

March 1, 1943.

Capt. Ted O'Sullivan,
Reception Center,
Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

Dear Ted:

I am sending you a carbon copy of the letter I have written to the Commanding General at Fort Leavenworth, asking his permission to bring the boys up for their induction after the game Saturday night.

We hope to see you at the Reception Center and say hello.

Cordially yours,

FCA:AH

Director of Physical Education,
Varsity Basketball Coach.

Trip to Oklahoma

1.19 oranges and cookies

.51 cough medicine for Evans

1.70

THE NINE PRINCIPLES OF WAR

AND

THE NINE PRINCIPLES OF BASKETBALL

1. The Principle of the Objective
2. Offensive
3. Surprise
4. Economy of Force
5. Movement
6. Mass
7. Security
8. Simplicity
9. Cooperation

1
8
9
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1
9
4
1

See Page 8



Dr. James Naismith

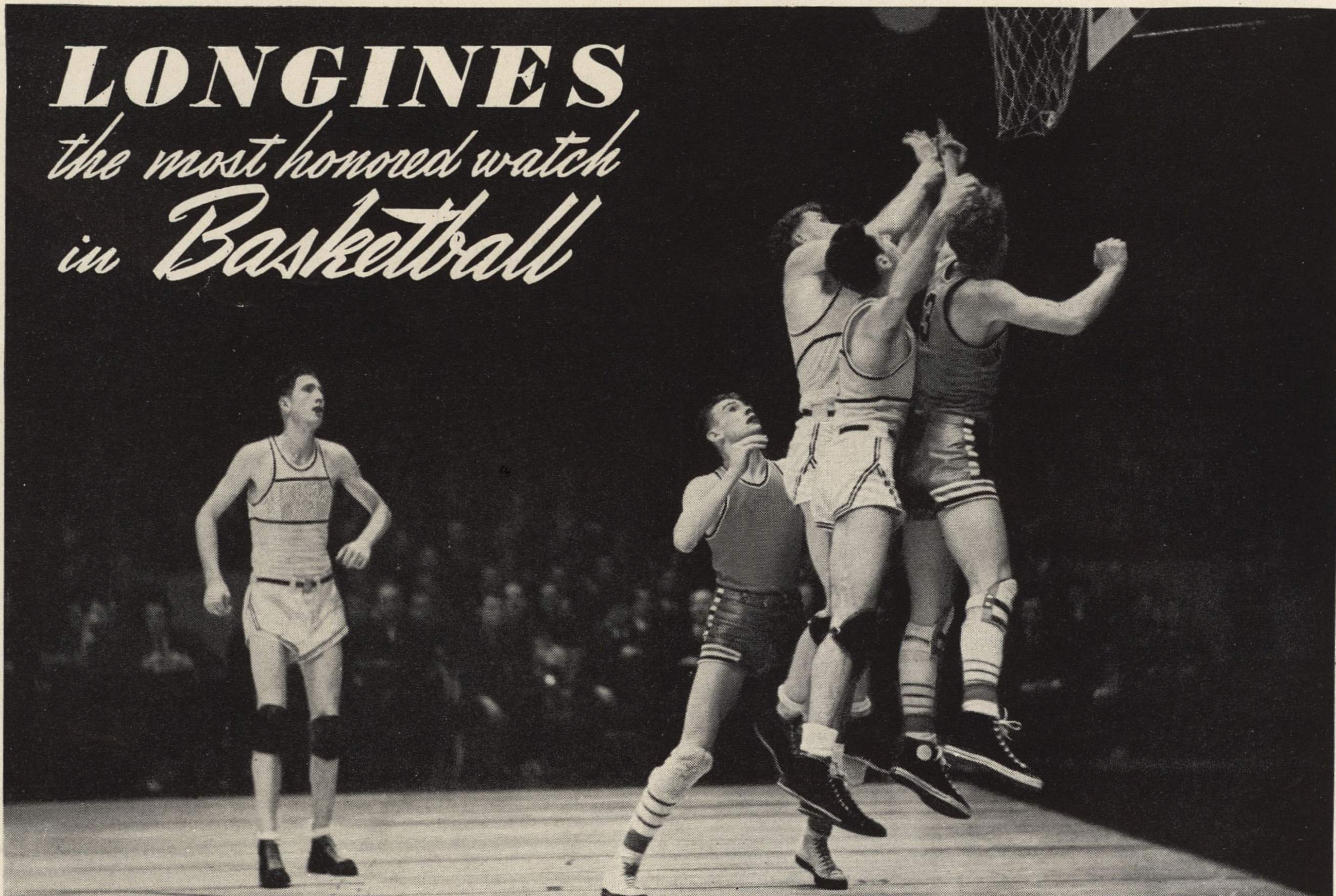


THE GOLDEN JUBILEE of BASKETBALL

SOUVENIR MAGAZINE

LONGINES

*the most honored watch
in Basketball*



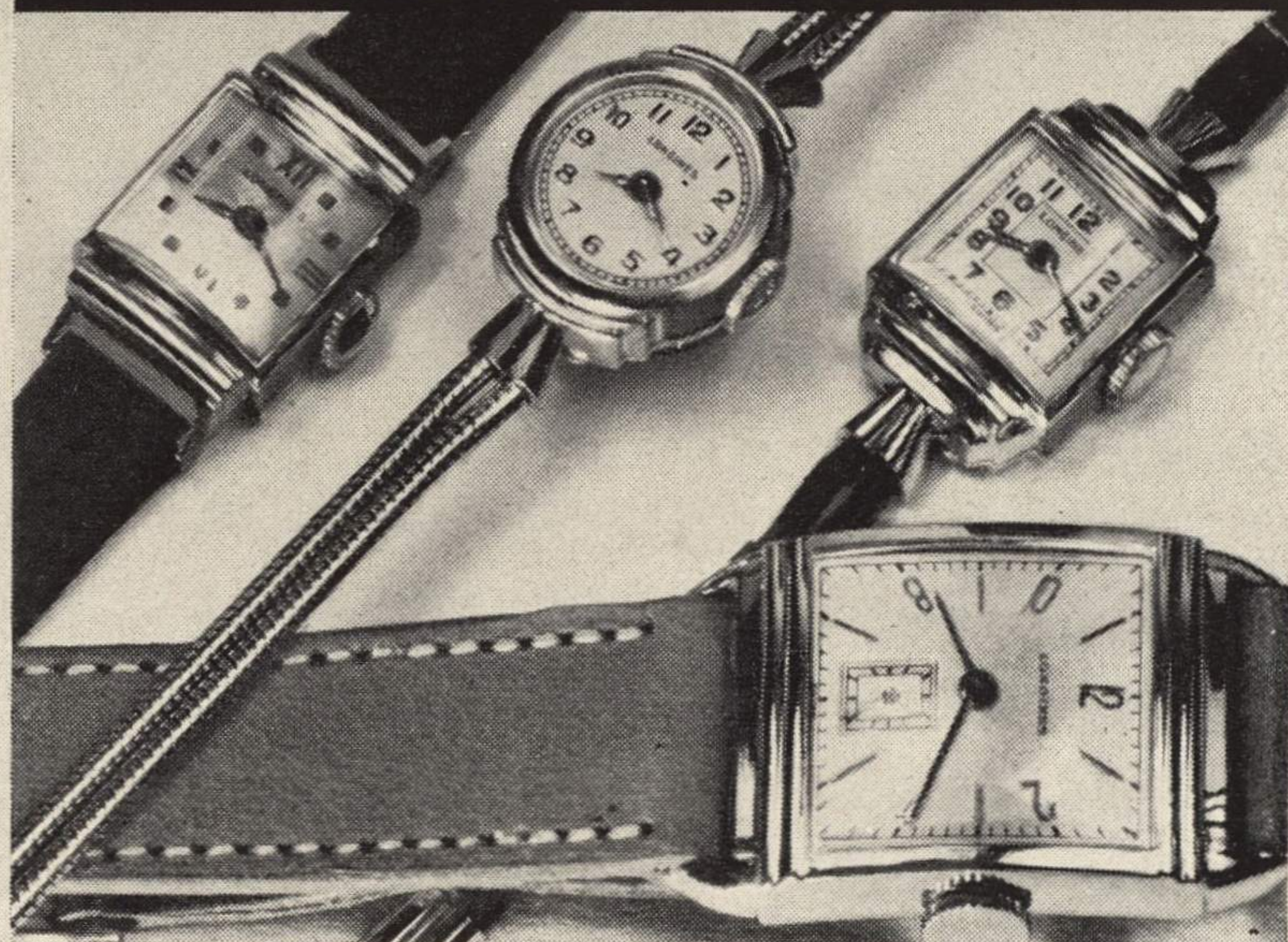
LONGINES, the world's most honored watch, is official watch for most major basketball tournaments including the N.C.A.A., National Intercollegiate, and National A.A.U. Championships. Longines is also official football timing watch for 100 colleges; timed the principal track, swimming, and crew events of 1941; and was selected as exclusive official timing watch for the 1940 Olympics.

The skill and experience necessary for the construction of complicated Longines watches, accurate to 1/10 and 1/100th of a second for sports timing and navigation has contributed to the betterment of all Longines watches. Smartly styled Longines personal watches are sold by authorized Longines-Wittnauer jewelers; see also the Wittnauer Watch a moderately priced companion line, from \$27.50*—product of Longines-Wittnauer Watch Co., Inc., New York, Montreal, Geneva.

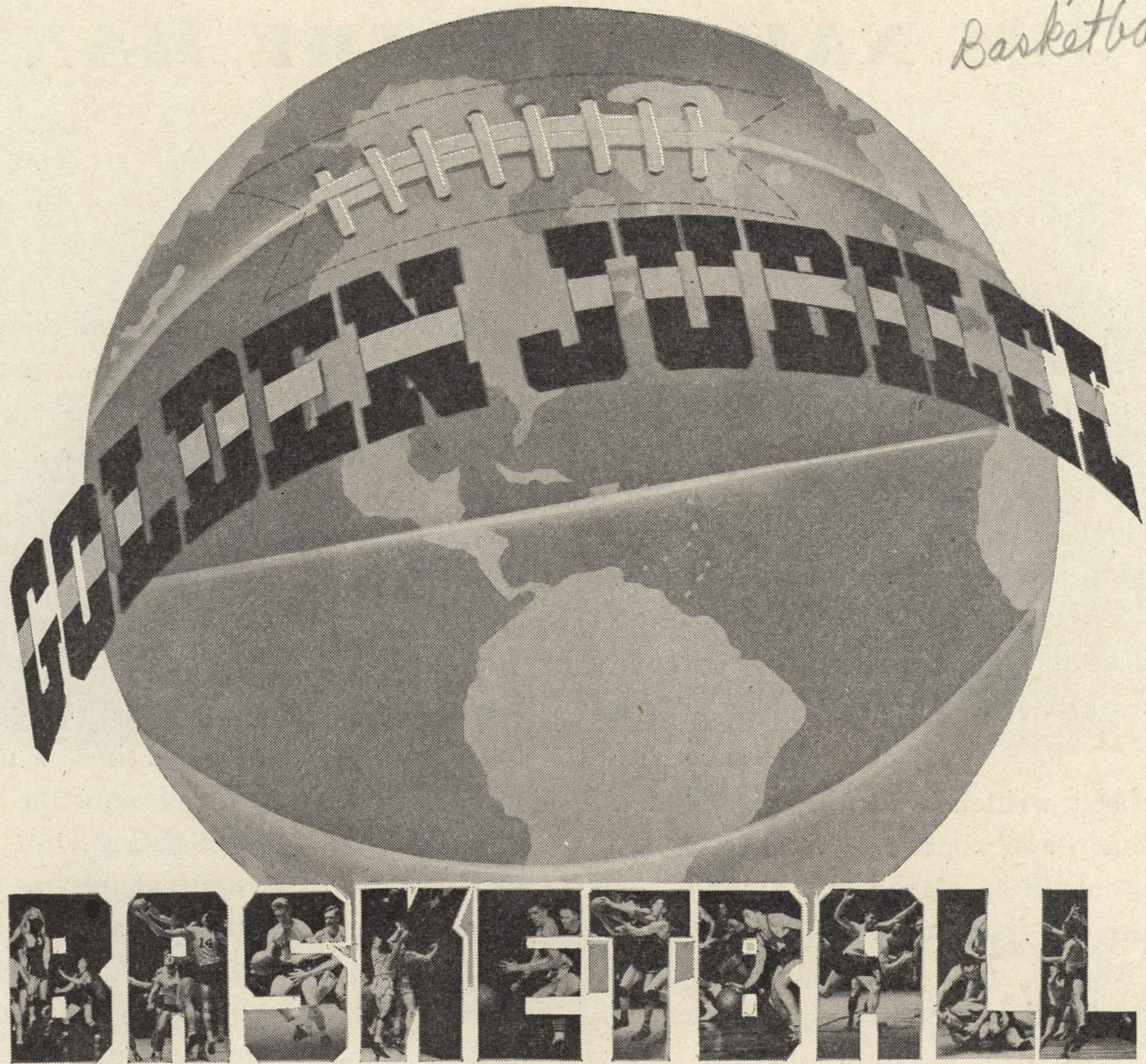
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Longines
THE WORLD'S MOST HONORED WATCH



66/13 1942/43 I
Basketball - Miscellaneous

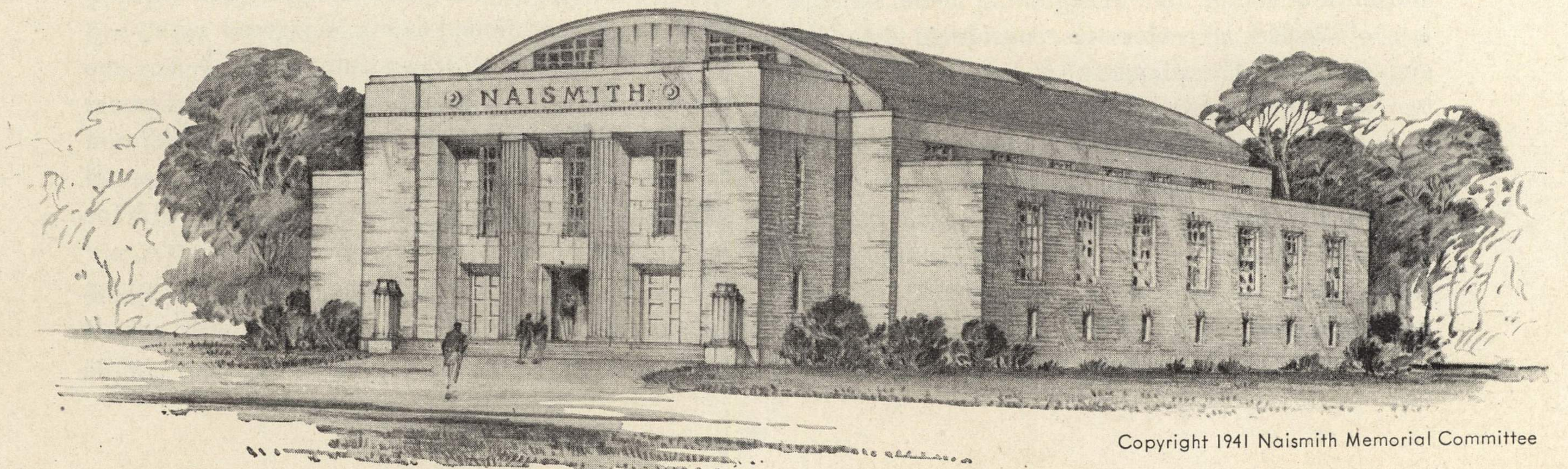


Basketball, which is celebrating this year its Golden Jubilee, is the sport the whole world plays.

Invented in 1891 by Dr. James Naismith, it spread quickly to every part of the globe.

Aim of the Golden Jubilee is the construction of a TEMPLE OF BASKETBALL which will immortalize Dr. Naismith. This monument to a great sportsman will crystallize the ideals and traditions of the game and be the permanent shrine of All-America teams, past, present and future.

Every team that conducts a Golden Ball Game will be honored by having its picture together with a record of its Golden Ball Game preserved in the Hall of Fame.



Copyright 1941 Naismith Memorial Committee

JIM NAISMITH, THE MAN

By Raymond P. Kaighn

(A fellow student)

AN ORPHAN LAD stood on the frozen bank of a Canadian river watching the other boys skate. He was too poor to buy a pair of skates and too proud to ask his uncle to buy them for him. But he was out there skating the next day with a home-fashioned pair he had constructed out of a couple of old files firmly set in strips of hickory wood. That resourceful mind which dealt effectively with necessity as it arose was the same that gave the world of sport and recreation the game of basketball.

Much has been written regarding the birth of basketball, which was conceived to meet a need for a game that could be played in a limited space, that would have the vigor and thrill of football or lacrosse but without quite so much bodily risk, and that would be highly interesting to spectators. But what of the man Jim Naismith, granting that he had an inventive mind and that he was the father of the most popular game in the world, now enjoying its Golden Jubilee?

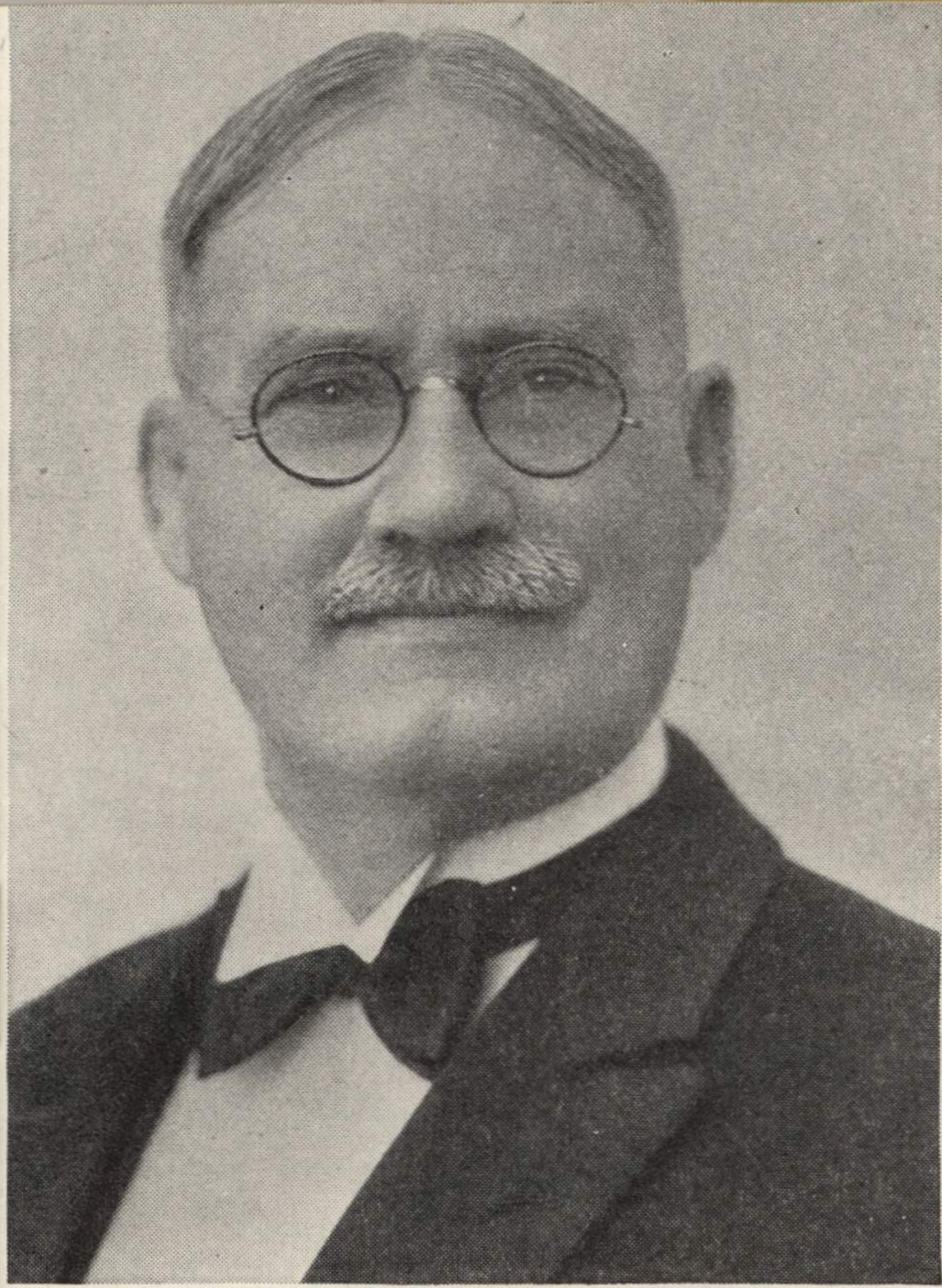
The writer was a student at the Y.M.C.A. Training School in Springfield, Massachusetts, at the time Jim sprang his brain child on an expectant group of fellow students who had little enthusiasm for mass calisthenics after a wonderful season of football under the leadership of Lonnie Stagg. That same Stagg created out of a total student body of less than forty (not more than a half dozen of whom had ever had a football in their hands) a team that scored on Harvard and Yale—an unprecedented feat for a small college in those days. It also rolled up creditable scores, ties, and victories over Amherst, Williams, Trinity, and other schools with ten, twenty, and more times the enrollment of the Springfield Training School. Next to Stagg himself, the mainstay of the team was Jim Naismith at center. At the beginning of the nineties lots of "beef" at center was considered orthodox and essential. The players that Jim faced through two strenuous seasons—and he played the whole time in every game—outweighed him from twenty to fifty pounds. Any sense of superiority any one of them entertained quickly evaporated after the first ball was snapped. (The ball was "snapped" in those years, not passed or thrown back from between the legs of the center.) A hundred and sixty-odd pounds of concentrated T.N.T. was Jim Nai-

smith, with a broad strip of adhesive tape about his head to hold back his ears from being brushed off, the gleam of battle in his eyes, his bristling mustache and determined jaw aggressively set—he was a combination of mad bull and a bunch of wild-cats! He never played dirty ball, always kept within the rules of the game and woe betide any center opposite him who tried to do otherwise.

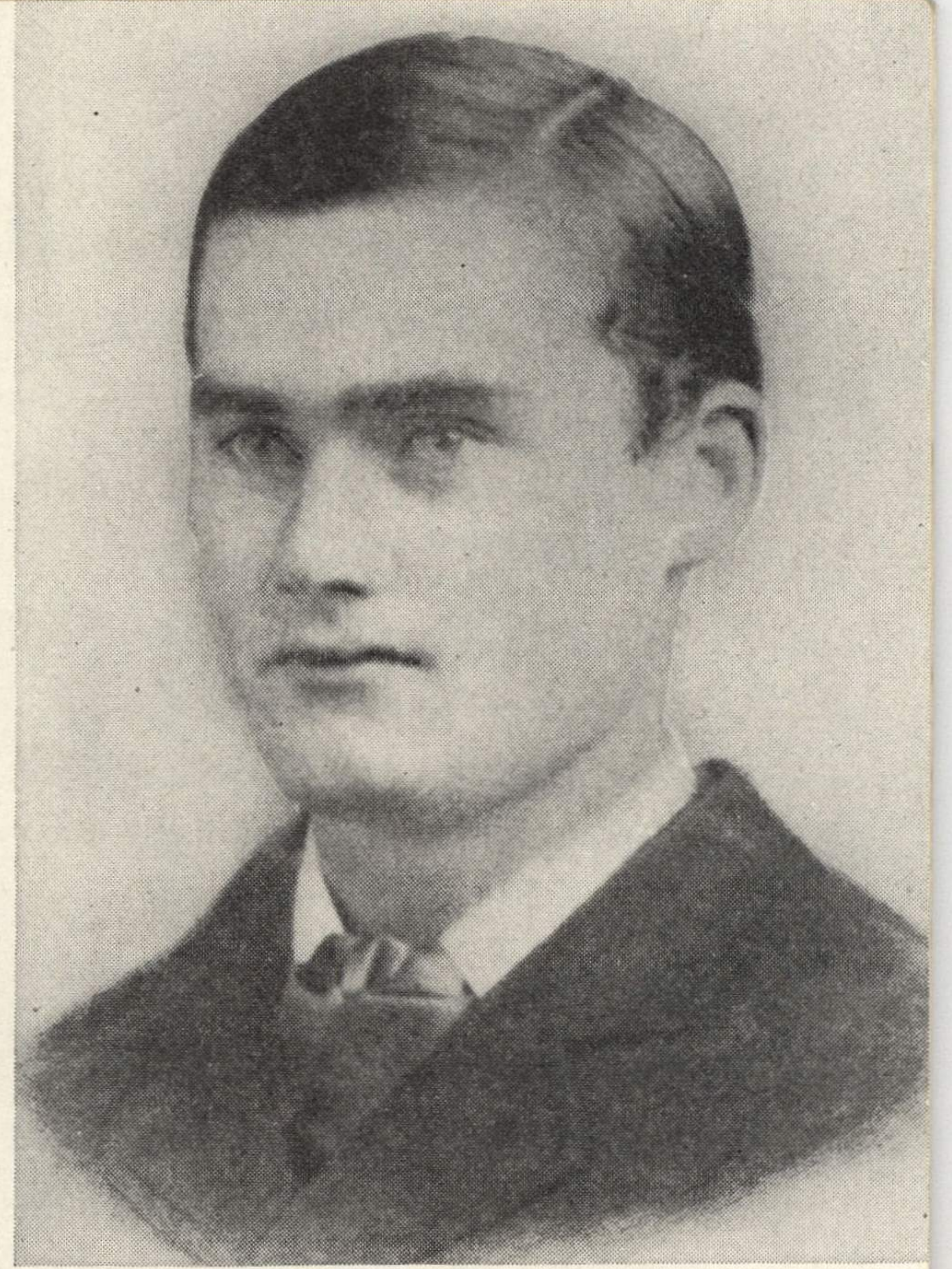
As a member of that football squad I came to know Jim intimately, not only on the playing field but also in contacts three times a day at the training table which, at the close of the football season, was converted into an eating club with no change in personnel. The hour about the table was often tumultuous with arguing. Jim loved to start an argument. His eyes would snap and he would chuckle as he got us stirred up. Usually it was something that touched our patriotism. As a Canadian with Scotch-Irish background he was ardently pro-British, and his comments about our national heroes of Revolutionary days would always start a near riot. Once excitement rose to the stage where taking Jim out and rolling him in the snow was proposed, but the idea was abandoned when Jim readily acquiesced to our trying it.

