournament. It was decided that each member would receive seats according to each year he had been actively registered with the Coaches' Association, and that the better seats were to be given to those men who had been

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involved the longest with the N.A.B.C.\textsuperscript{15}

The East defeated the West, 104-80, in the East vs. West All-Star Game that year. Tony Hinkle, from Butler University, coached for the East, and Branch McCracken, from Indiana University, coached for the West. In the N.C.A.A. Major College Championship Tournament, U.C.L.A. obtained its third consecutive victory, defeating Purdue in the finals, 92-72. In the Small College Division, Kentucky Wesleyan defeated Southwest Missouri, 75-71.

\textbf{1970 Convention}

The forty-fourth annual convention was held from March 18-21, 1970, at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington, D. C. Stanley Watts, from Brigham Young University, was the President of the Association.

By that year, the membership of the Association was 1,374. Because of the limited number of N.C.A.A. Tournament tickets allotted to the N.A.B.C., the Coaches' Association decided to discontinue its membership drives and terminated the Membership Committee that year.

Walter Byers, from the N.C.A.A., addressed the meeting concerning the procedures used by institutions to recruit student athletes. He said that organization was

\textsuperscript{15}National Basketball Coaches Association, Minutes of the Board of Directors Meeting (Colorado Springs, Colorado, 1969), pp. 3-5.
needed in this area of collegiate athletics, and that the N.C.A.A. was formulating a list of recruiting procedures which was to be strictly adhered to by member institutions.\(^\text{16}\)

Adolph Rupp reported on operations at the newly-opened Hall of Fame, and mentioned that over 40,000 people had visited the memorial during its second year of business. He then urged all members who had not already done so, to purchase a life membership in the Hall.\(^\text{17}\)

Nat Holman, from the City College of New York, was chosen to coach for the East at the 1970 All-Star Game, and Bud Foster, from Wisconsin University, was chosen to coach for the West. The East won this game, 104-80. U.C.L.A. took the N.C.A.A. Major College Championship Tournament title again that year, defeating Jacksonville in the finals, 80-69. The Small College Tournament title was won by Philadelphia Textile, which defeated Tennessee State 76-65.

1971 Convention

The forty-fifth annual convention was held at the Rice Hotel in Houston, from March 24-26, 1971. Adolph


\(^\text{17}\)Ibid., p. 106.
Rupp, from the University of Kentucky, was the President of the Association. Because the Membership Committee had been inactive since the previous year, there was no report to give concerning that aspect of the Association. In checking with the N.A.B.C. headquarters in Branford, Connecticut, the writer learned that there was no membership information available from 1971-73. There is, therefore, no knowledge of how many members the Association had during those years.

The only noteworthy report given at this convention was one delivered by the Editor of the National Basketball Rules Committee, Dr. Edward Steitz, from Springfield College, who explained the organization of the Rules Committee. He said that the Committee was made up of twenty members, consisting of representatives from the N.C.A.A., representatives from the National Federation of State High School Athletics Association, representatives from amateur Canadian basketball organizations, a representative from the junior colleges, the Executive Director of the High School Federation, the Chairman of the National Rules Committee, and the Editor. Steitz reported that the National Rules Committee had become very conservative in its approach to changing the rules, and that the opinion of the college coaches, as expressed through the N.A.B.C. Rules Committee, was an important factor in determining rule changes.\(^\text{18}\)

During the N.A.B.C. Summer Board Meeting held from June 28-30 at Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, the Bata Shoe Company gave the N.A.B.C. a check for $3,000, representing the proceeds due the Coaches' Association for their 1971 "Coach of the Year" clinics. Other business at the Board meeting included a decision to donate $2,500 to the Hall of Fame to make improvements in the N.A.B.C. section at the Hall. 19

The East vs. West All-Star Game, which was played for the first time at the University of Dayton Arena, was won by the East, 106-104. A. C. "Dutch" Lonberg, from Northwestern University, was coach for the East, and Vadal Peterson, from Utah State University, was coach for the West. In the N.C.A.A. Major College Championship Tournament, U.C.L.A. defeated Villanova, 68-62. The Small College Championship Tournament was won by Evansville, which defeated Old Dominion, 97-82.

1972 Convention

The forty-sixth annual convention was held from March 22-24, 1972, at the Biltmore Hotel in Los Angeles, California. The President of the Association was Bill Wall, from MacMurray College. At this convention, eleven different

19 National Basketball Coaches Association, Minutes of the Board of Directors Meeting (Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, 1971), pp. 1-2.
clinic talks and one brief report each by the N.A.B.C. Rules, Research, and Hall of Fame Committees were given. Also at this forty-sixth convention, the first "Honor Awards Banquet" was held. During this banquet, the four N.C.A.A. Major College Championship Tournament coaches for the 1972 "final four" teams made pre-tournament speeches giving an enumeration of the accomplishments of each respective team during the 1971-72 season.

The 1972 Summer Board Meeting was held from July 17-21 at the Broadmoor Hotel in Colorado Springs, Colorado. At this meeting, it was agreed by the Board of Directors that the All-Star Game should be moved from Butler University in Indianapolis, to the University of Dayton, for the 1973 and 1974 games. According to a contract between the University of Dayton and the N.A.B.C., the Coaches' Association would receive 70 percent of the net receipts from the games, with a guarantee of $10,000, and the University of Dayton would receive the remaining 30 percent. At that time, the N.A.B.C. Board of Directors set up additional guidelines for the game, which included:

1. Each team was to have nine university players and one small college player.

2. Uniforms were to be given to each player.

3. The President of the N.A.B.C. was to serve as assistant to the honorary coach for one of the teams, and the 1st Vice-President was to serve as
assistant to the honorary coach for the opposing team.20

At this summer meeting, the Board passed a resolution to contribute $12,500 to the Hall of Fame to pay the mortgage and interest on the building for 1972-73. The Board also discussed the Association's desire to have the A.A.U. replaced by another organization as representative of international athletic competition. The members of the Board voted to endorse the Basketball Federation of the U.S.A. as this representative, and petitioned the F.I.B.A. to accept that organization as the spokesman for the United States. It was not until 1975, however, that any change in international athletic representation was made.

The East won the All-Star Game again that year, 96-91, with Howard Hobson, from Oregon University, coaching the East, and Hank Iba, from Oklahoma State University, coaching the West. Once again, U.C.L.A. took the N.C.A.A. Major College Championship Tournament, defeating Florida State in the finals, 81-76. In the Small College Championship Tournament, Roanoke defeated Akron, 84-72, and took the Small College title that year.

1973 Convention

The forty-seventh annual convention was held from March 23-26, 1973, at the Chase-Park Plaza Hotel in St.

Louis, Missouri. Fred Taylor, from Ohio State University, was the President of the Association. Beginning with this convention and continuing to the present time, no proceedings of the conventions have been recorded. This practice was discontinued due to the length of the conventions and due to the considerable amount of money expended in recording these proceedings. Henceforth, the history of the Association will primarily be recounted according to the minutes of the Board of Directors' meetings, which were supplied the writer by Mr. Vancisin.

At the pre-convention Board of Directors meeting, Bill Wall was appointed as Executive Secretary of the Association, replacing Cliff Wells who had retired. Wall also took over as Editor for The Bulletin, and was responsible for making up the first color cover for the publication, and for elaborating its title to The Basketball Bulletin. Other business at this Board meeting included a decision by the members to raise the annual membership fee of the N.A.B.C. to $25 per active member.

The 1973 Summer Board Meeting took place in Vail, Colorado, from June 17-20. It was announced at this meeting that the Bata Shoe Company had decided not to renew its contract with the N.A.B.C. to sponsor the Association's

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Coach of the Year Clinics, and that the Converse Shoe Company had agreed to take over the sponsorship of these clinics. Converse has continued to sponsor the clinics to the present time.

The West defeated the East, 98-94, in the 1973 All-Star Game. Honorary coaches were Stan Watts, from Brigham Young University, coaching for the West, and Adolph Rupp, from the University of Kentucky, coaching for the East. Defending champion U.C.L.A. retained its title in the N.C.A.A. Major College Championship Tournament that year, defeating Memphis State in the finals, 87-66. In the Small College Championship Tournament, Kentucky Wesleyan won the title, defeating Tennessee State, 78-76.

1974 Convention

The forty-eighth annual convention was held from March 21-25, 1974, at the Hilton Hotel in Greensboro, North Carolina. Joe Vancisin, from Yale, was the President, and there were 1,800 registered members of the Association by that year.

In the Board of Directors meeting preceding the convention, the members made the decision to sign a three-year lease with Hughes T. V. for televising the 1974 East vs. West All-Star Game. The Board also decided on the

During the 1974 Summer Board Meeting at Colorado Springs, Colorado, the N.A.B.C. voted to give the Hall of Fame $10,000 toward payment of the mortgage that year.

The East defeated the West, 105-85, in the 1974 East vs. West All-Star Game. Honorary coaches were Harry Litwack, from Temple University, coaching for the East, and John "Whack" Hyder, from Georgia Tech, coaching for the West. The N.C.A.A. Major College Championship Tournament was won by North Carolina State, which defeated Marquette, 76-64. In the Small College Championship Tournament, Morgan State defeated Southwest Missouri, 67-52.

1975 Convention

The forty-ninth annual convention was held from March 27-31, 1975, at the Town and County Hotel in San Diego, California. Bob Polk, from Rice University, was President of the Association. The membership by that year was 1,928.

On July 1, 1975, Joe Vancisin became the Executive Secretary of the N.A.B.C., with additional responsibilities.

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including those as Editor for The Basketball Bulletin. Vancisin replaced Bill Wall, who had resigned to become Executive Director of the Amateur Basketball Association of the United States of America (A.B.A.U.S.A.), formerly the Basketball Federation of the U.S.A. Vancisin has been the Executive Secretary of the N.A.B.C. since Wall's resignation, and remains in that position at the time of this writing.

That year, the N.A.B.C. Board of Directors decided, once again, to raise the active membership fee of the Association, this time to $30\textsuperscript{24} annually, which is still the fee at the present time. Regarding other financial business in 1975, the Board also decided to contribute another $10,000 to the Hall of Fame for operational expenses.

In the 1975 East vs. West All-Star Game, the West defeated the East, 110-89. Bruce Drake, from the University of Oklahoma, coached the team from the West, and Eddie Hickey, from St. Louis University, coached the team from the East.

In that year, following a recommendation made by the N.A.B.C., the N.C.A.A. divided its Championship Tournament teams according to a Division I, Division II, or Division III title. Division I was to include major colleges

\textsuperscript{24} National Basketball Coaches Association, Minutes of the Board of Directors Meeting (Southern Pines, North Carolina, 1975), p. 1.
which offered more than twelve basketball scholarships, Division II was to include those small colleges which gave anywhere from one to twelve scholarships, and Division III was to be reserved for those schools which offered no basketball scholarships. In the Division I Championship Tournament that year, U.C.L.A. defeated Kentucky, 92-85; in the Division II Tournament, Old Dominion defeated New Orleans, 76-74; and in the Division III Tournament, LeMoyne-Owen defeated Glassboro State, 57-54.

1976 Convention

The fiftieth annual convention of the N.A.B.C. took place from March 25-29, 1976, at the Sheraton Hotel in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Bill Foster, from Duke University, was the President, and the total membership of the Association was 1,958.

In the May, 1976, Board of Directors meeting, which took place in Las Vegas, the members voted to send out questionnaires to the members of the Association, requesting their position on the proposal of having a thirty-second clock, the proposal to raise the baskets, and the proposal to make up a separate set of rules for colleges. The Board also discussed the possibility of including in the convention agenda more panel programs and discussion groups to work on various problems and concerns expressed by the coaches.
That year, the Board also decided to change the procedure for determining the coaches for the East vs. West All-Star Game. Instead of selecting these coaches simply on the basis of long-time service to the Association, it was decided that the coaches for the two teams in the N.C.A.A. final playoff of the Championship Tournament the previous year would be invited to serve as the coaches for the upcoming All-Star Game. Marv Harshman, from the University of Washington, coached the All-Stars from the West that year, and Dean Smith, from the University of North Carolina, coached the All-Stars from the East. The West won this game, 101-98.

In the N.C.A.A. Division I Championship Tournament, Indiana defeated Michigan, 86-68. In Division II, Puget Sound took the title over the University of Tennessee (Chattanooga), 83-74, and, in Division III, Scranton defeated Wittenberg, 60-57.

1977 Convention

The fifty-first annual convention was held from March 24-28, 1977, at the Hyatt Regency in Atlanta, Georgia. Abe Lemons, from the University of Texas, was the President of the Association. The membership that year was 1,886.

It was reported by the Hall of Fame Committee that the Hall of Fame income from all sources for the year 1976
had yielded $265,000 in profits, and that the N.A.B.C. had pledged its continued support for the memorial.

As had been promised by President Lemons, a panel discussion was held, with retired basketball coaches Ed Hickey, Tony Hinkle, Howard Hobson, Nat Holman, Hank Iba, Adolph Rupp, and John Wooden giving various accounts of some of the most memorable games of their respective careers. These panel discussions have become an important part of convention proceedings since their inception in 1977.

In the East vs. West All-Star Game that year, the East, coached by Bobby Knight, from Indiana University, defeated the West, coached by John Orr, from the University of Michigan, 114-93. In the N.C.A.A. Division I Championship Tournament, Marquette defeated North Carolina, 67-59. In the Division II Tournament, the University of Tennessee (Chattanooga) defeated Randolph-Macon, 71-62. And, in Division III, Wittenberg took the Championship over the State University of New York (Oneonta), 79-66.

