

May 22, 1939.

Mr. H. W. Goodwin,
Security State Bank,
Wellington, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Goodwin:

Since writing you on May 19 about the vacancy in the coaching position at Wellington, I have learned that one of our graduates this year, Elmo W. Stukey, has made application for the place.

I am enclosing a copy of the letter that I have written to Superintendent Kissick, and assure you that anything you may say in Stukey's behalf will be greatly appreciated. We have great confidence in his ability to teach and to coach, and I predict a great future for him in his chosen field.

I understand that Stukey has seen Superintendent Kissick, and is well qualified to teach the academic subjects that might be required of him. We should be very happy to see such a fine representative of the University of Kansas situated in the Wellington school system.

Very sincerely yours,

Director of Physical Education,
Varsity Basketball Coach.

May 19, 1939.

Mr. H. W. Goodwin,
Security State Bank,
Wellington, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Goodwin:

Thank you for your kind letter of the 17th instant.

I wonder if you could tell me a little more about the opening in the Wellington schools. What subjects would the coach be expected to teach in addition to his coaching duties? Do they require a man who has had experience, or will they take one of this year's graduates?

We have some very outstanding graduates this year, and if we might know what subjects the coach would be required to teach we could act more wisely in making suggestions and recommendations.

Again thanking you for your interest, and with best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

FCA:AH

Director of Physical Education,
Varsity Basketball Coach.

GOODWIN & SCHWINN
LAWYERS
SECURITY STATE BANK BUILDING
WELLINGTON, KANSAS

H. W. GOODWIN
W. H. SCHWINN

May 17, 1939

Mr. Forest C. Allen
University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kansas

Dear Phog:

*Copy
me*
I have just learned today
that Monk Edwards is leaving Wellington to take a
position as coach with one of the Wichita schools.

I have always wished that we
might get a coach here who was a graduate of the
University of Kansas. If you know of some good man,
you might suggest to him that he make application.
With best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

H. W. Goodwin
H. W. Goodwin.

HWG:ml

May 31, 1939.

Mr. John Glenn,
Manager, Glenn Utilities,
Boardstown, Illinois.

Dear John:

I find that the weeks have slipped by since John Buescher came to visit us. I thought the very next day after he departed that I would write you and tell you what a fine boy and a fine prospect he is. Of course, you already know this. But I was so well pleased with his deportment off the floor and his very clever execution on the floor that I was quite sure that I would not neglect writing you earlier. But administrative matters and other details have taken most of my time, and I find, as usual, that I am behind in my correspondence.

Doubtless you know of the mix up when John came to town in not getting to see me early. I had told Robert and Don Ebling to be sure to contact him and told them about the time of his arrival. I was out of town on a speaking date so I had made all arrangements to take care of him, so I thought. Robert is always home studying so I was sure he would be there. I did not tell Mrs. Allen because I figured that I had it taken care of all right. However, Robert happened to go to the library to study, and when John called Mrs. Allen knew nothing about it. She was in the midst of housecleaning and could not have him up, so unfortunately he had to go to the hotel. So my liaison was broken so far as intelligence was concerned.

Don Ebling took him over to the Sig Alph house and I think he liked the Sig Alphs mighty well. We had John over at our house and all the Allens were much pleased with him.

John, I am writing you confidentially to ask in what financial condition he and his family are. We can give him work, of course, and help him out, but I was just wondering if he is able to go to school. I would like mighty well to have him and I know that he can make the Kansas team. Won't you write me at your convenience and let me know what to expect?

By the way, let me know how the boy got along with Frosty. Did he make his grades O.K.? You will remember the place that we spoke of - at DeSoto. Frosty even went down there and made a proposition to two boys and they were definitely going to accept. I happened to deliver the commencement address down there a week ago and the coach and superintendent told me about it and said they wanted the boys at Kansas if we could get them jobs to partially

defer their expenses. The boys will come to Kansas if this arrangement can be made. And Frosty contacted two boys at Topeka and promised them about the same proposition that he is promising all the other fellows. I understand they are expecting to go out if the deal goes through. So you see the young man is quite active even on our doorstep. I guess he must think our product around here is pretty good.

I also want to acknowledge receipt of the photographs of your mother's horse. It certainly is a beautiful animal. I am wondering what prizes a beautiful animal like that took. Mrs. Allen is enraptured with fine blooded horses and she envies any woman the pleasure of having such beautiful animals and the opportunity to enjoy them.

I trust that things are going along nicely with the Glenn family.

Jane secured a position with Ritchie-Cooper in Kansas City. She is much pleased with the arrangement. I should have known, but didn't, that Ritchie-Cooper does illustrations for the Saturday Evening Post, Vogue, and other magazines, and Jane is pleased beyond words. She went to work last Monday.

With all good wishes from the Allens, I am

Sincerely yours,

FCA:AH

Director of Physical Education,
Varsity Basketball Coach.

June 5, 1939.

Mr. Blaine Grimes,
1100 Indiana St.,
Lawrence, Kansas.

Dear Blaine:

As the school year draws to a close I want you to know what a great source of satisfaction it has been to deal with student leaders who were understanding and cooperative.

As president of the Men's Student Council this past year, your enthusiasm and cooperation have been a great inspiration to me.

With very best wishes for your continued success,
I am

Sincerely yours,

FCA:AH

Director of Physical Education,
Varsity Basketball Coach.

GOODWIN & SCHWINN

LAWYERS

SECURITY STATE BANK BUILDING

WELLINGTON, KANSAS

H. W. GOODWIN
W. H. SCHWINN

June 5, 1939

Dr. F. C. Allen
Department of Athletics
Lawrence, Kansas

Dear Phog:

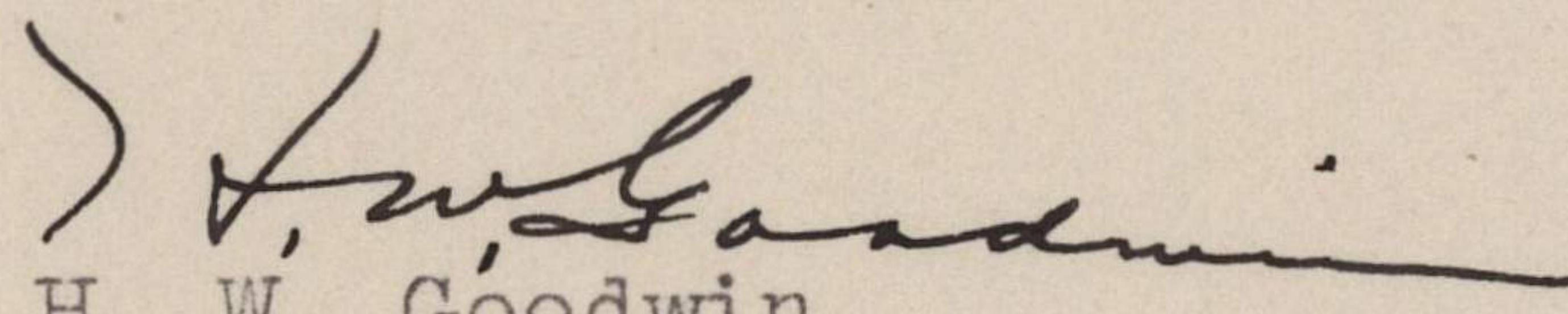
I thought you might like to
know what has developed here at Wellington.