He had had theological training in Canada, but gave up the idea of going into the regular ministry when he saw in physical education an opportunity for serving his fellow men from the physical and recreational approach. He did preach occasionally. Once, when the day before in a football game he had gotten a couple of beautiful black eyes, his appearance in the pulpit was a bit startling to his congregation! His sermons were thoughtful and practical and delivered without much oratorical effect. Jim was a naturally good teacher and did a good job with his subjects in the Training School. He enjoyed his classroom work and his classes enjoyed him. He never minded being disagreed with, and the more that were drawn into an argument the better he liked it. He might have made a fair lawyer, but it would have spoiled an outstanding leader and exponent of physical education, a professorship and head of a department, which position he held for many years at the University of Kansas.

In spite of Jim's thorough "he-mannishness" there was a tender and sentimental side to his nature that broke through in many unaffected and simple



Throughout his entire life, from youth to maturity, Dr. Naismith held fast to the ideals of high moral courage and sportsmanship. He carried with him into his teachings and his work all the lessons he learned on the fields of play. Sports to Dr. Naismith were a religion, and he never varied from his course of a purposeful career. He gave to youth what he believed youth needed.



ways in his dealings with those who knew him well in college or outside.

Jim roomed in Springfield in the house where the eating club held forth. The widowed lady who ran the house had two daughters. One of these girls was of the gentle, retiring type, very sweet and pretty. We were all happily surprised when Jim picked this one for his wife.

Our trails did not cross for many years after our Springfield days together. Gradually he accumulated fame as the inventor of basketball, which has grown so steadily in popularity through the years. A high spot in its popularity and a recognition of its inventor was the acclaim accorded Jim when he modestly accepted the tributes paid him at the Berlin Olympic Games in 1936, where he was sent on a popular subscription fund raised by his American admirers.

On his occasional trips to New York at the behest of basketball coaches or sports writers, Jim usually dropped into my office for a little chat over Springfield days or his proposed book. Modest, simple, unaffected, sparkling with good humor, he used to speak in tones of wonderment as to the privileges he had had during his full and useful years through the invention of basketball. The equilateral triangle as a symbol of the all-around man developed in body, mind, and spirit was superbly illustrated in the life of this well balanced personality, whose life and work we all honor in this Basketball Jubilee. May the efforts of the Committee to secure the funds for a fitting and lasting memorial to the founder of our great international game be crowned with success.

The edifice which the Committee contemplates building will serve not only as a memorial to Dr. Naismith but it will perpetuate and crystallize the highest ideals and finest traditions of the game.

There each year will be found the names of the All American teams, and the interesting and valuable data of the sport.

Nothing I can think of will lend such permanency to the pastime of basketball and assure its continuance under the same flourishing conditions it enjoys today as the Temple of Basketball. The game has done a world of good for youth, and anything we can do to improve and sustain it is worthwhile.

It is unfortunate that Dr. Naismith is not alive today to witness this wholehearted movement on the part of sports lovers everywhere in his behalf. Few sportsmen have ever caused such a wide-spread effort as he has. The Naismith Memorial will be the largest building ever erected to a sportsman. It will house both a Museum and a Hall of Fame. In a certain sense it will be the mecca of the game and it will be open at all times to the public. Basketball will profit immeasurably, I am sure, by this manifestation of gratitude on the part of its adherents everywhere. It strikes me that this whole enterprise is one of giving honor where honor is due.

Few men in athletic history have given to the world so permanent and fruitful a contribution as has Dr. Naismith. Multitudes of young men and women everywhere have grown strong and healthy through the medium of this game. Perhaps by fortuitous accident basketball is the most American in spirit of all athletic pastimes.

Basketball—How and When Introduced

By T. Duncan Patton

(Member of first team—1891)

ON NOVEMBER 6th, 1861, a child—afterwards to be known as James Naismith—first opened his eyes on the light of day. Both parents passed away when he was eight years of age and he was brought up by an uncle and aunt who lived on a farm. To them he was greatly indebted for wise guidance. The place was the charming little village of Almonte, Ontario, situated about forty miles west of Ottawa, Canada. He attended the public school, and subsequently the high school, from which he was graduated. Attendance at these schools necessitated a walk of two and one-half miles each way. In his early days he decided to prepare for the ministry. In due course he was admitted to McGill University in Montreal where he made a high standing. Not only was he brilliant in studies but he was prominent in football, lacrosse and other sports. Having won several medals as a leader, he was placed in charge of Barjuni's Gymnasium from 1887 to 1890. Graduating from the University, he entered the Presbyterian Theological College, where his record secured for him the silver medal. At this stage Naismith decided to go to Springfield College.

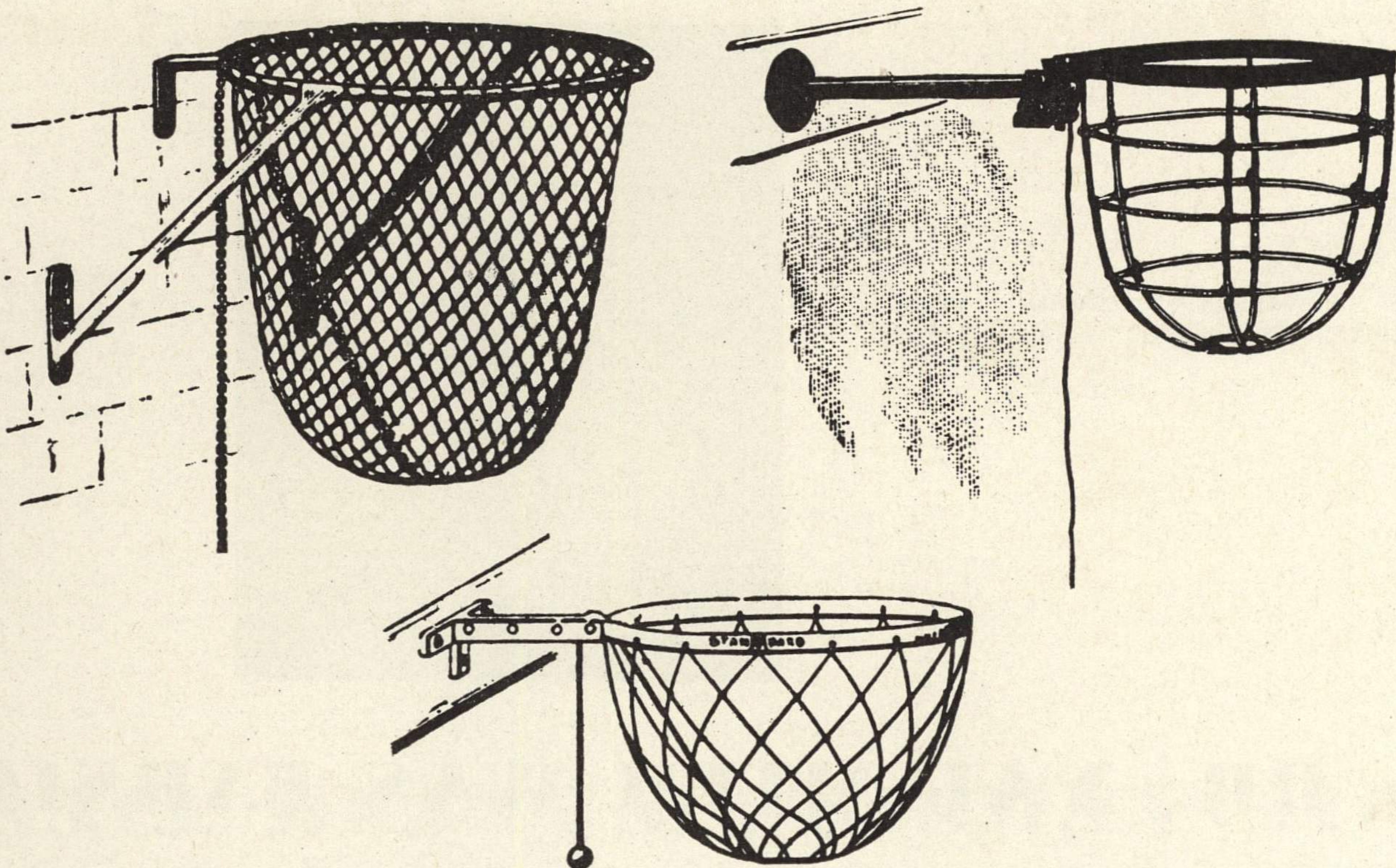
In the fall of 1890 Dr. James Naismith registered at the Training School of The Y. M. C. A. College at Springfield and thus was brought into close association with Dr. Luther Gulick, the head of the Physical Education Department. Dr. Gulick was never satisfied with following systems but was always exploring the possibilities of something better. He decided that more recreative sports were necessary, especially to fill in the time when outdoor games could not be played. In those days the number of games suitable for gymnasium work were few. He believed that suitable games would give splendid recreative work together with suppleness and the cultivation of team spirit. About the early part of December, 1891, the Physical Education Department students were challenged to bring in suggestions for new games which could be played indoors. The games were to be for groups of men, must be clean and free from rough play and give exercise to all parts of the body and could be played by all.

Naismith faced the problem in real earnest, as he usually did such challenges. His previous experiences had brought him into knowledge of outdoor

games and the comparative values of such games. Combinations of various games were worked upon until he thought that he had discovered something worthwhile. Rules were drawn up and the next thing was to test out the invention. One afternoon two members of the Secretarial Department—Eugene S. Libby of Redlands, Cal., and T. Duncan Patton of Montreal—were heading for their rooms to dress for regular gymnasium exercises when they were accosted by Naismith. He requested them to captain the two sides of a new game which he had evolved. From his pocket he produced the set of rules which he had drawn up and in a very brief interview explained what he wanted to have demonstrated on the gymnasium floor. They were quickly on the floor and teams of nine on each side were lined up in a gymnasium measuring about 45x65 feet, with a playing field about 35x50. The ball used at first was a soccer ball. The referee for the initial game was the originator. Men were designated for different positions on the floor. The original rules as compiled by the originator are as follows:—

1. The ball may be thrown in any direction by 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, if he tries to stop.
4. The ball must be held by 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 the rule by any player shall count as a foul; the second shall disqualify him until the next goal is made, or, if there was evident intent to injure the person, for the whole game, no substitute allowed.
6. A foul is striking at the ball with the fist, violation of rules 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

Basketball equipment in the early nineties was crude but ingenious. At the time the baskets shown here were used as goals, no one thought of permitting the ball to drop through the net. The ball was released from the basket by pulling a cord. It wasn't until around 1905 that goals with open nets came into popular use.



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 ground into the basket and stays there, providing those defending the goal do not touch or disturb the goal. If the ball rests on the edges, and the opponents move the basket, it shall count as a goal.

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

10. The umpire shall be the 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 the men according to rule 5.

11. The referee shall be the judge of the ball and shall decide when the ball is in play, in bounds, to which side it belongs, and shall keep the 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 mutual agreement, be continued until another goal is made.

Naismith had asked the Building Superintendent (Stebbins) for two boxes 18x18 inches to be used as goals. He replied that he could not supply such, but suggested that two half bushel peach baskets be used. These were accepted and used in the initial game. The goals suggested the name of the game, Basketball.

It will be noted that while the rules are changing from year to year the principles of the game are practically what they were on that afternoon in December, 1891. Attention is called to the fact that in the early days the gym uniform was black full-sleeve woolen jersey with long gray trousers; that boys were required in the gallery at the first game to remove the ball from the baskets; that the number of players was at an early date reduced from nine to five men on a team; that the spotting of men on the floor was dropped except in a very general way.

In 1898 James Naismith was graduated with the degree of M.D. and was called that same fall to the University of Kansas at Lawrence, Kansas, to be Instructor of Physical Training and Chapel Director. In June of 1937 he was retired to the position of Professor Emeritus.

So quietly and gradually did the game of basketball come into general use and popularity that no early effort was made to secure photographs of the setting of its beginning in the building on Winchester Square. Before any authentic stories of the early days of the game were sought, memories of many little incidents had faded out and some who took a prominent part had passed into the great beyond.



NELSON H. NORGRÉN, famous in his college days as an all-around athlete at the University of Chicago, is President of the National Basketball Coaches' Association.

DR. NAISMITH WAS FARSIGHTED

BASKETBALL fans the world over join in the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of Basketball to honor the memory of the inventor of this game, which has grown so steadily in popularity in fifty years that it is recognized as the most popular of our sports. Since its beginning in eighteen ninety-one it has become indeed our national game. It is neither an adaptation nor an importation of some older game for it was originated in Springfield, Massachusetts. On the contrary, the sound elements of this game-sport are so appealing to all youth that it has become an article of export and bids fair to become the most popular international sport in the next fifty years.

It was a unique experience for a man to invent a game which, in his lifetime, flourished to the extent that Dr. James Naismith's game had flourished. It is quite likely that, when he consolidated his ideas on the new game and drew up a code of rules for it, he had no inkling that it would be taken so completely into their lines by so many of the youth of the land. That so many continue to do so proves the soundness of the four outstanding principles which he thought should govern this new game.

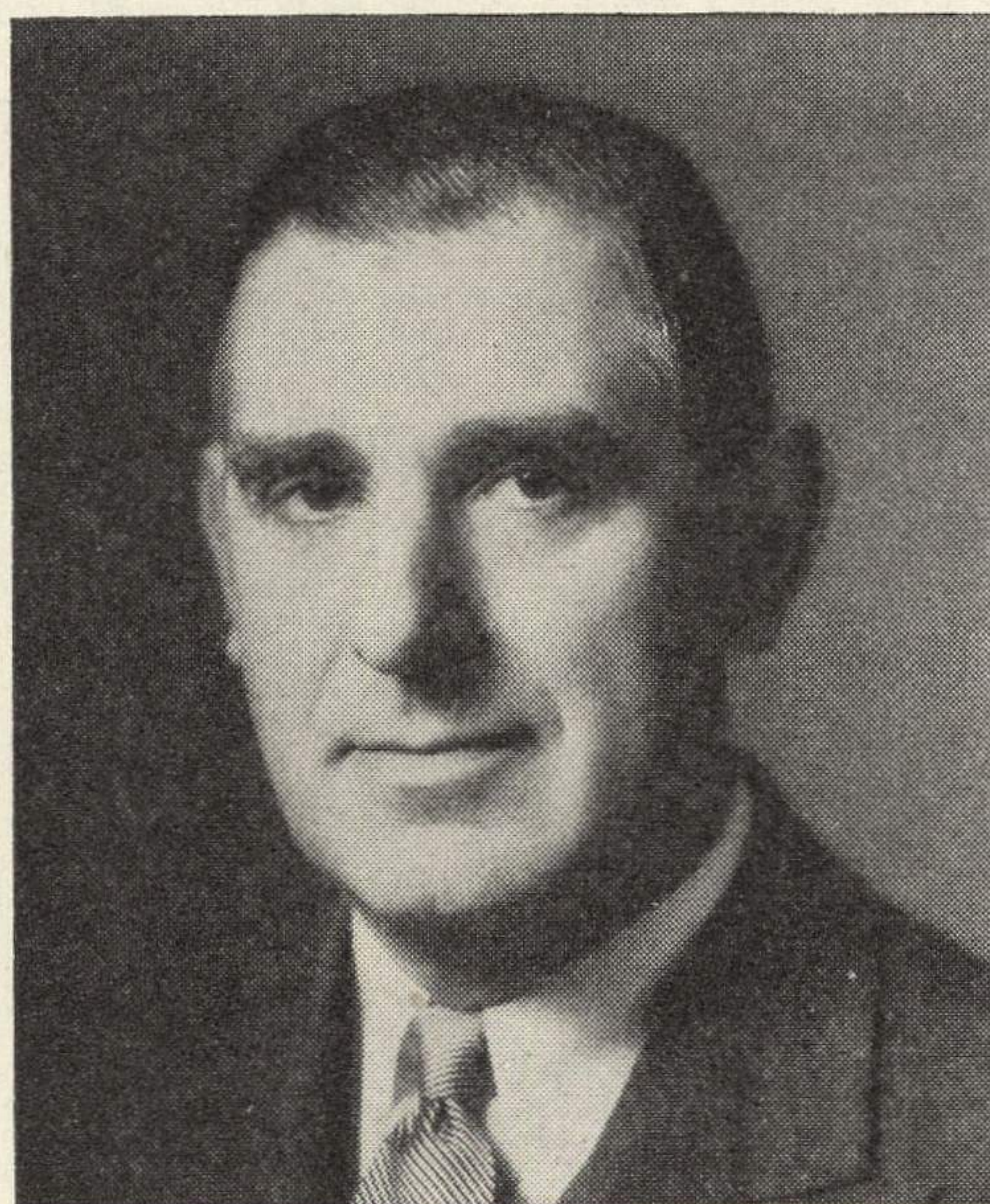
As stated by Dr. Naismith, he felt "that it should be an interesting game with a ball that could be handled but not be hidden by the hands." "That it should be an easy game to learn so that anybody could play it." He thought it should be "so skillful as to require considerable indulgence and even then be a little shy of perfection." And finally, "that it should lack the roughness of football and be played indoors." "In this connection, while personal contact is forbidden there are continuous intellectual and physical contests between players in trying to out smart each other." "Another factor

in eliminating roughness was in making the basket horizontal rather than perpendicular, thus requiring added skill in arching accuracy rather than direct force." On these principles he based the game, which has proved sound in recreation, physical development and character building.

It is remarkable that his original code of rules has stood the test of time. Today the game is holding persistently to the basic aims which he laid down for it. This is noteworthy when one considers that in fifty years the sport has attracted many thousands of youthful participants of varying talents and attributes. Coaches have been industrious to develop these talents into game techniques which have had a great effect in the development of excellence of individual play and team work. But it has also, from time to time, upset the balance of opportunity afforded the offense and defense by the rules of the game.

To have a sound game the prime consideration is the maintenance, by rule, of a balance of opportunity which will not give undue advantage to the strategic possibilities allowed the offense over the defense and vice versa. Since the founding of the game rule changes have been necessary frequently to maintain this important principle of a sound game, but in spite of much heated argument and high pressure in rule-making bodies the conduct of the game remains basically the same as it was when Dr. Naismith gave it to the youth of the world.

Of basketball it can justly be said that no game has changed so much in the short span of half a century, and yet so little. Different as the game is in technique from that which was played in 1891, the basic features still remain, and the same possibilities for intense competition are present.



HARRY D. HENSHEL, Chairman U. S. Pan-American Games' Basketball Committee.

BASKETBALL MEANS SPORTSMANSHIP

LIKE thousands of others who have had some little part in the growth of basketball, I look upon the flourishing game of today with considerable pride and satisfaction.

Basketball as played a generation ago, while basically the same interesting and thrilling game it is today, was vastly different. And of all the changes that have come about in the game, the two most far-reaching ones, which exercised the most good on the structure and substance of the sport, are in officiating and in player and spectator sportsmanship.

A little more than three decades ago, officiating was often nothing more than a travesty. Too often officials handling games in those days were victims of the same biases and provincialisms that characterized fans in all parts of the country.

A team traveling out of its own immediate bailiwick was usually convinced before it even stepped on the rival court that it had two strikes against it—to express it in the vernacular of another sport—and agreeably surprised when they received good treatment; except, of course, in organized leagues and in institutional and other intra-group competitions where friendly and fair rivalry had always been the rule. But in ordinary open games, visiting teams had good reason to feel that not only would the official in all probability give them the worst of the bargain, but that the crowd, too, would deal with them unfairly and even roughly. Some of my friends who played in the even rougher professional game sometimes had to contend, at tense moments, with local fans shaking the basket post, hoping to cause foul attempts to be missed.

Today, teams from the West Coast, the South, the Northwest or the Middle West willingly play at Madison Square Garden or any other place with-

out so much as questioning the choice of officials. They know that honest and capable officials will be provided. That is now standard practice. A dishonest official, as a matter of fact, is as scarce today as the proverbial hen's tooth.

What has brought about the change? Simply this: In the old days few officials had any particular qualifications for the job. They were former players, coaches or athletic directors without formal professional training. They were subject to the same prejudices and local stereotypes as over-enthusiastic spectators who supported their teams with epithets and cat-calls for the opponents.

The big change in officiating came about through the work of a large group of men who, during the last generation, have graduated from physical education schools and colleges, and now devote their lives to what was once nothing more than a part time avocation—namely, the physical education of youth. They have spread the doctrine of fair play, clean sport and honest dealing in athletics wherever they go.

And in teaching the players these things, they unconsciously raised the standards of appreciation of the crowds attending the games. Where once rival players were hooted and hissed, tripped and annoyed, today they are amicably welcomed and their performances are greeted with applause and enthusiasm by the crowd; and however hard fought the game, the players almost invariably shake hands and put their arms around opponents' shoulders at the game's finale.

Let my reader not think, however, that the millennium has been reached. Unfortunately, out of the same environment which has produced honest officials, competent coaches, fair competitors and sportsmanlike crowds—there still are throwbacks

(Continued on page 26)



FORREST C. ALLEN, Director of Physical Education and Recreation, as well as Varsity Basketball and Baseball Coach at the University of Kansas, was closely associated with Dr. Naismith from 1903 until the latter's death in 1939. He played on the team coached by Dr. Naismith and knew him perhaps as well as any man in the athletic world.

A FOSTER SON HONORED HIS MOTHER COUNTRY

“DO NOT be afraid to serve humanity and wait for your reward.” So said Dr. James Naismith when he was informed of the action of the National Association of Basketball Coaches back in 1936 when this organization raised funds to send the kindly inventor of the game of basketball to Berlin. Until this time Dr. Naismith had never made a penny out of basketball. The happiest moment of his life, Dr. Naismith said, came in 1936, when he attended the Olympic Games in Berlin and saw the game of basketball played for the first time in international Olympic competition. The teams of all nations filed in behind their respective flags and Dr. Naismith addressed the players.

The youth of the world lost a great benefactor in Dr. James Naismith. Eighteen million young men all over the world are playing his game of basketball—a game which he originated for eighteen young men in Springfield College. Dr. Naismith is directly responsible for all the large field houses, the large auditoria and gymnasias where basketball is played. Before this game was originated there were few large indoor arenas that were used for any indoor sports. Thickly dotting the middle western states are high school gymnasias that are much larger in size than the entire school buildings were thirty years ago.

Frederick Froebel, a poor, unhappy German boy, gave to the world the theory of the kindergarten—education through play. Dr. Naismith, an orphan boy at eight, gave to youth basketball, a game that takes the youngster from the eighth grade to maturity. Eight nationally known educators, speaking from the same platform, declared that basketball had all the qualities necessary to teach the

educable child; poise, rhythm, grace, coordination, development of skills, and development of physical vigor. The speakers were not competitive coaches, nor were they athletes. This game, the only international game that is the product of one man's brain, stamps Dr. Naismith as a great educator, a kindly humanitarian, and a practical Christian. He loved youth. He and his classmate, Alonzo Stagg, both working together, chose the profession of physical education over the ministry, in which they were ordained, because they felt they could do more for youth. The youth of the world will arise and call Dr. Naismith blessed.

When it is recalled that Dr. Naismith was a Canadian by birth, and yet became one of the greatest sports' benefactors this country ever had, the homage the world is paying him today, takes on a larger aspect. He gave to our country, which, virtually all his life was his country, its most popular pastime. Surely it is a case of a foster son having honored his mother country.

And you tonight sitting in comfortable seats in this building dedicated to a wonderful sport doubtless can make a small contribution which will keep alive the memories and traditions of a young man who struggled and who gave of himself the finest qualities that he had. He gave them to youth, and youth can pass along the durable things of life to the next youthful generation.