1978 Convention

The fifty-second annual convention was held from March 23-27, 1978, at the Chase Plaza Hotel in St. Louis, Missouri. Barry Dowd, from the University of Texas, was President of the Association. The membership that year was 1,953.
At this convention, it was proposed that the title, "Executive Secretary of the N.A.B.C." be changed to "Executive Director of the N.A.B.C." A title change was proposed because this executive handled all of the business affairs of the Association, and the title of "Executive Director" was more appropriate to the official in that position. This proposal was passed by the membership on the convention floor, and Joe Vancisin then became the first Executive Director of the Association.

During 1978, the N.C.A.A. Division I Basketball Tournament Committee persuaded the Executive Committee of the N.C.A.A. to grant the N.A.B.C. $30,000 from Tournament proceeds for publication of The Basketball Bulletin that year. Each year since that time, the N.C.A.A. has granted $30,000 to the Coaches' Association for this purpose.

Also during 1978, the National Basketball Rules Committee was disbanded, and the N.C.A.A. Basketball Rules Committee, consisting primarily of college basketball coaches, was formed to handle the collegiate basketball rules. This new committee meant that collegiate basketball would finally be played according to its own set of rules.

The 1978 East vs. West All-Star Game was won by the All-Stars from the East, who were coached by Frank McGuire, from the University of South Carolina. The All-Stars from the West were coached by Al McGuire, from Marquette, and the final score for this game was 93-87.

In 1978 N.C.A.A. Division I Championship Tournament action, Kentucky defeated Duke University, 94-88. In Division II, Cheyney State was victorious over Wisconsin (Green Bay), 47-40. And, in Division III, North Park took the title over Widener, 69-57.

1979 Convention

The fifty-third annual convention was held from March 22-26, 1979, at the Little America Hotel in Salt Lake City, Utah. Ned Wulk, from Arizona State, was the President of the Association. For the first time in the history of the N.A.B.C., the membership went over the two thousand mark, and was listed, specifically, as being 2,133.

During the Board of Directors meeting preceding the 1979 convention, the members decided to allow the Converse Shoe Company to sponsor the East vs. West All-Star Game on a regular basis. Since all Game expenses were to be paid for by Converse, the official name of the event was changed to the "N.A.B.C. Converse East vs. West All-Star Game."

In this 1979 All-Star Game, the East, coached by Joe Hall,
from the University of Kentucky, defeated the West, coached by Bill Foster, from Duke University, 114-109.

In the N.C.A.A. Division I Championship Tournament that year, Michigan State defeated Indiana State, 75-64. In the Division II Tournament, Northern Alabama defeated Wisconsin (Green Bay), 64-50. And, in the Division III playoffs, North Park College took the Championship over New York State University (Potsdam), 66-62.
CHAPTER VI

A BIOGRAPHY OF THE PRESIDENTS OF THE N.A.B.C.

Introduction

From the years 1927-79, forty-nine men served as President of the National Association of Basketball Coaches of the United States. These men provided the strong leadership needed by the organization to keep it intact, and to insure its success as representative for the coaches of the country. At the time of his respective Presidency, each of these men carried out the various duties of this office (see Appendix B) in such a manner that the success of the Association has been without question.

In this chapter, the author will chronologically present a brief personal and professional history of the life of each past President of the N.A.B.C. Each of these men will be introduced by a heading which will give his name, the school he was coaching at while serving as President, and the year(s) designating his term of office. Each biography will concentrate on three areas of the life of each President, specifically, (1) his birth through his formal education, (2) his coaching career highlights, and (3) his personal contributions to the N.A.B.C.
The majority of the information used to write these biographies was obtained from individual resumes sent to the Executive Secretary of the N.A.B.C. by each President himself. Additional information needed was obtained from the present Executive Director of the N.A.B.C., Joe Vancisin, and from the various Sports Information Directors employed at the respective institutions where said past Presidents on whom other information was desired were working during their term of office.

Forrest Allen (University of Kansas) - 1927-1929

Forrest Allen was born on November 18, 1885, in Jamesport, Missouri. He graduated from Independence High School in Independence, Missouri. While playing on his high school basketball team, he had the opportunity to compete against the University of Kansas team, which was barnstorming through Kansas and Missouri. The coach of the University of Kansas team at that time was Dr. James Naismith, who urged Allen to attend the University after his graduation from high school. Allen took Naismith's advice and played for him at the University of Kansas. During the 1905-06 season, Allen was captain of the team.

After graduation from the University, Allen served as basketball coach at Haskell Institute, at Baker College, and at Central Missouri State, before returning to the University of Kansas as head coach in 1919, where he
remained until his retirement in 1956. Allen, whose vocal mannerisms left him tagged with the nickname "Phog" (horn), won a total of 711 games during his college coaching career, including the N.C.A.A. Basketball Championship Tournament title in 1952. This remained a record for basketball wins by a college coach until Adolph Rupp, one of Allen's former players, surpassed it in 1968. Rupp, and two other of Allen's former players, Dutch Lonborg and John Bunn, eventually became Presidents of the N.A.B.C. Allen died on September 16, 1964.

In 1927, Allen helped form the N.A.B.C. and served two terms as its first President. His many contributions to the N.A.B.C. helped see the Association off to a solid start. From 1929-33, he served on the N.A.B.C. Board of Directors. A few years later, he was instrumental in getting basketball accepted into the 1936 Olympics, and was responsible for starting a fund drive to send Dr. Naismith to these Games. He also served on many of the different committees of the Association, including the first Tournament and Olympic Committee, which helped pioneer the N.C.A.A. Championships. In 1956, he was elected into the Basketball Hall of Fame.

Craig Ruby (University of Illinois) - 1929-1930

Craig Ruby was born on May 30, 1896, in Stockport, Iowa. He graduated from Kansas City Westport High School,
where he was an All-Star guard in 1915. He then went to the University of Missouri, where he played for Dr. Walter Meanwell. He graduated from Missouri in 1920.

After Dr. Meanwell took a position at the University of Wisconsin, Ruby was named as head basketball coach at the University of Missouri for the 1921 season. He coached at Missouri until 1923, when he accepted a position as head coach at the University of Illinois. In 1936, he retired from coaching to enter private business and work for Hallmark Greeting Cards in Kansas City. He died on September 8, 1980.

Ruby was in attendance at the April, 1927 meeting in Des Moines, Iowa, when the coaches met to protest the "one bounce rule." In the June meeting in Chicago that year, he was elected as 1st Vice-President of the N.A.B.C., and in 1929, he succeeded Forrest Allen as President. Ruby also served the Association for many years as Chairman of its Rules and Research Committees. He helped formulate these committees, which became very vital to the operation of the Association.

**Lewis Andreas (Syracuse University) - 1930-1931**

Lewis Andreas was born on February 25, 1895, in Sterling, Illinois. At the age of eleven, Andreas contracted a serious illness, which kept him in bed for almost two years. During favorable weather, his bed was moved
near a window so he could watch the neighborhood youth play baseball. This filled him with a great desire to participate in and to teach athletics, and eventually led to his career as a university basketball coach. Andreas played freshman basketball and baseball at the University of Illinois. However, his college education was interrupted by World War I. After being discharged from the Army, Andreas enrolled at Syracuse University in New York.

Upon graduation from Syracuse, Andreas worked as head basketball coach at Norwich High School in Norwich, New York, from 1921-23. In 1924, he returned to his alma mater to coach freshman football and basketball. In 1927, he was promoted to head basketball coach and held that position until 1950, when he was appointed Athletic Director there at Syracuse. He retired in 1964 and is presently living in Syracuse, New York.

Andreas served as 2nd Vice-President of the N.A.B.C. from 1927-29, and as 1st Vice-President from 1929-30. In 1930, he was elected to the Presidency, and served for one year in that capacity. He later served on the Board of Directors, the Research Committee, the Membership Committee, the Rules Committee, and the Tournament and Olympic Committees.

Arthur Schabinger (Creighton University) - 1931-1932

Arthur Schabinger was born on August 6, 1889, in Sabetha, Kansas. He attended the Southwestern Academy in
Winfield, Kansas, where he played all sports. He then attended the College of Emporia, where he participated in football, basketball, and baseball. He graduated from Emporia in 1913, with a major in physical education, and went on to graduate school at Springfield College, earning his final degree in 1915.

Schabinger began his coaching career at Ottawa University, where he served for five years as basketball coach. His work at the University was interrupted by World War I, when he entered the U. S. Army to serve in the infantry. After the War, he went to Emporia Teachers College, where he was basketball coach for two years. His last coaching assignment was at Creighton University, where he coached for thirteen years. After he left coaching, he became Director of Sports Films Services, an organization which produced films for the National Basketball Rules Committee. He died on November 10, 1972.

Schabinger was associated with the N.A.B.C. from its conception, and helped write its Constitution. He was the first Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, and served in this capacity from 1927-29. From 1929-30, he served as 2nd Vice-President; from 1930-31, he served as 1st Vice-President; and from 1931-32, he served as President of the Association. After his Presidency, he became a member of the Board of Directors and Chairman of the Rules Committee. Because of his dedicated service to the
game of basketball, he was enshrined in the Hall of Fame in 1961.

**Harold Olsen (Ohio State University) - 1932-1933**

Harold Olsen was born on May 10, 1895, in Rice Lake, Wisconsin. He played fullback on the football team and center on the basketball team at Rice Lake High School. Olsen graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1917, where he played basketball for Dr. Walter Meanwell.

Olsen began his coaching career at Ripon College in 1919. In 1922, he became head basketball coach and assistant football coach at Ohio State University, where he remained for twenty-four years, leading Ohio State to five Big Ten Championship wins during his career. In 1946, he resigned from Ohio State to coach the professional basketball team, the Chicago Stags. After four years in the pros, he went back to college coaching at Northwestern University, where he coached for two years. He died on October 29, 1953.

Olsen served the N.A.B.C. as Chairman of the Ethics Committee from 1927-29. He was elected Secretary-Treasurer from 1929-30, 2nd Vice-President from 1930-31, and 1st Vice-President from 1931-32. Later, he became a member of the Board of Directors, and was credited with starting and encouraging continuation of the annual N.C.A.A. Basketball Championship Tournament, and with the introduction of the 10-second rule. In 1959, Olsen was enshrined in the Hall of Fame.
Roy Mundorff (Georgia Tech) - 1933-34

Roy Mundorff was born on February 20, 1902, in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. He was active in all sports in high school. At Pennsylvania College, he played football, basketball, and baseball before graduating in 1921.

Mundorff began his coaching career in 1921, when he took a position at New Madison High School in Ohio. In 1922, he was employed as freshman basketball and football coach at Georgia Tech where he was later promoted to head basketball and head football coach. After his coaching career ended, he served as Athletic Director at Georgia Tech and in the same capacity at the University of Louisville. He died on December 2, 1966.

Mundorff served the Association as President for the 1933-34 season, and was credited with arranging a basketball tournament which was played at the 1934 convention in Atlanta, Georgia. Mundorff was a very active member in the N.A.B.C., serving on the Hall of Fame and Rules Committees for many years.

Howard Ortner (Cornell University) - 1934-1935

Howard Ortner was born on July 21, 1894, in Bunkhorn Island, New York. He played basketball at Buffalo Lafayette High School, and graduated from Cornell University, where he had been captain of the basketball team.
In 1919, he was appointed head basketball coach and intramural director at Cornell. After seventeen years at Cornell, he left to take a position as Athletic Director and basketball coach at Nichols Country Day School in Buffalo, where he worked until his retirement. He died in 1969.

Ortner served on the first N.A.B.C. Board of Directors from 1927-30, and was then elected Secretary-Treasurer for the 1930-31 season. He later served as President for the 1934-35 season.

Arthur Lonborg (Northwestern University) - 1935-1936

Arthur Lonborg was born on March 16, 1898, in Gardner, Illinois. At Horton High School in Horton, Illinois, he lettered in football, basketball, and baseball. After high school, he went on to the University of Kansas, where he played collegiate basketball for Dr. Forrest Allen.

Lonborg began his coaching career in 1921, when he coached basketball, football, and baseball at McPherson College in McPherson, Kansas. In 1923, he moved to Washburn College in Topeka, Kansas, where he was head coach of basketball and baseball. In 1925, he coached Washburn to the National A.A.U. Championship in Kansas City. Three years later, he accepted the head basketball coaching position at Northwestern University. In 1952, he left
Northwestern to become Athletic Director at the University of Kansas. He is presently retired and living in Lawrence, Kansas.

Lonborg's association with the N.A.B.C. dates back to 1927 when he was appointed as Chairman of the Officials Committee. He also served as Secretary-Treasurer, 3rd, 2nd, and 1st Vice-President, and as a member of the Board of Directors. From 1935-36, he served on the Rules Committee, as Chairman of the Tournament Committee, and as President for the 1935-36 season.

Henry Carlson (University of Pittsburgh) - 1936-1937

Henry Carlson was born on July 4, 1894, in Murray City, Ohio. While still in grammar school, he began playing basketball at the Y.M.C.A. in Fayette City, Pennsylvania. Later, he attended Bellefonte Academy, where he played football and basketball. His education and basketball playing career continued at the University of Pittsburgh, where he graduated in 1918. He then enrolled in medical school at the University of Pittsburgh, and graduated in 1920.