The School Board has employed
Mr. Norvall Neve who coached last year at Kinsley.

In talking with some of the
School Board members, I find that they were quite well
impressed with Mr. Stukey although one or two of them seemed
to have the idea that they needed a man who had had high
school experience rather than collegiate experience. This
seems to me to be rather silly but in any event it is the
state of mind that some of them developed.

I was very well impressed with
Mr. Stukey. I believe that he is a fine young man and
should have a future in school work. If you see him, I
wish that you would extend my best regards to him and
express my regret that he will not be our coach next year.
With best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,


H. W. Goodwin.

GOODWIN & SCHWINN
LAWYERS
SECURITY STATE BANK BUILDING
WELLINGTON, KANSAS

H. W. GOODWIN
W. H. SCHWINN

May 24, 1939

Mr. Forrest C. Allen
Director Physical Education
Lawrence, Kansas

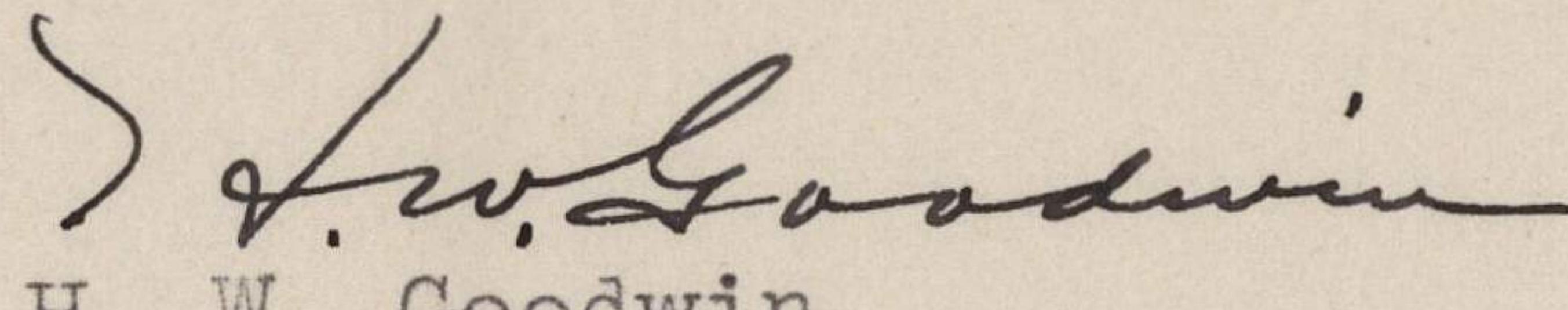
Dear Phog:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter enclosing a copy of your letter to Mr. Kissick. I called Claude and talked with him about Mano Stukey and was advised that he had interviewed Mr. Kissick and made a very favorable impression.

I have also shown your letter to Mr. Schwinn and we are both going to do what we can for this youngster about whom you speak so highly. I do hope very much that we will have a graduate of the University at the head of our athletic department here at Wellington.

Monk Edwards is going to be rather a difficult coath to follow. He has had exceptionally good material and I think is a splendid coach. I believe that his high school teams were the best drilled high school teams that I have ever seen. He really taught them something about the fundamentals of football and football strategy. If you should have an opening on your staff at Lawrence for some good man, I believe that you would make no mistake if you should give Mr. Edwards a trial. With best personal wishes, I am

Very truly yours,


H. W. Goodwin.

June 23, 193.

Mr. Doral Grose,
P. O. Box 1077,
Greeley, Colorado.

Dear Doral:

Of course, I should have remembered that you were in summer school at Greeley. You told me you were expecting to go, but it slipped my mind.

Thank you for forwarding my letter on to Mr. Toalson. I am hoping that we can help Miss Curd in obtaining a position at Dodge City.

I am writing Burnett and Schwertfeger. I noticed in last night's paper that the protein content of the wheat around Dodge City is very high. I am still hoping that we will get those boys here through your good graces and your fine cooperation.

Now, don't you ever tell me again that you failed. You haven't failed at all, Doral, and I have never felt that you did. You were facing a combination of circumstances with a group that was rather difficult to get along with and you, being a little nervous at the outset, did not get their friendly cooperation that some teams have shown. You played good ball, but in the pinches the pressure was too severe, due to the situation I have just described.

I certainly will remember you to Mrs. Allen and the family. Mrs. Allen thinks the Grosses are just about tops.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

FCA:AH

Director of Physical Education,
Varsity Basketball Coach.

Greeley, Colo.
June 18, 1939

Dr. F. C. Allen
Director of Physical Education
Lawrence, Kansas

Dear Dr. Allen:

I'm in school again this summer at Colorado State College of Education, Greeley, so I may not be able to give Margaret Curd a great deal of help on the Jr. High School position.

However I'm forwarding your letter to Mr. Toalson, and I know he will be able to help her. He is very well satisfied with the work turned in by Irene Moll this year and I know he will be more than pleased to pass on your recommendation to the Superintendent about Miss Curd.

If I can be of any further assistance, just let me know and I will do what I can.

The crop outlook around Dodge City is rather discouraging. I haven't seen Burnett or Schwertfeger for several weeks so can't tell you what kind of a crop their Dad's are going to have.

I sure hope those two boys get to go to K. U. Since I failed to make good in basketball there, it would do me a world of good to see a couple of my boys accomplish what I failed to. Loren and Vern are both such deserving boys too, and I want them both to make a name for themselves.

Give our regards to all the Allens.

Cordially yours,

Doral

Nina Gary

Doral Grose
P. O. Box 1077
Greeley, Colo.

July 28, 1939.

