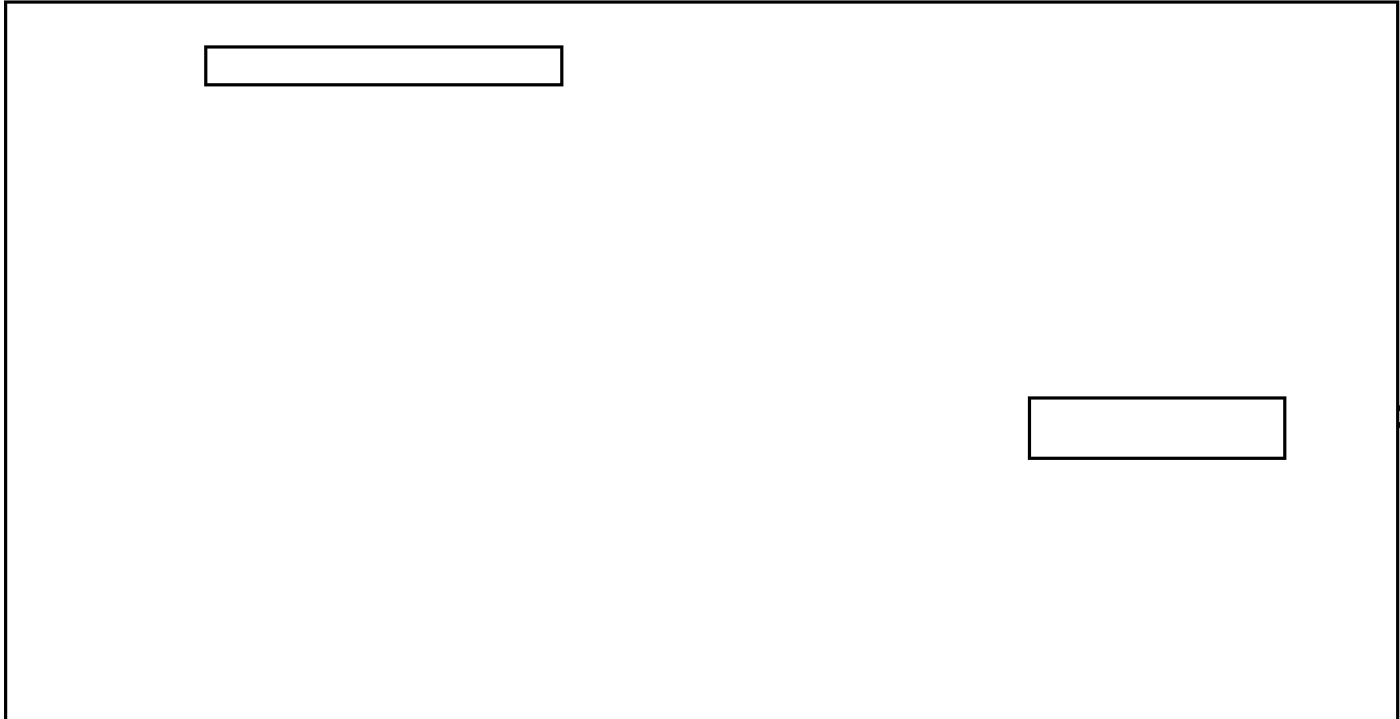


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6. [redacted] Picked up from the staff of the Senate Subcommittee on National Security and International Operations (now under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Permanent Investigations) multiple copies of James Schlesinger's paper on "Uses and Abuses of Analysis" as printed by the Subcommittee. Copies of this document are being distributed to interested offices.

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7. [redacted] Picked up from Jack Norpel, Senate Internal Security Subcommittee staff, a package for [redacted] OS.

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8. [redacted] As a followup to the briefing given Representative Frank Horton (R., N.Y.) prior to his overseas survey trip on narcotics, I talked to David Lovenheim, Horton's Administrative Assistant, who told me he will try to schedule a meeting for Friday, 2 February, with Horton for [redacted], NARCOG, and myself to debrief the Representative. [redacted] has been advised.