Carlson began his collegiate basketball coaching career in 1922 when he was appointed head basketball coach at the University of Pittsburgh. Carlson spent his entire thirty-year collegiate coaching career as head basketball coach at Pittsburgh. During those years (1922-52), Carlson wrote many articles and books on coaching, and conducted coaching schools all over the country. He is noted for his
famous "figure eight," which was adopted by many different educational institutions. He died on November 1, 1964.

Dr. Carlson was very influential as a member of the N.A.B.C. He served in all the offices of the Association, including that of its presidency from 1936-37. He also served on the Research, the Tournament, and the Hall of Fame Committees. In 1959, he was enshrined in the Hall of Fame.

George Edwards (University of Missouri) - 1937-1938

George Edwards was born on October 14, 1890, in Kansas City, Missouri. In 1909, he graduated from Central High School in Kansas City, where he had participated in football, basketball, and baseball. At the University of Missouri, he was a member of the tumbling squad, and the football, basketball, and baseball teams. During his last year in college, from 1912-13, he was captain of the basketball team.

Edwards began his coaching career in 1914, in the public school system in Salina, Kansas. In 1917, he moved to Kansas Wesleyan University, where he coached football, basketball, tennis, and track and field. In 1918, he transferred to Westport High School in Kansas City, where he coached for eight years. In 1926, he returned to the University of Missouri and coached basketball there until 1945. After his coaching career ended, he remained with the University, serving in many different capacities within
the athletic and physical education departments. He died on June 10, 1972.

Edwards was a charter member of the Association in 1927. He held all the offices of the Association, including that of President from 1937-38. He also served as Editor of *The Bulletin*, and was author of the "Basketball Coaches Creed," which was adopted by the N.A.B.C. in 1932.

**William Chandler (Marquette University) - 1938-1939**

William Chandler was born on August 27, 1895, in Chicago, Illinois. He played basketball at Robert Waller High School in Chicago, and, during the 1913-14 season, set a school record of forty-three points in a game against Senn High School. After high school graduation in 1914, he enrolled at the University of Wisconsin, where he played basketball for four years. He was captain of the team in his senior year, and graduated in 1918.

Chandler began his coaching career in 1919, when he became basketball coach at River Falls State Teachers College in River Falls, Wisconsin. In 1921, he took a position as head basketball coach at Iowa State University, and remained in that position until 1928. That year, he returned to the University of Wisconsin to complete his master's degree. In 1930, he accepted the position of head basketball coach at Marquette University and coached there until 1951, when he retired from active coaching. He died on May 23, 1953.
Chandler was a member of the National Joint Rules Committee from 1923-28. In 1931, he became a member of the N.A.B.C., and, during his involvement with the Association, he held all of its offices at one time or another, including that of the Presidency during the 1938-39 season. He was also Editor of The Bulletin, and served on the Tournament and Olympic, the Research, and the Hall of Fame Committees.

Brandon Grover (Ohio University) - 1939-1940

Brandon Grover was born on February 28, 1898, in Middleport, Ohio. He played on the baseball and basketball teams at Ohio University. He was All-Ohio as a guard in basketball and All-Ohio as an end in football. In 1920, he played professional baseball with the Toledo Mud Hens.

Grover spent his first year of coaching at Athens High School in Athens, Ohio, and his second year at Thornton Township High School in Harvey, Illinois. In 1922, he returned to Ohio University and served as head basketball coach until 1938, when he became Director of Public Relations for the school. He also served Ohio University (from 1942-52) as assistant to the President. He is presently retired and living in Athens, Ohio.

Grover became a member of the N.A.B.C. in 1929. He served as Chairman of the Membership Committee from 1932-35, and then was elected to the Board of Directors.
He eventually held every office of the Association, including that of the Presidency for the 1939-40 season.

**Nat Holman (City College of New York) - 1940-1941**

Nat Holman was born on October 19, 1896, in New York City. He attended Commerce High School in New York City where he made All-City in soccer, football, and basketball. After high school, he enrolled in the Savage School of Physical Education, where he graduated in 1917. From 1921-28, he played on the basketball team of the Original Celtics.

Holman began his coaching career in 1919, when he was hired as head basketball coach at the City College of New York (C.C.N.Y.). He remained in that position, off and on, for the greater part of thirty-six and a half years, until his retirement in 1960. During his years at C.C.N.Y., he compiled a record of 422 wins, and 188 losses. In 1950, he became the only coach to have his team win both the N.I.T. and N.C.A.A. Championships in the same year. He is presently retired and living in New York City.

In 1933-34, Holman held his first position with the N.A.B.C., serving on the Press Committee, and, during the 1934-35 season, he was a member of the Board of Directors. From there, he went on to serve in every office of the Association, including a term as President from 1940-41. He also served on the Rules, the Visual Interpretation, and
the Publication Committees at various times from 1941-51. In 1959, he was elected to the Hall of Fame.

Nelson Norgren (University of Chicago) - 1941-1942

Nelson Norgren was born on September 10, 1891, in Lynn, Massachusetts. He participated in basketball at Robert A. Waller High School in Chicago, Illinois, and graduated from the University of Chicago in 1914, where he had won numerous honors in basketball, football, and baseball, including All-Western and All-Conference in basketball in 1914. In football, during the 1913-14 season, he was named an All-American, and the following season was selected as an All-Conference player.

After graduation from the University of Chicago, Norgren was named Athletic Director, and football, basketball, baseball, and track coach at the University of Utah. In 1916, his basketball team won the National A.A.A. Basketball Tournament in Chicago. He resigned his position at Utah in 1917 to enlist in the Army Air Force at the beginning of World War I. In 1921, he returned to basketball coaching at the University of Chicago, where he coached until his retirement in the late 1950's. He died on December 31, 1974.

Norgren was a charter member of the N.A.B.C., and, as Chairman of the Program Committee, was responsible for organization of the first and second annual conventions.
He was elected Secretary-Treasurer for the 1938-39 season, and served in every office of the Association, at one time or another, until he was elected President for the 1941-42 season. Following his term as President, he served the Association on various of its committees until the early 1950's.

Edward Kelleher (United States Military Academy) - 1942-1944

Edward Kelleher was born on June 29, 1894, in New York City. He attended the Sacred Heart Grammar School in New York, and the Niagara Preparatory School in Buffalo, New York. He was captain of the basketball team at Niagara University, from which he graduated in 1914.

Kelleher began his coaching career in 1921, when he was named head basketball coach at St. John's University. A year later, he was hired by Fordham University, and remained there until 1934. From 1922-34, his teams won four Eastern Intercollegiate Championships, and seven Metropolitan Championships. He left coaching in 1934, but returned in 1938, when he was offered his former position at Fordham University. He remained there until the end of the 1941-42 season, when basketball was halted at Fordham because of World War II. He then moved to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, where he served as coach from 1944-45. At the conclusion of that season, he went overseas as a civilian consultant of the War Department to lay plans for the Army's athletic program in Europe. He died
on July 19, 1945, in Munich, Germany.

Kelleher held every office in the N.A.B.C., at one time or another, during his years as a member of the Association. He also served two terms as President, from 1942-44, because of World War II.

Edward Hickox (Springfield College) - 1944-1946

Edward Hickox was born on April 10, 1878, in Cleveland, Ohio. He attended Western Reserve Seminary and Ohio Wesleyan University, where he graduated in 1905.

Hickox began his coaching career in 1905, at Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, where he coached football, basketball, and track. In 1907, he served at Southwestern State Normal School as Athletic Director and basketball coach. From 1912-14, he attended Springfield College, where he received a B.S. degree in physical education. After graduation, he coached at Colorado College in Colorado Springs, and then enlisted in the Army to serve during World War I. In 1922 he returned to Springfield College, where he remained as basketball coach for sixteen seasons, compiling a record of 209 wins and 85 losses during that time. He died on January 28, 1966.

Hickox was a charter member of the N.A.B.C. in 1927. He served on at least one committee each year and eventually held every office of the Association, including two terms as President from 1944-46, during his active
membership in the N.A.B.C. He is especially remembered for his faithful and selfless service as Executive Director for the Hall of Fame from 1949-63. In 1959, he was enshrined in the Hall.

Burton Gullion (University of Connecticut) - 1946-1947

Burton Gullion was born on December 22, 1901, at Elwood, Indiana. He played basketball at New Castle High School in Indiana, and was a member of the Purdue University Varsity Basketball teams from 1922-24. He was selected as All-Western Conference in 1922 and 1923, before he graduated from Purdue in 1924.

Gullion began his coaching career at Hartford City High School in Indiana, where he was head coach of football and basketball. From 1927-35, he was Athletic Director and head basketball coach at Earlham College in Richmond, Indiana, after which he transferred to the University of Tennessee, where he coached basketball and track. In 1938, he became head basketball coach at Cornell University, and coached there until 1942, when he resigned to serve in the Army Air Force Physical Training Program. After being discharged in 1945, he coached at the University of Connecticut until 1947. That year he accepted his last basketball coaching position; that as head coach at Washington University in St. Louis, where he remained until his retirement in 1952. He died in 1959.
During his active membership with the organization, Gullion served as Chairman of the Membership and Research Committees, and from 1941-46, he served on the N.A.B.C. Board of Directors. He was elected to the Presidency of the Association for the 1946-47 season.

Howard Hobson (University of Oregon) - 1947-1948

Howard Hobson was born on July 4, 1903, in Portland, Oregon. He graduated from Franklin High School in Portland in 1922, and was All-State in basketball during his junior and senior years. After high school, he enrolled in the University of Oregon, where he played for four years, serving as captain of the team in 1925, and again in 1926, when Oregon won the Conference Championship.

Hobson began his coaching career in 1926, when he was hired as football and basketball coach at Kelso High School in Kelso, Washington. In 1929, he transferred to Cortland Normal School in Cortland, New York, where he coached football and basketball for one year. The following year, he moved to Benson Polytechnic in Portland, Oregon, where he coached basketball and baseball, and served as Athletic Director. In 1932, he accepted his first college position as basketball coach at Southern Oregon State College in Ashland, Oregon, where he remained for three years before being offered a position as head basketball coach at the University of Oregon. Under his
leadership, the University of Oregon won the first N.C.A.A. Championship Tournament in 1939, by defeating Ohio State. During eleven years at the University of Oregon, he compiled a record of 210 wins and 123 losses. In 1948, he transferred to Yale University, where he accepted his last position as head basketball coach before his retirement in 1956. He is presently residing in Portland, Oregon.

From 1938-42, Hobson served on the Membership and Tournament and Olympic Committees. In 1942, he became a member of the Board of Directors and eventually held every office of the Association, including that of the Presidency for the 1947-48 season. In 1949, he became a member of the Hall of Fame Committee, on which he served until 1958, and, in 1965 he was elected to the Hall.

Herbert Read (Western Michigan University) - 1948-1949

Herbert Read was born on February 8, 1880, in Saxmundham, England, and came to America on April 12, 1890. He attended Kalamazoo High School in Kalamazoo, Michigan, where he played football and baseball. He also played basketball for the local Y.M.C.A. team and football at the University of Michigan.

Read began his coaching career in 1905, when he coached the Kalamazoo High School football team. He stayed there for three years, before becoming Athletic Director at Hillsdale College in Michigan. He then
transferred to Western Michigan, where he was appointed head basketball coach in 1922. His 1930-31 team went undefeated. He retired in the spring of 1950, and died on August 15, 1970.

Read became Chairman of the Rules Committee of the N.A.B.C. in 1936, and served again in that capacity the following year. He was Secretary-Treasurer from 1946-47, and eventually held every office of the Association, including that of the Presidency for the 1948-49 season. During his term as President, he proposed that the N.A.B.C. make the Hall of Fame its project, and appointed a committee to begin work on the memorial.

John Bunn (Springfield College) - 1949-1950

John Bunn was born on September 26, 1898, in Wellington, Ohio. He attended Humbolt High School in Humbolt, Kansas, where he participated in football, basketball, baseball, and track. At the University of Kansas, he played basketball under Dr. Forrest Allen, and won a total of ten letters while participating in basketball, football, and baseball. This was a record of letters won by any one athlete during the history of the University until that time. He graduated from Kansas in 1921.

Bunn began his coaching career by working as assistant to Dr. Allen from 1921-30. In 1930, he became head basketball coach at Stanford University, and led the
University to three Pacific Coast Championship wins in 1936, 1937, and 1938. During his career, he coached Hank Luisetti, a three-time All-American. In 1956, he took the head basketball coaching position at Springfield College, where he worked until his retirement in 1966. He died in 1979.

In 1931, Bunn began his service to the N.A.B.C. by working as a member of the Press and Research Committees. In 1936, he was elected to the Board of Directors and worked in every office of the Association, including that of the President for the 1949-50 season. He also served as the Chairman of the Hall of Fame Committee from 1949-63, and later as Editor of the N.C.A.A. Basketball Guide and Official Rules Interpreter. He was elected to the Hall of Fame as a contributor to the game of basketball.

**Vadal Peterson (University of Utah) - 1950-1951**

Vadal Peterson was born on May 2, 1894, in Huntsville, Utah. He attended Utah State High School in Logan, Utah, and played on the basketball team there. At the University of Utah, he participated in college basketball for three years, and, during that time, also played football and baseball. He received his Bachelor of Science degree in Education from the University in 1920.

Upon graduation, Peterson began his coaching career at the Latter Day Saints High School in Salt Lake City,
where he coached until 1927, leading the L.D.S. High School team to two State Championship wins during those seven years. In 1927, he accepted the head basketball coaching position at the University of Utah. Under his leadership, the University took the 1944 N.C.A.A. Championship title, and then defeated the N.I.T. Champion, St. John's in the Red Cross Benefit Game in Madison Square Garden that year. Three years later, Peterson coached the University team to the 1947 N.I.T. Championship title. He retired in 1954, and died on September 1, 1976.