Please remember that the youth of fifty-two nations of this world are playing basketball: It is not a national sport—it is an international one. And the United States is the mother country of this game, to whom it was given by her foster son, James Naismith.

THE VALUE OF BASKETBALL

By John Bunn

DEAN OF MEN—STANFORD UNIVERSITY

THE occasion of The Golden Jubilee of Basketball suggests that an evaluation of the sport is in order. Future trends can best be directed by an intelligent review of the past.

The far-sightedness and modesty of Dr. Naismith, as he tackled the problem submitted to him by Dr. Gulick back in 1891, augured well for the future growth of the sport. First, he set up the limitation incident to an indoor game and then established the principles under which it should be played.

These same five principles, throwing the ball in any direction, prohibition of running with the ball, elimination of blocking and tackling (personal contact), an elevated longitudinal goal and the element of continuous contest for possession of the ball, have been maintained inviolate throughout the life of the game.

These factors and the comparative simplicity of the game have permitted and encouraged a world wide spread and continuous growth. It is doubtful if any other game is played by as many people in as many countries and by as many different groups. Herein lies its greatest value. The game fits a recreational and physical education program. Youngsters of twelve, the high school, college, club, Y.M.C.A., industrial groups and girls enjoy it with equal enthusiasm and play it with comparable vigor. There seems to be equal fun for the dabbler and the expert; for the gym class, the intramural group and the highly organized teams.

A second value lies in its test of self control. The challenge to get the ball from the other fellow,

to score a goal, but with the requirement to avoid personal contact under the most intense situation tests the caliber of every red blooded individual.

While some specialization is possible, the game emphasizes team play first of all. Co-operation or the lack of it can be easily observed. As I look back on my coaching experiences with one of the game's greatest, Hank Luisetti, I remember not that he was a great scorer, passer, dribbler or guard. I see him rather as a boy who was an unselfish part of a team

and who insisted upon being considered as one of a team. Any game which can develop this trait or can bring it out in a player is of inestimable value in our society today. How we do need to teach more cooperation so that we can get along with each other on friendly, unselfish terms!

Finally, the game has value for me for sentimental reasons. I knew the man who developed the idea. I had the privilege of working under him for fifteen years. How pleased he was to see his brain child give pleasure to so many. How modest he was to refrain from assuming any great amount of credit. Dr. Naismith would not permit the game to be named after him.

The objectives of the game, as indicated by the values listed above, represent the ideals of the man himself. It was fortunate that he should receive recognition

for it all while he lived and how fitting now that we should commemorate fifty years of growth and perpetuate by a memorial at the birth place of the game, the memory of the noble man and the game he created.

BASKETBALL IDES OF MARCH

(1)

The gym lights gleam like a beacon beam
And a million motors hum
In a good will flight on a Friday night;
For basketball beckons, "Come!"
A sharp-shooting mite is king tonight.
The Madness of March is running.
The winged feet fly, the ball sails high
And field goal hunters are gunning.

(2)

The colors clash as silk suits flash
And race on a shimmering floor.
Repressions die, and partisans vie
In a goal acclaiming roar.
On Championship Trail toward a holy grail,
All fans are birds of a feather.
It's fiesta night and cares lie light
When the air is full of leather.

(3)

Since time began, the instincts of man
Prove cave and current men kin.
On tournament night the sage and the wight
Are relatives under the skin.
It's festival time—sans reason or rhyme
But with nation-wide appeal.
In a cyclone of hate, our ship of state
Rides high on an even keel.

(4)

With war nerves tense, the final defense
Is the courage, strength and will
In a million lives where freedom thrives
And liberty lingers still.
Let dictators clash and empires crash
'Neath a bloody victory arch!
Let our boys tread where hate is dead,
In this happy Madness of March!

—H. V. PORTER



Basketball is popular in ancient Olympus. Famed in legend and story for its athletes, Greece today goes in strongly for basketball. Above an outdoor game at the Saloniki Y.M.C.A.

BASKETBALL ROUND



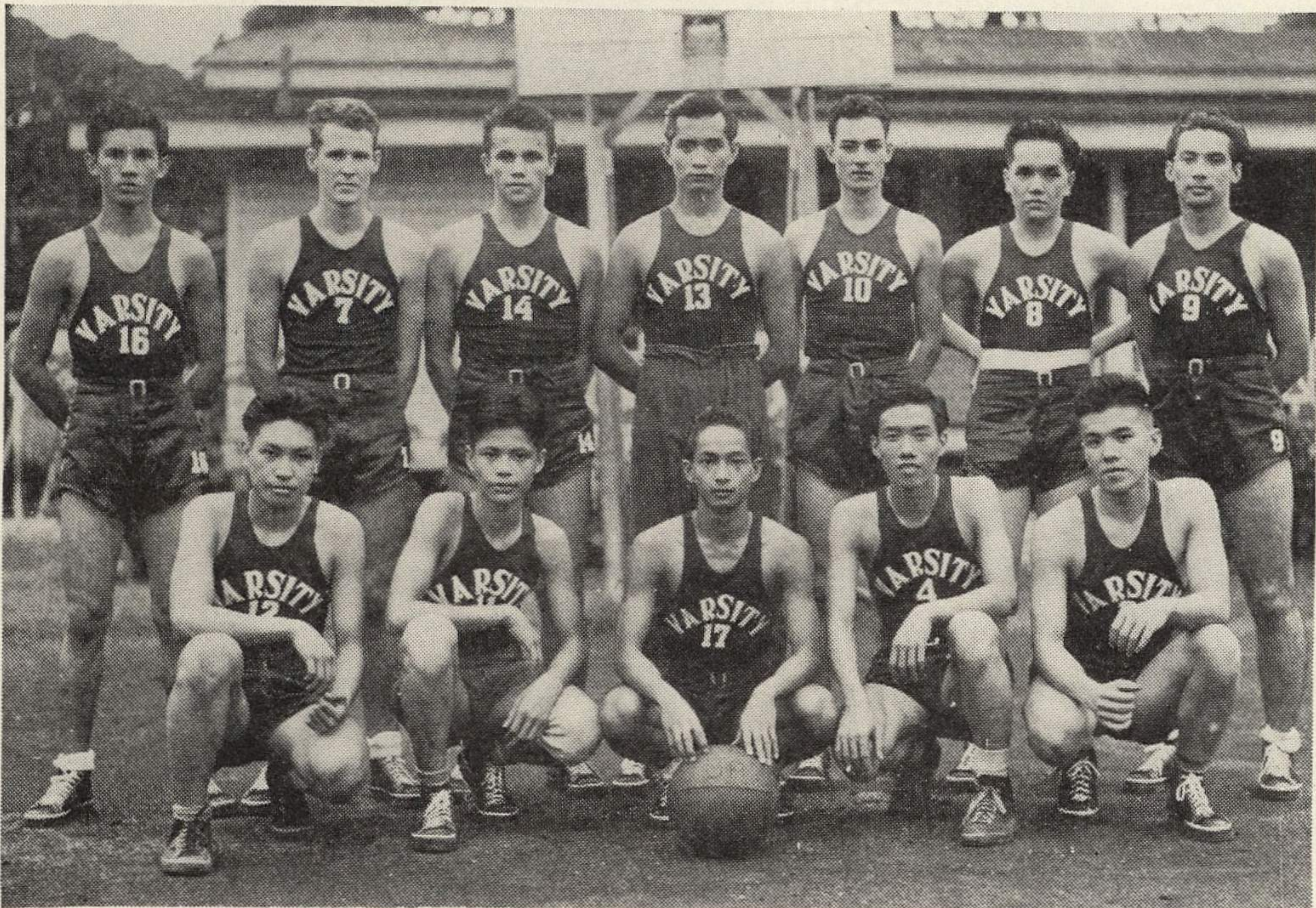
(Above) South Americans love to play basketball. The team shown here is from Santiago de Chile. Basketball quintets may be found all over South America now. Schools, colleges and clubs pride themselves on their teams.

(Left) The cage game is one of the American college world's most popular sports. It leads all other pastimes in the number of spectators and players. It is estimated that 90 million people see basketball games in this country annually. This shot is typical of the drama and action with which the game is replete.



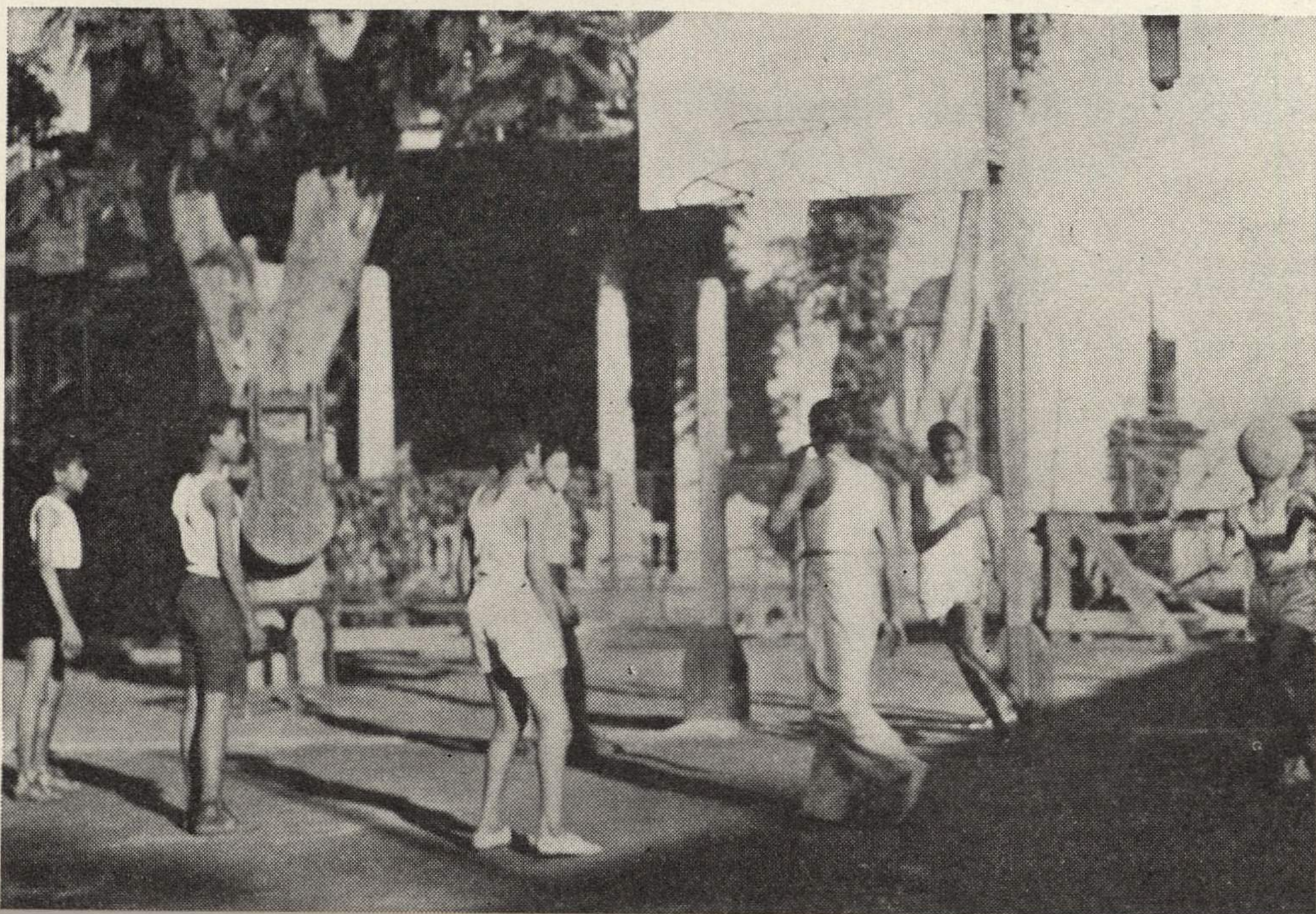
Bulgaria has many basketball teams. Here is shown the coach of the team at Camp Bor, Bulgaria.

THE WORLD



Basketball team of the University of the Philippines. This quintet is typical of the many fine teams with which the Philippines are dotted. Basketball has long been the most popular competitive sport on the Islands, where the game is played all the year 'round and mostly on outdoor courts.

(Below) Egypt, land of mystery and sunshine, has its teams such as the one shown here at the Cairo Y.M.C.A.



The English team which competed in the last European championships. Basketball is fast gaining popularity in England and throughout the British Empire.

The Y.M.C.A. Originated Basketball and Carried It 'Round the World

By Dr. John Brown
NATIONAL COUNCIL, Y.M.C.A.

BASKETBALL owes its origin and its spread throughout the United States and the world very largely to the Young Men's Christian Association.

While he was an instructor at the International Y.M.C.A. Training School, now known as Springfield College, Dr. James Naismith invented basketball to provide gymnasium classes with a competitive indoor sport that players would enjoy as much as football and basketball.

Following the invention of basketball by Dr. Naismith at Springfield, the game spread rapidly through the network of Y.M.C.A.'s throughout the United States. The Y.M.C.A. in those days was one of the few organizations interested in physical education and having the necessary gymnasium space for basketball, so it is only natural that for many years the sport was thought of as a Y.M.C.A. game. School gymnasiums, though almost universal now, became numerous only in recent years.

Basketball leagues composed of different Y.M.C.A. branches were organized shortly after the game's introduction. One of the first of these was in Brooklyn, N. Y., where basketball still is played with an enthusiasm rivaled by few other cities.

The game did not have entirely smooth sailing in the Y.M.C.A., however. Some of the old-time Y.M.C.A. physical directors, who then were judged by the number of members in their classes, began to question the value of a game that would allow but 10 players on a gymnasium floor that could otherwise accommodate 50 or 60. The physical directors felt (and not unreasonably) that physical education for a large group was more important than a recreative game in which only a few could take part.

This conflict resulted in an attempt on the part of some physical directors to legislate the game out of the Y.M.C.A. Basketball was denounced because of its "monopoly of the floor and its evil effect on the Association's reputation and influence." This naturally only served to increase the game's popularity, and Y.M.C.A.'s expanded their basket-

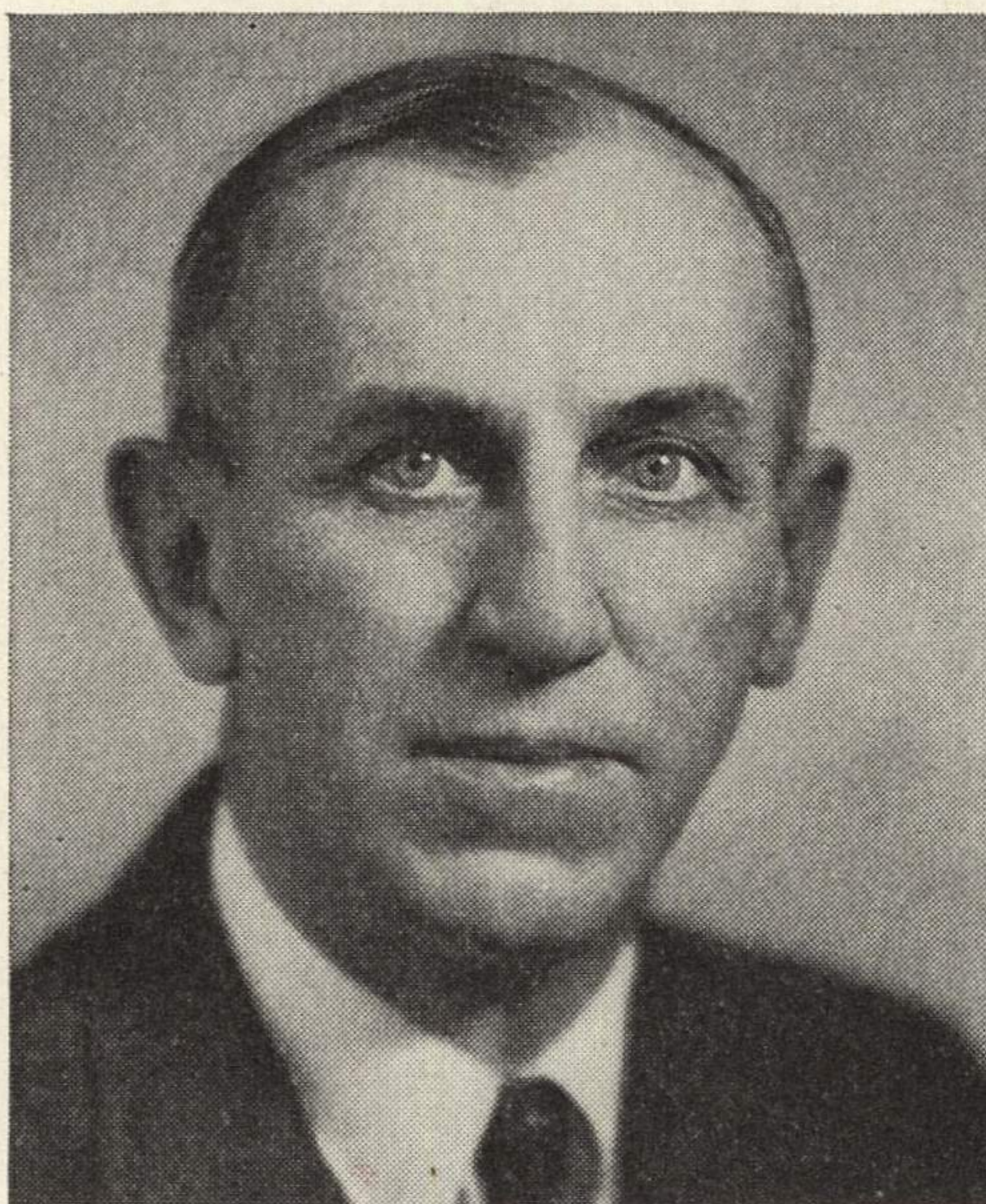
ball programs, teaching thousands upon thousands of boys to play and love the game.

As these youngsters grew up and entered high school, they took basketball with them. Many of the early high school teams, lacking gymnasiums of their own, played in Y.M.C.A.'s. The game spread rapidly through high schools, and soon thousands of teams were playing. From Y.M.C.A.'s and the high schools, basketball spread to colleges. According to Dr. Naismith, many colleges did not offer basketball at all until it was introduced by students who had played the game in high school, or at the Y.M.C.A.

From the game's beginning, the Y.M.C.A. has had an important part in making the rules. The first rules were published by the Y.M.C.A., and for some years the Association made all changes in the rules, organized leagues, and in general supervised the game. As basketball developed and spread to other institutions, the Y.M.C.A. asked the Amateur Athletic Union to join in promoting the game. These two organizations governed basketball until 1905, when a group of colleges, feeling that since the game had been so widely adopted by them, decided they should also adopt rules. Having two sets of rules was a disadvantage for basketball, and in 1915 the Y.M.C.A. proposed that the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the A.A.U., and the Y.M.C.A. merge into one rule-making body. This resulted in the formation of the Joint Basketball Committee.

There are few countries in the world where basketball is not played. Because it is an international organization operating in more than 60 countries, it is only natural that the Y.M.C.A. should have played a leading part in carrying the game it developed to every corner of the world. Until the introduction of basketball, the code of sportsmanship as we know it today was not firmly rooted in many countries. Athletes too often played only to win, and had not learned to lose graciously. Basketball, because it was so well liked by the players, under trained leadership did much to overcome this when introduced by the Y.M.C.A.

THE RULES COMMITTEE KNOWS ITS BUSINESS



OSWALD TOWER has been a member of the Basketball Rules Committee for thirty years, and editor of the Basketball Guide for twenty-seven years. He is a teacher at Phillips Andover Academy. He has had a major part in directing the development of basketball.

PERHAPS a more fitting caption for this article would be: "Does the Rules Committee Know Its Business?" Surely the latter smacks less of self-satisfaction, and no member of the Committee would make the flat assertion that this group knows everything about basketball or that it is infallible when it makes changes in the rules that govern the game.

My connection with the basketball rules committee goes back just thirty years when I was appointed to membership on the Collegiate Basketball Rules Committee. The other members at the time were Dr. James Naismith, Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft, Chairman; Ralph Morgan, Secretary-Treasurer; Harry A. Fisher, Editor; Dr. A. H. Sharpe, Lieut. (now General) P. D. Glassford. During many years of association with Dr. Naismith I was always impressed with his extreme modesty. He never took the attitude "basketball is my game—I know what is best for it"; quite the contrary, he did not try to impose his own ideas but was always open-minded and ready to support changes which others thought were desirable. I suspect that he found quiet satisfaction from time to time in seeing us return to some of his fundamentals after experimenting with new ideas.

Thirty years ago there were three published codes of basketball rules: the Collegiate, the A. A. U. and the Professional, to say nothing of the numerous unprinted codes. This caused a chaotic condition, with many teams not knowing just what code they were following and others using a home brew which would be a hodge-podge of various sets. It was not uncommon for teams to play "first half my rules, second half yours" with no one, not even the official, knowing exactly what rules they were trying to use.

This was the background when the Joint Basketball Committee was organized in 1915. The following paragraph is taken from Chairman Joseph E.

Raycroft's article in the first Guide issued by the Joint Committee: "The movement which has resulted in the formal co-operation of the rules committees representing the Young Men's Christian Association, the Amateur Athletic Union, and the National Collegiate Athletic Association, promises to be a most valuable influence in promoting the game of basketball along the right lines and should mark the beginning of a new epoch in the history of the game as a most desirable and useful indoor sport." My own editorial in the same issue contains the following sentence: "The joint committee of representatives from all three bodies has labored long and earnestly in efforts to get all that is good from both the A. A. U. and Collegiate rules into the new uniform rules that have their first publication herewith."

It may be of interest to mention the changes in rules which have had the greatest effect upon the game during the past thirty years. In 1911 the double dribble was made illegal and the four-personal-fouls rule was adopted. In 1912 the two-hand dribble was abolished. In 1917 the playing court was extended by arcs of circles reaching two feet behind the backboards. In 1918 this zone was made rectangular by moving the end lines two feet from the backboards, and just twenty years later this zone was made four feet deep. In 1922, running with the ball, illegal dribble, kicking the ball, carrying the ball out of bounds, and other infractions which previously had been technical fouls, became violations. In 1923 it was first decreed that free throws for personal fouls should be tried by the player fouled; thus the "free throw specialist" went into the discard. In 1927 time out began to be taken on all fouls. In 1932 the ten-seconds and three-seconds rules were introduced. In 1935 the center jump after successful free throws from personal fouls was abolished and the following year this was extended to cover goals from the field.



THE WINDSOR FORDS—one of the outstanding basketball teams in the history of Canada. This quintet represented the Dominion in the final game of the 1936 Olympics.

Frederick A. E. (Buff) Horton
FAMOUS CANADIAN PLAYER,
COACH AND OFFICIAL

BASKETBALL IN CANADA

CANADIANS are justly proud that basketball has played such an important part in the athletic life of their country. Two men who played on Dr. Naismith's original team played significant roles in the early development of the game in Canada.

In 1896 Lyman W. Archibald became physical director at Hamilton Y.M.C.A., and with his coming Hamilton became the first "real hot-bed" of Canadian Basketball. Exhibition games were the high spots in those days, and as early as Dec. 25th, 1896, the international flavor was added when a team from Buffalo Central Y visited Hamilton to take on the local team composed of Chadwick, Yorick, Cuzner, Jeffs, Laidlaw and Christie, and "when the shooting was over" Hamilton was on the long end of a 16—13 score. A return match was played in Buffalo on Jan. 1st, 1897, the homesters won 16—6, and on February 2nd, a third and deciding game was played in Hamilton with the locals winning 20—6.

This was just a start for Hamilton, for by 1900 the game had made great headway. They were the first team ever to defeat the Original Buffalo Germans on their own court. This Hamilton squad boasted of Art James, Frank Branston, Harvey, McKeown, and Chadwick. In 1921 and '22, Hamilton annexed their first recognized Canadian Championship. This team was led by the great pair, Baldy Laidman and Sammy Nieman.