Mr. Bill Greene,
Jewell, Kansas.

Dear Bill:

Pardon my delay in not answering your good letter sooner. I am always very happy to help you in any way that I possibly can. I have spoken to Dean about you, and of course Dean wants to use you whenever possible. I am sure that with your ability to do good work and your inclination to do a 100% job that you will get straightened out all right.

Mr. Henry has not said anything to me about you and I have not had an opportunity to speak to him. But you can always count on me. I would prefer not to go to him on this matter because he might think I was taking some chips in the game a little early. But should he say anything to me I will support you 100%.

We have been so terribly busy with our play work that we have not had an opportunity to make collections on Sasnak. But in the fall we will start off with a bang, and I am sure we will do a good job of making back collections. It may be around September first before we will get a letter out, but we think the brothers and sisters will have some money by that time. We can always collect better in the early part of the school year.

Personally I like very much your suggestion regarding some sort of a reception in the early fall for new and old members of Sasnak. We are expecting to do this and we will be counting on your cooperation and support. Max Replogle is working at the ice plant and taking one course in Community Recreation. I will tell Max that you wrote.

Dean just left the office, but prior to his leaving I showed him your letter and talked to him about the job. He said he would be glad to talk to you and at the present time he is certainly counting on you to fill the bill, but of course he must get his o.k. from Director Henry.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Director of Physical Education and Recreation,
Varsity Basketball Coach.

FCA:AH

Jewell, Kansas
July 18, 1939

Forrest C. Allen
Director Physical Education
Kansas University
Lawrence, Kansas

Dear Doctor Allen:

I am still bending my efforts toward securing one of the trainer's jobs at the stadium next fall. I have written both Dean Nesmith and Gwinn Henry advising them that I would like to have the job. I also advised Mr. Henry that I had taken your course in the Theory and Practice of Athletic Training, and it may be that he will refer to you in the matter of my qualifications for handling the job. If so, I would appreciate any recommendation on your part that you feel I warrant. I do need a good job badly with my senior year coming up.

I wrote Mrs. Hulteen as you instructed me earlier in the summer. I hope that payments have been forthcoming so that the club can start off next fall with out any old debts. I have heard no talk to the effect, but it seems to me that a reception of some sort in the early fall for the new and old members of the Sasnak club would be a fine thing to promote and early interest and spirit in the organization. I would be glad to help in any plans at all which either yourself or Max Replogle have in mind.

Thank you very much for any consideration you may give me in the matter of the job.

Sincerely,
Bill Greene
Bill Greene

Williamsport, Pa.,

Wednesday May 3, 1939

Dear Noble Allen :

Just a brief note to express my appreciation for your friendliness and hospitality during the recent rules meeting in New York City. I want to assure you that your interest made the meeting much more pleasant for me.

Still a little tired tonight. Drove home hurriedly last night and spent a long day at the office getting readjusted. Had an invitation to speak at Jamestown, N.Y. Thursday night, but had to reject it because of all these other things. Expect to go to Hershey, Pa., for state YMCA meeting to file report as state basketball commissioner. Prepared a four-page report on that late today.

My appointment still is a little indefinite. Beyond assignment to the recent meeting, I do not know just what my status is. I do hope it holds good for next year so we can talk over rules etc., at Kansas City.

Hope your return journey was pleasant. I must try to regain a little sleep soon. I've been on the run since the middle of March with state and national YMCA tournament matters. Guess I'll have to go to Ocean City, N.J., for a couple weeks to rest a while about June 1.

Did you understand that a player fouled (late) and awarded two free throws could choose to shoot the FIRST ONE and take the SECOND ONE out-of-bounds? That's Mr. Tower's interpretation to the press. I understood if he chose to shoot the first one, he lost the out-of-bounds option on the second.

Would appreciate a reply at your convenience, please.

Sincerely
J.M. Good
J.M. Good, News Editor, Sun.

August 13, 1939.

Mr. John Glenn,
Beardstown, Illinois.

Dear John:

I am just leaving tonight for St. Louis and Atlanta, but before I go I want you to know that we are much interested in John Buescher. The Sig Alphs are interested, but they will not be able to give him a job for his board and room. However, I think they will give him a job, and we will give him a job here, so I think he will be able to make it all right.

We like John very much, and appreciate the fact that you are interested in him. I know your personal interest in him is encouraging to John.

We certainly want you to come and sit on the bench with us again next year and give us your good luck. When we have the National Collegiate championship playoff in Kansas City this spring I want you to be my first assistant in conducting the finals. The date is March 30, so mark this on your calendar.

When your mother was here she said you were busier than the proverbial one-armed paperhanger with the itch, and I know that means you are busy.

With kindest regards to you and your mother, and the Kuhls, I am

Very sincerely yours,

FCA:AH

Director of Physical Education and Recreation,
Varsity Basketball Coach.

August 11, 1939.

Mr. Frank Gilleece,
Secretary, Athletic Commission,
Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Frank:

Thank you very much for your thoughtfulness in sending the card enclosure designating me as one of your staff of representatives.

Sincerely yours,

FCA:AH

Director of Physical Education and Recreation,
Varsity Basketball Coach.

M. F. AHEARN, CHAIRMAN
KANSAS STATE COLLEGE
F. G. WELCH, SECRETARY
K. S. T. C. OF EMPORIA
DR. FORREST C. ALLEN,
UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

FRANK GILLEECE,
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

STATE OF KANSAS

ATHLETIC COMMISSION
TOPEKA

August 3, 1939

Dr. F. C. Allen
Lawrence, Kansas

Dear Phog:

Enclosed is your card for the current year
designating you as one of our staff of
representatives.

Cordially yours,

Frank Gilleece

Frank Gilleece
Executive Secretary

FG:EG
encl-1

March 11, 1939.

Mrs. Alice K. Griffith,
The Athletic Journal,
6858 Glenwood Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mrs. Griffith:

In the January issue of The Athletic Journal I had an article for which I thought I was to be paid a small honorarium. In your letter of December 10, 1938, you mentioned \$25.00. I am wondering if you have overlooked this matter.

In these days when we are trying to keep the wolf from the garage door all these small amounts are greatly appreciated.

Thanking you for your attention to this matter,
I am

Sincerely yours,

Director of Physical Education,
Varsity Basketball Coach.