Peterson served on the N.A.B.C. Membership Committee from 1941-43. In 1946, he was elected to the Board of Directors, and then moved up through all of the offices of the Association until he was elected President for the 1950-51 season. He also served the Association by participating on the Tournament, Hall of Fame, and Rules Committees.

Bruce Drake (Oklahoma University) - 1951-52

Bruce Drake was born on December 11, 1905, in Gentry, Texas. He attended Central High School in Oklahoma City, and lettered in basketball for three years, and in track as a pole vaulter. At the University of Oklahoma, he played on two undefeated teams in 1928 and 1929, and was selected to play on the Holms Foundation All-American Collegiate Basketball Team in 1929.
Drake began his coaching career in 1929, when he was hired as the freshman basketball coach at the University of Oklahoma. In 1938, he was promoted to head coach, which position he held until 1955, when he retired from coaching. He is presently living in Norman, Oklahoma.

Drake became a member of the N.A.B.C. and its Ethics Committee in 1940. In 1944, he became Chairman of the Research Committee, and, in 1947, was elected to the Board of Directors. He was elected President of the N.A.B.C. for the 1951-52 season, and later served on the Hall of Fame and Press Committees.

Frank Cappon (Princeton) - 1952-1953

Frank Cappon was born on October 17, 1900, in Holland, Michigan. He played on the football and basketball teams at Holland High School, where he made All-State in both sports. In 1917, he played in the first organized High School State Basketball Tournament at Ann Arbor. During his college career at the University of Michigan, he played three years of basketball and football.

Cappon began his coaching career at Luther College in Decorah, Iowa, where he was appointed head coach in football and basketball. In 1925, he became assistant football and basketball coach at the University of Michigan, and in 1927 he served as head football coach and assistant basketball coach at the University of Kansas.
In 1931, he returned to the University of Michigan as head basketball coach, and remained there until 1938, when he transferred to Princeton University where he served as head basketball coach until his retirement in 1960. He died on November 29, 1961.

Cappon was a member of the N.A.B.C. for twenty-nine years. He served as Chairman of the Coaching Ethics Committee in 1932, and as a member of various other committees during his association with the N.A.B.C. He was also Editor of The Bulletin from 1947-48, and served as President of the N.A.B.C. from 1952-53. Following his term as President, he served on the Tournament Committee from 1953-61.

Edward Hickey (St. Louis University) - 1953-1954

Edward Hickey was born on December 20, 1902, at Reynolds, Nebraska. He attended the Trinity College High School in Sioux City, Iowa, where he participated in basketball, baseball, and track. At Creighton University, he played varsity football for three years, and varsity basketball for two years. He graduated from Creighton Law School in 1927.

Hickey began his coaching career at Creighton University High School in 1927, when he was appointed Athletic Director and head coach in football, basketball, and baseball. In 1935, he accepted the position of head
basketball coach at Creighton University, where he coached until 1943, when he took a leave of absence to serve in the U. S. Naval Reserves. In 1948, he went to St. Louis University, where he worked as head basketball coach until 1958. Under his leadership, the St. Louis team won the 1948 N.I.T. Championship. He is presently retired and living in Mesa, Arizona.

Hickey became a member of the N.A.B.C. and its Basketball Rules Committee in 1938. From 1948-52, he was Editor of The Bulletin, and, from 1953-54, he was President of the Association.

Tony Hinkle (Butler University) - 1954-1955

Tony Hinkle was born on December 19, 1899, in Logansport, Indiana. From 1912-16, he played football, basketball, and baseball at Calumet High School in Chicago. He then lettered in those three sports at the University of Chicago, from which he graduated in 1920.

Hinkle began his coaching career in 1920, when he was hired by the University of Chicago as assistant varsity and freshman basketball coach. He went to Butler University in 1921 as head basketball, football, and baseball coach where his basketball team won the 1924 National A.A.U. Championship title and was Indiana State Champion fourteen times. He coached at Butler for 49 years and retired in 1970 and is presently living in Indianapolis, Indiana.
Hinkle was a charter member of the N.A.B.C. In 1927, he served on the Coaching Ethics Committee, and, in 1942, he was a member of the N.A.B.C. Rules and Research Committees. In 1949, he was elected to the Board of Directors and moved up to the Presidency for the 1954-55 season. He was also Chairman of the National Basketball Rules Committee, and was elected to the Hall of Fame in 1964.

Harold Foster (University of Wisconsin) - 1955-1956

Harold Foster was born on May 30, 1906, in Newton, Kansas. He attended Mason City High School in Mason City, Iowa, and, while there, played two years of basketball and one year of track. Upon graduation, he went to Mason City Junior College for one year, before transferring to the University of Wisconsin in 1928. He played basketball at Wisconsin for Dr. Walter Meanwell from 1928-30.

Foster spent his entire coaching career at the University of Wisconsin. In 1933, he was hired as assistant basketball coach, and, a year later, was named head coach. His team won Big Ten titles in 1935, 1941, and 1947, and an N.C.A.A. Championship title in 1941. He retired from coaching in 1959, and is presently living in Madison, Wisconsin.

Foster became a member of the N.A.B.C. and its Visual Interpretation Committee in 1937. He served on this committee until 1949, when he was elected to the
Ray Oosting was born on February 3, 1901, in Grand Rapids, Michigan. He won basketball and track letters at Central High School in Grand Rapids, Michigan. After graduation from high school, he attended Springfield College, where he won four track letters and established records in the 100-yard and the 220-yard dash events. He also won three letters in basketball, and was selected to the All-New England basketball team.

Oosting began his coaching career at Trinity College in 1924, when he was appointed as varsity basketball and track coach. He coached basketball there until 1940, and, after three years in the Armed Services, returned to coach at Trinity until 1957. He is presently retired and living in West Hartford, Connecticut.

Oosting became a member of the N.A.B.C. in 1932, and served on the Visual Interpretation Committee in 1947. In 1948, he was elected to the Board of Directors, and eventually held every office of the Association, including that of the Presidency for the 1956-57 season.
Amory Gill (Oregon State University) - 1957-1958

Amory Gill was born on May 1, 1901, in Salem, Oregon. He attended Salem High School, where he played basketball and baseball. At Oregon State, he was All-Pacific Coast in basketball and a Helms All-American.

Gill began his coaching career in 1925, at Oakland High School in Oakland, California. The following year, he was named freshman basketball coach at Oregon State. In 1928, he was promoted to head coach, and held that position until his retirement in 1964. He died on April 5, 1966.

Gill became a member of the N.A.B.C. and its Editorial Staff in 1942. In 1946, he served on the Membership Committee, and, in 1950, was elected to the Board of Directors. He worked his way up through the offices of the Association, and was elected to that of the Presidency for the 1957-58 season. He was later on the All-American Selection Committee.

Clifford Wells (Tulane University) - 1958-1959

Clifford Wells was born on March 17, 1896, in Indianapolis, Indiana. He played basketball and baseball for four years at Bloomington High School in Bloomington, Indiana, and graduated from Indiana University with a Bachelor of Science degree in Health and Physical Education. He did not participate in collegiate athletics.
Wells began his coaching career at Bloomington High School, where he served as basketball coach from 1916-21. His Bloomington team won the State Basketball Championship in 1919. In 1921, he coached at Columbus High School, and, in 1922, transferred to Logansport High School, where he remained until 1945. While at Logansport, he led his team to the State Championship win in 1934. From 1945-63, he served as head basketball coach at Tulane University. During his forty-seven years in coaching, he compiled a record of 885 wins, and 418 losses. He died on August 15, 1977, in Garland, Texas.

Wells became a member of the N.A.B.C. and Chairman of its High School Committee in 1929. In 1950, he was elected to the Board of Directors, and eventually held every office of the Association, including that of the Presidency for the 1958-59 season. He also served for many years as Editor of The Bulletin, and, in 1963, after his retirement from Tulane, he was appointed as the first full-time Executive Secretary of the N.A.B.C. He resigned his position as Executive Secretary nine years later in 1972. Besides serving as the first full-time employee of the Association, he also served as Director for the Hall of Fame from 1963-66.
Everett Shelton (Sacramento State) - 1959-1960

Everett Shelton was born on May 12, 1898, in Cunningham, Kansas. He attended Kansas High School in Little River, Kansas, and graduated from Phillips University in 1923, where he won four letters in football, basketball, and baseball.

Shelton began his coaching career in 1924, when he became head basketball coach at Phillips University. In 1939, he moved to the University of Wyoming, where he coached basketball for twenty years. He won eight Rocky Mountain Championships, and also won the N.C.A.A. title in 1943. From 1960-64, he was coach at Sacramento State in California. During thirty-seven years of coaching, he won 630 games, and lost 305. He died on April 4, 1974.

Shelton became a member of the N.A.B.C. and its Membership, Coaching Ethics, and Rules Committees in 1946. In 1952, he was elected to the Board of Directors and served as a member for three years. He eventually held every office of the Association, including that of the Presidency for the 1959-60 season.

Ronald Henderson (Baylor University) - 1960-1961

Ronald Henderson was born on September 30, 1900. He attended Howard Payne Academy, where he played football, basketball, and baseball. He went to Howard Payne College in Brownwood, Texas, where he graduated in 1925.
While there, he was captain of the baseball, football, and basketball teams.

Henderson began his coaching career in 1925, when he was appointed football coach at Temple High School. In 1931, he left Temple High and went to Waco High School, where he became football and basketball coach. He stayed there until 1936, when he received his first collegiate coaching position at Baylor University. He was promoted to head basketball coach in 1942, and coached in that capacity until 1961. Afterward, he became Assistant Athletic Director, and later, Athletic Director at Baylor. He died in July of 1977.

Henderson first served the N.A.B.C. in 1947, when he was on the Coaching Ethics Committee, and also on the Editorial Staff for The Bulletin. He was active with the Membership and Hall of Fame Committees, and was elected to the Board of Directors in 1953. From 1960-61, he served as President of the Association.

Wilbur Stalcup (University of Missouri) – 1961-1962

Wilbur Stalcup was born on February 13, 1910, in Forbes, Missouri. He attended Oregon High School in Oregon, Missouri, and was captain of his high school team, which won the Missouri State Championship. He graduated from Northwest Missouri State College in 1932, majoring in social science and physical education. During college, he
won a total of eleven letters in football, basketball,
and track, and also served as President of the Student
Government Association.

Stalcup began his coaching career in 1932, when
he accepted the position as football and basketball coach
at Jackson High School in Missouri. From 1933-42, he
served as head basketball coach at Northwest Missouri
State College. In 1943, he enlisted in the Navy. He was
discharged after World War II, and became head basketball
coach at the University of Missouri, where he retained
that position until 1962, when he became Assistant Athletic
Director at the University. He died on April 21, 1972.

Stalcup became a member of the N.A.B.C. and its
Visual Interpretation Committee in 1947. He also served as
Chairman of the Membership and the Rules Committees. In
1953, he was elected to the Board of Directors, and served
on the Board until 1957, when he became Secretary-
Treasurer. He eventually held every office of the Associ­
ation, including that of the Presidency for the 1961-62
season, and, after his Presidency, served as Chairman of
the Coaching Ethics Committee from 1962-65.

Harold Anderson (Bowling Green State University -
1962-1963)

Harold Anderson was born on September 11, 1902, in
Akron, Ohio. He participated in football, basketball, and
track at Central High School in Akron, and graduated from
Otterbein College in 1924, where he won eleven letters in athletics, and was All-Ohio in football and basketball.

Anderson began his coaching career at Wauseon High School in Ohio in 1925. After a year, he transferred to Toledo Waite High School, where his teams won three city championships in six years. In 1935, he became head basketball coach at Toledo University. He left Toledo after the 1942 season to take the positions of head basketball coach and Athletic Director at Bowling Green University. He retired from coaching at the end of the 1962-63 season, after leading Bowling Green to 362 victories and 185 losses. He died on June 13, 1967.

Anderson became a member of the N.A.B.C. and its Visual Interpretation, Coaching Ethics, and Membership Committees in 1944. From 1954-56, he served as Editor of The Bulletin, and, in 1957, was elected to the Board of Directors. He eventually held every office of the Association, including that of the Presidency for the 1962-63 season. During his final years as an active member of the Association, he served on the Honors Committee.

Lee Williams (Colby College) - 1963-1964

Lee Williams was born on June 27, 1918, in Oswego, New York. He played basketball and baseball at Oswego Free Academy, and received a Bachelor of Science degree in Education from the New York State University College at
Cortland, New York. He also played basketball and baseball for four years while at Cortland.

Williams began his coaching career at Geneseo High School in 1940 when he was appointed as head basketball and baseball coach at that school. In 1943 he became assistant basketball coach at Dartmouth College, and, in 1946, accepted the position of varsity basketball coach at Colby College, where he also served as Athletic Director from 1951-66. In 1966, he resigned from Colby to become Executive Director for the Hall of Fame, the position he presently holds.

Williams became a member of the N.A.B.C. and its Officials, Tournament, and Review Committees in 1947. In 1955, he was elected to the Board of Directors, and, from 1956-59, served as Editor of The Bulletin. He then worked his way up to a term as President of the Association for the 1963-64 season.