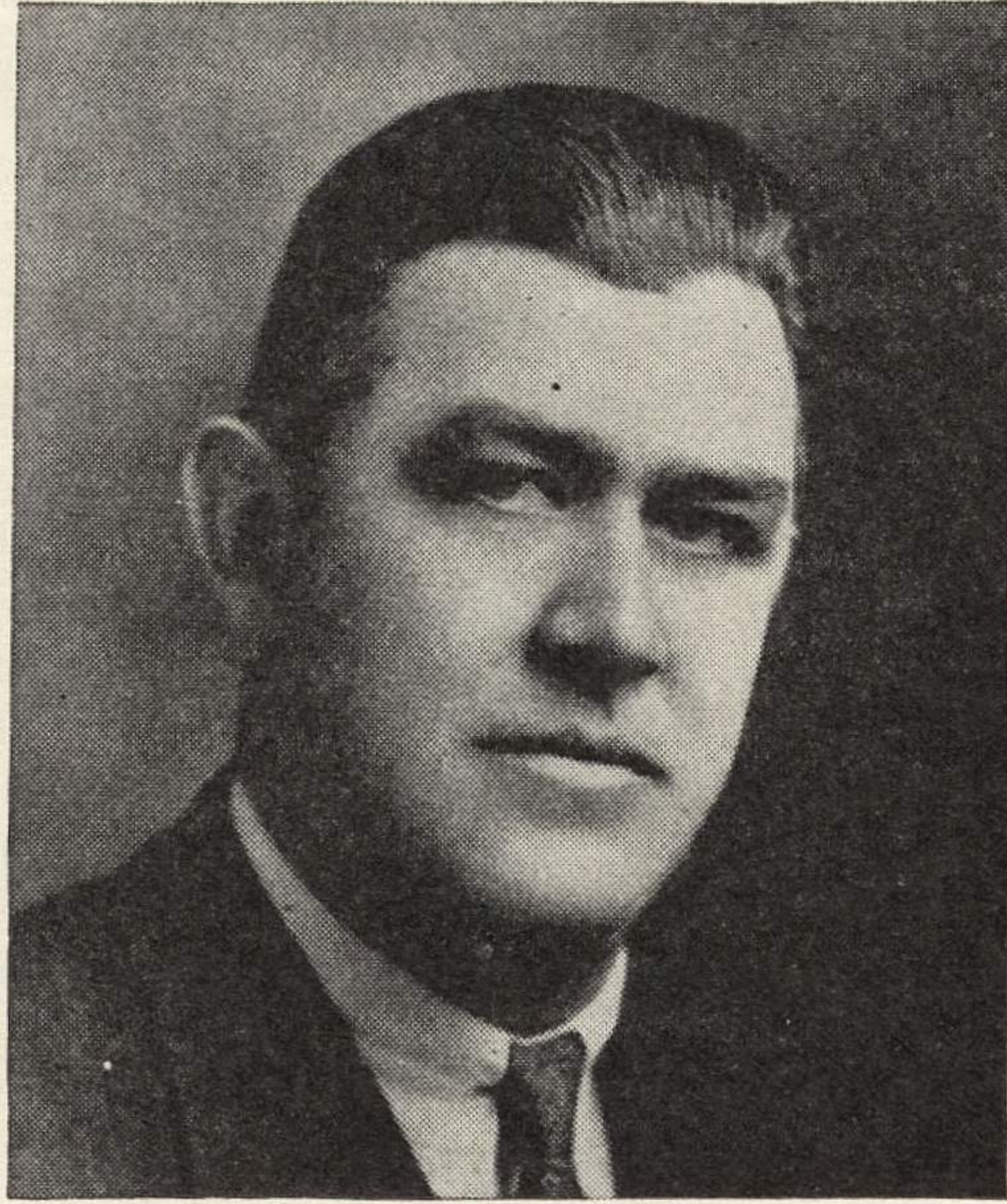
"The other original," T. Duncan Patton, returned to his home in Toronto and rapidly imparted his knowledge of the game to local Y.M.C.A. members, and in a short time basketball was being played widely in and around Toronto. In 1900 Central Y floored a powerful club featuring Harding (Capt.), Henderson, Parnham, Edwards, Smith, and Woodland, with the great J. H. Crocker as Coach and

Physical Director. The Central magic held for a number of seasons until West End and Broadview Y.M.C.A.'s followed with strong contenders. In 1925 West End Y staged the National Y.M.C.A. Basketball Tournament with a classy crowd from Detroit carrying off top honors.

Soon after the turn of the century, churches, schools and clubs (as well as the Y.M.C.A.'s) began playing the game, but only local or provincial champions were declared in both the men's and women's series. As the game grew in popularity and became well patronized in centers like Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Windsor, Winnipeg, Vancouver and Edmonton the provincial associations got together in the Fall of 1922 to form the Canadian Amateur Basketball Association with C. E. Race, the Registrar at the University of Alberta, as its first president.

Under the continued guidance of the C.A.B.A., and good leadership provided by Sam Rogers, Toronto; Dr. Gillespie, M.D., Vancouver; Walter Hardwich, M.A., Vancouver; and Doug. Robertson of Montreal, the caliber of Basketball has improved steadily until the best Canadian teams can hold their own with any in the world. This last fact is borne out by the results of the final game played in the 1936 Olympics when the powerful representative team from the United States defeated the Canadian titleholders by the slim margin of 17—9.

Today basketball is popular in Canada, and it is one of the forces which educators feel is building better men and better women. The vast majority of our institutions are represented by teams that may justly be considered on a par in skill, mastery and technic with those of other countries. The records made by Canadian teams of other years act as an incentive to the teams of today.



HOWARD C. CANN, Coach of New York University, is a graduate of N.Y.U. Voted the greatest all-around athlete in N.Y.U.'s history, he distinguished himself by scoring thirty-two field goals in the National A.A.U. Basketball Tournament in Atlanta, Georgia in 1920. That feat won for him the Atlanta Constitution Trophy Award as the greatest basketball player in the world.

PHYSICAL FITNESS IN BASKETBALL

TO BE a successful basketball player an athlete must possess these five things: determination, courage, physical fitness, mental alertness, and experience. I'm devoting this article to the factor I consider most important—physical fitness.

The old proverb that "a chain is no stronger than its weakest link" applies very well to this sport. A basketball team is no better than its least physically fit member. And I believe that a great player in poor shape is not as valuable as a mediocre player in good shape. So it is of utmost importance that every member of the squad be in perfect physical condition for every game.

In colleges which are located in large cities, it is almost impossible to keep watch over all the members of the team, so the honor system of training is employed. In such cases it is very necessary that the importance of physical fitness in basketball be impressed upon the minds of the players. By calling attention to the fact that when they are tired, shooting and passing become poor and unreliable, and also that athletes in poor condition tire very quickly, they will see the necessity for living up to the rules laid down by the coach.

In striving to get into shape two things are of paramount importance. They are: eating regularly and getting plenty of sleep. Both of these can be supervised at colleges located in small towns where all the players eat together at a training table. That's where the non-metropolitan college has a great advantage.

Practice sessions should be started early, but it is wise to bring the team along slowly. The players should reach the peak of condition just at the time their playing season begins—not two or three weeks before their first game.

One of the weaknesses in basketball today is that

we spend so little time in actually exercising. Instead, too much time is devoted to the playing of the game itself. I believe that work on chest weights, rowing machines, arm and wrist developers, along with rope skipping, should be carried on throughout the season. And if a player is really serious about the sport, he should work out before and after the season, too. A real athlete, in my opinion, is one who is in top condition all year 'round.

I doubt very much if men go physically stale. Staleness is usually caused by a mental condition. A player may have been engaging in too much practice, or he may merely lack interest in his workouts. Before the opening of the schedule, such a condition can be overcome by scrimmaging with outside teams instead of playing inter-squad games only. Another way is for the team to forget about basketball for a day or so and play volleyball or indoor baseball. To ease the mental condition of the players before an important game, it might be well for them to see a motion picture or get their minds off the contest in some similar manner.

When a man adheres to all training rules, he experiences no risk to his physical condition even if he stays in the game for forty full minutes. And not many are called upon to put in as much time as that in a single game.

To sum up, there are several important things to remember. The strain of playing basketball requires that all participants in this sport be in first-class physical condition. Achieving this condition means hard work on the part of each player and intelligent planning on the part of every coach. But the results of these efforts show up in that all-important "win" column at the end of the basketball season.

BASKETBALL HAS GROWN UP

By Maurice Rosenwald

BASKETBALL has come a long way since Dr. Naismith struggled with the gymnasium class problem on the shores of Lake Massasoit, and the Y.M.C.A.'s, the colleges and high schools have had a tremendous part in its growth, but it must not be lost sight of that the professional players, almost since the game's inception, had a great part in its growth.

Away back in 1905, E Company of Schenectady won the world's championship in Kansas City. There were the famous Buffalo Germans, the first team to travel from coast to coast, winning some 108 games, although in some of the towns they had to pick five men and tell them what to do; the Twenty-third Street Y.M.C.A. with Wendelken, center, Shields and Eberlein, forwards, Reed and Deitrich, guards, which won the A.A.U. championship in the early 90's, then joined the National Basketball League as the Y Wanderers and won the National Championship three years running; and other teams in the Eastern, Interstate and Hudson River and other leagues, and, of course, coming down to a much later date, the New York Whirlwinds from the lower East Side settlement houses and the Original Celtics from the settlement houses of the lower West Side.

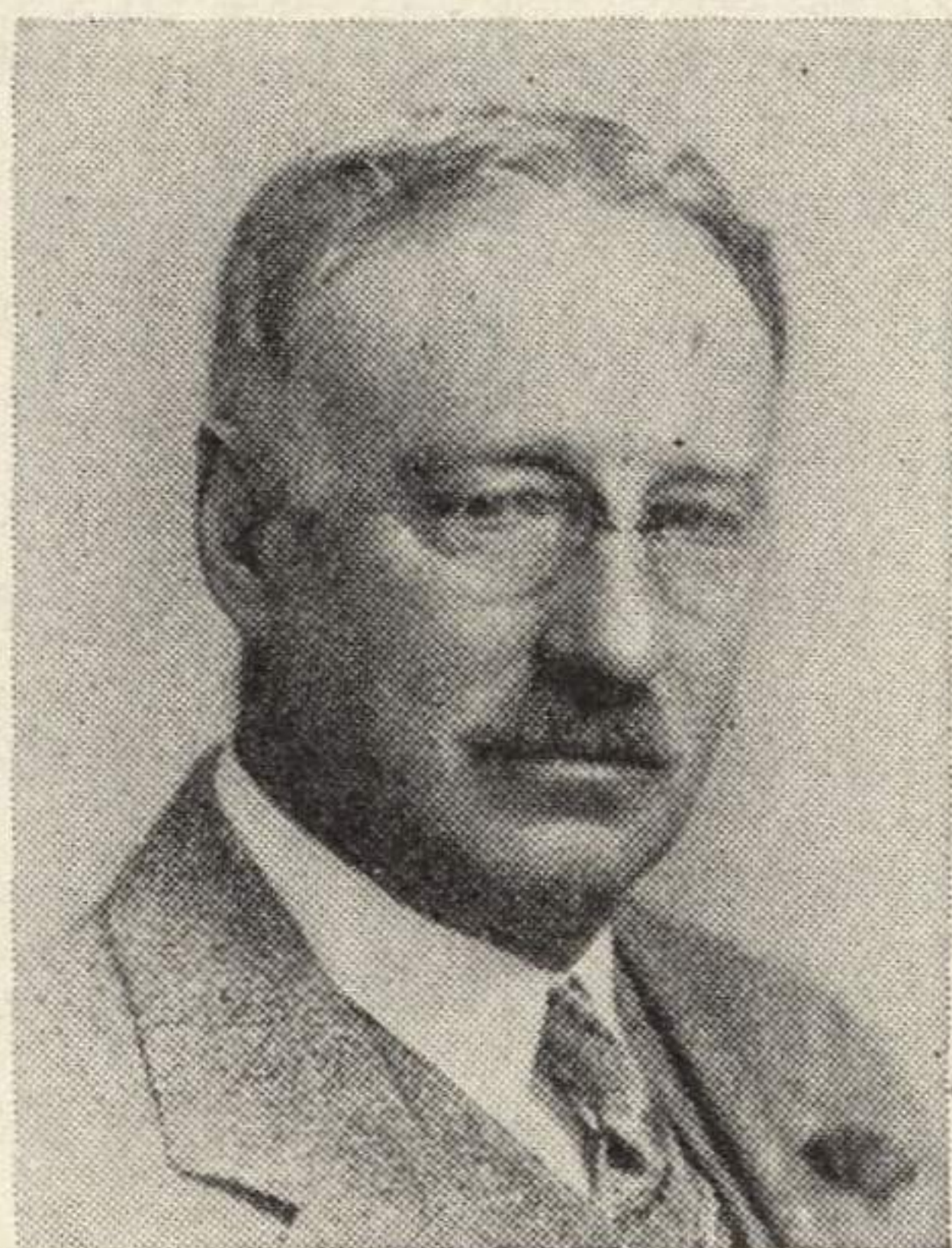
The Whirlwinds, composed of Barney Sedran, Marty Friedman, Chris Leonard, Nat Holman and Harry Riconda, were possibly the only team of that day that could have beaten the Original Celtics at their best in a series, but the teams met only twice, each winning one game. The third game was never played and the next year Nat Holman, even then coach of City College of New York, and Chris Leonard came to the Original Celtics, where with John Beckman, John Whitty, Ernie Reich, Joe Lapchick, Dutch Dehnert, Davy Banks, Horse Haggerty, Pete Barry, Ed Burke, at various times they made basketball history. Their longest winning streak was 93 games. They won 741 games and

lost but 70 in the space of seven years that the writer was connected with them. They played over 100 games in old and new Madison Square Garden and lost but one game, that to the Kingston Colonials. They played in dance halls, in renovated barns and in the finest of auditoriums. Until Ned Irish came along with his college basketball double-headers, the Original Celtics held the record for attendance, with 22,000 in the Cleveland, Ohio, auditorium, playing afternoon and evening.

The Celtics could spot any team in the country ten points and beat them, barring floods, strikes and accidents. They would play in Cleveland on a Friday night, in Brooklyn on a Saturday night, in Philadelphia on Sunday afternoon and in Madison Square Garden on Sunday night. They were the first basketball team ever to be put under contract to play with the Celtics and the Celtics only. Prior to that, one might run up against the same player in the Interstate, the Eastern, the Hudson River, or any one of a dozen different leagues, or teams. Under the managerial wing of Jimmie Furey and Johnny Whitty, the Original Celtics won the championship in every league in which they competed. They were never beaten in a series by any team, and after they left the American Basketball League, they traveled all over the United States giving exhibitions, and still do.

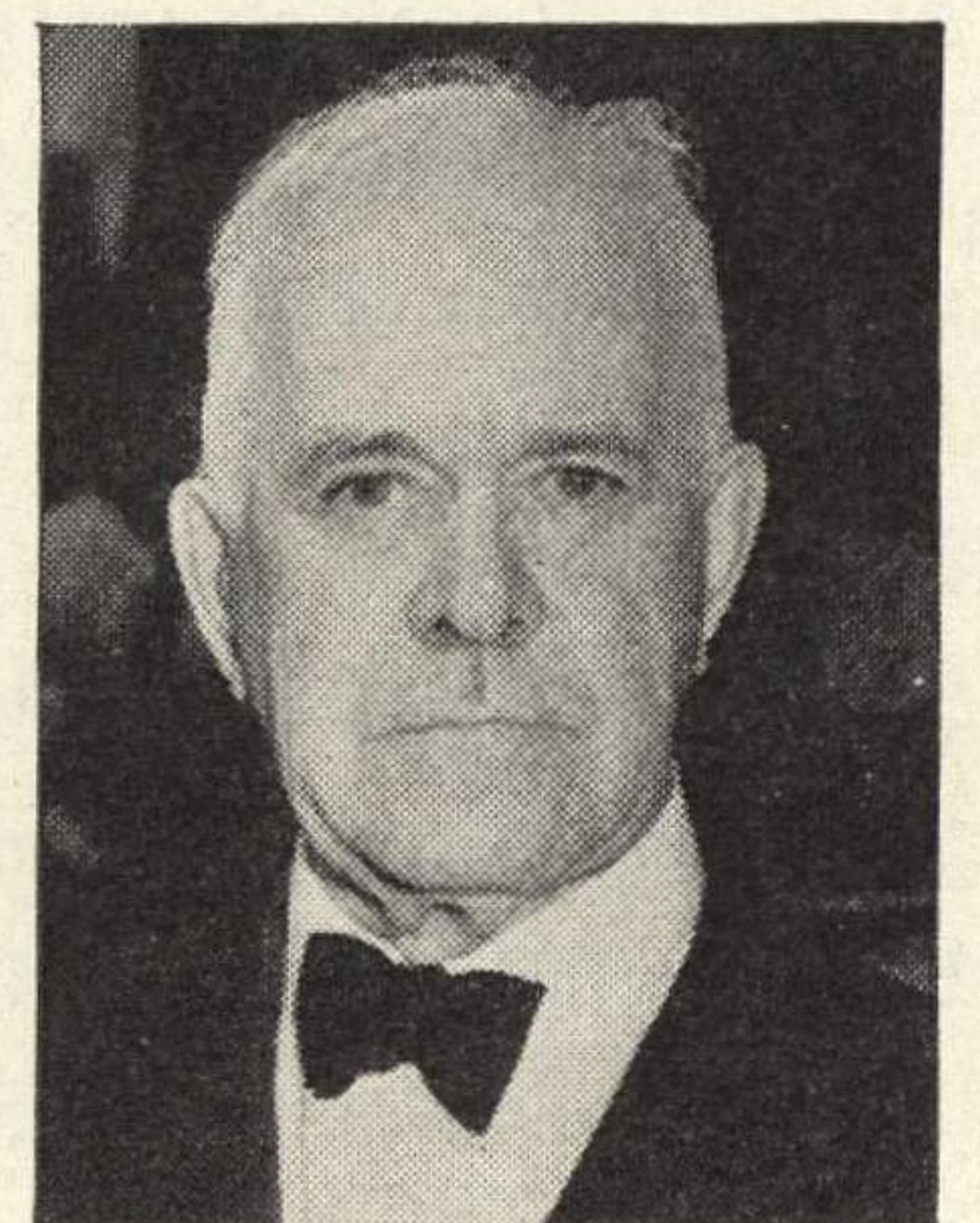
The pivot play was developed by the Celtics, composed then of Dutch Dehnert in the pivot, Chris Leonard at the other guard, Joe Lapchick in center and those two masters of the forward court, Nat Holman and John Beckman. These five were the best Celtic team. They could play any position and did in the course of the game.

Today, of the old Original Celtics only Davey Banks is left, and as he says, "We give them a show." The old Celtics gave them a show, too, but they gave the populace and the teams they played against a basketball education also.



No man with the possible exception of Dr. James Naismith has done so much for the well-being of basketball, for its development and improvement as George T. Hepbron (left). Mr. Hepbron edited the Spalding Basketball Guide four decades ago, and his interest and helpfulness in basketball have never wavered.

For almost half a century John Doyle (right) has been one of the most constructive figures in American athletic life. Basketball, as well as other sports, owes a great deal to his wisdom and his intelligent service.





EVERETT B. MORRIS, Basketball writer,
New York Herald Tribune.

RULE CHANGES HELPED THE GAME

COLLEGE BASKETBALL has made tremendous strides in the last decade. It has improved in spectator appeal, in playing technique and officiating. But what, to this writer at least, is more important, is that it has destroyed the provincial barriers which for so long prevented normal development of the sport along intersectional lines.

True, the game still has sectional characteristics attributable to various coaching philosophies and types of personnel. These add to, rather than detract from, the value of basketball as a sport and spectacle. But only in recent years has it been possible for a team to go far afield from its native habitat and be certain that it will be able to play its game without having to overcome handicaps imposed by purely local rules interpretations.

When the National Basketball Committee rewrote and clarified the blocking or screening rule a few years ago, it removed the last obstacle in the path of happy intersectional relations. Of course, there are still some sections and some conferences which choose to ignore or modify this part of the playing code to suit their own peculiar ideas or supposed needs. These private interpretations, though, are generally reserved for closed competition.

There has been a general striving for competent, fair administration of games. Officials' boards and associations have done valuable work in the bringing of this policy to fruition. There is no place in basketball for the "homer" and the "politician." Interpretations are clear. Ambiguities have been cleaned out of the rule book. There is no longer any excuse for a referee to call them one way in New York and another in Chicago or San Francisco. You don't have to go back very far in your memory to recall the time when varying interpre-

tations were a matter sometimes of county and even city lines, much less state boundaries.

There can be no argument against the assertion that clear wording of the rules, uniform interpretation thereof and the exercise of fairness and good judgment in their administration have contributed most importantly to the scope of the college game.

Always, of course, there have been intersectional contests. Never, though, has the schedule been so studded with them as in the last ten years. Pacific Coast teams are no strangers to the Eastern seaboard. The Middle Westerners travel in all directions. The East has sent its representatives into the Midlands and the South.

Coaches have a keener appreciation of their colleagues' problems. Players from the great wide open spaces have a healthy respect for the skill of the city boys. Lads from the urban areas admire the speed and drive of the outlanders. Each learns from the other. Thus you find sections once wholly devoted to playing a game based on adroit ball handling and fakery, leavening their operations with aggressiveness and the lightning break from defense to offense. Boys whose conception of the game ran only to continuous driving now get cleverness and deception into their play.

The game is better to look at. It is more interesting to play. Teams once confined to tiny, outmoded gymnasias now perform in Madison Square Garden and huge field houses.

Give the credit for the change in attitude to the pioneer promoters of intersectional matches, to the coaches who had the courage and foresight to invade strange territory and to those who had the vision to see basketball as a game far too big for the petty jealousies and chauvinism which once throttled its development.



Eddie Dooley
(FAMOUS SPORTS AUTHORITY)

The Secret of Basketball's Popularity

FOOTBALL can be traced back to ancient harpistan, the game played by the Greeks; hockey owes its origin to the sport of the ancient shepherds who with crooked sticks drove a crude ball over hilly country; baseball indirectly can be traced to the old Indian game of lacrosse or possibly to cricket; but basketball, the most recent of the popular pastimes, owes its existence to all of these games. The fact that it has grown in popularity so fast that today it surpasses all of them in spectator and player interest, is a tribute to the farsightedness and ingenuity of its inventor, Dr. James Naismith.

Few sports have the appeal that basketball has. The proximity of the spectators to the players makes them feel that they themselves are part of the game. Quite naturally they thrill vicariously to the fast moving plays, the sudden passes, and the sensational shots. The fact that almost everyone at the game, man, woman and child, has at one time or another participated in the sport adds to the enthusiasm.

The game is easily played and comprehended. While difficult to master, there is nevertheless a great deal of satisfaction and gratification in scoring goals and in preventing one's opponent from scoring. All over the world courts are standard equipment whether in a big metropolis like New York or San Francisco or in an antiquated Arabic city like Fez in northern Africa. Backboards with a hoop attached are found wherever boys are at play. In the back-yards of the flower bedecked huts of Hawaii, the sun drenched haciendas of Mexico, and the wind swept fields of Alaska, the equipment of the cage pastime is in evidence.

The Philippine Islands has its hundreds of teams, and all of them play the fast, stirring game with

the fervor and intensity with which it is played in the United States. Truly basketball today circles the world. It is the most democratic of sports, for every man on the team is equally important and all are dependent on each other. Of every team it can be said that the whole is greater than the sum of the parts.

In the brief fifty years of its existence, basketball has come a long way from the crowded and stuffy gymnasias of the robust nineties. The game has advanced to the point today, where it is played in brightly illuminated palestras and magnificent indoor amphitheaters. In recent years, the shibboleths which shackled it in the form of provincial biases and sectional rule interpretations have been erased by the flood of intersectional games.

Today teams can travel anywhere and feel at home. Obviously the game has grown up. Formerly cage quintets had some misgivings about traveling any distance from their own bailiwicks. They knew the hazards involved. Sectional biases and strange provincialisms often made of basketball a rowdy enterprise instead of a gentleman's game.

No one has ever taken count of the number of people who attend games, but it is estimated that basketball plays to more than 90 million people annually. How many play it is also a mystery, but someone has said that Dr. Naismith's game in half a century has grown from 18 men to 18 million. 18 men constituted the number of players on the two teams which initiated the sport at Springfield in 1891. Today, there is no country in the world that does not have its basketball players. Dr. Naismith may not have known what he was starting, but this must be admitted—he did start something, so let us give honor where honor is due.



LEWIS P. ANDREAS, Basketball Coach of Syracuse University, has turned out many notable winning combinations.

A FEW HINTS FOR BEGINNERS

HERE are a few tips to youngsters just learning to play basketball. The average beginner is like the novice in golf. The game is so much fun to play that the beginner would rather play than practice. Hence, his game suffers later because of his failure to master certain fundamentals at the beginning.

What are these important fundamentals? The game is so widely publicized that today almost every schoolboy has at least a speaking acquaintance with them.

FIRST, and foremost: Shooting. Ask an expert (every town has at least one coach) to give you information in holding the ball for the set shot; the correct position of the feet, body and elbows; the use of fingers and wrists. Then select one spot on the court 20 or 25 feet from the basket and **PRACTICE** until you **MASTER** the shot from that spot. In the same way acquire correct information about running shots, both toward and away from the basket; pivot shots, and free throws — then **PRACTICE**.

The greatest all-around basket shooter I have ever seen was Bobby Thompson, the former Passaic High School star, who averaged 33 points a game for 33 games. He was called "Thousand-Point" Thompson.

In my many conversations with him, he always emphasized the hours of practice afternoons and evenings spent by himself and his teammates in the Y.M.C.A. at Passaic and in Coach Blood's backyard, practicing shooting, and note this—not just during the season but during the **WHOLE YEAR**.