VERSATILE AGAINST CHANGING DEFENCES

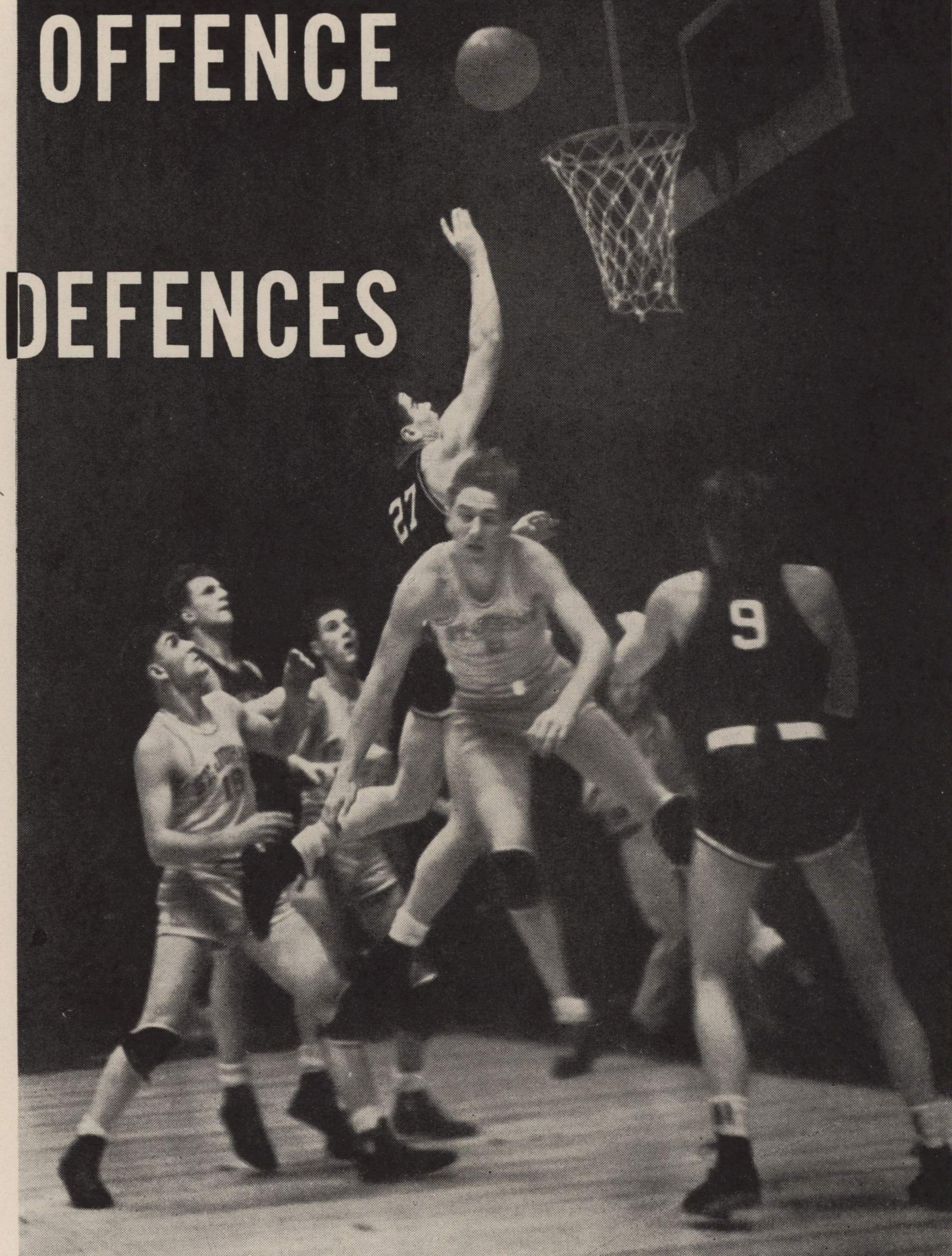
BY

Forrest C. Allen

IT is the swing type of basketball offensive that is popular with our basketball players and patrons, as is the swing type of music with our dancers. Some coaches call this swing type basketball the "weave" offensive or the "shovel" offensive. The dribbler in starting his offensive swings low, using his projected leg and foot and advanced shoulder to protect the low swinging dribble. The purpose, of course, is for the dribbler to get a half-a-step advantage on the guard. And then with a quick change of pace, the dribbler shoves into high gear and drives on past his unsuspecting opponent. Or, with a fake to drive rapidly forward and around the opposing guard, the dribbling offensive player quickly pivots and reverses his field by passing to a swinging team mate going in the opposite direction. This team mate continues the same slow, swinging dribble calculated to drive around the next defensive opponent.

The running screen is employed against a man-for-man defense. By flattening the defense or driving it back closer to the goal, the offensive player in possession of the ball will quickly pivot and pass back to one of the swinging players who will be in a good position for a quick shot over the head of the retreating defense.

In the mimic warfare of American sports and games, of which basketball is one, game principles of strategy and tactics obtain. Basketball tactics should incorporate all nine principles of warfare. Sir Edward Hamley has said that, "The theater of war is the province of strategy, the field of battle is the province of tactics." In actual warfare, both grand tactics and minor tactics prevail. Grand tactics concern only those officers who find themselves in independent command. Minor tactics concern the officers of every rank. The coach is likened to the general in independent command who is concerned with grand tactics; and the players are



likened to the officers of every rank who are concerned with the minor tactics of the game.

Almost every athlete in his boyhood has had his first lessons in minor tactics in games in which he has legitimately fooled his team mates. Herein, he has learned the ways of both the pursuer and the pursued. From the time that he has observed the instinctive feints and starts and stops and turns of his pal and first opponent, his dog, he has been experimenting with points of strategy that will stand him in good stead in these later days, perhaps of stardom on his college team.

The quarterback on a football team is the field general. When on the field he directs all strategy for his team. The real directing genius in the basketball set-up is generally the offensive center located in the back line. He is comparable to the quarterback in football. He directs all plays and makes the necessary passes and, in his key position, can rifle the ball to

any offensive man who evades his opponent and is open for the basket. He can talk to either guard, suggesting plays that they should initiate. He is the general and he should memorize the nine principles of war, which are: (1) the principle of the objective; (2) the principle of the offensive; (3) the principle of the mass; (4) the principle of the economy of force; (5) the principle of movement; (6) the principle of surprise; (7) the principle of security; (8) the principle of simplicity; and (9) the principle of co-operation.

Special Screen Plays

With very few exceptions, in the system of offense to be considered, each of the two offensive forwards is stationed ten feet from the end line and about ten feet from each side line. The other three offensive men are stationed approximately eight feet in front of the division line, with the center in the center or quarterback-

position and the two offensive guards about ten feet to each side of him and about ten feet from each side line. Owing to the ten-second-rule requirement, all players are in the front or offensive court.