Forrest Twogood (University of Southern California) - 1964-1965

Forrest Twogood was born on April 29, 1908, in Kingsley, Iowa. He participated in football and basketball at Sioux City Central High School in Sioux City, Iowa, and, from 1925-29, played varsity basketball and baseball at the University of Iowa.

Twogood began his coaching career in 1929, when he was appointed as freshman baseball and basketball coach at
the University of Southern California. In 1935, he accepted the head basketball and baseball coaching positions at the University of Idaho. He left Idaho in 1940, transferring to the University of San Francisco as head basketball coach. He coached for one year at San Francisco before enlisting in the Navy during World War II. From 1950-66, he served as head basketball coach at the University of Southern California. He retired at the end of those sixteen years at U.S.C., leaving behind a record of 298 wins and 165 losses. He died on April 6, 1972.

Twogood became a member of the N.A.B.C. in 1951, and served on the Editorial, Membership, and Coaching Ethics Committees. In 1957, he was elected to the Board of Directors, and eventually held every office of the Association, including that of the Presidency for the 1964-65 season.

**Ben Carnevale (United States Naval Academy) - 1965-1966**

Ben Carnevale was born on October 30, 1915, in Raritan, New Jersey. He played football, basketball, and baseball at Somerville High School where he made All-County, and Honorable Mention All-State in 1934. After graduation from high school, he played varsity basketball at New York University, and participated in the first intersectional game at Madison Square Garden, and in the first N.I.T. Tournament in 1938.
Carnevale began his coaching career at Cranford High School, where he served as varsity basketball coach for three years. After being discharged from the Navy following World War II, he was named head basketball coach at North Carolina University. In two seasons there, he won 52 games, and lost 11, including a loss against Oklahoma A & M in the finals of the N.C.A.A. Championship Tournament in 1946. That year, he transferred to the U. S. Naval Academy, where he coached until the end of the 1965-66 season. He is presently living in Williamsburg, Virginia.

Carnevale became a member of the N.A.B.C. and its Membership Committee in 1946. He also served as Chairman of the Visual Interpretation Committee, and as a member of the Hall of Fame Committee. In 1957, he was elected to the Board of Directors, and eventually held every office of the Association, including that of the Presidency for the 1965-66 season.

Alvin Julian (Dartmouth College) - 1966-1967

Alvin Julian was born on April 1, 1901, in Reading, Pennsylvania. He participated in football, basketball, and baseball at Reading High School, and while at Bucknell University in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, earned nine varsity letters. He graduated from Bucknell in 1923, and then played professional baseball in the Eastern League until 1925.
Julian began his coaching career in 1925, at Albright College, where he served as football, basketball, and baseball coach. In 1932, he transferred to Ashland High School in Ashland, Pennsylvania, where he won the State High School Football Championship title in 1935. From 1936-45, he coached football and basketball at Muhlenberg College. In 1945, he accepted a position at Holy Cross as backfield coach in football, and head coach in basketball. His Holy Cross team won the 1948 N.C.A.A. Championship title. In 1950, he went to Dartmouth as head basketball coach, and, during fourteen years there, won three Ivy League Championships. He retired from coaching in 1964, and died on July 28, 1967.

Julian became a member of the N.A.B.C. and its Membership Committee in 1946. He also served the N.A.B.C. on the Rules, Visual Interpretation, Press, and All-Star Game Committees. He was elected to the Board of Directors in 1962, and eventually held every office of the Association, including that of the Presidency for the 1966-67 season. Julian was instrumental in setting up the Coach of the Year Clinics, which proved to be one of the most successful projects of the N.A.B.C.

Henry Iba (Oklahoma State University) - 1967-1968

Henry Iba was born on August 6, 1904, in Easton, Missouri. He participated in baseball and basketball at
Easton High School, and attended Westminster College, where he won thirteen athletic letters and graduated in 1927.

He began his coaching career in 1927 at Classen High School in Oklahoma City, and, in 1929, led Classen to the State Championship win. At the end of that season, he was appointed as head basketball coach at Maryville Teachers College in Missouri, and, in 1933, transferred to the University of Colorado, where he coached for one season. Before the 1934-35 season, he was named head basketball coach at Oklahoma State University, where he also served as Athletic Director. Under his leadership, Oklahoma became the first school to win two consecutive N.C.A.A. Championship victories; the first in 1945, and the second the following year. During his career, Iba was also selected to coach the 1964, 1968, and 1972 Olympic Basketball Teams. He is presently retired and living in Stillwater, Oklahoma.

Iba became a member of the N.A.B.C. and its Rules Committee in 1933. He also served on the Officials, Visual Interpretation, Press, Research, and All-Star Game Committees. He was elected to the Board of Directors in 1958, and eventually held every office of the Association, including that of the Presidency for the 1967-68 season. Iba was responsible for organization of the East-West All-Star Game, which had proven to be one of the most
William Gardiner (Catholic University) - 1968-1969

William Gardiner was born on May 13, 1921, in Washington, D.C. He attended Gonzaga High School in D.C., where he lettered for four years in basketball and football, and graduated in 1939. He then went to Georgetown University where he played football and basketball. He graduated in 1943, and joined the Army that same year.

Gardiner began his coaching career at Spring Hill College in Mobile, Alabama. He was basketball coach there for thirteen years, from 1946-59. He then coached basketball at Loyola University in New Orleans, Louisiana, from 1959-67. In 1967, he accepted the head basketball coaching position at Catholic University in Washington, D.C. He is presently retired and living in Silver Spring, Maryland.

Gardiner became a member of the N.A.B.C. and its Editorial Committee in 1953. He also served on the Hall of Fame Committee, and, in 1958, became Chairman of the Officials Committee. In 1962, he was elected to the Board of Directors, and finally, for the 1968-69 season, he served a term as President of the Association.
Stanley Watts (Brigham Young University) - 1969-1970

Stanley Watts was born on August 30, 1911, in Murray, Utah. He lettered in three sports at Murray High School, before enrolling at Weber College. After two years at Weber, he transferred to Brigham Young, where he won the Ed Stein Award for the most outstanding senior athlete.

Watts began his coaching career at Millard High School in 1938, where he remained as head coach of football, basketball, and track until the end of the 1940-41 season. In 1941, he moved to Dixie Junior College as Athletic Director and head coach of football and basketball. In 1947, he accepted the assistant basketball and assistant football coaching position at Brigham Young University. Two years later, he was appointed as head basketball coach at Brigham Young. He retired after the 1968 season, with a record of 385 wins and 224 losses, and is presently living in Provo, Utah.

Watts became a member of the N.A.B.C. and its Research Committee in 1951. He also served on the Editorial, Press, Tournament, and All-Star Game Committees. In 1962, he was elected to the Board of Directors, and eventually held every office of the Association, including that of the Presidency for the 1969-70 season.
Adolph Rupp was born on September 2, 1901, in Halstead, Kansas. He played basketball for two years at Halstead High School, and, while at the University of Kansas, played three years of varsity basketball under Dr. Forrest Allen. He graduated from Kansas with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Business Administration in 1926.

Rupp began his coaching career in 1926, at Freeport High School in Illinois, where he coached for four years, before transferring to the University of Kentucky as head basketball coach in 1930. During his career at Kentucky, he led his teams to four N.C.A.A. Championship wins and 800 additional victories, which set an all-time record for wins by a collegiate coach. He retired from coaching at the end of the 1972 season, and died in Lexington, Kentucky, on December 10, 1977.

Rupp became a member of the N.A.B.C. and its Membership Committee in 1931. He also served on the Basketball Rules, Visual Interpretation, and Hall of Fame Committees. In 1963, he became Chairman of the Hall of Fame Committee, and helped lead the fund-raising drive which eventually led to the completion of the structure. Rupp was also responsible for initiating the idea of an East versus West All-Star Game, and, with the assistance of Hank Iba, developed it into a very profitable venture for the N.A.B.C. He eventually held every office of the

Adolph Rupp (University of Kentucky) - 1970-1971
Association, including that of the Presidency for the 1970-71 season. Rupp was enshrined in the Hall of Fame in 1968.

Bill Wall (MacMurray College) - 1971-1972

Bill Wall was born on December 25, 1930, in Cleveland, Ohio. He attended Marysville High School in Ohio, where he participated in basketball, baseball, and golf. After high school graduation, he spent one year at Colorado College, where he played freshman baseball and basketball, before transferring to Ohio State University, where he played soccer and golf.

Wall began his coaching career in 1953, as assistant football and basketball coach at Summit Station High School in Ohio. In 1954, he returned to Ohio State to work on his Master's degree, and, simultaneously served as a graduate assistant in soccer and basketball. In 1955, he was appointed head basketball coach at Grandview Heights High School, and, in 1956, he was appointed as assistant football and basketball coach at Ripon College in Wisconsin. In 1957, Wall moved to MacMurray College in Illinois, where he was appointed head basketball coach. He remained at MacMurray until 1973, when he was appointed Executive Secretary of the N.A.B.C. In 1975, he became Executive Secretary of the Amateur Basketball Association of the United States of America, which position he holds at the time of this writing. Wall currently resides in Colorado.
Springs, Colorado.

Wall became a member of the N.A.B.C. and its High School Committee in 1956. He later served on the Officials, Editorial, Rules, and Television Committees. He eventually held every office of the Association, including that of the Presidency for the 1971-72 season. While serving as Executive Secretary, he was also Editor of The Bulletin.

Fred Taylor (Ohio State University) - 1972-1973

Fred Taylor was born on December 3, 1924, in Zanesville, Ohio. He played basketball and baseball at Zanesville High School, and, during the 1948, 1949, and 1950 seasons, played center on the basketball team at Ohio State University. In 1950, he assisted his Buckeye team in its Big Ten Championship victory. While at Ohio State, he also played baseball and made All-American in his senior year. After graduation from Ohio State in 1950, he played professional baseball, ranging from Class AA to the majors with the Washington Senators.

Taylor began his coaching career in 1953, when he was appointed freshman basketball and baseball coach at Ohio State. Six years later, he was promoted to head basketball coach, and, during this appointment as head coach, led Ohio State to first place in the 1960 N.C.A.A. Championship, and second place in the 1961 and 1962 playoffs. He
continued to coach at Ohio State until the end of the 1975-76 season, when he transferred to a position in the Intramural Department of the University. Following his service to Ohio State, he accepted the position of Manager at The Golf Club in New Albany, Ohio, where he is currently employed.

Taylor became a member of the N.A.B.C. and its Visual Interpretation Committee in 1962. He also served on the Tournament, All-Star, Rules, Television, and Executive Committees. He was elected to the Board of Directors in 1966, and eventually held every office of the Association, including that of the Presidency for the 1972-73 season.

Joe Vancisin (Yale University) - 1973-1974

Joe Vancisin was born on June 14, 1922, in Bridgeport, Connecticut. He attended Bassick High School in Bridgeport, where he played basketball and baseball. He then played basketball for four years, and baseball for one year, at Dartmouth College, where he graduated in 1944.

Vancisin began his coaching career in 1946, when he was hired as assistant basketball coach at the University of Michigan. In 1947, he transferred to the University of Minnesota, where he served as assistant basketball and assistant baseball coach, until 1956. That year, he was offered the head basketball coaching position at Yale
University, which position he accepted and held for nineteen years. In 1975, he resigned from Yale and became Executive Secretary of the N.A.B.C. He is presently employed in that position, but under the title of "Executive Director," instead of "Executive Secretary." At the time of this writing, he is residing in Branford, Connecticut, where the N.A.B.C. has its main office.

Vancisin became a member of the N.A.B.C. and its Visual Interpretation Committee in 1958. He also served as Chairman of the All-American and Executive Committees. He was elected to the Board of Directors in 1967, and eventually held every office of the Association, including that of the Presidency for the 1973-74 season. In addition to his duties as Executive Director, Mr. Vancisin also has the responsibility of serving as Editor of The Basketball Bulletin.

James Polk (Rice University) - 1974-1974

James Polk was born on February 28, 1915, in Boonville, Indiana. He attended Tell City High School, where he participated in basketball, and, following high school graduation, played four years of varsity basketball at the University of Evansville, from which he graduated in 1935.

Polk began his coaching career in 1935, at Tell City High School, where he served as basketball coach for two seasons, after which he transferred to Montgomery Bell
Academy, also in Indiana. Upon his discharge from military service in 1945, he entered the collegiate ranks as assistant coach at Georgia Tech, and, in 1947, was appointed as head basketball coach at Vanderbilt University, where he coached until 1965, when he accepted a coaching position at Trinity University in Texas. From 1969-74, he served as coach at St. Louis University, and, from 1974-78, was head coach at Rice University. In 1978, he was offered the position of Assistant Athletic Director at Sanford University in Birmingham, Alabama, where he is presently employed.

Polk became a member of the N.A.B.C. and its Membership Committee in 1950. He also served on the Research, Tournament, All-American, and Officials Committees. In 1968, he was elected to the Board of Directors, and eventually held every office of the Association, including that of the Presidency for the 1974-75 season.

Bill Foster (Duke University) - 1975-1976

Bill Foster was born on August 19, 1929, in Norwood, Pennsylvania. He attended Glen-Nor High School in Glenolden, Pennsylvania, where he participated in basketball for four years. After high school graduation in 1947, he went into the military service until 1950, and then enrolled at Elizabethtown College, where he played basketball and soccer, before graduating in 1954.
Foster began his coaching career in 1954, at Chester High School in Pennsylvania, where he was appointed as head basketball coach. He left there in 1957 to accept another coaching assignment within the state at Abington High School. After three years there, he was offered the head basketball coaching position at Bloomsburg State College, which position he accepted and held from 1960-63. From 1963-71, he coached at Rutgers University in New Jersey, leading his 1967 and 1969 teams to the N.I.T. playoffs. In 1971, he left Rutgers to accept a position at the University of Utah, and, during his last year there, coached in the 1974 N.I.T. finals. That year, he moved to Duke University, where he remained until 1980. During the 1977-78 season, he coached his team at Duke to second place in the N.C.A.A. finals. In 1980, he transferred to the University of South Carolina, where is presently employed as head basketball coach.