When you love a game, it is a small price to pay in spending extra hours of practice at it. Yet, how many boys today whose fondest ambition is to become basketball stars ever think of practicing in the off-seasons?

SECOND: Persuade some equally enthusiastic player to practice throwing and catching the ball, using the chest pass, the hook pass, the bounce pass and underhanded pass. Learn to pass at a spot without looking directly at it. This is the mark of the good actor, the professional touch.

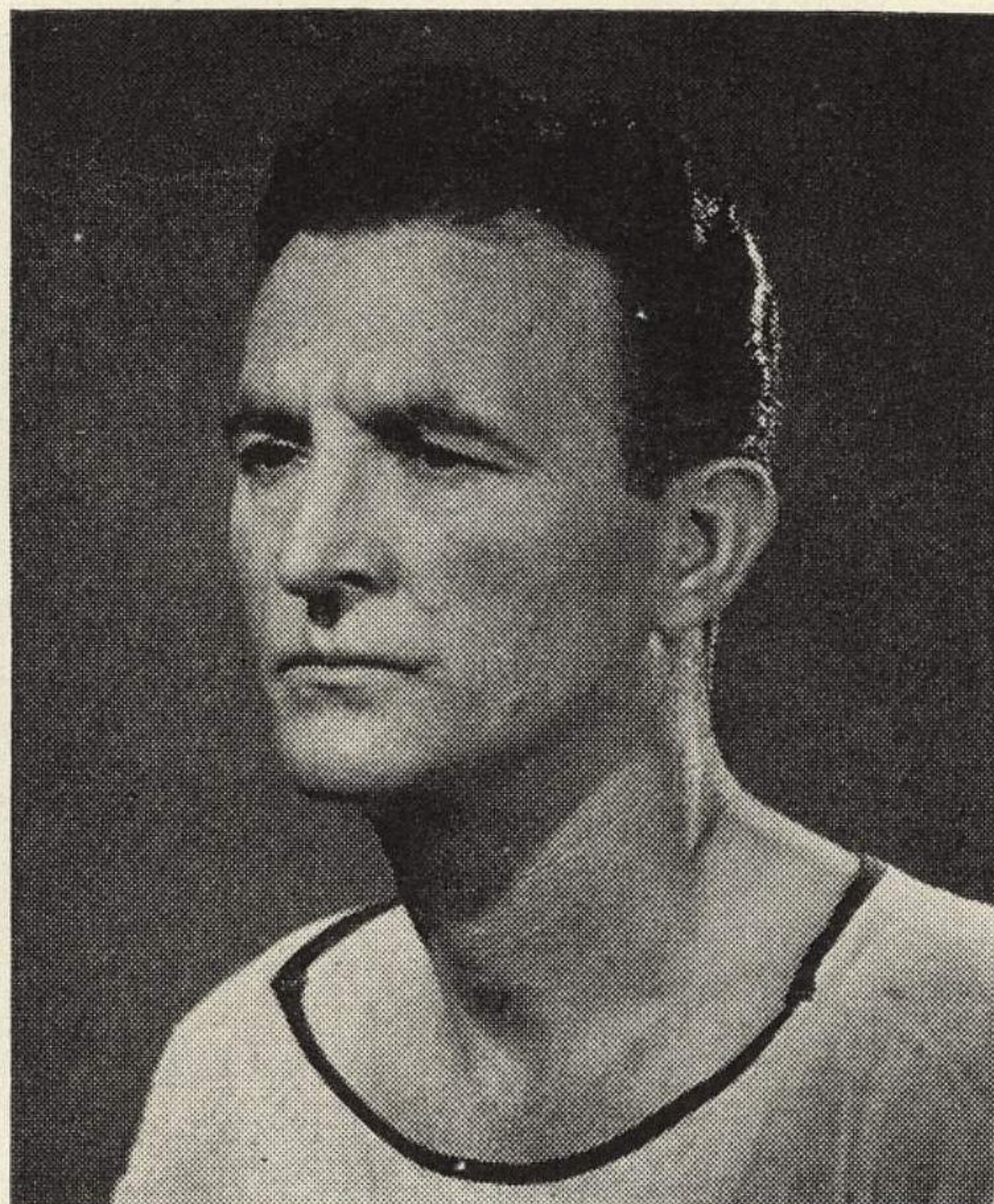
THIRD: Learn to stop while running at top speed. To do this, throw the feet out in front and come down flat footed on **BOTH** feet spread; at the same time squatting to such an extent that the balance of weight will not be thrown forward. Even the slowest player may develop quickness with this exercise, by stopping and then starting in a different direction. Not only will he develop the necessary quickness to shake off the close guarding opponent but he will develop the strength and endurance in leg muscles that are the foundation of every great player.

FOURTH: Ask an experienced player or a coach to teach you proper defensive stance and footwork. Every great player I have known not only could shoot but also could defend against a shot.

FIFTH: Learn to concentrate. In competition exclude every tension that tends to bring pressure upon you. Keep calm and poised, no matter what happens. If you shoot, aim. If you defend, watch your man.

SIXTH: As you gain in experience, study your weaknesses and strengthen them, but improve your strong points first.

SEVENTH: Finally, you must resolve that no matter how difficult, you are determined to make yourself a star player; that you will have courage not to hesitate or shrink from driving into hard play situations; that you will keep physically fit so that you can always do justice to yourself. It is strictly up to **YOU** whether you remain ordinary or become a great player.



CLAIR BEE was born in West Virginia on March 2, 1900. He attended Waynesburg College. During the World War he served overseas from 1917 to 1919. Coach Bee is a member of the faculty of Long Island University where he serves as Director of Physical Education and Associate Professor of Accounting. He possesses the degrees, B.A., B.S., M.S., and M.A.

THE ZONE DEFENSE

STOP—LOOK—LISTEN, and if the discussion centers about the effect of the zone defense on basketball—say nothing. Any statement you make will usually be misquoted or misunderstood, and discretion may well be the better part of valor.

Many coaches contend that continued use of the zone defense will ruin spectator interest in basketball and that it violates all defensive principles. Others claim it is the only defense which strict interpretation of the rules permits. It is not difficult to search back through the historical pages of basketball and find authority for both "man-to-man" and the "zone" defense.

It is the writer's belief that a man-to-man defense is being used when a defensive player is assigned or lines up opposite a particular opponent and during the rest of the game personally endeavors to keep this respective adversary from scoring. A temporary shift or switch of men may be permitted when the defensive player is blocked or screened. At the first opportunity, however, the original opponent is again played defensively.

A zone defense can be defined as one in which the defensive players station themselves in front of their defensive basket, thereafter shifting with the movement of the ball, but maintaining more or less set positions. No particular player is opposed except when he moves into the defensive men's zone. Then all of the "man-to-man" tactics are used in keeping him from scoring or receiving the ball. In fact a good zone defense plays the man as well as the ball.

Dr. Naismith intended basketball to be an open game with as little personal contact as possible. What defense existed in the early days of the game was of the "man-to-man" type. Each defensive man endeavored to contact his opponent as quickly as

possible when his team lost possession of the ball. This defensive type of game continued until about 1910. Thereafter styles in defense began to appear.

Much confusion has arisen because Dr. Naismith stressed that defensive players should "play the ball." He certainly meant that the opponents should also be played. The use of the term "play the ball" resulted in a philosophy which adopted the phrase as authority for the use of the "zone" instead of "man-to-man" as the basic theory of defensive basketball.

Until 1910 basketball resembled the type of game which today is known as playing all over the floor. This occurs when teams employ a "pressing" defense. During the past few years Rhode Island State has made a scoring history under the expert coaching of Frank W. Keaney, using this style exclusively. His teams have become so adept that their pressing defense has really developed into an offense.

Contrasting the 1 to 0 games which have resulted from the use of the "zone" defense with one played under the "man-to-man" pressing defense may prove interesting. In a game played February 24, 1940 at Kingston, R. I., Rhode Island State defeated Connecticut 102 to 81. Both teams were undefeated until this game. Rhode Island scored 64 points in the first half. Seven of the players in this game scored 40, 30, 27, 24, 17, 16, and 12 points respectively.

Somewhere between the "zone" defense game of 1 to 0 and the "man-to-man" contest of 102 to 81, defense should possibly strike a balance. I say possibly, because the spectators who support the game with their interest and financial backing much prefer high scoring games.

Just as there had been little offensive "team

play" prior to 1910, there had not been much defensive "team play." Shortly after 1910 the offense began massing its players under the basket. This concentration was countered by placing the defensive team in the back court. This was called the "five man defense."

The defensive history of the game has been the story of the alternate rise and fall of the "man-to-man" and the "zone" defense. Around 1920 the "zone" defense was about to be recognized as superior. Stalling tactics of the offense then countered this popularity and the "man-to-man" style regained its standing. However, the "zone" received a blood transfusion in 1932 when the rules committee curtailed the effect of stalling through the medium of the ten-second rule. This regulation forced the team in possession to advance the ball across the middle of the court within ten seconds after its recovery.

Before this new rule was adopted, teams using the "zone" defense and behind in the score, were forced to abandon their position under the basket and play the ball in order to make their opponents attack. When defensive teams refused to come out from the zone and endeavored to secure the ball a stalemate was caused and low scores resulted. This spoiled the game for everyone. The ten-second rule reversed the procedure, because it forced the attacking team to advance the ball into zone territory. Dr. Naismith contended that the offense was unfairly penalized by this rule and held that the burden of action was upon the defense who should try to secure the ball.

The legislators completed the job in 1936 when they placed a three-second restriction upon the pivot play in the free throw area, with or without the ball. When this rule became effective, the offense lost one of its most potent weapons with which to attack the zone. This "no parking" ordinance took a great deal of strain away from the defensive guards in a dangerous scoring area. The center of the court directly in front of the basket was thus protected by the rules. Coupled with the fact that the opposition had to cross into defensive territory within ten seconds, the three-second restriction added further to the advantages of the zone defense.

Additional impetus to the use of the "zone" defense resulted from the development of block and screen plays. The "man-to-man" defense is peculiarly susceptible to this offensive maneuver. A great many coaches now meet these types of offense with some form of the "zone" defense. Although blocking and screening tactics may be employed in attacking a "zone," they are more effectively used against the "man-to-man" defense.

The defense has weaknesses, but it also possesses strength, and a good "zone" will give most teams and coaches a headache. It usually develops that players and coaches who denounce the "zone" defense in basketball are those unfamiliar with its use and methods of attacking it.

The cry that the use of the "zone" defense would ruin basketball was loudest five years ago. Yet basketball is more popular today than ever before, even though 40% of all basketball teams now use some form of the zone defense.

At Long Island University, "man-to-man" has been the basic defense. Yet there have been games in which the speed of the opposing team, screening plays, or the pivot attack have made the use of a zone defense imperative. Naturally it has been necessary to attack various types of the zone. Although the scores of those games in which a "zone" was employed have not been consistently as high as those in which the "man-to-man" defense was utilized, it would be unfair to say they were less interesting.

It is not difficult to have low scoring games under the present rules. Stalling tactics can still be used in the front court. Most teams today, however, are offense minded, attacking quickly and eagerly. Then, too, teams now employing the "zone" are prone to regard the defense offensively by attempting to secure possession quickly and score. This desire leads to an open "zone"; rushing the offense and taking chances, rather than use of the ancient formula of retreat and mass under the basket.

Both types of defense, with their many variations, have a place in the game. If a game is closely contested and both teams are trying to put the ball "through the hoop," I fail to see what influence the type of defense can have upon the future of the game. It is the writer's belief that the intelligent coach recognizes the strength and weakness of each defense and impartially adapts either, both, or a variation, to the material he finds available.

To use the zone defense on certain occasions would be to court disaster, while not to employ it under other circumstances would be sheer folly. I have always endeavored to suit the remedy to the illness, or the defense to the attack rather than hold fast to any set standards or patterns of play.

So long as teams are offense-minded, as virtually all are today, zone defense will not take from the game any of its attractive features or its appeal. Obviously no coach can afford to hold strictly to one type of defense.



MAJOR JOHN L. GRIFFITH, Commissioner of Athletics of the Western Conference for the last nineteen years, has been intimately associated with sports ever since he was a student at Beloit College. For five years he was President of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, and is at present its Secretary and Treasurer. He also served as a member of the American Olympic Committee.

WESTERN CONFERENCE BASKETBALL

BASKETBALL in the Big Ten, as nationally, has been recognized for its superior qualities as a game of youth.

It is a rugged game, and it is the rugged games which are making their greatest contributions in these times. They are the games which, by their demands of physical stamina and fortitude, are building men better prepared physically for the rigors of their times. They are the games whose demands of moral stamina and fortitude sharpen the competitive instinct and equip their players to take punishments and disappointments but return un-subdued, better defenders of their nation's welfare, as citizens in times of peace and as members of the armed forces in times of emergency.

The high schools and colleges of the nation, since the last war, have given increasing attention to those athletic programs which best develop the desirable qualities of leadership and loyalty. The Big Ten is particularly indebted in the progress of its programs to the sports emphasis of the high schools in its Mid-Western area. It is perhaps significant that a recent survey among 4,723 high schools in the seven states of the Conference area showed that 4,662 schools, or 98.9 per cent, supported basketball teams.

The Western Conference was organized in 1895, four years after the invention of basketball by Dr. James Naismith, and it appears that the sport was being played at Conference schools about that time.

By 1901 intercollegiate basketball competition was being conducted but in wholly unorganized fashion. In 1905 five members of the Conference, Chicago, Illinois, Purdue, Minnesota and Wisconsin, met to organize the Western Intercollegiate Basketball League, sponsoring formal schedules. As other institutions adopted the sport on an inter-

collegiate basis or were admitted to Conference membership, competition extended to its status as a Big Ten sport.

The high caliber of play throughout the history of the sport in the Conference has been manifested of recent years in the record made by Big Ten teams in National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament competition. In 1939, first year of the tournament, Ohio State, the Conference champions, went to the tournament finals before meeting defeat. In 1940 Indiana, which had placed second to Purdue in Conference competition but which had twice defeated Purdue during the year, represented the Big Ten in the tournament and proceeded to a championship victory. Last year Wisconsin, the Conference champions, repeated that championship performance in the national tourney.

Conference teams are limited to 20 games during the regular season, and in 1942 will for the first time play 15 of those games against Conference opponents in a near round-robin schedule of home-and-home games. In 1941-42, however, the Conference Faculty Representatives have given special permission for 21 games to be played, to accommodate the scheduling of contests with service teams from Great Lakes Naval Training Station and Chantule Field, Rantoul, Ill., both of which number on their squads several former Conference athletes.

In the Western Conference we are proud of the quality of play of our teams. Their fast passing, hard running, and aggressive tactics are in keeping, we believe, with the kind of game Dr. Naismith visualized fifty years ago. Basketball holds an important place in the scheme of things at all Big Ten institutions. The players like it and the public likes it, and they are two good tests of a sport's real worth.



ASA S. BUSHNELL, Executive Director, Central Office for Eastern Intercollegiate Athletics; Director, Sports Section, Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs; Director, Collegiate Basketball Officials Bureau; Secretary-Treasurer, Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League.

BUREAUCRACY IN BASKETBALL

IN the spring of 1940 the Collegiate Basketball Officials Bureau was established through the interest and cooperation of nine colleges in the New York metropolitan area. Other institutions in the East later joined in the sponsorship, with the result that the Bureau served 24 colleges last year and lists 26 among its subscribers at the outset of the 1941-42 season. One purpose of the organization is to simplify the process of selecting and assigning basketball officials through central appointment, just as is done in football, hockey, and a number of other sports.

An even more important objective is to acquire uniformity—throughout Eastern territory for the present, possibly over a wider area in the future—in officiating methods, techniques and mechanics, and in the conception of the game of basketball. It seems superfluous to say that such uniformity is desirable, and that it has not existed in the past.

The Bureau's sponsoring colleges felt that previously there had been not only good and bad officiating, but also different kinds and types of good officiating, with the play of games too greatly affected by this variance. They believed that basketball and basketball officiating would benefit greatly if steps could be taken to standardize the most widely approved officiating techniques and to make the performances of the recognized experts the pattern for all officials.

In an effort to accomplish these ends, a series of clinics for officials was held last season and will be conducted again this year. At these sessions men with many years of experience in handling the sport demonstrated frequently misunderstood plays and interpretations.

To this same purpose, a pair of capable fieldmen, Dave Walsh of Hoboken and Ellwood Geiges of Philadelphia, have undertaken the task of ob-

serving and advising promising younger officials, in an effort to bring them as quickly as possible to the peak of their perfection. Another step has been distribution among officials registered with the Bureau of a small pamphlet entitled "Manual of Basketball Officiating." This publication represents an attempt to commit to paper a definite technique and method of basketball officiating, and to present various suggestions designed to assist individual officials and to better officiating in general.

This booklet is just a beginning; if properly and popularly used, however, it may some day develop into a manual which will tell the whole story. It is not felt that a guidebook of this sort will make good officials out of those who have no ability or promise, but it does seem certain that it will help a man with officiating gifts and instincts to make the most of his possibilities.

In my own opinion the worst foul which basketball officials commit today is one which they share with persons who never carried a whistle or who perhaps never saw a basketball game. Like most people, basketball officials talk too much. In my view they are too inclined to describe the fouls which they have called and are too ready to explain the rulings they have made—with an occasional comment on the war situation thrown in for good measure. Fouls called briefly and announced clearly leave their impression just as well as any others, and officials who handle rulings in this way are less likely to antagonize crowds and players as well.

Very briefly, these are the aims of the Bureau. With basketball now one of the fastest games on foot, with teams crossing the continent to play each other before thousands upon thousands of spectators, the skill and keenness of judgment of the officials must be a tribute to—not a liability for—the popularity of the sport.



NED IRISH tore his pants climbing through a window to cover a major college game in a small gymnasium, when he couldn't make his way through the crowded doors. That led him to thinking about putting college basketball into Madison Square Garden, whence in 1934, the game grew into major national prominence.

Development of College Basketball in Madison Square Garden

By Harold J. Halton

Life began twice for the American game of basketball. There was the natal period attributed to Dr. James Naismith in Springfield, Mass. in 1891 and the "Life Began at FORTY-three" period in December, 1934, attributed to Ned Irish, director of basketball at New York's Madison Square Garden.

Up to 1934 basketball was a game played and viewed by millions each year, it is true, but it was a sectional game without a really intersectional interest. The East wasn't interested in what was happening in basketball in the Midwest or the South. The Southern player or fan wasn't particularly interested in what his neighbor in the Southwest was doing, and the Midwest enthusiast wasn't paying too much attention to teams and star players of the Rocky Mountains or Pacific Coast, and vice versa.

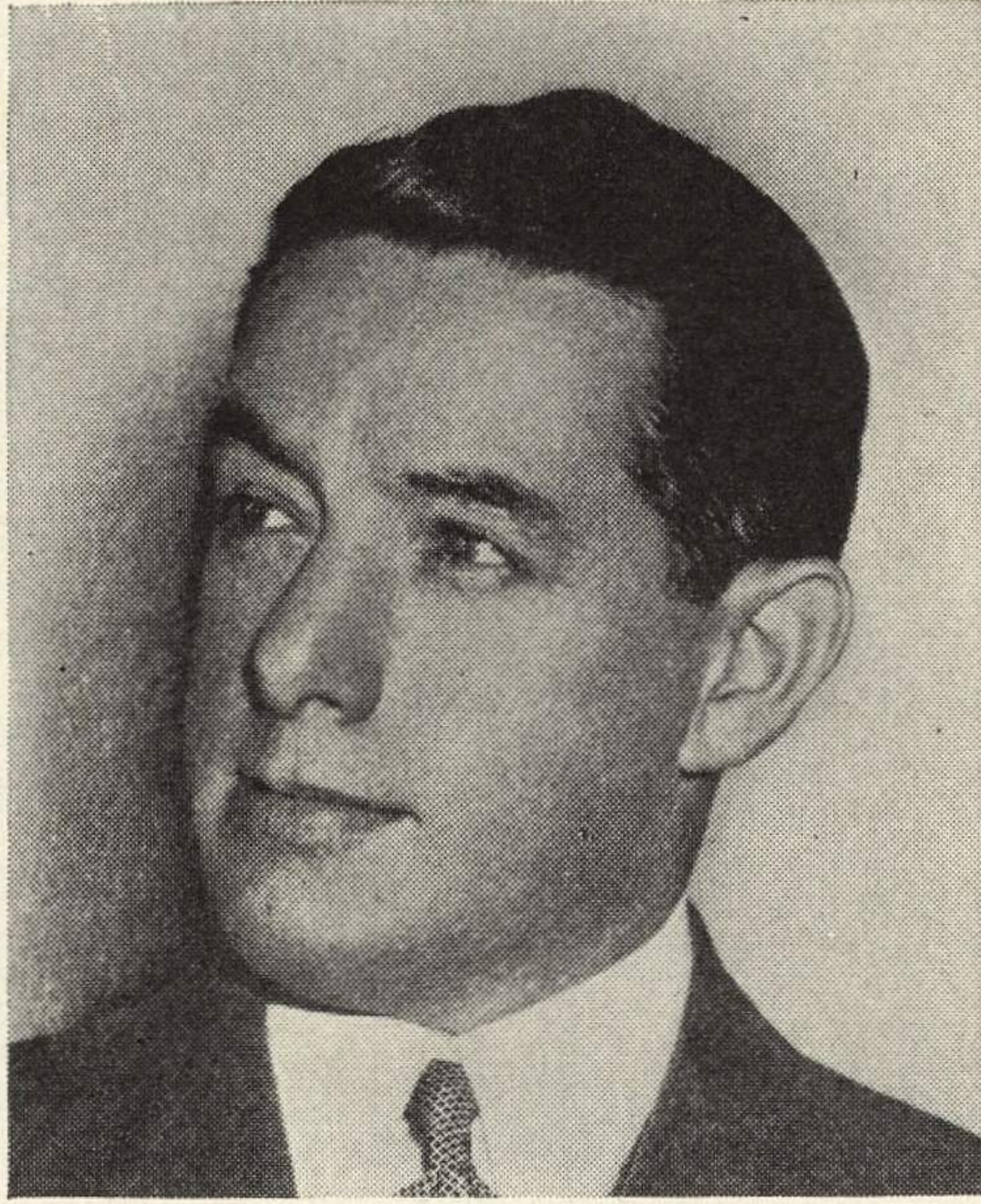
But in 1934 Ned Irish, a sports writer covering college basketball for the World-Telegram, saw an opportunity to develop the intersectional aspects of the game by getting local college athletic authorities to play some of their home games in Madison Square Garden as double-header attractions. Eight twin bills were scheduled that year with Notre Dame playing New York University and Westminster meeting St. John's University the first night. Other visitors from the hinterlands were the University of Kentucky, University of Pittsburgh, Purdue, and Duquesne. The South and Midwest were introduced to the Eastern court fan.

In addition to the regular college schedule in Madison Square Garden, which has focused attention on the sport throughout the country and brought to light the fact that no one section is

supreme, the season is concluded each year with the National Invitation Tournament, sponsored by the Metropolitan Intercollegiate Basketball Committee, made of ten New York City colleges. Leading teams of various sections are invited to play in the tournament as a grand climax to the regular season. It is an incentive to players and teams, adds further national interest to the sport, and contributes toward singling out a possible national title claimant.

Attendance at basketball games in Madison Square Garden has increased yearly and in this, the eighth season, new records are expected to be set judging by the interest in the Golden Jubilee year and the large crowds which witnessed the Golden Jubilee Tournament there in November. Last year 247,023 people attended 17 college doubleheaders during the regular season, an average of 14,538 a night. The National Invitation Tourney in March attracted 70,826, seven high school quintupleheaders brought 44,379 fans, and an A.A.U. intersectional game at the start of the season added 8,219 more. Records were established on each of the last three nights of the National Tournament with 18,377 on hand at the finals. In six seasons of basketball at Madison Square Garden 1,014,000 persons have attended the games.

Fifty intersectional opponents have met the local New York City quintets in the past seven years with six newcomers listed for this season. In the first seven years 123 games were played between the New York quintets and those from out-of-town. The scores of the entire series bear out the fact that no one section has a monopoly on good play.



NAT HOLMAN, Basketball Coach at City College of New York, has been one of the outstanding figures of basketball since his college days. He was a member of the Original Celtics and is the author of books and motion pictures on the technique of the game.

A Glance Backward and a Look Forward at the Game of Basketball

“THIS GAME they play today is lavender and old lace compared to the basketball we used to play,” Bucky Harris, present manager of the American League Washington Baseball Club, said to one of the sports writers at a conference table. “I prefer to remember basketball as the rugged game that I used to know.” To one who has traveled the globe playing basketball under most trying conditions with the Original Celtics, I fully appreciated Bucky’s remarks. Playing the game in dance halls where a thick veil of smoke hung over the heads of the players; where the lighting conditions were so poor that at times one could barely see the other end of the court; where fans supported their teams not only with cheers but also with their fists; where the courts were considerably smaller—75 x 50; where the play was all spontaneous with rapid and sustained ball handling, fast dribbling and fast cutting for the basket, one knew basketball at its roughest and toughest. The lanes, you see, were always open. True, defense men would switch and pick up a loose man, but you did not have the compact defenses prevalent in our modern game. Any person impeding the progress of a defense player in pursuit of his man committed a foul. That being the case, in order to get out in the clear, an offensive player had to employ quick faking, quick starting. There were no aids, such as a teammate assuming a position on the floor and then enabling the offensive player to run his guard into his teammate.