In this set offensive formation, the ball can readily be snapped back and forth from guard to center to guard to center to guard, as opportunity presents. As an aid to clarity, these various plays are numbered, but in a game situation numbers are not necessary. Any one of the rear three men who is holding the ball, namely, the center or either of the two guards, may initiate the play. These plays are to be used against a man-for-man defense.

Play 1, a side line screen, shown in Diagram 1, is designed to free a hot-shot artist who is capable of hitting from the side of the court. The play also provides opportunity for ample rebound work at both sides and in front of the basket. When the opposition sets its spearhead of defense at the free-throw line, this side-court attack of the offense is very effective.

X4, with the ball in his possession, snaps it to X3 and then cuts rapidly down the side line to screen O2 with a running screen, taking care to make no contact with O2. X2, coming up along the side line, slides off the moving hips of X4 and receives a snap pass from X3. X2 turns to the inside of the court and shoots a bank-shot for the basket. X4 continues on down and around the court across the free-throw lane, anticipating a missed shot, and quickly gets into position for a rebound. X1 slides off the hips of X4, over in the free-throw lane, for rebound work out in front of the basket. X2, after shooting, also follows in for rebound work in his own offensive third of the court. X3 and X5 equalize their positions and move forward to aid in either offense or defense.

Play 2, shown in Diagram 2, is the companion play to the preceding play. X5, with the ball in his possession, passes to X3. X5 immediately cuts down the side line, running directly at X1. Both X5 and X1 know that X1 will glide to the outside of X5. Just as X1 emerges, X3 snaps the ball to X1 who turns in

toward the basket and shoots a carom shot. X5 continues on rapidly across the free-throw lane, ready for a rebound, should X1 overshoot the basket. X2 drives toward the free-throw lane and slides off the hips of X5, thus completing the second screen of the play and enabling X2 to get a successful and, if the ball should drop in this territory, an unmolested rebound shot. X4 and X3 equalize in their territorial positions and are equally potent on either offense or defense.

Set Offenses Against Zone Defenses

In the charting of penetrating offensive plays against a zone defense the set-up of the offense must be identical with that used in penetrating the man-for-man defense. To be effective both offensive set-ups *must look* the same to the opponent.

The reader should compare Diagrams 1 and 2 with 3 and 4, and should note the exactness of the positions of the offensive players in both cases at the start of the play. However, the path of the ball is very different. The ball can be readily snapped from guard to center to guard to forward, as opportunity presents. For purposes of clarification these plays are numbered, but in a game situation it is not necessary to call them. Any of the rear three of the offensive men, namely, the center or either of the two guards may initiate the play.

The two offensive forwards are stationed ten feet from the end line and ten feet from the side line. The other three offensive men are eight feet in front of