Foster became a member of the N.A.B.C. and its Officials Committee in 1962. He was instrumental in getting the Coach of the Year Clinics started, and served as Chairman of that clinic from 1967-1976. In 1969, he was elected to the Board of Directors, and eventually held every office of the Association, including that of the Presidency for the 1975-76 season.
Abe Lemons was born on November 21, 1922, in Walters, Oklahoma. He attended Walters High School, where he participated in basketball and baseball. Upon graduation from high school in 1941, he joined the Merchant Marines to serve in World War II. After discharge from the military, he enrolled at Midwestern State University in Wichita Falls, Texas, where he lettered in basketball, and where he graduated in 1950.

Lemons began his coaching career in 1950 at Oklahoma City University, where he was appointed as assistant basketball coach. In 1951, he was promoted to the head coaching position, and worked in that capacity for eighteen years. In 1970, he left Oklahoma City to accept the position of Athletics Director and head basketball coach at Pan American University in Edinburg, Texas, where he coached for three years, before moving to the University of Texas in 1974. Under his leadership, Texas took the N.I.T. Championship title in 1977. As of the time of this writing, Lemons is still head coach at the University of Texas.

Lemons joined the N.A.B.C. and its Editorial Committee in 1958. He also served as Chairman of the All-Star Game, and the Metropolitan Committees. He was elected to the Board of Directors in 1969, and eventually held every office of the Association, including that of
the Presidency for the 1976-77 season.

Barry Dowd (University of Texas) - 1977-1978

Barry Dowd was born on March 7, 1936, in Dallas, Texas. He attended Pleasant Grove High School in Dallas, and played basketball for four years there. After high school graduation, he attended the University of Texas, where he won three varsity letters in basketball, and where he graduated in 1958.

Dowd began his coaching career in 1959, as head basketball coach at Dallas High School. In 1966, he accepted the position of head basketball coach at the University of Texas at Arlington, where he coached for ten years. In 1976, he took an assistant coaching position at the University of Texas at Austin, where he is presently employed.

Dowd became a member of the N.A.B.C. and its Tournament College Division Committee in 1968. He also served on the Editorial, the Hall of Fame, the Convention Planning, and the Executive Committees. He eventually held every office of the Association, including that of the Presidency for the 1977-78 season.

Ned Wulk (Arizona State University) - 1978-1979

Ned Wulk was born on August 14, 1920, in Marion, Wisconsin. He attended Marion High School, and, while in
attendance there, won thirteen varsity letters in five sports (basketball, football, baseball, tennis, and track), and was named All-State twice in basketball. After high school, he attended LaCrosse State Teachers College in Wisconsin, where he played football, basketball, and baseball. After graduation in 1942, he spent four more years in the United States military service.

Wulk began his coaching career in 1946, at Hartford High School in Wisconsin. He served as head basketball coach there until 1948, when he took the freshman basketball coaching position at Xavier University in Ohio. From 1951-57, he served as head coach at Xavier, and then accepted the head basketball coaching position at Arizona State University where he is presently employed as of the time of this writing. During his lengthy career, he has won over 450 games as a major college coach, and his Arizona State teams have played in seven N.C.A.A., and two N.I.T. Championship Tournaments.

Wulk became a member of the N.A.B.C. and its Research Committee in 1958. He also served on the Officials, the All-American, the Rules, and the Executive Committees. In 1971, he was elected to the Board of Directors, and eventually held every office of the Association, including that of the Presidency for the 1978-79 season.
Summary

The Presidents of the Association served faithfully and provided strong leadership to make the Association a successful organization. These forty-nine Presidents have represented forty-six different colleges and universities. Ohio State University, Springfield College, the University of Missouri, and the University of Texas each have had two coaches serve as President of the Association. Ten Presidents of the N.A.B.C. have coached teams which have won the N.C.A.A. National Championship. These include: Forrest Allen, Nat Holman, Harold Hobson, Vadal Peterson, Harold Foster, Everett Shelton, Alvin Julian, Henry Iba, Adolph Rupp, and Fred Taylor.
CHAPTER VIII

SUMMARY AND EVALUATION

In the second chapter of this thesis, it was the intention of the author to trace the game of basketball from its very beginning in 1891 to its early development in the 1920's. As the game of basketball became increasingly popular and was played by various organizations across the country, rules and regulations for the sport also began to become varied. The need for rules uniformity became urgent. However, the need for representation of those individuals coaching the game was not being met. Those groups chosen to formulate the rules for basketball were not necessarily representative of those men who were involved firsthand in coaching the game.

The National Association of Basketball Coaches of the United States was founded on April 29, 1927. The meeting which resulted in the formation of this organization was proposed by Dr. Forrest Allen, head basketball coach from the University of Kansas, and was held initially to protest the legislation of the Joint Rules Committee concerning the one-bounce rule. The coaches at this meeting reached the conclusion that only through an organized effort could they have an effect upon any of the rules decisions for the game of basketball, and,
therefore, decided that an exclusive Association for the coaches of the country was necessary. A second meeting in 1927 was arranged, and, on June 10 of that year in Chicago, Illinois, the first annual convention of the Basketball Coaches' Association was held. At this meeting, the formalities of organizing the Association took up the majority of convention time. A constitution was proposed and accepted, and seven committees were appointed, including the N.A.B.C. Rules Committee, which was of special significance to the Coaches' Association.

N.A.B.C. Rules Committee

The Rules Committee was appointed to serve as a link between the N.A.B.C. and the Joint Rules Committee, with the purpose of presenting the views and ideas of the coaching body of the nation to the body of individuals responsible for rules implementation. The N.A.B.C. Rules Committee has met at each annual convention, and, over the years, has had a tremendous influence upon rules changes throughout the history of basketball from the late 1920's until the present time.

At the second annual convention on April 5, 1928, the Chairman of the Joint Rules Committee, Mr. L. W. St. Johns, in his opening remarks, stated that he thought the formation of the N.A.B.C. would prove to be a positive factor for the game. There is little doubt that this has
been the case. Since 1928, almost all of the major rule changes and proposals in the game have been initially discussed in the N.A.B.C. conventions, and then passed on to the Joint, National, or N.C.A.A. Rules Committees. Changes such as the 3-second rule, the 10-second rule, and elimination of the center jump, were a direct result of this process set up by the Coaches' Association to insure fair representation. The N.A.B.C. Research Committee has also played a prominent role in rule changes throughout the past half century. This Committee insured that no major rule change would be implemented without appropriate experimentation on the part of those who played and coached the game.

In the opinion of the author, the most positive effect that the N.A.B.C. has had on intercollegiate basketball has been its influence on the National Rules Committee.

The Bulletin

In 1934, the Association added another important building block to its foundation. That year, the first publication of The Bulletin was printed and distributed to the members of the Association. This periodical was responsible for much of the membership growth of the organization. The useful information it presented concerning rules changes, coaching techniques, and results of the collegiate basketball season, served to bring the
coaching professionals closer together, in spite of geographical separation. Originally intended as a short newsletter, the publication has been greatly improved upon over the years and has taken on a more professional quality due, in large part, to financial allotments granted by the N.C.A.A.

Olympic Committee

At the third annual convention in 1929, Dr. Allen proposed that the N.A.B.C. make an effort to have basketball placed on the agenda of the Olympic Games. An N.A.B.C. Olympic Committee was then formed, and, because of the work and determination of its members, although it was not accepted for the 1932 Games in Los Angeles, basketball was accepted as a part of the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin.

N.C.A.A. Basketball Tournament

In 1938, thanks to the recommendation of N.A.B.C. member, Harold Olsen, an important contribution to the sport of basketball was initiated. The first game of what later became known as the N.C.A.A. Basketball Championship Tournament was planned for the following year. Although the Coaches' Association suffered a financial loss due to this first tournament in 1939, the N.C.A.A. saw great potential in this tournament, and has turned it into one of the most profitable and popular events of the sporting world.
The N.C.A.A. took over management of the tournament in 1940 and continues to run it and collect all profits from these games. The N.A.B.C. has never directly collected profits from the tournament, and, in fact, lost money on it the first year. This situation has left a feeling of ill will between the N.A.B.C. and the N.C.A.A. from that time until the present. A conflict over the number of tickets allotted N.A.B.C. members for this tournament has also been a source of friction between the two organizations. This ticket allotment forced the N.A.B.C. to discontinue its active membership drive and close out its Membership Committee as only a specified number of tickets are allotted by the N.C.A.A. for active N.A.B.C. members. The author believes that were the ticket rights of its active membership eliminated, the membership of the Association would fall off considerably.

Basketball Hall of Fame

Another venture the N.A.B.C. was primarily responsible for was organization for construction of the Basketball Hall of Fame. Beginning in 1949, and continuing for almost twenty years, the members of the Coaches' Association labored diligently to raise funds for completion of the memorial. Due to their efforts, land was obtained for this structure on the campus of Springfield College, a business office was set up to handle monetary
concessions and to organize memorabilia for the memorial, and the foundation of the building was laid. Due to financial inabilities, the Association was, once again, forced to leave completion and development of one of its projects up to someone else. In 1966, the Association turned the project over to the Hall of Fame, Inc., and, although the Hall was completed a few years later, the N.A.B.C. was never able to share in the profits of this venture. However, without the initial steps taken by the Coaches' Association, the Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame might have remained forever a desire instead of an accomplishment.

Membership

The Coaches' Association has shown a steady and substantial membership increase throughout its history, beginning with a membership of 55 in 1927. During the depression years, the membership of the Association stabilized at around two hundred. However, the N.A.B.C. and collegiate basketball managed to remain intact in spite of economic pressures. During World War II, conferences took the place of conventions, and these smaller meetings managed to serve the needs of the organization and keep it operating. Following the second World War, membership began to pick up considerably, and the financial picture for the Association began to improve substantially. The
membership for the 1979 season was 2,133.

The National Association of Basketball Coaches is primarily an organization made up of college and university coaches from 4-year N.C.A.A. institutions. Although junior college and high school coaches, and N.A.I.A. coaches are permitted membership in the N.A.B.C., this is restricted to activity memberships, which deny them ticket allotment to the annual N.C.A.A. Tournament.

Gambling

During the 1950's and 1960's, the Association spent the majority of its time working on the Hall of Fame. However, other issues overlapped this endeavor. By 1951, gambling in collegiate basketball had become a serious threat to the sport, and the N.A.B.C. formed a Committee to Combat Gambling in an effort to involve the coaches in discouraging this practice. Although this Committee made little impact on the situation, it did serve to make the coaches more aware of the problem. At the same time, the Association also attempted to develop a closer relationship with the N.C.A.A. by inviting an N.C.A.A. representative to speak at each annual convention.

East-West All Star Game

By the early 1960's, relieved of the tremendous financial burden imposed by the Hall of Fame project, the
N.A.B.C. was left with more time to concentrate on building a solid financial future for itself. The East versus West All-Star Game, which had been started by the N.A.B.C. in 1963 in an attempt to raise money for the Hall of Fame, now yielded its substantial profits to the internal development of the Coaches' Association. By that year, the organization was approaching a membership of close to 1,000, and the profits from the All-Star Game made possible the hiring of a much-needed, full-time employee of the N.A.B.C.—the first Executive Secretary.

**Black Athletes**

The author was unable to find any mention of assistance lended the black athlete by the N.A.B.C. No formal records seem to have been kept regarding if and when the Coaches' Association ever took a stand in opening up the game of basketball to the black student athlete. The author feels that the N.A.B.C. could have been very influential in reducing discriminatory practices which prevented many talented athletes from participating in collegiate basketball. It was not until the 1950's that blacks first appeared on the major college basketball scene.

**The 1970's and the Future**

By the 1970's, the N.A.B.C. had reached a plateau in its development, where its members could finally reap
some of the benefits it deserved from seeds it had sown. Clinic talks and Honor Awards Banquets replaced many committee meetings and business discussions, and, because the Association had reached this stage in its development, the assumption can be made that either it had become a vital organization in terms of representation for the coaches of the nation with unlimited importance and potential in the world of collegiate basketball, or that it had reached the limits of such importance and potential, and its activities in recent years indicate it can be likened to a kind of coaching club.

One of the biggest obstacles the N.A.B.C. has had to deal with is its lack of power to enact any type of legislative action against its coaching members. The N.A.B.C. Coaching Ethics Committee has had very little effect in remedying this situation, as any restrictive policy must come from the N.C.A.A. In the late 1970's, the Coaches' Association set up a Recruiting Committee, which has worked with the N.C.A.A. in recommending new legislation against coaches and colleges which violate recruiting policies. If the N.A.B.C. is going to become a more useful organization in relation to implementation of ethical collegiate basketball recruiting practices, it needs to be given the authority by the N.C.A.A. to legislate against coaches who violate N.C.A.A. policies. This is only possible if the N.A.B.C. and the N.C.A.A. work
closely together in the years ahead to solve the problems facing intercollegiate basketball.