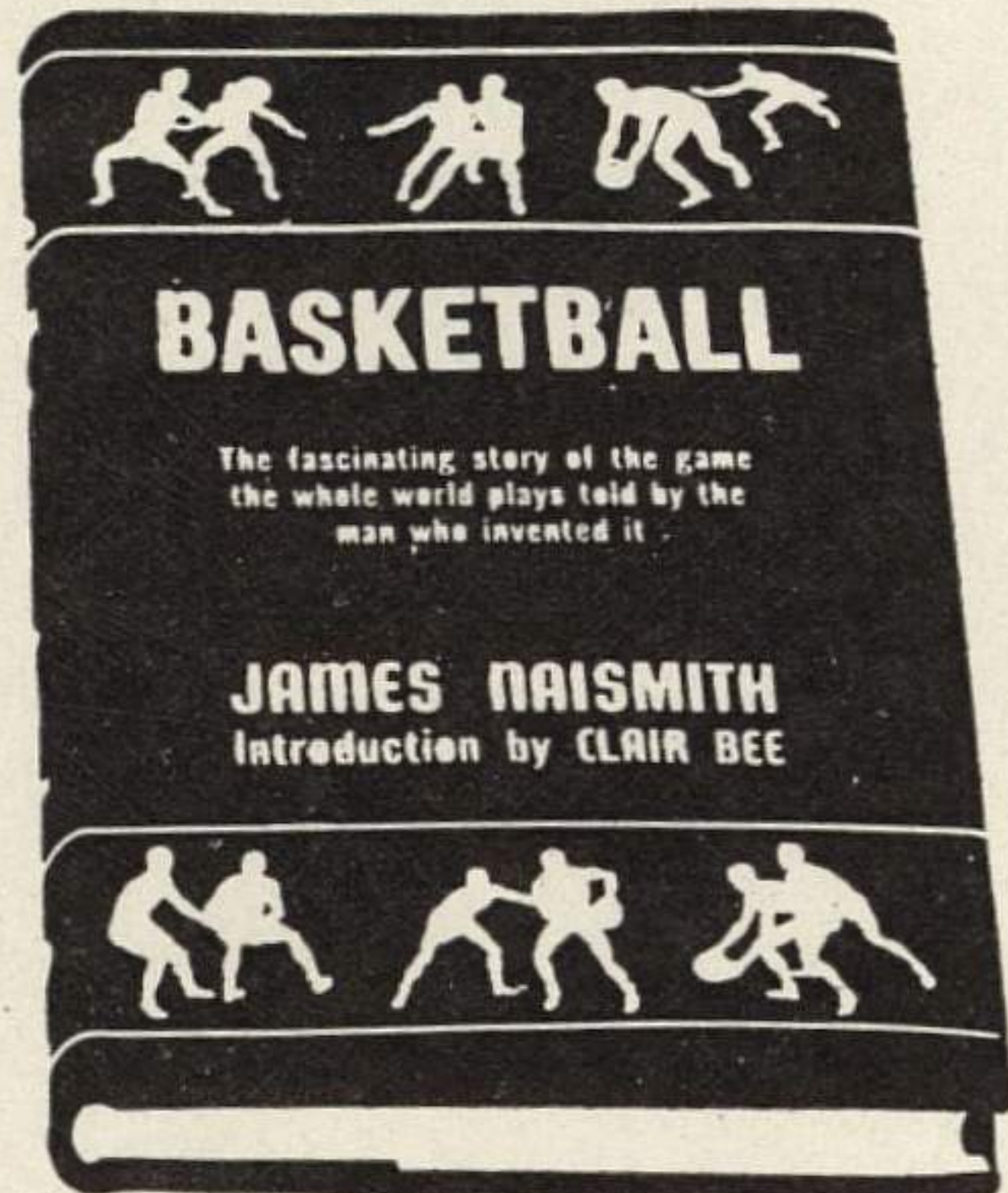
Fifty years is not too long a time, yet the strides that basketball has made within the past ten years are startling to the old-timer. True, there always was a tremendous amount of interest in the game

even though the crowds were not as great in attendance. The “community spirit” was always present. However, the introduction of intersectional games, the formation of basketball sportswriters’ associations, the radio, current periodicals, National Collegiate tournaments, college and high school basketball coaches’ associations, basketball clinics, sectional rivalry, Madison Square Garden with two-game attractions, coaching schools, and highly competitive conference play have all added to the general growth of the game. The officiating has improved as a result of an officials’ organization. The sporting goods manufacturers have done their share to give to the game the best equipment possible. While basketball is primarily a passing game, we should note that the present circumference of the ball is not greater than 30 inches and that makes this a champagne era compared to the old days. Compare that to the ball we used to play with, with the circumference of 33 to 34 inches. How pleasant it is today to handle the ball at both passing or shooting!

Basketball is the only game which is universally popular that has no standard dimensions for playing courts. It is my humble wish that the rule makers and all those vitally interested in the growth of the game will pool their resources to overcome this problem.

IN SPITE OF IT ALL . . . our present game has brought joy and good health to millions of participants and spectators. Its players have had little mortality compared to other sports and no scandal over the years. Let the torch burn—God’s in His Heaven and all’s well with the finest of indoor sports —BASKETBALL.

The Inventor Tells His Own Story



BASKETBALL

Its Origin and Development
by James Naismith

Much has been written concerning basketball in the fifty years of its existence, but for every lover of the sport the real "MUST" in reading is Dr. Naismith's own fascinating story of the game he founded.

In this autobiography the father of basketball takes you through all the phases of the game since its introduction at Springfield in 1891 until today when it is played in nearly every nation in the world. It is a thrilling story that makes basketball even more exciting to play and more fascinating to watch.

BASKETBALL belongs in every fan's library.

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BASKETBALL MEANS SPORTSMANSHIP

(Continued from page 7)

to olden days, who practice the obsolete code: "win at any cost." To acquire a star player with a tarnished "amateur" record, there are some coaches who "forget" (if they think they can get away with it) the elemental rules of right and wrong. They encourage ineligible young men to answer amateur registration blank questions untruthfully, and perjurally vouch for the true amateur standing of such applicants. As advisors to young men during their character forming years, athletic officials older and more experienced than most players should teach the oncoming generation that no game is worth winning at the expense of decency and fair play.

If competition is specifically designated for amateurs only, why should second-grade professionals or so-called "semi-pros" unfairly intrude? And why should otherwise unapproachable officials aid such deception? The modern professional athlete, be he physical director, coach, referee, or paid player in any sport, has good reason to be proud of his personal prestige and sportsmanship standards. It is not good sportsmanship, by any code, if a coach or physical director aids an obviously ineligible player to enlist as an amateur and unfairly compete against true amateurs.

Happily the type I criticize is few in number. I hope the time is near when he will completely disappear from our athletic life. Basketball is today on a high plane. It should not and need not tolerate this small number of men who are out of step with this great game which typifies the best in our American life: hard, clean competition, with rules applied fairly and equally to all!

Basketball indeed has grown, even in the short span of a single life, as I view it. And through the years it has provided a tremendous amount of pleasure and personal benefits, not only to the collegians and the professionals, but to untold thousands of working boys who pursue the sport in athletic clubs, Y.M.C.A.'s, Catholic Youth organizations, Y.M.H.A.'s, playgrounds, industrial recreational groups, etc.

I don't know of any other activity in our country that has done more to make our youth mentally alert and physically fit than basketball. We can face the future as a nation with full confidence that basketball and our other athletic sports will prove of vital value in any test which may confront us.



W. F. FOX, Sports Editor of the Indianapolis News, is one of the country's leading basketball writers.

INDIANA-HOTBED OF BASKETBALL

BASKETBALL, born in Massachusetts, bred in Indiana, cultivated in Kansas, remodeled in California, and full dressed as America's foremost after dinner screech in Madison Square Garden, has been translated into almost as many languages as the Bible. And there are places in these United States where it is taken just as seriously.

Its chief merit seems to be its adaptability. It can make itself at home almost anywhere and that, more than anything else, unless it be its simplicity, is probably accountable for the game's growth. Almost every game known to mankind has been elaborated on in the course of its evolution. Basketball, beginning with eighteen players, has been cut to ten.

It seems sensible to admit that basketball filled a spot that baseball created when winter arrived and all kinds of weather drove people inside. It has a little edge on our national pastime too for it provided excellent entertainment for the spectator in the evening when there was time for adult recreation. It was not even as demanding in the matter of equipment as baseball.

That little hall in the basement of the church could be made into a gymnasium or perhaps the assembly room in the high school would do. The town hall didn't have to undergo much remodeling to make it fit for an evening's game. And the neighboring community was more than happy to buggify over and have a go at the next town's quintet. If ever a game was born with a silver dollar in its pocket, basketball was it.

The spirit of rivalry engendered by the playing reached into bigger fields. One town would say the next town's gym wasn't much so the next town built a new one. Pride took charge of another neighboring community so the aroused folks put

up a better hall of goals in their town. Woven into this natural growth came other accessories such as the urge for education, the building of new roads, the coming of the automobile, and the like.

Before talking about the state of Indiana, I would like to say this. No one out our way claims that Indiana produces better basketball players than any other part of the nation. Indiana does claim that for the size of it, it does turn out more good basketball players than any part of the nation. Maybe Indiana isn't a fair locality to dwell upon in tracing basketball's growth, but certainly no section of the country is more ideally suited for such tracing than the home of Booth Tarkington, James Whitcomb Riley, George Ade, Meredith Nicholson and a few others who never shot a basket.

More words have been written about basketball in Indiana and written in Indiana than the United States Government has spent pennies for defense. Why? Simply because, as I have contended for years, the basketball gym is the night club of Indiana and the supreme court out this way has a couple of goals hanging at either end with bleachers wherever there is room for them.

I know that the good citizens of one town subscribed over \$100,000 in three days for a new basketball gym and they paid off that indebtedness in no time at all without benefit of slot machines or bingo. Another community of 4,900 population built a basketball hall in which the seats were 28 inches wide and 28 inches deep and 5,200 could go on a sit down strike without disturbing the players' court. In one year that gymnasium paid \$13,000.

All this was born of community spirit, and that spirit reached over the whole state as completely as the movies dominate Hollywood. I suppose the game grew in that manner all over the nation.

GRAND OLD MASTERS OF BASKETBALL

Brief History of the "Buffalo Germans"

By "ALLIE" SEELBACH, Coach, Canisius College

IN the Golden Anniversary of Basketball, when many present and past records of teams have been written about and discussed, historians have overlooked the first and still one of the greatest records of them all as compiled by the Buffalo Germans Y.M.C.A. team, the Pan-American and first Olympic basketball champs.

In 1891, when Dr. Naismith originated the game at the Springfield Y.M.C.A. College, a young student, Frederick Burkhardt, played in that memorable first game. After graduation a year later, he took up his work at the Buffalo German Y.M.C.A. and here taught the game and organized the first Junior Buffalo League. As in many other cases, these are the men who definitely spread the game.

In 1895 a team composed of Al Heerdt and Billy Rhode, forwards; John Maier, center; Edward Miller and Jay Bayliss, guards; with Emil Martin as substitute, played their first outside games, winning eight and losing none. The next year Henry Faust replaced Jay Bayliss and the team won nine more games, again losing none. The following year the team graduated into the Senior division, Edmund Reiman replacing Emil Martin, and in meeting other representative Y and Athletic Club teams won 15 and lost 3. In 1900-01, as many more teams developed in this area, they won 33 and lost one, winning during this six year period a total of 87 games while losing six.

In 1901, the great Pan-American Exposition was held in Buffalo, and in June of that year the first National Open Basketball Tournament was played as a part of the Exposition's athletic program. Teams entered were the highly favored Entres-Nous team from Patterson, N. Y., Brooklyn, N. Y., Y; Cambridge, Mass., Y; Newark, N. J.; Flushing, L. Is.; St. Joseph's from Patterson; Manlius, N. Y. Military School and the Buffalo team, which entered for the novelty and experience this high class of competition would afford. The first day of the tournament, on a clay court, Buffalo defeated Brooklyn Y 10-6 and also the favored Entres-Nous team 16-5. The second day they polished off the Cambridge Y team 10-5, Newark 9-3, and Flushing 10-4. Since three of the players, Heerdt, Maier, and Reiman were still attending Masten Park High School, it was necessary for them to complete final examinations the last day of the tournament.

In 1907-08 the greatest winning streak of all times was started when Buffalo won its last eleven games of that season. The following year, 1908-09, they won 40 straight.

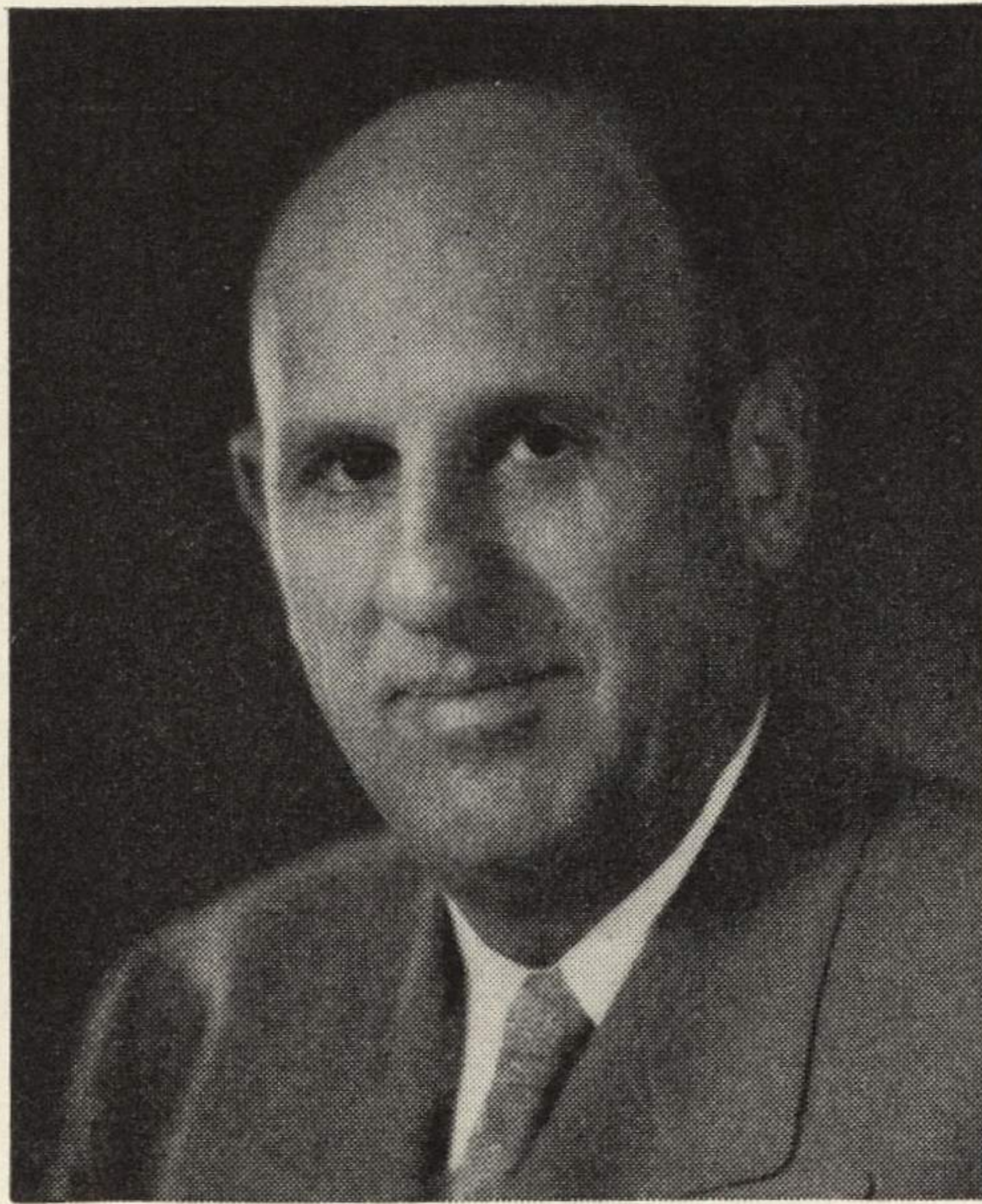
Included among the defeated teams were the Pacific Coast Champions from Dallas, Oregon, who had won 96 consecutive games and traveled 10,000 miles to play this game; and also Notre Dame, defeated twice after they had won 22 straight. In 1909-10, 34 more games were added, and in 1910-11, 22 more before the Herkimer, N. Y. team defeated Buffalo at Herkimer by one point. Following this game the team went on to win 34 games before losing to Tonawanda, N. Y., finishing a four year schedule winning 152 games while losing 2. During this 111 game streak, Buffalo scored 6001 points for an average of more than 54 points per game against the 12 opponents' 2017 or an average of 18 points per game. No team at any time scored more than 27 points in any one game against them.

They continued on as a team, naturally adding young blood occasionally, until they disbanded in 1929. A few of the men added included the following: Bert Post, Al Hutter, Bill McCleary, Dip Murray, Ray Knapp, Chuck Taylor and a few others. When they disbanded in 1929 they had won 761 games and lost 85 over a period of 29 years.

In 1931 at an average age of 51 years these men, Rhode, Heerdt, Schell, Ed Miller and Faust played in a benefit game at Tonawanda, N. Y. winning by one point. The excellent condition of these men is best illustrated by stating that three of the men played the entire 40 minutes while two played one half each following only three nights of practice.

All the original players mentioned in this article are still living and gainfully occupied in their chosen profession or vocation. Two are doctors, three are salesmen, one works for the Hewitt Rubber Co. and another in the Pullman Car Shops.

The long and useful careers of these former basketball stars is fitting testimony to the fact that the game is not harmful but helpful when properly played. No game has done so much, to my way of thinking, to build up healthy bodies. All over the United States may be found men who were contemporaries of the Buffalo Germans, and it goes without saying, all got satisfaction out of the game.



WILLARD N. GREIM, Director of Athletic Education in the Denver Public Schools, is a graduate of Springfield College, where he was an all-around athlete. He is Chairman of the Men's Basketball Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, and Manager of the National A. A. U. Basketball Championships in Denver since 1935. He is a Colonel in the Reserve Army.

THE A.A.U. AND BASKETBALL

ATHLETIC SPORTS in the United States were not always as well organized and conducted as they are today. This statement applies equally to interscholastic and intercollegiate sports, as well as to sports outside of schools and colleges. Years ago the country was infested with teams of athletes, as well as individuals, touring the country under their rightful or assumed names, making their living on side bets or duping the public. The Amateur Athletic Union was organized in 1888 in the hope that this condition could be altered, and, also, that certain sports which were essentially amateur in character could be properly promoted.

Schools and colleges have continued their organization and promotion of sports for their student bodies but their activities are limited to school groups. The A.A.U. has attempted to further sports activities especially for men and women not involved in the school and college programs and has also included the school and college athletes in its program. Because of their present and future interest in the athletes who have been developed in their programs, colleges have affiliated with the A.A.U. hoping to formulate the best conditions of participation for these athletes. The influence of the A.A.U. has done much to eliminate the professional athlete from amateur ranks and to raise the standards of amateur competition.

Basketball was one of the sports over which the A.A.U. assumed jurisdiction a number of years ago. At that time, basketball was thought of as a recreational activity rather than a highly competitive game. From its inception in 1891, basketball developed into a game popular with independent teams affiliated with the Y.M.C.A., athletic clubs, and such organizations throughout the eastern part of the United States. Its growth throughout the mid-

western and western part of the U. S. was largely through schools and colleges. The A.A.U. emphasized its play among its member organizations and attempted to hold championships in the various associations, and here the major emphasis rested until 1920.

At the annual meeting of the A.A.U. in 1919, the men's basketball championships on a national basis were scheduled to be held in Atlanta, Georgia. The 1920 tournament attracted teams from various parts of the United States, and was the first of the A.A.U. basketball championships awarded to the Missouri Valley Association. It was held at Kansas City, Missouri. The tournament was continued there for fourteen years, and it expanded to include as many as sixty teams with wide representation throughout the United States. Since 1935 the championships have been held in Denver, Colorado, under the auspices of the Rocky Mountain Association of the A.A.U. and with continued success from the standpoint of both representation and finances.

Each year since 1920 there has been college representation in the tournament, but the recent plan of the N.C.A.A. to hold a national championship has involved many of their best teams.

Basketball was recognized significantly when it was made a part of the 1936 Olympic Games Program. This was done largely through the efforts of the A.A.U. and the N.C.A.A. working through the American Olympic Committee.

Today, basketball is a game of the masses. It can be played by boys, girls, men, and women. The expert and the novice can enjoy participating in it. The future will likely see an expansion in the numbers playing the game, following the direction indicated earlier by its originator, Dr. James Naismith.

**Official Watch for Timing N.C.A.A. and A.A.U. Championships Is LONGINES —
The Sports-World's Most Honored Watch**

PRO BASKETBALL HAS PLAYED AN IMPORTANT PART

By John O'Brien

JOHN O'BRIEN, President of the American Basketball League since 1928 was educated at St. John's College in Brooklyn. Since 1908 he has been associated with Basketball as player, manager, coach and referee. He is Vice-President and Director of several oil companies.

THE first draft of the thirteen rules devised by the fertile brain of Professor James Naismith governing the playing of basketball had scarcely been hung on the bulletin board of Springfield College, Springfield, Mass., in February, 1892, before the professional player accepted the game as his own and exercised a dominating influence in its early development, which has continued with slight diminution to the present day. He kept the sport alive in the gaslighted mauve decade when college interest was rather passive, and his contributions then and now have been of immeasurable value.

Few of the universities of the country had gymnasiums large enough for the staging of basketball in its formative period, but in almost all of the industrial cities of the East were located armories, Y.M.C.A.'s and clubs with auditoriums of sufficient size to arrange for the proper presentation of the game. In various towns and cities along the Northern Atlantic Coast the development of numbers of capable players quickly ensued, and with a keen civic pride various municipalities attracted to their confines such players as had made noteworthy reputations. Before many years had elapsed a strong feeling was created in the Eastern section of the country that there was "Gold in them thar hills," and the mining of this ore has continued with a preponderance of good pay dirt while few faulty structures have appeared.

The first professional league came into being in 1896 under the name of the National League, comprising the leading teams in the State of New Jersey and in Philadelphia, Pa.

From the start of the game in 1891, a number of important professional traveling teams unquestionably added their great contributions to the advancement of the sport. In the earlier days, and after the turn of the century, the 23rd Street Y.M.C.A. of New York City, the 17th Separates of Flushing, L. I., Clark House—University Settlement of New York City, the Crescents of Paterson,

N. J., and while not of professional origin, the Buffalo Germans of Buffalo, N. Y., winners of the Olympic Championship at the St. Louis Fair in 1904, spread the doctrine of physical fitness and the need for clean living in order to compete successfully in this newly developed sport.

Following these groups came one of the prominent teams of all time—the Company G of Gloversville, N. Y., later known as the Troy, N. Y., World Champions. This team not only competed in the New York State League, where it won several championships, but it took the most extensive trip planned up to that time by playing games nightly as far west as Wyoming. Few, if any clubs ever amassed a greater number of victories without defeats than the famous Troy combination, over so vast a territory. The club to overthrow the Troy reign in New York State was Utica, N. Y., composed for the most part of Clark House—University Settlement boys from the lower East Side in New York City.

In later years the New York Nationals took up the trail established by the Troy Club and accomplished remarkable achievements during a twelve-year period by playing clubs in all sections of the country, with few setbacks.

Probably the greatest traveling team in the annals of the game was a group organized on a New York City playground in 1914—and called the Original Celtics. The managers of this enterprising light-weight team soon enlisted the cream of the professional players of the country and paid salaries comparable to those received by major league baseball luminaries, so that after World War I, the Celtics with a star-studded lineup made the world conscious of the supremacy of the Eastern type of professional basketball. These ambassadors of sport, recognized now as one of the greatest teams ever developed if not the peer of them all, played outstanding quintets of the East, Mid-West, Far-West and South. Rules of all types and descriptions, halls of large and small dimensions with

ORIGINAL CELTICS (1920)

(*Standing, left to right*) Chris Leonard, Bart Meany, James A. Furey, Mgr., Tom Furey, John Whitty, George Haggerty.

(*Seated, left to right*) Mike Smolick, John Beckman, Ernie Reich, Nat Holman, Pete Barry.



hostile crowds and officials, were encountered by the New Yorkers, but they carried the torch so adequately in hamlets as well as in prominent cities, that few blemishes such as occasional defeats marred their escutcheons. Their scientific performances left a lasting impression upon all. Thousands of victories crowned their efforts, and while few of the original Shamrock wearers cavort on the wooden runway today, the name is still capably carried on the road by successors.