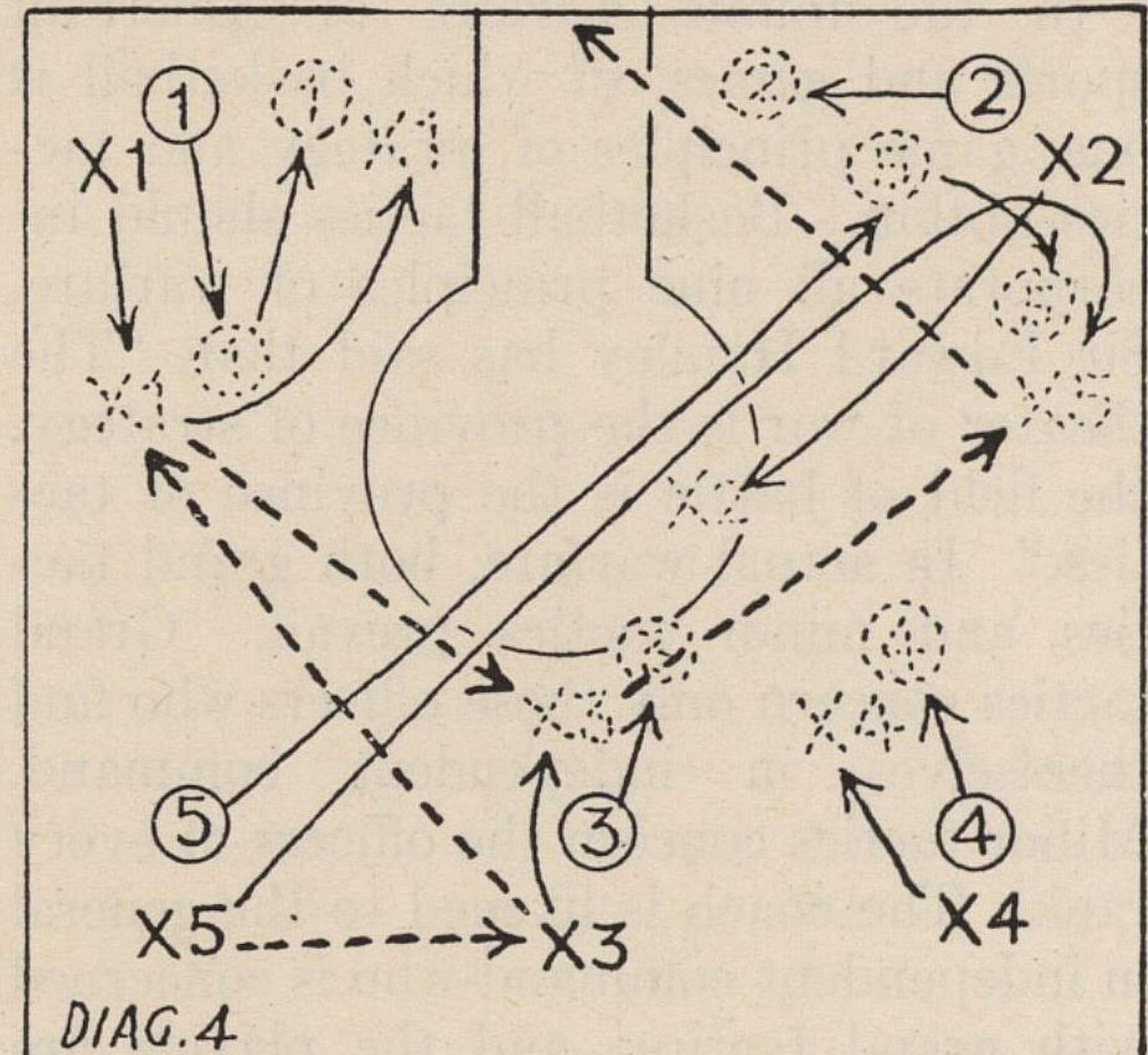
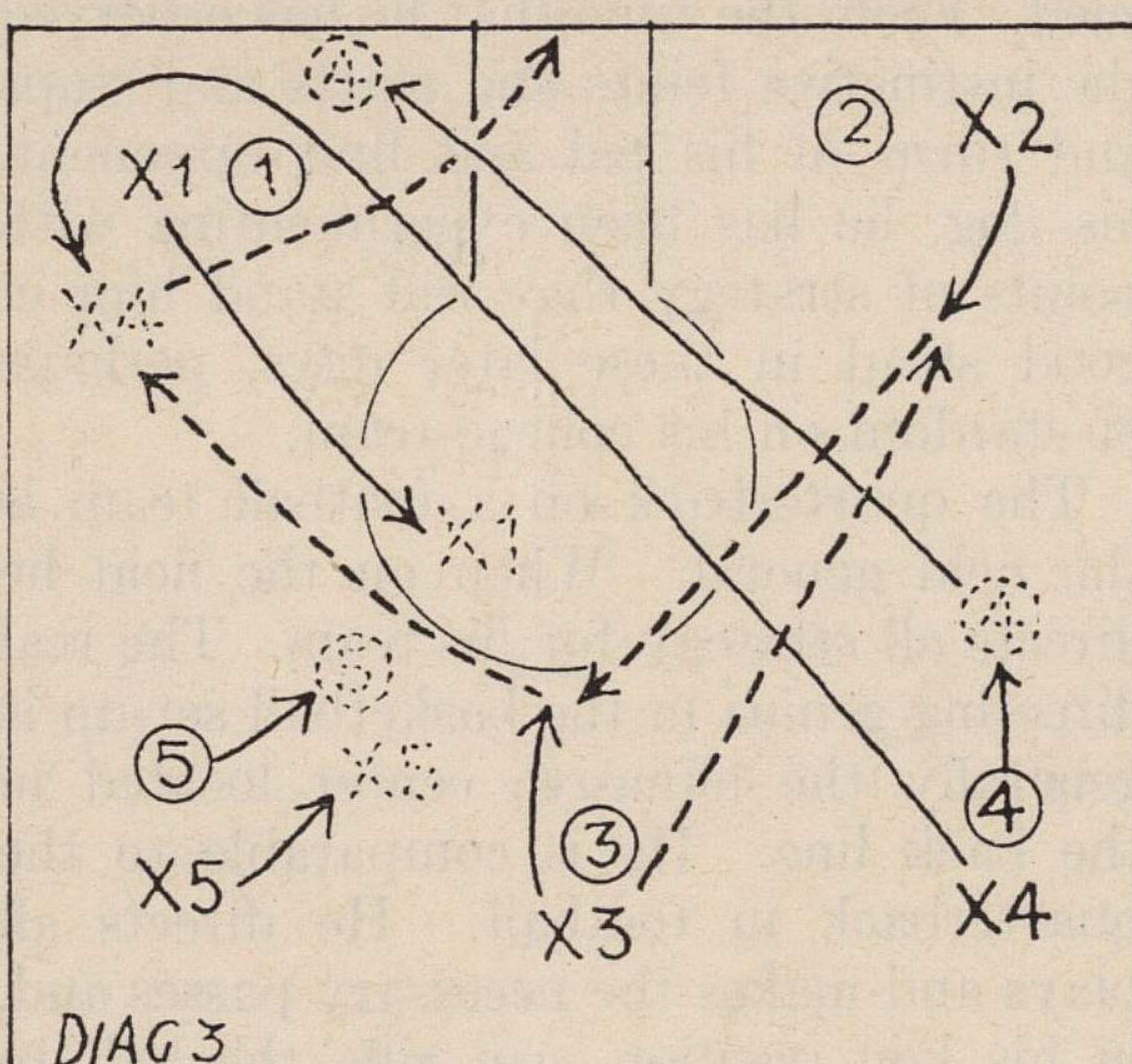
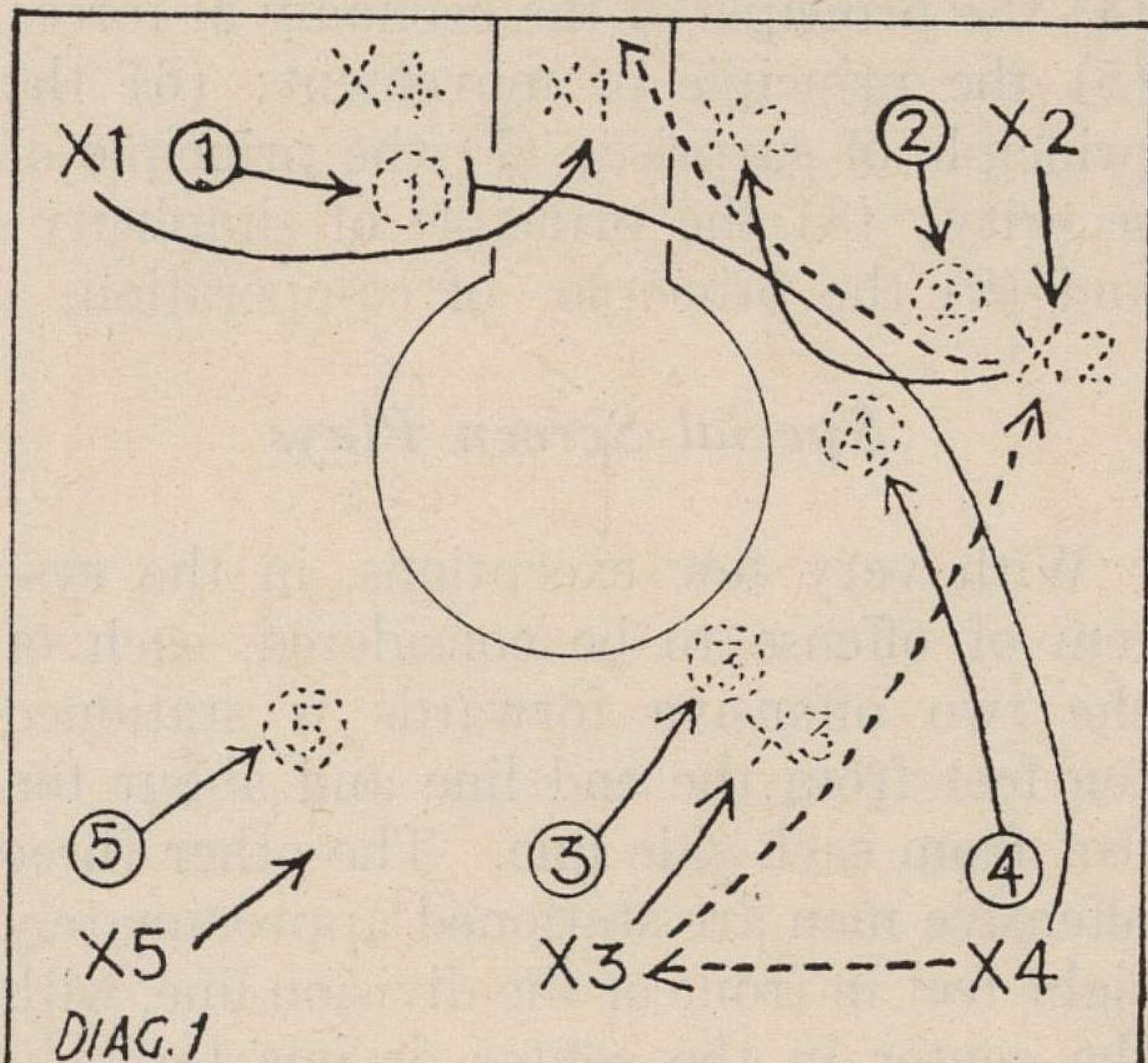
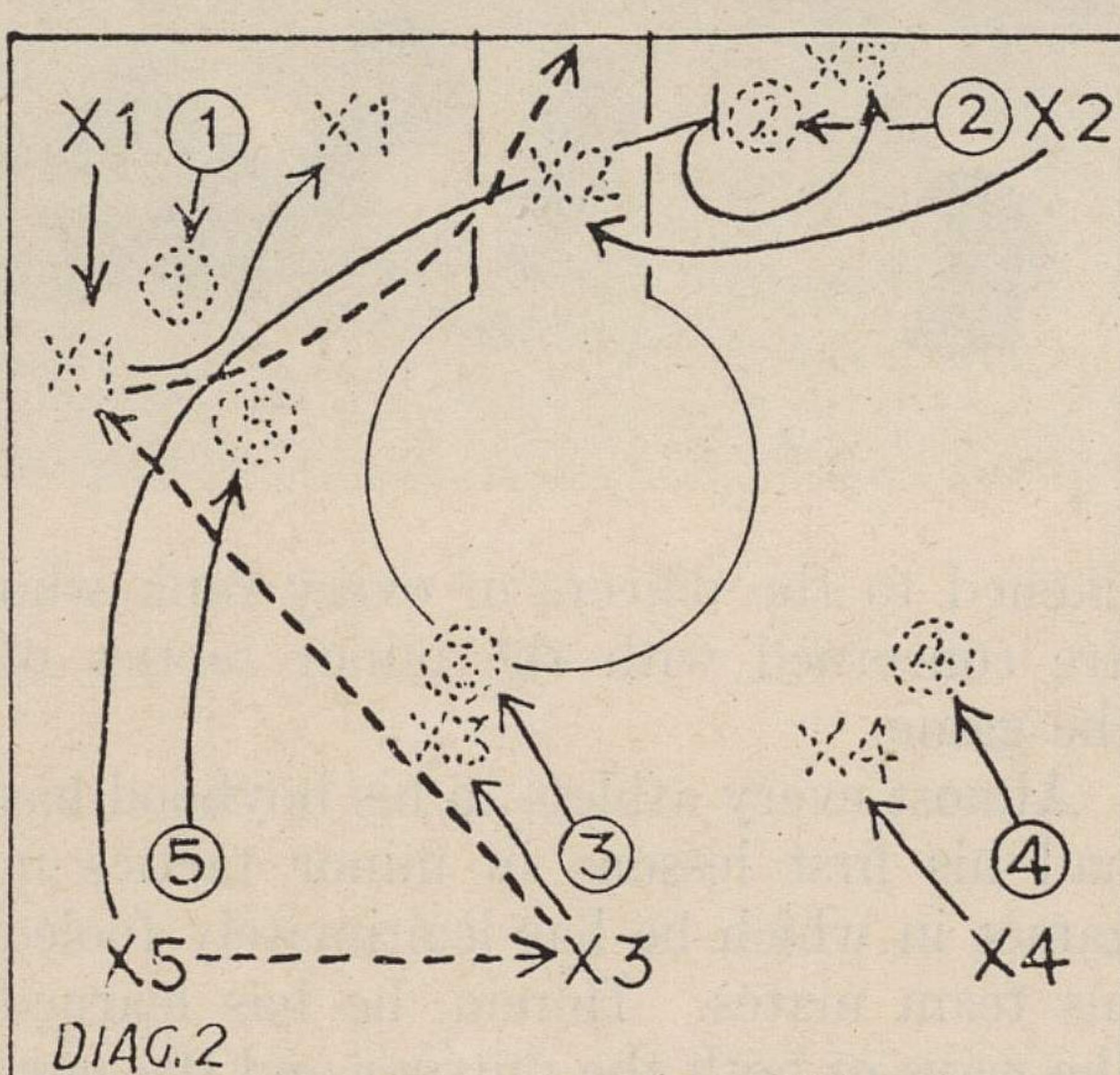
the division line, with the center occupying the center position and the two guards on the outside of the center. The guards are stationed about ten feet from the side line.