It seems apparent that the N.A.B.C. is becoming more concerned about unethical policies employed by fellow coaches and is taking steps toward elimination of such practices. During the N.A.B.C. 1980 summer board meeting, the Association voted to report infractions of recruiting violations by any coach to the N.C.A.A., and also voted to eliminate freshmen eligibility because of the pressure put on first-year college athletes. The author feels that if the N.A.B.C. is to have a positive effect on intercollegiate basketball in future years, the Association must make its members constantly aware of the Association's Coaches' Creed and must be given the power to enact legislation against any violator.

In the opinion of the author, the most positive effect that the N.A.B.C. has had on intercollegiate basketball has been its influence on the National Rules Committee. Among its many rules accomplishments, the Association was influential in implementing the 3-second rule, the 10-second rule, and the elimination of the center jump after field goals. Another important contribution of the Association was its influence in initiating intersectional play through games scheduled at its annual conventions.

Many of the projects begun by the N.A.B.C. showed a lack of realistic planning, as could be seen concerning
endeavors for the Basketball Hall of Fame. Belated evaluations proved that there was no way the amount of money needed to complete the original building could have been raised by members of the Coaches' Association at that time. Continued plans for the Hall remained uncertain for many years until a more realistic proposal was made to erect a building half the size of the one originally planned. The attempt of the Association to build and run the Basketball Hall of Fame was a failure, but the ideas offered and the efforts made by the membership of the Association with regard to the Hall helped get the project off the ground.
CONSTITUTION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE
BASKETBALL COACHES OF THE UNITED STATES
(Adopted June 10, 1927)

Article I.
The name of this organization shall be: The National Association of Basketball Coaches of the United States.

Article II.
This association is organized by a representative group of basketball coaches and is affiliated with the National Collegiate Athletic Association with their approval.

Article III.
The purpose of this association shall be:
1. To further dignify the basketball coaching profession.
2. To elevate the game to its proper plane in the scheme of education.
3. To foster and encourage a better understanding between basketball coaches of the various sections of the United States.
4. To maintain even to a greater degree the standards of sportsmanship as outlined in the basketball code.

Article IV. Membership.
Section 1. There shall be three classes of membership: Active, Allied, and Honorary.
Section 2. Active Membership. Only such coaches shall be eligible for Active Membership as are actively engaged in (or directly associated with) the profession of basketball coaching, and are otherwise acceptable to the organization.
Section 3. Active Voting Membership. Each Active Membership shall be in the name of an individual and an institution and only such institutions shall be eligible for membership as are members in good standing of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.
Section 4. Allied Membership. Any individual who has been associated with basketball coaching for three or more years may be eligible for an Allied Membership, whether or not he may be at the time actively engaged in coaching. Members who have been active and who are no longer associated with the institutions through which they were active are eligible for this classification. Preparatory school coaches are also eligible.
Section 5. Honorary Membership. Honorary members shall be elected to the membership at the pleasure of the Association upon two-thirds vote of the Active Membership.

Article V. Election of Members.

Section 1. Application. Each applicant for any class of membership shall sign an application blank stating his desire and intention to become a member of the Association and to advance its best interests in every reasonable manner, and to accept as binding upon himself its Constitution and By-Laws.

Section 2. Election of candidates for membership shall be proposed and recommended by at least two members of the Membership Committee, which shall refer the application to the Board of Trustees, the majority vote of the Board of Trustees being necessary to elect.

Article VI. Initiation Fee and Dues.

The Annual Membership Fee (Active and Allied Classification) shall be two dollars ($2.00).

Article VII.

Section 1. Membership cancellation may be recommended by any member of the Board of Trustees for a cause, and the membership of any member may be caused to cease by two-thirds vote of such board.

Section 2. Arrears. Any member delinquent one year in the payment of dues shall automatically be dropped from the Association.

Section 3. Appeals. Any member whose membership is cancelled shall be allowed, either in person or through some member of the Association, to appeal to the Association at a regular annual meeting, and the action of the majority members present shall be considered final.

Article VIII.

Active members shall be entitled to vote upon all questions submitted to the Association for decision.

Article IX. Officers.

Section 1. Officers shall be elected from members of the Association as follows: President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Third Vice-President, and Secretary-Treasurer.

Section 2. The term of office shall be one year.

Section 3. Nominations shall be made by the Nominating Committee.

Article X. Duties of Officers.

Section 1. Duties of the President and Vice-Presidents shall be those usually pertaining to such offices. The Secretary-Treasurer shall supervise the Association correspondence, maintenance of roster, notices of meetings, all
finances of the Association, and such other duties as are incident to this office. The Secretary-Treasurer shall make an annual report to the Association.

Article XI.  Board of Trustees

Section 1. The Board of Trustees shall consist of the officers and four other members of the Association elected at the annual meeting.

a. The four members other than the officers shall serve for terms of one, two, three or four years, respectively, except they are nominated to an office under which circumstances their place shall be filled in the usual way.

Section 2. The Board shall have complete control and management of the Association's affairs, funds, and property.

Section 3. Meetings. The Board shall meet at least once a year or more frequently on call of the President.

Article XII.  Standing Committees.

1. Membership.
   The President shall appoint one active coach to serve as District Representative of this Association in each of the districts of the country as it is divided by the National Collegiate Athletic Association for athletic purposes. The President shall designate one of the District Representatives to serve as chairman on the Membership Committee, to check with the various District Representatives as to conditions of membership in their respective territory.

2. Program.
3. Press.
4. Coaching Ethics.
5. Social and Entertainment.
7. Officials.

Article XIII.  Nominating Committees.

The Nominating Committee shall consist of three members appointed by the President at the annual meeting for the following meeting.

Article XIV.  Elections.

Nominations shall be made by Nominating Committee or in open meeting. Election of officers shall be by voice or ballot. A candidate for each office who shall receive the highest number of votes for said office shall be declared elected. The election shall be held under the direction of the Chairman of Nominating Committee.

Article XV.  Meetings.

Section 1. The annual meeting of the Association shall be held at a time to be set by the Board of Trustees.
Section 2. Quorum. The quorum shall consist of one-fifth of the Association's active members.

Section 3. Voting shall be by voice with the exception of the election of officers.

Section 4. Usual order of business.
1. Roll Call.
2. Reading or the disposal of any unapproved minutes.
3. Reports of officers.
4. Report of Board of Trustees.
5. Standing Committee reports.
6. Other committee reports.
7. Unfinished business.

Article XVI. Amendments.
Section 1. All proposed amendments shall be submitted in writing to a member of the Board of Trustees.

Section 2. The proposed amendment, together with the opinion of the trustees shall be read and a two-thirds majority of the members voting in person, or by proxy, shall be necessary for the adoption of the said amendment.

Article XVII. Districts.
Section 1. For the purposes of this Association, the United States shall be divided into nine athletic districts as follows:
3. Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina.
5. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota.
7. Texas, Arizona, Oklahoma, Arkansas.
PRESIDENT'S PROCEDURES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Orientation Period for Incoming President:

**JANUARY** - Have Executive Secretary supply list of all committee chairmen and the district representatives on each committee. Find out who are the good workers and put these coaches on the more important assignments.

Try to give a coach only one assignment. Get as many different men on the various committees as possible. It makes more coaches happy and will make for a much better morale and a better organization.

**FEBRUARY** - Study the Convention program so that you can fill in as President Pro-tem whenever necessary.

Study *Robert's Rules of Order* in order to be prepared for any emergency during a convention session. Help your Prexy. Declare a recess if needed. *(floor mike)*

Finalize the makeup of the various committees so you can have the chairmen meet their committee members.

**MARCH** - While you travel to the convention review your *Robert's Rules of Order*. Look over the convention program so as to be familiar with the sessions and meetings.

Your job is to be with the President during convention and take over his duties if he delegates you to do so. Be on the rostrum during all sessions.

After Installation as New President:

**MARCH** - You receive the President's tie clasp from the Executive Secretary.

Have a short acceptance talk ready to give immediately after your installation as President. You might have one or two very important things that you plan as President, so here is your chance to get your regime off to a good start.
MARCH - (continued)

You close the convention.

Preside over post-convention meeting. Have an agenda for this meeting. (Executive Secretary can help you with this.)

APRIL -

Be with the immediate past president all day of the East-West game. Help him in any way he wants.

As soon as you get the minutes of the pre-convention and post-convention meetings of the N.A.B.C. Board of Directors, study them so you can plan ahead to do as the Board wants.

Set up agreements or options for various N.A.B.C. projects:
1. Agreement for East-West All Star game
2. Television right to game
3. All America sponsor
4. N.C.A.A. allotment for Bulletin, $3,000
5. Coach of the Year clinics
6. Arrangement for gifts of Samsonite luggage for coaches and players for next year's game

Check over the hotel arrangements at the location of the following year's convention with the representative of the host school and the Executive Secretary. Set a date to visit and check.

MAY -

Ask Executive Secretary for financial report of convention.

Recheck our April calendar to see that we are up to date as our school year closes.

Write President's letter for June Bulletin.

JUNE -

Check with Executive Secretary on N.C.A.A. contribution to N.A.B.C. for Bulletin expense.

Are agreements all set?
1. East-West All Star game sponsor and site.
2. East-West All Star game television rights.
3. All America selection sponsor.
4. Coach of the Year clinic sponsor.

JULY -

Write "President's Letter" for September issue of Bulletin:
Plans for the year
Any special project for the year
AUGUST - Have you sent your "President's Letter" to the Executive Secretary to put in the September Bulletin?

SEPTEMBER - Write letters to chairmen of all N.A.B.C. committees and get them busy on their various projects. Help them all have projects.

OCTOBER - Make arrangements for Master of Ceremonies for Convention Honors Dinner.

Prepare "President's Letter" for December Bulletin.

Make out a preliminary convention program.

Obtain sanction from N.C.A.A. for the N.A.B.C. East-West All Star game for the following year.

NOVEMBER - Get your Master of Ceremonies for Convention Honors Dinner set.

Get clinic speakers.

Make arrangements for chairmen and speakers at group meetings: University, College, Junior College, and High School.

DECEMBER - Arrange convention program.

Make coach selections for East-West game by mail-vote of Officers and Directors.

JANUARY - Write "President's Letter" for March Bulletin. January 10th is the deadline.

Check your convention program to see that it is progressing as you wish. Do you have your Master of Ceremonies for the Honors Dinner? Do you have clinic speakers? Back-up speakers?

Prepare "President's Letter" for March Bulletin.

Write chairmen of various committees to prepare a report for the convention. Instruct Chairman of Rules and Recommendation Committee on procedure and time to be given for discussions.

Arrange with Chairman of Visual Interpretation Committee for movies. Chairman is to get movies from various coaches and schools and to return them.
JANUARY - (continued)

Instruct each committee chairman to turn in expense account to the Executive Secretary at convention.

Check with Metropolitan Award Committee chairman to see what the committee is doing.

Keep in touch with chairmen of All Star game committee. Begin to make plans for selection of players.

FEBRUARY - Inform all Officers and Directors when you want them to arrive at convention site for meetings and work. Give special instructions if you have any.

Prepare agenda for pre-convention meetings of Officers and Directors.

Do some studying of Robert's Rules of Order.

Check on East-West game arrangements and Selection Committee's progress on getting players.

Recommend to Board of Directors coaches to be considered to take your place on the Board.

Appoint convention committees:
- Auditing
- Nomination of Officers and Directors for the following year
- College Coach of the Year award
- University Coach of the Year award

Name a Director as chairman of each committee. The other two committee members cannot be Officers or Directors.

Check with Executive Secretary as to who should be invited to President's Dinner during convention.

MARCH -

Check with Executive Secretary to see if everything is in order with all arrangements made for the convention.

Remind Officers and Directors of time of arrival for pre-convention meetings.
MARCH - (continued)

On arrival, at convention site, you and the Executive Secretary check with hotel manager to see if all arrangements are in order as planned.

With Executive Secretary get N.C.A.A. ticket allotment from manager of coliseum. See that N.C.A.A. tickets are sorted by Executive Secretary.

Conduct pre-convention meetings.

Check East-West game arrangements with manager of the game:
- Players
- Ticket sale
- Television
- Coliseum

Check convention duties with other officers:
- 1st V.P. - On rostrum during all sessions
- 2nd V.P. - Keep session speakers ready
- 3rd V.P. - Make arrangements for Honors Dinner with Executive Secretary. See that awards are ready for presentations. Name cards for rostrum.
- 4th V.P. - Keep the chairman of Movies Committee "on the job."

Go to the site of the N.A.B.C. East-West All Star game to help promote the game. Help prepare television show for the 20 minutes between halves of game. Meet the coaches and players of the East-West All Star game; make them feel welcome and that the N.A.B.C. is pleased to have them there. (You know, good public relations.)
COMMITTEES OF THE N.A.B.C.

ALL-AMERICA SELECTION COMMITTEE

ARTICLE VI - Section 2. (1) "A Director shall be chairman of the University Division. Also, a Director shall be chairman of the College Division."

ARTICLE VI - Section 3. (1) "The chairman of each division shall prepare ballots and send them to the Active membership in his division who will vote for First, Second, and Third All-America teams. They will also vote for an All-District team in each of the eight districts."

Each chairman is responsible for all phases of the elections in his division. He must, through his district representatives, mail out and conduct balloting and tabulate the returns for these teams.

The College Division Chairman sends results of balloting to the University Division Chairman.

The University Division Chairman supplies the sponsor with complete results of balloting in both divisions. The sponsor has exclusive rights for releasing these results and any and all publicity connected with the All-America selections.