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The Situation Leading Up to the End
of the US-USSR Basketball Game

The Olympic basketball championship game between the US and USSR was played on 10 September 1972. The USSR led the game until the last five minutes when the US team began a drive which placed the score in the last few seconds at 49-48, in favor of the Soviets. Doug Collins got the ball away from the Soviets and began a drive for the Soviet basket when he was knocked to the floor by Zurab Sakandelidze.

The clock was stopped at three seconds to allow for the two free shots by Collins. He made the first basket and the ball was handed back to him. (At this point the Soviets claimed they called for a time out. According to international rules, however, a time out cannot be called while the ball is in play.) Collins made his second point placing the score at 50-49 in the favor of the US. The ball was handed to the Soviets who immediately put it into play. They were halfway down the court when the buzzer sounded leaving one second on the clock.

The referee, Brazilian Renato Righetto, had stopped the game because people were on the floor. The people turned out to be members of the Soviet team including Vladimir Kondrashin, the Soviet coach. Kondrashin complained to the referee that he had been trying to get his attention in order to call for a time out. Righetto and the Bulgarian Umpire, Artenik Arbadjian, went over to the scorers table to insure that the time remaining was only one second.

According to Hans Tenschert, West German scorekeeper, it was at this point that Robert William Jones, secretary-general of the International Amateur Basketball Federation (FIBA), came out of the stands and indicated to Righetto, by signaling with three fingers, that there should still be three seconds on the clock. (Jones later denied he did any such thing, but several people witnessed it.) Edmond Bigot, the French FIBA technical delegate for the game whose job it was to rule on questions of this sort, made no comment and Righetto accepted Jones' signal. (International rules do not provide for turning back the time and Jones has no authority to make any ruling in this game.)

The game was begun again from mid-court with the clocks showing that there were between 20 and 30 seconds left to play. The horn designating the end of the game sounded after one second of play. Not only was the time wrong but the ball should have been put into play from the American end of the court and not the middle. The Americans were jubilant, thinking they had won, but it shortly changed to confusion when they learned of the errors.

Again the ball was given to Zurab Sakandelidze with the clock set showing three seconds left in the game. He made a full length court pass to Aleksandr Belov who was standing between two Americans, Kevin Joyce and Jim Forbes. Belov fumbled the ball momentarily, regained control, and drove to make two points, knocking down the two Americans in the process. (American commentators remarked that the Soviets committed two errors in this play. First, Sakadnelidze stepped on the boundary line when he passed the ball to Belov and secondly, Belov was guilty of fouling the two Americans on his drive for the basket.)

The horn sounded and US coach, Hank Iba, protested the added time at the scorer's bench. Righetto further added to the commotion by refusing to sign the scorecard claiming the Americans had won the game. The umpire, Arbadjian, however, stated, "I'm only a referee. It's not my business to file a protest," and signed the scoresheet. The award ceremonies were set aside until the Jury of Appeals could give a ruling on Iba's protest.

The Jury of Appeals met until dawn on the following day under the chairmanship of Ference Hepp, a Hungarian. Hepp had replaced an Egyptian who was supposed to have served on the jury but could not be located (sic). After reviewing the film of the game which proved conclusively that the game had exceeded 40 minutes, the jury nevertheless ruled in favor of the Soviets.

During the ensuing press conference, Hepp refused to comment on the voting of the jury although it was rumored that the vote was three (Communist) to two (West). Hepp stated that after the clock was stopped at the one second mark, Righetto came to the scoring table to confer with officials about the length of time remaining in the game. He stated that there was only one second left. (Tenschert claimed that Jones overruled the officials at the game.) The officials at the table, however, decided that inasmuch as the Soviets had asked for time out, the time should be set back to allow for the time it took the referee to react to the Soviet request.

(One reporter asked if Hepp always set the clock back after every time out was called, but received no reply).

John Bach who was assistant coach at Munich stated, "I knew our protests were futile when I saw the Cuban member of the appeals committee flash an 'OK' sign with his fingers to the Russians. I heard through another person that another member of the committee said he (the Cuban) 'wasn't brave enough' to rule against the Russians. There was obviously a lot of pressure on him."

Jones later told newsmen that the issue was "an escalation of stupid incidents" and that "...they had to know how to lose, even when they think they are right."

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) has agreed to review the results of the game at their next meeting which is to be held in Lausanne, Switzerland in February 1973, but they usually do not interfere or change results involving technical aspects of a game.