However, if the zone defense should drop deeper into defensive territory, the offense should pull its three-man line up to within eight or ten feet of the first line of the zone defense. This is absolutely necessary to make the offense function against this retreating defense.

In play 3, shown in Diagram 3, the set-up of the attacking team is exactly the same as that for penetrating the man-for-man defense. The offensive guard X4 snaps the ball to X3, and immediately cuts across in front, calling for the return pass. Just as X4 goes past X3, X3 push-passes or chest-shove-passes the ball to X2, who comes straight forward from his position to receive the ball. X3 feints slightly to his own right and then quickly cuts to the left to receive the return pass from X2. In the interim, X4 has continued over to the opposite corner of the court, apparently for the purpose of screening X1's guard, O1. At this juncture, X1 cuts out in front to the free-throw area. X4, instead of screening X1's guard, follows quickly to his own left near the side of the court. X3 immediately snaps the ball to X4, who is in a splendid position to shoot a side shot, preferably a carom, for the basket. This quick manipulation of the ball is consummated because the keystone player, X3, can rapidly pass the ball in either direction. Now X2 plays for the rebound on his side of the court, and X1 cuts for the center rebound area just as X4 is shooting. X4 covers his side of the court for follow-up and rebound. X3 is in a position to float either way for a pass-out from any of the offensive men near the basket. X5 slides for a pass-out, in case X3 is pulled over to the opposite side.