The University Division Chairman also helps in the arrangements for getting the five First Team All-America players to the site as selected by the sponsor for filming the publicity.

BASKETBALL RULES RECOMMENDATION COMMITTEE

ARTICLE VI - Section 3. (g) "To study the need for rule changes by submitting a questionnaire to all members, the results of which shall be presented for consideration at the annual meeting."

The chairman instructs each of his district representatives as to the content of the questionnaire and when to send it out.

Each district man submits this questionnaire on rules changes or clarifications to all active members in his district and any other interested members.
This is done in time to be tabulated and analyzed before the convention. The results of this should help the chairman set up his discussions for the convention.

ALL-STAR GAME COMMITTEE

ARTICLE VI - Section 2. (n) "A Director shall be chairman of the Eastern Division and a Director shall be chairman of the Western Division."

ARTICLE VI - Section 3. (n) "The chairman of each division, with the aid of their four district and one college (at-large) representatives, shall select East and West All-Star teams which will play in the annual N.A.B.C. East-West All-Star game."

The Eastern Division is made up of a university coach from each of Districts 1, 2, 3, 4 and one at-large representative who must be a college coach. The at-large representative will assist in selecting a college player to represent the East on an eleven (11) player squad.

The Western Division is made up of a university coach from each of Districts 5, 6, 7, 8 and one at-large representative who must be a college coach. The at-large representative will assist in selecting a college player to represent the West on an eleven (11) player squad.

The chairman calls each coach and/or boy selected to see if he will accept the invitation to play.

The chairman makes all the arrangements with the selected players for the trip to the site of the game.

Chairmen report results of selections to the game sponsor so that transportation tickets can be sent to each boy.

(The coaches for the East-West teams are selected by the President and his Board of Directors.)

BASKETBALL OFFICIALS COMMITTEE

ARTICLE VI - Section 3. (h) "Shall work for improvement and uniformity of officiating."

This committee should conduct officials and coaches clinics each year for this purpose. It is important that these clinics be conducted alike all over the country so that there is national uniformity and interpretation.
EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

ARTICLE VI - Section 3. (j) "Shall secure and supply editorials and other basketball information for publication in the Bulletin."

The committee should secure basketball articles and information from the coaches all over the country. Each district representative should encourage the coaches in his district to supply basketball editorials, technical articles and news items of interest to our membership and forward these to the Bulletin Editor.

CONVENTION PLANNING COMMITTEE

(Not in Bylaws)
In October, a survey should be made by this committee as to what coaches want in the convention. The results of this survey should be sent to the President.

Where possible, they should help with pre-convention arrangements.

At convention, this committee should:

1. Make arrangements for active members section, police it. Count votes.
2. Make arrangements for and put up a schedule board.
3. Help with registration.
4. Honors Dinner: Have three tiers on rostrum. Have coaches of all conference champions seated at lower table to honor them.

ETHICS COMMITTEE

ARTICLE VI - Section 2. (d) "This committee shall consist of the executive committee and the immediate past president who shall act as chairman."

ARTICLE VI - Section 3. (d) "Shall investigate any alleged violations of the Code of Ethics adopted by the Association. They shall collect all the facts surrounding an alleged violation, consider the evidence pertaining to the issue and take disciplinary action when deemed necessary. A report of any action taken shall be forwarded to the administrative head of the institution in which the member is employed and to the administrative heads of any national and/or sectional association group, conference or league of which the institution is a member."
HIGH SCHOOL COMMITTEE

ARTICLE VI - Section 2. (e) "This committee shall consist of associate members who are high school coaches. A high school coach shall be chairman and a Director shall act as advisor."

ARTICLE VI - Section 3. (e) "To cooperate and work with high school coaches and high school associations to foster interest in the National Association of Basketball Coaches and to encourage attendance at the meetings of the Association."

The chairman should have representatives from each district.

There should be a special high school program at convention planned and conducted by this committee, so that they can set up their own program and discuss their own problems.

JUNIOR COLLEGE COMMITTEE

ARTICLE VI - Section 2. (f) "This committee shall consist of associate members who are junior college coaches. A junior college coach shall be chairman and a Director shall act as advisor."

ARTICLE VI - Section 3. (f) "To cooperate and work with junior college coaches and junior college associations to foster interest in the National Association of Basketball Coaches and to encourage attendance at the meetings of the Association."

The chairman should have representatives from each district.

There should be a special junior college program at convention planned and conducted by this committee, so that they can discuss their own situation and problems.

METROPOLITAN AWARD COMMITTEE

ARTICLE VI - Section 3. (g) "This committee shall consider and evaluate the contributions made by individuals to the game of basketball and will select the person who will receive this award each year."

The Chairman of this committee must be a Director of N.A.B.C.

The award is given for outstanding contribution to basketball over the years. The eight district representatives and the chairman receive nominations for the award from any interested party. The district representative follows
METROPOLITAN AWARD COMMITTEE - (continued)

through on these nominations by gathering pertinent information on the nominee.

At convention time all nominations are considered and the selection is made by the committee.

PRESS COMMITTEE

ARTICLE VI - Section 3. (c) "Shall keep the press informed regarding the activities of the Association and shall work in conjunction with the Editor and his committee."

The purpose of this committee is to create and continue good will and good public relations between the coaches and the press representatives. The U.S.B.W.A. President and the press committee chairman work with each other to this purpose.


There will be an annual luncheon during the convention for the Chairman and the district representatives of the N.A.B.C. Press Committee, the N.A.B.C. Executive Committee members and the U.S.B.W.A. Officers. The N.A.B.C. and the U.S.B.W.A. alternate years in paying for this luncheon.

HALL OF FAME COMMITTEE

ARTICLE VI - Section 3. (m) "The chairman of this committee shall act as the liaison man between the N.A.B.C. and the Naismith Basketball Hall of Fame, Inc. He should be informed of all actions taken by the Hall of Fame trustees, the committees and the Director of the Hall of Fame. He shall make a report of all such actions to the N.A.B.C. Board of Directors who will study the reports and then formulate the N.A.B.C. policy. The chairman of the N.A.B.C. Hall of Fame Committee shall appoint the chairman and members of the Naismith Hall of Fame Honors Committee, these being subject to the approval of the Hall of Fame trustees by a two-thirds vote.

The chairman of the N.A.B.C. Hall of Fame Committee shall be a member of the House Committee of the Naismith Basketball Hall of Fame."

The Chairman of this committee must be a director of N.A.B.C.
HALL OF FAME COMMITTEE - (continued)

The chairman should have a representative from each District.

There should be a special annual meeting of the committee during the annual convention. In this meeting, the chairman can keep his committee informed as to the current status of the Hall of Fame. The committee members and the Executive Committee shall be kept informed at all times.

RESEARCH COMMITTEE

ARTICLE VI - Section 3. (i) "Shall study projects submitted by the Association and present findings at the annual meeting."

This is especially true of trying out suggested rule changes.

TELEVISION COMMITTEE

ARTICLE VI - Section 2. (o) "This committee shall consist of the Executive Committee with the President acting as chairman."

ARTICLE VI - Section 3. (o) "This committee shall negotiate and contract with a National Television Network for the right to televise the East-West All-Star Game."

It is their duty to see that the contract stipulations are fulfilled.

TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE

ARTICLE VI - Section 2. (k) "The chairman of this committee shall be a Director."

ARTICLE VI - Section 3. (k) "Shall work in conjunction with the N.C.A.A. and Olympic committee."

The chairman should get from his district representatives any and all information that will assist in any way tournaments conducted by the N.C.A.A. and the Olympic Committees.

This committee chairman is a N.A.B.C. Director and should conduct all necessary business between N.A.B.C. and the N.C.A.A. Tournament Committee.
ARTICLE VI - Section 3. (b) "Shall be responsible for the film library and the showing of outstanding films at annual meetings. Shall work in conjunction with the Research and the Rules committees. Shall have available to members of the Association basketball photography facts and information."

The chairman of this committee is responsible for procuring and showing of all movies during the convention. He will, through his district representatives, assemble enough movies to conduct his movie program for the convention. It is suggested that each district representative get and bring to the convention one good film which will show the convention the style of play of their particular region.

The chairman is responsible for scheduling these movies at the convention and for seeing that they are shown at the proper place and on time.

DUTIES OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The N.A.B.C. Executive Committee is made up of the President and Vice-Presidents. This committee has all the power of the Board, when it is not possible to have the entire Board meet or be polled in a vote. This is an emergency group but this body cannot modify any action taken by the Board previously.

One of the most important duties of this committee is that it is in complete charge of arrangements for staging the East-West All Star game, the Saturday following the N.C.A.A. finals in March.

The Executive Committee also performs the functions of the Coaching Ethics Committee and the Review Committee.

This set up allows the coaches who are responsible for the work of the N.A.B.C. to know the affairs of the association and as they become President they have been trained and informed so as to do a better job as President. It also gives the President a trained group that has come up through rotation of directors. Our N.A.B.C. is now a very business-like organization with efficient officers and directors, an auditor-bookkeeper, executive secretary with office headquarters and clerical help.
APPENDIX D
DUTIES OF OFFICERS

PRESIDENT - The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association and the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee; shall appoint all committees not otherwise provided for; and shall act as general chairman for the convention.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT - The First Vice-President shall act as president in case of absence or physical disability of the president. He shall act as chairman of arrangements for the clinics to be presented during the convention.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT - The Second Vice-President shall act as chairman of arrangements for the Honors dinner to be given during the convention.

THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT - The Third Vice-President shall be chairman of arrangements for the Past Presidents pre-convention dinner.

FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT - The Fourth Vice-President shall be chairman of arrangements for movie programs to be given during the convention and he shall have all those on the convention program ready to take their place on the program on time.

DIRECTOR - He is the N.A.B.C. representative on the N.C.A.A. Basketball Tournament Committee.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR - The Executive Director shall perform the combined duties of Secretary, Treasurer and Editor of the Bulletin.
N.A.B.C. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S GENERAL DUTIES

Keep all financial records accurate and up to date.
Responsible for all records and properties of the N.A.B.C.
Pay all bills and expenses.
Answer all correspondence.
Keep up-to-date card file on all past and present N.A.B.C. members.
Receive N.A.B.C. dues and send out membership cards.
Keep N.A.B.C. membership lists (Active, Associate, Allied) according to districts.
Make coaches' contribution to Hall of Fame.
Keep records of all Past Presidents of N.A.B.C.
Keep correspondence and records on all projects.
Keep all agreements on all projects updated.
Make arrangements for convention facilities as soon as N.C.A.A. selects the site of the final tourney.
Set up convention program as directed by President.
Make all arrangements for East-West All Star game.
Collect, compile and edit material for publishing the Bulletin four times each school year.
Purchase the awards that the N.A.B.C. presents annually.
Pay dues to the organizations with which N.A.B.C. is affiliated.
Make arrangements for any special Board meetings that may be called by the President.
Supply all officers and directors with N.A.B.C. stationery.
Bring the Procedure Book up to date: new officers, new committee chairmen, names of the recipients of the honors
awards, All America selections and results of the East-West All Star game.
Sec. 1 Active membership shall consist of coaches who are actively engaged in coaching basketball on a full time basis at colleges or universities offering four or more years of college work leading to the Baccalaureate Degree. NCAA regulations state that there may be only one head coach and two assistant coaches enrolled in the Active category for each school. The fee is $30. Active members have the privilege of purchasing two NCAA Final tickets, have voting privileges and receive the Basketball Bulletin quarterly.

Sec. 2 Associate membership shall consist of those persons presently enrolled in the Associate category. Members in this category must maintain continuously their membership on a yearly basis in order to remain in the Associate category. The only new members admitted into this category will be:

a. Retired coaches who have been an Active member.
b. Those members who have been an Active member and who have changed their employment to a junior college or high school and are still coaching basketball.
c. Activity members who have maintained their membership continuously for five years and request admission to the Associate category.

The fee is $20. Associate members have convention privileges, receive the Basketball Bulletin quarterly, and may purchase one NCAA Finals ticket.

Sec. 3 Allied membership shall consist of those persons affiliated with commercial establishments interested in basketball. The fee is $75. Allied members have convention privileges, receive the Basketball Bulletin quarterly, and may purchase one NCAA Finals ticket.

Sec. 4 Activity membership is available to junior college coaches, high school coaches, part-time and graduate assistant coaches at four year colleges or universities, and foreign coaches. Activity members, with the exception of foreign coaches, who maintain a continuous membership for five years may on request be admitted to Associate membership. Activity fee is $15. Activity members have convention privileges and receive the Basketball Bulletin quarterly, but do not have NCAA Finals ticket privileges.
Sec. 5 Life membership shall be conferred upon the president of the National Association of Basketball Coaches at the completion of his term in office. This Life membership shall carry all the privileges of Active membership.

Sec. 6 Honorary membership may be conferred on any individual who has made a valuable contribution to the National Association of Basketball Coaches. A person recommended for Honorary membership shall be approved by the Board of Directors. Honorary members do not pay dues or fees. An Honorary membership card shall be issued to each Honorary member.

Sec. 7 Application for membership shall be made to the Executive Director. The applicant shall furnish credentials that will determine the class of membership to which he is entitled. The application shall be accompanied by membership dues. The Executive Director will inform the candidate for membership that his application has been approved or disapproved and whether he is to be classed as an Active, Associate, Allied or Activity member. The Executive Director's action shall be final.

Sec. 8 All members shall have the privilege of the floor at the annual convention, but only ACTIVE members shall have the privilege of voting.
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