The past ten years have marked the rise to prominence of two great colored teams in the Renaissance Club of New York City and the Harlem Globe Trotters of Chicago. Both of these knights of the road are exponents of the higher type of basketball perfection, and brilliant records have been compiled by them all over the United States and Canada during the period of their organization.

The Metropolitan League started a successful eight-year period of activity in 1921, and in turn produced another crop of newer stars among its clubs, located entirely in the Greater New York area, with prominence created principally through the development of a remarkable Brooklyn Visitation combination.

A prominent group of sportsmen then saw the possibility for professional basketball in the Midwest, and in 1925 the American League was established, to assume a position of more important national aspect than any of the others since 1891. The assemblage of clubs in its roster included teams from Boston, Mass., to Chicago, Ill., and in a few months practically all of the better known Eastern stars were enrolled on the rosters of clubs in that

circuit. Salaries were paid to a considerable number as high as \$1,000 per month, to a selected group as high as \$1,500 per month, and in one instance \$2,000 per month. This league functioned with various changes until 1931 when it was felt that the serious setback suffered by all sports due to the depression made it necessary to suspend Eastern and Western engagements for a short period of time. The majority of the Celtics played and won several championships for the Cleveland Rosenblums during this period.

For two years the American League remained dormant, only to be reorganized in 1933 to operate solely in Eastern cities, where it is still functioning. In this phase of the game's development a new contender has arisen to claim a spot in the basketball firmament, equally as effulgent as any of its predecessors, in the Philadelphia Sphas, winners of five American League titles in the past eight years.

The heritage left by the players of bygone days has provided a tradition and record unsurpassed by any other professional sport in the annals of American history. Former Governors, Senators, Congressmen, a Chairman of the National Baseball Commission, Mayors, Judges, Executives in responsible charge of industrial companies, Bankers, State Officials high in legislative chambers, Police Inspectors, Surgeons of international recognition, High School Principals and others in all walks of life can attribute part of their success to the ideas inculcated in their years of professional basketball activities.

A typical basketball team on an Island Plantation (Wailuku Sugar Company). Note racial ancestry of the different players.

E. L. Damkroger
Director of Recreation
Alexander House Community Ass'n
Wailuku, Maui, T. H.



BASKETBALL IN HAWAII

IF the basketball world today were to select a "capital" for this sport on the basis of number of players per capita, the Territory of Hawaii, America's Gibraltar of the Pacific, would win in a walk. On each of the six principal islands of our group, Oahu, Maui, Hawaii, Kauai, Lanai and Molokai, you will find the boys in our grammar schools learning to play basketball along with the arithmetic and other studies. On the Island of Maui, where the writer lives, with a population of 48,000 in 1940, we had four hundred and thirty-four organized basketball teams in leagues playing for island championships in their respective classes under the supervision of one organization. Every one of our 27 grammar schools on Maui has a "varsity" team which plays in the islandwide school league.

Hawaii is an agricultural community with sugar cane and pineapple being its main products. Ours is, therefore, mainly a rural community life organized into plantations, with the major portion of the population living in small villages. Basketball, as a recreation, fits into the picture much better than any other sport, and visitors will find gymnasias and outdoor electrically lighted courts in most of our plantation villages and centers. Every village has several teams, some plantations having as many as fifty or more. Incidentally, it is recognized by leaders in recreation that our industrial recreational setup is second to none in America.

Basketball, better than any other sport, offers us a great opportunity to teach American ideals in action. American boys, sons of the many races to be found in our "melting pot" of the Pacific, learn true Americanism through basketball. I have seen

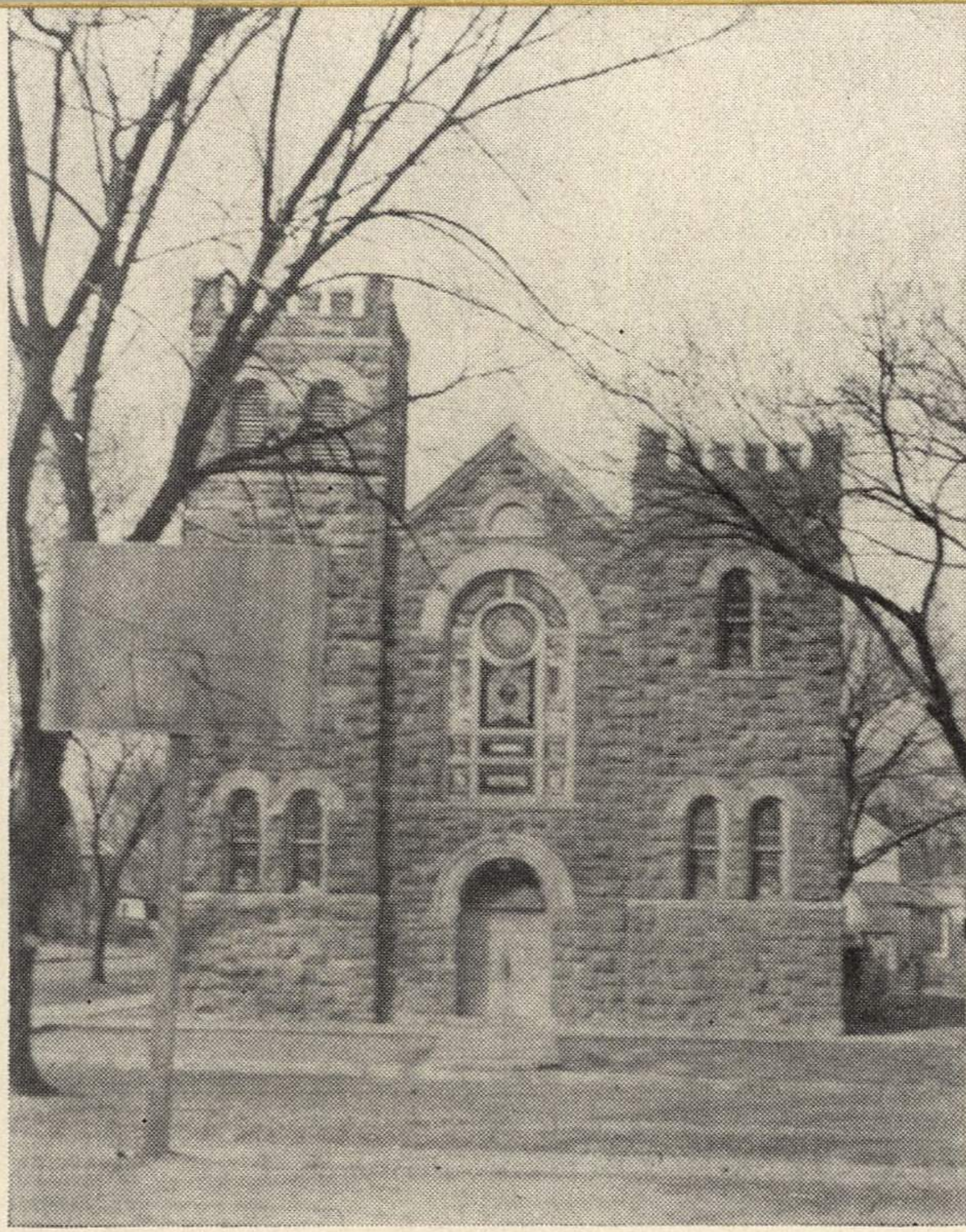
many teams whose entire personnel did not have two players of the same racial extraction.

Every school in our splendid educational system, from the University of Hawaii to the smallest grammar school, boasts of from one to several basketball teams.

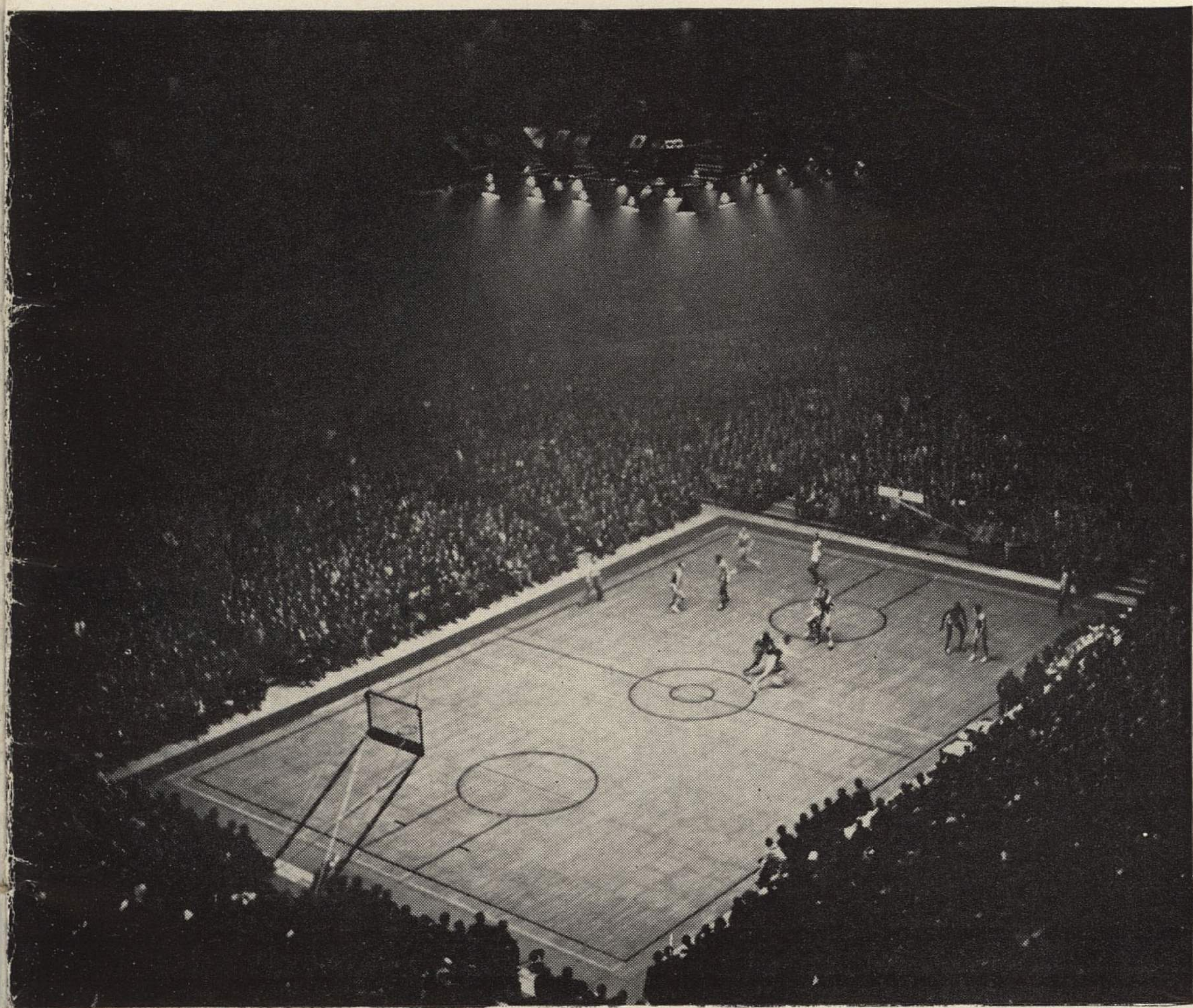
A handicap to be found in meeting mainland teams (and we have teams visit us yearly from the coast universities) is height. Our athletes, especially those of Japanese, Filipino, and Chinese parentage, are not, on the whole, as tall as the average athletes of other racial groups.

Each year Hawaii prints a sports annual of its own containing records, championships and other important athletic information. More space is devoted to basketball than any other sport. Here you will find listed the annual Territorial AAU championship winners, the Territorial high school championship winners, the leading plantation teams, service teams and other teams in Territorial wide competition. The Army and Navy, with their large service population, play a big part in our athletic life, especially on the Island of Oahu.

When Dr. Naismith started basketball at Springfield College fifty years ago, he little realized that he was giving into the hands of recreational leaders in America's outpost in the Pacific a medium, valuable beyond measure, for teaching and expressing those democratic ideals that we love and want to preserve as our American way of life. So, as no other word can express it, Aloha to the memory of a great American who started something that is 100 per cent American and always will be—**BASKETBALL.**



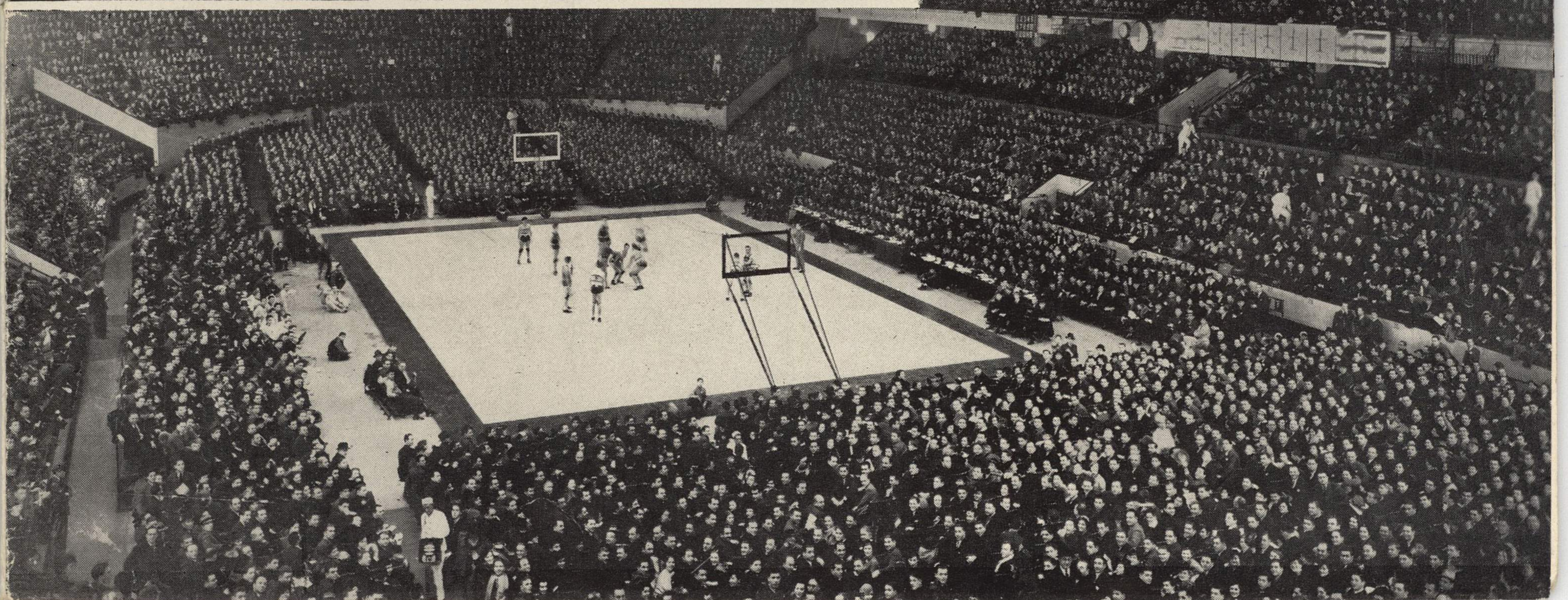
FROM THIS . . .



TO THIS

Basketball was played for years outdoors and in stuffy gymnasias and poorly lighted basements of schools and churches. In such surroundings, the stars of the early days learned the game.

Today basketball is played in settings such as those shown here. Left, the Chicago-American College All-Star Game. Below, Madison Square Garden in New York City. Crowds of 20,000 are not exceptions. They would be larger if there were accommodations for them. Basketball is now the biggest sport in the sense of drawing power.



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NEW YORK 200 Church Street

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Basket Ball

Accounting

Optics

MILTON P. ALLEN

ATTORNEY AT LAW

LAWRENCE, KANSAS

February 12, 1943

TO: Dr. F. C. Allen

FROM: M. P. Allen

SUBJECT: Oklahoma Aggies-Olathe Clipper Scout Notes

Coach Iba started the following team: Maddox and Yates, forwards; Steinmeir, center; and Herron and Bogert, guards. The Clippers' starting line-up was composed of Lockhart and Conley, forwards; Covert, center; and Lewis and Hahn, guards.

The Aggies' defensive play was consistently aggressive and efficient during the first half. Their offensive play was unusual in that they attempted numerous fast breaks, starting from a long pass out from under the defensive basket to Maddox, cutting diagonally across the center line. Such fast breaks were spearheaded by Maddox down the center of the court, with either Herron or Bogert breaking strongly from one side and Yates from the other. They broke into an early lead and protected it for the entire first half. Their ball-handling was smoother than at the time we met them in Lawrence. However, in the second half, the Clippers started "picking them up" all over the court, which, strangely enough for an Iba coached team, confused them and aggravated numerous errors in judgement and passing. Such confusion was aggravated by loose officiating which permitted violent bodily contact on the part of the Clippers.

- The old Aggie roll, with which you are quite familiar, worked to good advantage against the Clippers, as they were not checking off in front of the free throw circle, and on several occasions permitted Herron to dribble from the pickoff, which was executed about five feet in front of the free throw circle, into the bucket for a layup.

Maddox scored four out of eight shots from twenty-five to thirty feet from the old block play used last year by Eggleston. He is a good set shot but needs time to set his feet before he is dangerous. Hahn played him tight in the second half and held him scoreless.

Yates played a fundamentally poor game, but scored three baskets as a result of his untiring efforts under the bucket. Bogert scored two baskets with his left hand, driving across the free throw line.

The seven-footer, Bob Kurland, played a surprisingly good game defensively. He blocked several drives in shots from under the basket, where Iba seemed content to leave him during his fifteen minutes of play.

Steinmeir played his typically poor game. He made three fouls rather early in the game, and if it hadn't been for Kurland's improvement, the result would have been disastrous.

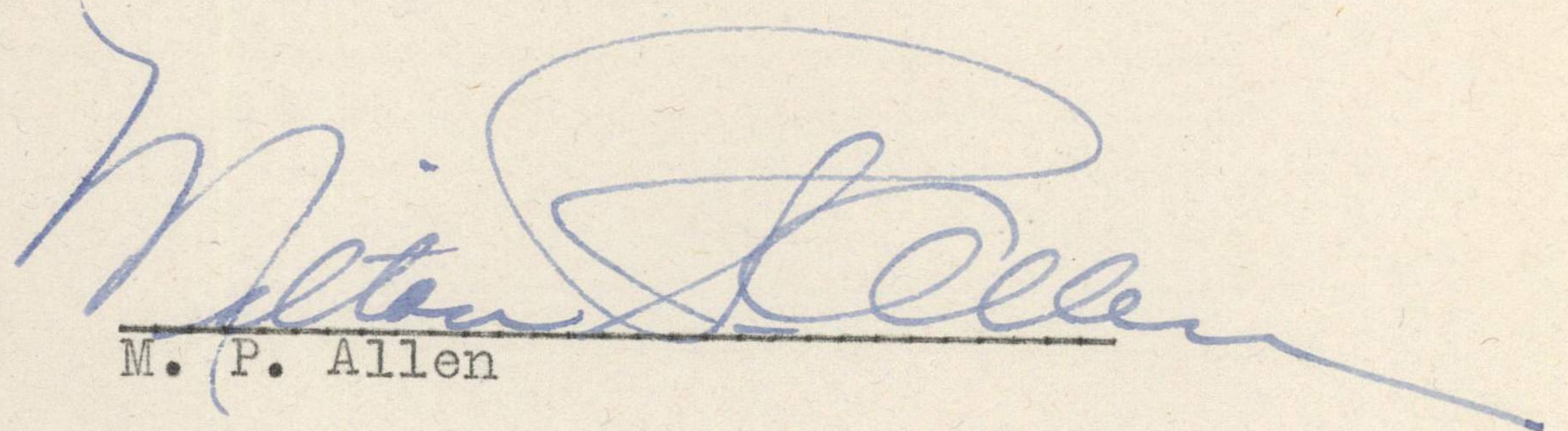
MILTON P. ALLEN
ATTORNEY AT LAW
LAWRENCE, KANSAS

Sam Aubrey, who appears to me to be better than Iba seems to think, was inserted into the line-up at a critical point in the second half, and monopolized the backboards at both ends of the floor.

In conclusion I would say that the only significant change in the Aggies' style of play, was, as I have pointed out before, the stronger fast break and longer shooting from side blocks in front of the free throw line and from the sides of the court. The officiating in this game was rather loose on both sides. Those wearing the striped shirt of an official were Ed Hess and Louis House. Further comment is obviously unnecessary.

I hope this will be of some assistance to you in Stillwater next Wednesday night. Best of luck on your northern trip.

Sincerely yours,



M. P. Allen

MPA/ca

BASKETBALL

Municipal Auditorium

OFFICIAL PROGRAM

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11th

7:30 P. M.

Schooley's vs. Maryville Teachers

8:30 P. M.

Naval Air Station vs. Oklahoma A. & M.

NAVY CLIPPERS



Left to right: First row—Rex Conley, Harold Howey, Jack Griffith, Si Sickles.
Second row—Bill Hahn, Keith Thomas, Lt. (jg) Martin Peters (assistant coach), Lt. (jg) James Gardner (athletic director and coach), Lt. (jg) Henry Hart, Jr. (athletic publicity), Don Toevs, Jim Nebergall.
Third row—Francis Lynch, Homer Wesche, Grady Lewis, Dale Covert, Don Lockard, Bill Menke, Chief Fred Cameron (trainer).

All proceeds of these eight double-header programs go to Naval Welfare Fund, Naval Air Station, Olathe, Kansas

NATIONAL INTERCOLLEGIATE TOURNAMENT

Don't forget the National Intercollegiate Basketball Tournament, March 8th to 13th. This fitting climax to Kansas City's basketball season will again provide the exciting form of basketball entertainment the fans here demand.

The National Intercollegiate was created here and has developed under the able handling of Emil Liston, Athletic Director of Baker University and the sponsorship of Kansas City's Junior Chamber of Commerce, to the extent of where it is now a fixture eagerly awaited by all basketball fans of this section.

Each year fans tell one another that this year's tournament cannot be as exciting as the previous one, with sensational finishes, one point heart-breakers, and over-time contests, but each year they prove themselves wrong and leave the Auditorium shaking their heads and muttering to each other that they have just seen the impossible.

Well, perhaps they have; at least the games seem to get closer each year and the fans really go wild trying to pull their favorites through.

We sincerely recommend reserving your seats now for this grand tournament by calling the Junior Chamber of Commerce at Victor 6688.

INDIVIDUAL SCORING

Don Lockard, former Phillips "66" player, is now leading the Navy Clippers in average points per game with a 7.84 figure. The wily forward has hit 45 field goals and 12 free throws in 13 games and holds a commanding lead over his nearest rival, Flying Bill Menke, who has 6 and a half points per game average.

Lockard, incidentally, is the first player to hit the 100 mark this season for the Olathe five. The Arkansas Jumping Jack has nailed 102 points so far while Homer Wesche, center, has 87 to take runner-up honors. With six games remaining on the schedule and with two more as possibilities it appears that Lockard should hit close to the 150 point mark this season, if he maintains his present standard. Dale Covert, reserve forward, has surged upward on the scoring ledger, having gathered 42 points in the last six games.

Harold Howey, who has not seen action for two weeks due to a foot injury, retains the lead in the free

throw department with a remarkable .750 percentage. Howey has hit 12 of his 16 tries. Covert slipped slightly in percentage but still holds second place with a .692 percentage.

Lockard's 45 hits from the field gives him the lead in the field goal column and Wesche's 25 free throws make him high man there. Wesche has also had the most chances, having been fouled 43 times. Grady Lewis has erred the most, having been convicted of making 31 personal fouls in 15 games while Bill Hahn follows close behind with an aggregate of 26.

VALUE OF ATHLETIC TRAINING

Athletics and physical conditioning in general is not mere by-play in the Navy. Competitive sports and organized calisthenics are sponsored and encouraged by Navy men from the top to the bottom of the ladder. Time and time again in action the value of athletic training and regular exercise has manifested itself where it counts most—when lives are at stake or an action is in the balance. Recently at an air training center, a survey of the first four classes was made and it was found that over half of the leading cadets were putting into battle-practice the teamwork that they had learned on the gridirons, courts and gymnasium floors of America's high schools and colleges.

From time to time letters come back to the Bureau of Naval Personnel that vividly point out the need of constant physical training. The following, written by the Chief Specialist in charge of the physical fitness program aboard the "Wasp," is an excerpt from one of them:

"The greatest need of the men in our Navy was burned into my memory the day our ship was torpedoed. I saw men die because they could not swim well enough to carry themselves out of danger. I saw men almost exhausted and helpless, who told me later to enroll them in my next class of exercise. Why? Because they realized that they needed that conditioning to increase their strength, endurance and stamina. Many men came to me aboard the transport on our way back to the States, and expressed their thanks and how grateful they were that they had taken the exercise—they

knew THEN how much it had helped them."

At Air Stations, like Olathe, a great deal of stress is laid on the physical training of the personnel—with particular emphasis on keeping the aviation cadets in A-1 condition. Utilizing a large physical training building, a corps of eighteen officers and chief specialists conduct a training program that taxes the capacity of the structure from morning to night. Competitive sports such as basketball, boxing, wrestling and touch football are participated in along with such conditioning and instructive activities as military track, hand to hand combat tactics, calisthenics and gymnastics. Such a program carried on at all the primary training stations all over the country under the competent direction of successful former coaches is helping greatly to reduce loss of life in action and is adding to the efficiency of U. S. Naval Aviation.

SCHOOLEYS TO MEET CLIPPERS

Arrangements are now under way for the two leading teams of this section to meet in a single game, or perhaps a home-and-home schedule.

Yes, the Schooleys have issued a challenge to the Navy Clippers which has been accepted, making it possible for these two strong squads to test each others strength. Many feel that the Schooleys have enough power to give the Clippers a whale of a ball game and have urged a meeting between the two teams.

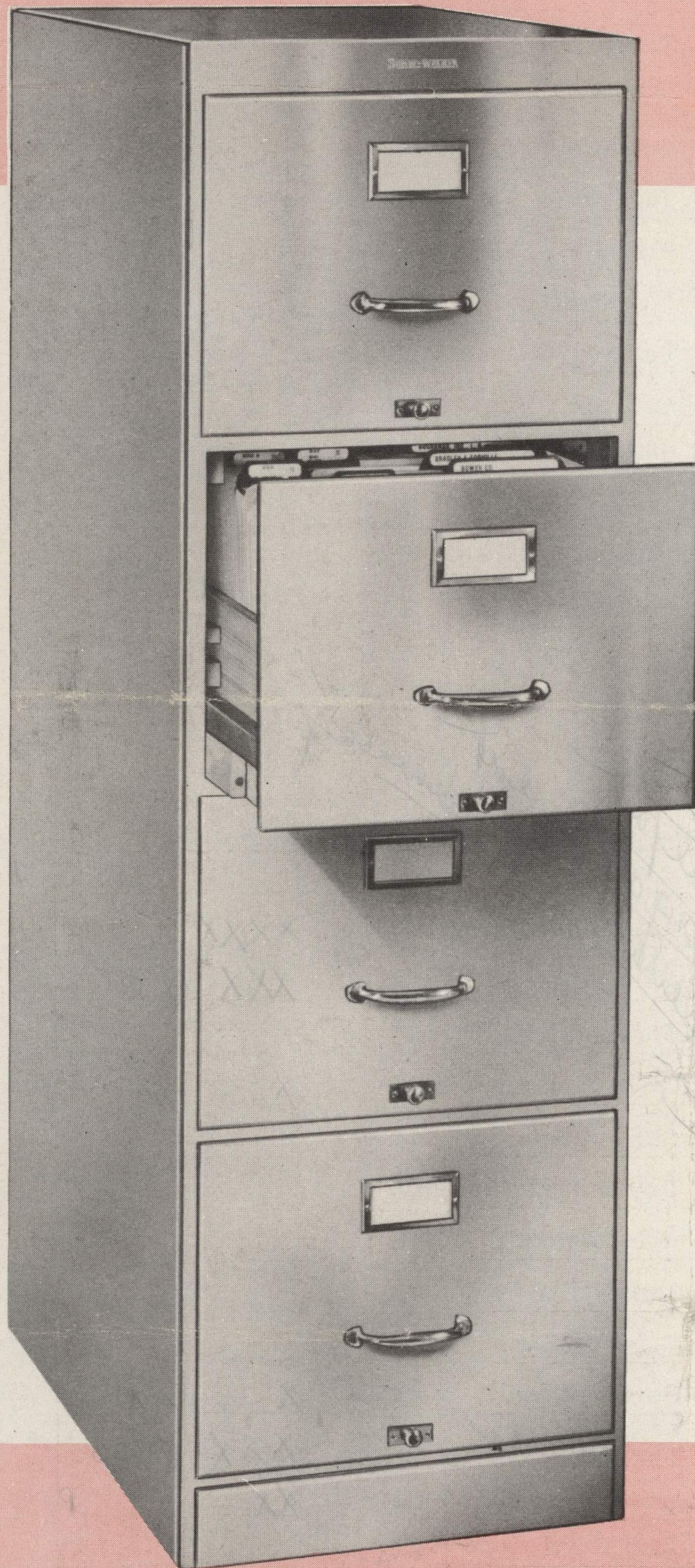
Announcement of the date and place of the game will be made later.

NEW PLAYERS STAR

"Cotton" Andrews and Chuck Ransom, two of the newest additions to the Schooleys basketball team are doing a great job in making the Schooleys a more formidable aggregation during the last stages of the basketball season than they were in the beginning.

Andrews is beginning to find the range of his shots and is an excellent passer and rebound man. Ransom is one of the greatest defensive stars ever developed in Kansas City and seems to improve with age. Chuck is pouring in the points on offense in better fashion than ever before, and taking care of his defensive duties in his usual grand style.

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WOOD DESKS — CHAIRS
EXECUTIVE SUITES

April 1, 1942.

Mr. Reaves Peters,
342 So. Chelsea,
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Reaves:

We have written to Oklahoma A. & M., Creighton,
and Iowa University about the dates of our games with
them and as soon as we get lined up with these schools
I will send you the schedule.

I agree with you that probably the only time we
can use Abb Curtis will be in the Oklahoma and Oklahoma
Aggie games. I doubt if the other teams will want him.

After checking with Jack Gardner's list I think we
could get somebody closer, but that, of course, is up to
you. I haven't seen Jack Gardner's list.

In the list of officials which I sent you the other
day I failed to mention the name of Cecil Peterson, of
Topeka. I will appreciate it if you will add him to my
list.

Very sincerely yours,

FCA:AH

Director of Physical Education and Recreation,
Varsity Basketball and Baseball Coach.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FOOTBALL COMMISSIONERS

President
ARTHUR R. HUTCHENS
Southern and Southeastern
Conference

EDWIN N. ATHERTON
Pacific Coast Conference

ASA S. BUSHNELL
Eastern Intercollegiate
Football Association

ARTHUR E. EILERS
Missouri Valley Conference

JOHN L. GRIFFITH
Intercollegiate Conference
(Big Ten)

Secretary-Treasurer
REAVES E. PETERS
Big Six Conference

JAMES W. ST. CLAIR
Southwest Conference

March 31, 1942

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

Dear Doc:

Won't you send me your corrected conference schedule just as soon as you have it completed- if you had to make any changes.

If you can get your games with Hank scheduled soon we will be able to get your officials before all the top-ranking men are taken.

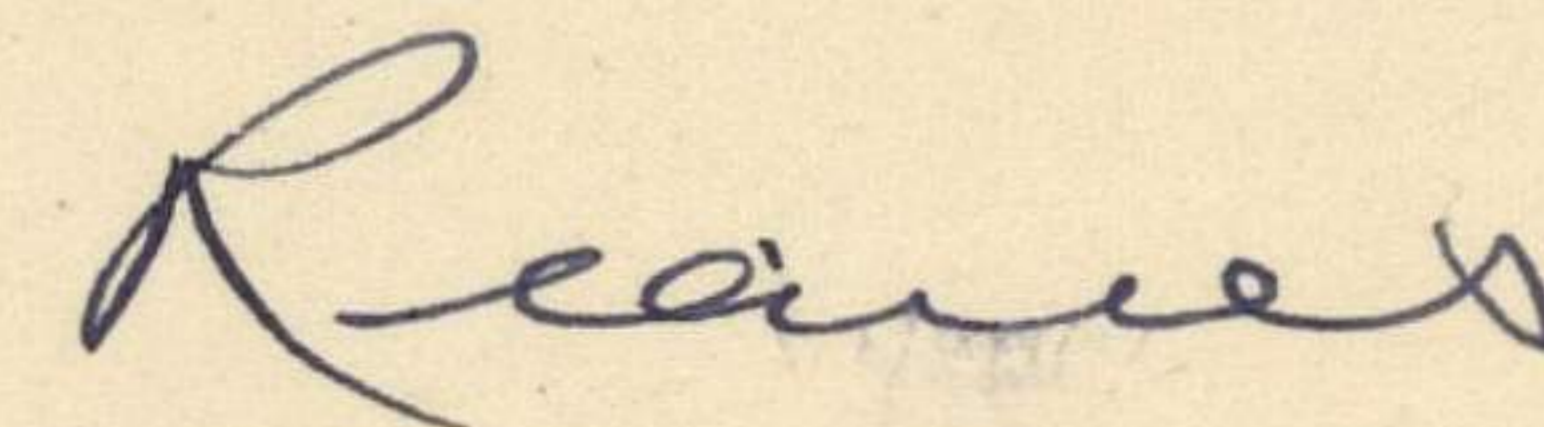
How many times can you afford to have Abb Curtis come to Lawrence?. Of course the dates he can take with us will depend a lot on what dates Jim St. Clair wishes to use him. Of course Jim has first choice. I need this information at once.

Because of distance and lack of drawing ability I doubt very much that I can use Abb Curtis except at Lawrence and Norman.

Hope you can get your non-conference games to me before officials get loaded up with other games,

With all good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,



R. E. Peters

Handwritten notes:
203
for
Peters
10/11/42
95.88
5.22
7.22
10.11

Handwritten notes:
a + m
go
Craighton

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS BASKETBALL SCHEDULE - 1942-43
(BIG SIX)

Tues., Jan. 5th	*Missouri at Lawrence
Sat., Jan. 9th	Oklahoma at Norman
Wed., Jan. 20th	Kansas State at Manhattan
Sat., Feb. 6th	*Iowa State at Lawrence
Sat., Feb. 13th	Nebraska at Lincoln
Mon., Feb. 15th	Iowa State at Ames
Tues., Feb. 23rd	*Nebraska at Lawrence
Fri., Feb. 26th	*Oklahoma at Lawrence
Tues., Mar. 2nd	Missouri at Columbia
Sat., Mar. 6th	*Kansas State at Lawrence

March 30, 1942.

Mr. Reaves Peters,
342 So. Chelsea,
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Reaves:

I gave you my list of officials, but I did not give them to you in the order of preference. I am enclosing this list of officials, giving them to you in order of preference.

Sincerely yours,

FCA:AH

Director of Physical Education and Recreation,
Varsity Basketball and Baseball Coach.

Forrest C. Allen
University of Kansas.

OFFICIALS (In order of preference)

1. Ab Curtis, Fort Worth, Texas.
2. M. C. Oberhelman, Randolph, Kansas.
3. D. J. Hinkhouse, Beloit, Kansas.
4. M. G. Volz
5. Ab Hinshaw, Minneapolis
6. E. C. Quigley, St. Marys
7. Pops Harrison, Iowa City
8. Jno. Lance
9. Lee Grossman
10. C. C. Van Reen, St. Louis
11. Eddie Hogue, Kansas City
12. Bud Browning, (Phillips) Wichita
13. Dick Pullian, Grand Island
14. Andy Schradski, Kansas City, Ks.
15. Morrie Fisher, Lincoln

Allen

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

Columbia, Mo.

March 2, 1942.

Big Six Basketball Coaches.

Gentlemen:

The new school calendar recently adopted by the faculty at this university causes at least one serious conflict with 1943 basketball schedule. It probably would be possible for me to arrange another date with the one school involved, but before starting such negotiations I believe it is best to canvass the entire group to discover if any others may be encountering similar difficulties. Should this be the case I am in favor of discarding the 1943 schedule and drawing up another one.

This survey is Menze's job, I suppose, but I am sure he won't object to this query by me. However, please send immediately your replies to the following questions to him.

1. Has your school made, or is it contemplating, any changes in its calendar which affect your basketball schedule ?

2. If several conference members find themselves involved in calendar changes would it be possible for you to attend another basketball schedule meeting in Kansas City on Sunday, March 29,- the day after the N.C.A.A. Final Championships tank ?

3. If not available for that date, in case a meeting is necessary, what date or dates would you suggest ?

Remember, send you answers right away to Menze, whom I am asking to make such announcements as are necessary.

Yours truly,

George
George R. Edwards.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS



1941-42

BASKETBALL SCHEDULE

DEC.	17—	Denver U.	LAWRENCE
DEC.	18—	Bethel College	NEWTON
JAN.	6—	Oklahoma	LAWRENCE
JAN.	14—	Missouri	COLUMBIA
JAN.	17—	Nebraska	LINCOLN
JAN.	19—	Iowa State.....	AMES
JAN.	24—	Kansas State	LAWRENCE
JAN.	29—	Iowa Univ.	IOWA CITY
JAN.	31—	DePaul U.	CHICAGO
FEB.	2—	Wichita U.....	WICHITA
FEB.	10—	Creighton U.	LAWRENCE
FEB.	14—	Nebraska	LAWRENCE
FEB.	16—	Iowa State.....	LAWRENCE
FEB.	20—	Okla. A. & M.....	LAWRENCE
FEB.	25—	Okla. A. & M.....	STILLWATER
FEB.	27—	Oklahoma	NORMAN
MCH.	3—	Kansas State.....	MANHATTAN
MCH.	6—	Missouri	LAWRENCE

BIG SIX CHAMPIONS 1941

CALENDAR FOR 1942

JANUARY							JULY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	26	27	28	29	30	31	..
FEBRUARY							AUGUST						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	31	..	..	..	..	..
MARCH							SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
29	30	31	..	..	..	..	27	28	29	30	..	..	..
APRIL							OCTOBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	..	1	2	3	4	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
26	27	28	29	30	..	..	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
MAY							NOVEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	29	30	..	..	..	..	..
31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
JUNE							DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	1	2	3	4	5	6	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
28	29	30	..	..	..	..	27	28	29	30	31	..	..
..

CALENDAR
University of Kansas
Academic Year, 1941-1942

- Aug. 1 All preparatory school credentials and college credentials for advanced standing should be filed with the University not later than this date.
- Sept. 10 Wednesday -- Psychological Examinations and Physical Examinations.
Sept. 11 Thursday -- Physical Examinations.
Sept. 12 Friday -- Registration
Sept. 13 Saturday -- Registration
Sept. 15 Monday -- Enrollment
Sept. 16 Tuesday -- Enrollment
Sept. 17 Wednesday -- Beginning of class work in all departments.
Sept. 17 Wednesday -- First convocation and annual address.
Nov. 26 Wednesday -- Thanksgiving recess begins at noon (12:20)
Dec. 1 Monday -- Class work resumed at 8:30 a.m.
Dec. 20 Saturday -- Christmas recess begins at noon (12:20)
Jan. 5 Monday -- Class work resumed at 8:30 a.m.
Jan. 22 Thursday -- First semester examinations begin.
Jan. 29 Thursday -- First semester examinations end.
- Feb. 2 Monday -- Registration of all new students. Enrollment of all students begins.
Feb. 3 Tuesday -- Enrollment ends.
Feb. 4 Wednesday -- Class work begins in all departments.
Feb. 6 Friday -- Psychological examinations for all new students.
Apr. 1 Wednesday -- Easter Recess begins at 5:30 p.m.
Apr. 7 Tuesday -- Class work resumed at 8:30 a.m.
May 27 Wednesday -- Second semester examinations begin.
May 30 Saturday -- Memorial Day. Holiday
June 4 Thursday -- Second semester examinations end.
June 7 Sunday -- Baccalaureate Exercises
June 8 Monday -- Alumni Exercises
June 8 Monday -- Commencement Exercises (Evening)

The discriminatory no-tap above the basket defensive player rule should be known as the N.C.A.A. Basketball Rules Committee folly. They are still in the horse and buggy stage so far as progressive basketball rule making is concerned. It is pure discrimination against the defensive player "when a player touches a try for goal on its downward arc above the level of the basket".

On the other hand, they permit a towering offensive player to dunk the ball into the basket or to tap the ball into the basket when the ball is on the rim. In a court of law such obvious discrimination would not be countenanced. You can't have your cake and eat it too. Some rule must be changed, but no rule should be made that is discriminatory in character.

Why should altitudinous players be designated as mezzanine-peeping goons simply because they can reach the basket? Permit Harry "Big Boy" Boykoff of St. John's, and Milo Konenich of Wyoming, as well as Bob Kurland of Oklahoma Aggies, and George Mikan of De Paul, and all other versatile stratosphere players the full freedom of the floor and the air lanes without discriminating against them.

There is nothing sacred about a ten-foot basket. Dr. Naismith nailed his peach basket on the running track at Springfield College and it happened that the running track was ten feet high. The average modern basketball player's stature has increased one inch for the past ten years. Yet coaches are complaining about the tall player batting the ball away from the basket. The most simple thing would be to raise the basket higher than the tallest man can reach or jump. This one simple act in making a twelve-foot basket only for college and independent teams (not high school) would clear up 80% of the personal fouls from the players' drive-in and lay-up and would definitely remove the objection to the hyper-tall player.

Research has shown that this will do two things. There will be no excuse for the discriminatory rule they are now proposing, and it will also show that it will clear up 8-% of the fouls. It would clear up the congestion under the basket because the better shot is attempted not directly under the basket but 7 to 10 feet out from the basket.

Yet the Rules Body does nothing about it. Players would not be fouled out, the referee would not award the extra free throw shot, and the area around the basket would be cleared up by this simple innovation.

Too many coaches want rules that will operate against their rivals and they become interested in a rule when an opposing player is apt to defeat them. Therefore, I would suggest that this rule become operative say two or three years from now so that it could not be construed as a rule against the present players in the game.

Kansas has done all right in their competition and we are not complaining about the tall players, but other coaches are.

Due to superstition the number thirteen is usually considered unlucky. It has its equivalent in the Hebrew letter Men and is regarded by John Heydon in his "Holy Guide" as ~~es~~ . It is a number of change and is not always unfortunate as is generally supposed. The change denotes effort, exercise and subsequent labor.

In the Sepher Yetzirah, the Thirteenth Path is the Path of Unity. It is the understanding of the Truth of our Spiritual knowledge. Thus it was that the Qaballistic minister said "He who understands the number thirteen hath the keys and power and dominion."

It is usually supposed to be unlucky for thirteen people to sit down at a table to dine, because thirteen sat down at the Last Supper.

Fosbroke in the Encyclopedia of Antiquities says the sed Romans considered it an evil omen for thirteen to be in a room together.

On the other hand, there are those who will cite the thirteen original colonies as proof that superstition is only a myth. Still, we find among our finest athletes men who shy at the number thirteen. They have great imagination. In order to develop initiative and create a desire to win, the wise coach will cater to and respect, up to a certain point, the athlete's superstitions.

Superstition may be likened to a sixth sense called premonitions or hunches. Sometimes we read of a fellow striking it rich when he acted on nothing more than a premonition. So in order to get the most out of any athlete, it would be well to consider his background of superstitions and respect them in a way. Thus may one obtain the best of an otherwise player who in case of failure to follow the instructions of his coach would put all blame on some superstition.

Esprit de Corpse

Esprit de Corpse is the most important factor in developing as well as contributing to team play.

Morale is a condition; good morale is good condition of the inner man; it is the state of will in which you can get the most from human machinery; deliver blows with the greatest effect; take blows with the least depression and hold out for the longest time.

It is both fighting and staying power of strength to resist the mental infections, fear, discouragement, fatigue and temptations.

A mbitious

T rustworthiness

H onor

L oyalty

E ligibility

T raining

I mprovement

C ourage

S ticktoitiveness

ORIGINAL RULES OF BASKETBALL, 1892

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 where he catches it, allowance being made for a man who catches the ball when running at a good speed.
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 is to be allowed. The first infringement of this rule by any person shall count as a foul; the second shall disqualify him until the next goal is made, or if there was evident intent to injure the person, for the whole game; no substitute allowed.
6. A foul is striking the ball with the fist, violation of Rules 3 and 4, and such as described in Rule 5.
7. If either side makes three consecutive fouls it shall count for a goal for the opponents. (Consecutive means without the opponents 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 into the field, and played by the person first touching it. In case of a dispute, the umpire shall throw it straight into the field. The thrower is allowed five seconds; if he holds it longer, it shall go to the opponent. If any side persists in delaying the game, the umpire shall call a foul on them.
10. The umpire shall be the judge of the men, and shall note the fouls, and notify the referee when three consecutive fouls have been made. He shall have power to disqualify men according to Rule 5.
11. The referee shall be judge of the ball, and shall decide when the ball is in play, in bounds, and 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, five minutes between.
13. The side making the most goals shall be the winner. In case of a draw, the game may, by agreement of captains, be continued until another goal is made.

Two sides are picked. Three boys of equal skill on each side. Two boys, one from each team, are stationed on the end line midway between the basket and the sideline. The same is done at the other end of the court. On the division line, in the middle of the court, in line with the two boys from each side, the two other boys are placed, each from the opposite team. He is the opposing guard.

A ball is given to each boy on one end line. He is crouched like a sprinter. At a given signal both boys start down the court, dribbling low and as fast as possible to the middle where they encounter the opposing guard who assumes the proper guarding stance. Each dribbler stops, pivots, then hook-passes to his team mate at the other end of the court. Upon receiving the pass, the team mate starts a dribble back to the middle of the court, meets the guard again, stops, pivots, and hook-passes to his team mate, who has, in the meantime, scampered back to the end line.

After two or three minutes of continuous action the side that has made the greater number of trips up and down the court is declared the winner. The players take turns in serving as the guards. Thus the proper fundamentals are learned.

Each member of the squad should wind up his day's practice with three or four minutes of rope skipping.

* Crowley Allen
 * Coleman Robert
 Bellamy Bob

JUNIORS

* Butten J.K.
 * Hartley W.S.

NAME	SCHOOL	GRADE
Evans, Ray	Business	1.1
Gunnels, Henry Jay	"	1.4
* Evans Ray		
Fitzpatrick, Wilson Robert	Liberal Arts and Science	Less than C average
Flack, Frank Elburn	"	1.4
+ Gunn, James E.	"	B+
Hulett, F. Marshall	"	1.2
* + Jenkins, Hewell Newton	"	1.8
+ Kreider, Stanton Lee	"	2.00
Lampert, Bernard Benjamin	"	2.00 +
Lulli, Antonio Fernando	"	C+ (but only 1 semester completed in Residence)
+ Martindell, Robert Cameron	"	1.7
* + McClanahan, Thornton E.	"	B+
+ Nininger, Eugene Victor	"	B+
* + Ostrum, Dean Gardner	"	B+
Tedd, Richard Neal	"	B-
Tedd, Richard Neal	"	B+ Jr. College, 14 hrs Residence.
+ Wheatley, Quentin LeLattice	"	B+
Buesher, John Frederick	Education	Less than C
Hodges, Warren Dudley	"	1.4
+ Eldridge, Seba, Jr.	Engineering	has 60 hrs.-1.5. Residence 52 hrs.-1.9
+ Shaad, David Evans	"	B average.
+ Maser, Ted (T.H.)	"	
+ Neneo, Dewey, G.	Pharmacy	B average.

* Monkey King
 * James B. Walker Jr

SENIORS

NAME	SCHOOL	GRADE
Black, Arthur	Business	1.4
Campbell, Lee Delbert	"	Less than C average
Cole, Bill Rayl	"	C average
+ Green, Delmar Orlem	"	B average
McSpadden, Larry Eugene	"	1.2
Tompkins, Willis Lynn	"	B + Average
Brook, Arthur U.	Liberal Arts and Sciences	1.1
+ Butin, (James) Walker	"	B + Average
+ Chandler, James Barton	"	A- Average
Conard, John Joseph	"	1.9
Farneti, Mike	"	Below C Average
Gilles, Paul Wilson	"	A-
Hansen, Edward Leles	"	Below C Average
Houertz, Mathias Eugene	"	C Average
Hookins, J. Scott	"	1.2
+ Houghton, Alan B.	"	B+ Average
+ Keown, John Donald	"	1.6
Kreamer, John Harrison	"	2.0
*+ Nelson, Arthur Hunt	"	A-
O'Donnell, Michael Peter	"	1.3
Smith, Duane Thomas	"	1.4
Tompkins, Wendell Harry	"	B+ Average
+ Waggoner, John Temple	"	B+ Average
+ Woodward, Robert Earl	"	B- Average
Atwell, William	Education	1.2
Black, Charles Bradford	"	C Average and over
Gadwell, Kenneth	"	Less than C Average
+ Dick, George Melvin	"	1.6
+ Schanke, Ralph Edward	"	1.6
Ulrich, Herbert	"	C Average and over
Gates, Dean R.	Pharmacy	Below C
→ Horak (Bob) R.J.		
Burge, Richard Arthur	Engineering	B+
+ Lichty, Lewis Franklin	"	1.8
* McKale, Vernon J.	"	B+
+ Miller, Clarence	"	B+
Snyder, Warren Edward	"	A-
Unruh, Carl Herman	"	B+
+ Mishou Edw		
↓ + Horak (Bob) R.J.		

1.5
or higher