If the offensive team continues to pass the ball, it is absolutely impossible for a zone defensive team to prohibit the offense from getting a fairly open shot for the basket. Should there be no opening for the offense the ball can easily be passed back to X5 or X3 and then the offense

(Continued on page 42)



I believe that, if a team can do a few things well, it will win its share of games. On that basis the boys and I try to figure out what we will work on the hardest.

A record of the boys' offensive and defensive performances will cause each boy to try hard to better his own record and to better the records of his team mates. The record, that we have a manager keep of all our game-shots and our opponents' game-shots makes us work hard to do our defensive jobs right. Below is the record:

Player	Field Goals	Attempts	Made	%
A, f	24		8	.333
B, f	8		2	.250
C, c	12		6	.500
D, g	6		2	.333
E, g	12		3	.250
F, g	9		3	.333
Team Total	65		22	.340

Player	Free-Throws	Attempts	Made	%
A, f	2		1	.500
B, f	3		3	1.000
C, c
D, g
E, g	4		2	.500
F, g	4		3	.750
Team Total	13		9	.682

These charts, as well as a chart of the opponents, are put on the bulletin board. The boys find this valuable in studying the men to whom they are assigned. Our good defensive men get fun out of "kidding" our shot-crazy men for letting their men get shots at the basket. The boys do not want to trade men or screen, figuring they can handle their man better than anybody else. However, we do trade men. This is just a device which I believe stimulates us on defensive assignments.

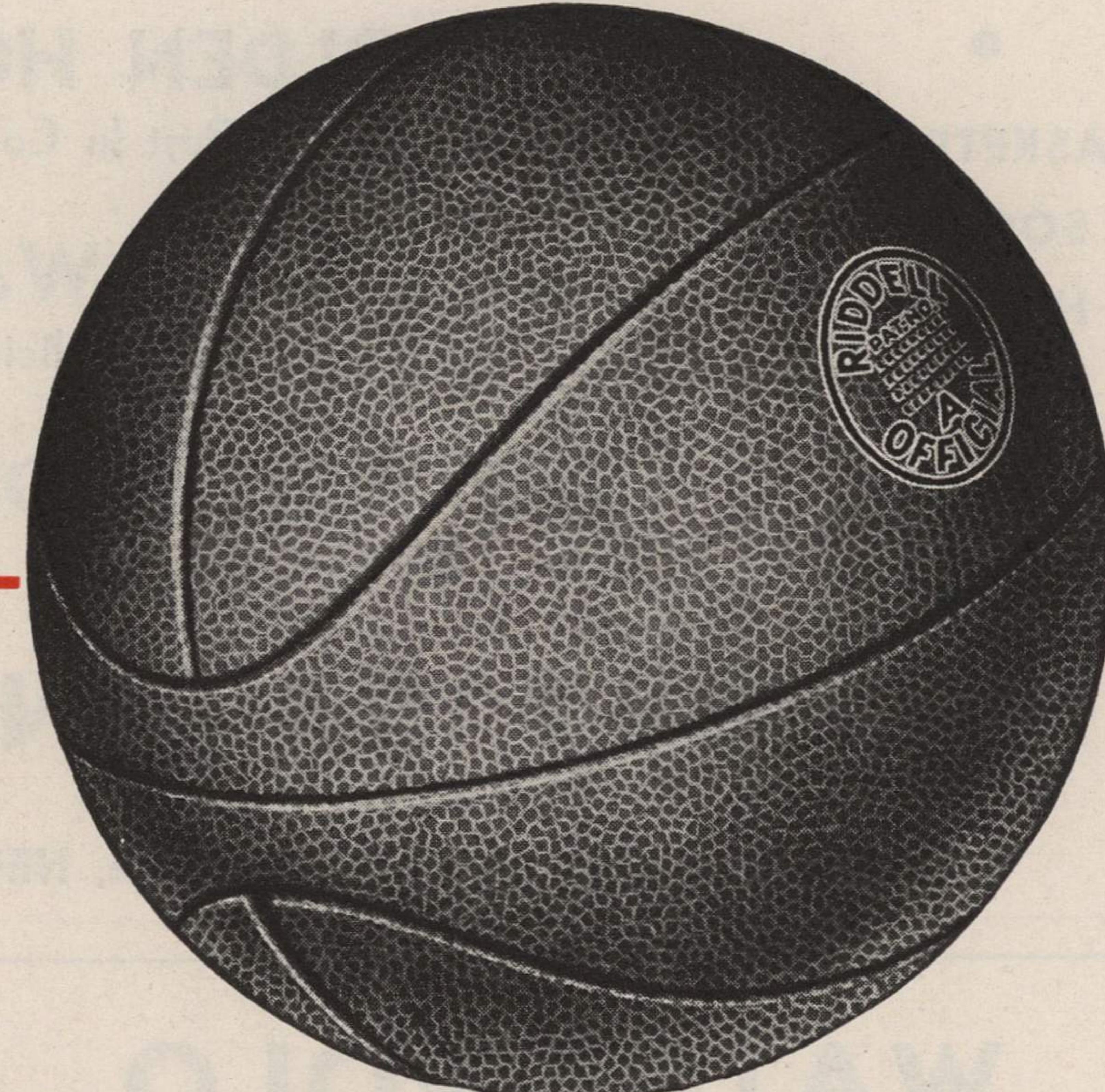
The stance and drills that we use have all been listed many times in the ATHLETIC JOURNAL. When we see or hear of a new one, we try it. We keep the feet spread, the knees bent with one foot advanced, one hand between the ball and the basket with the other hand low and ready to contact the dribble or pass. Under game situations, we work on the 2 against 2, 3 against 3, and 5 against 5. I think that it is not possible to have a good man-to-man defense and a good zone, so we have chosen the first and vary it to meet our opponents. If the opponents are poor ball-handlers and slow, we play them close, pick them up early and play for interceptions. If they are clever and use a set-offense, we play loose and float a man. In guarding a man, we try to stop his most logical move, and make him do something which is not the natural move for him.

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THE INTERSCHOLASTIC SPORTS PUBLISHING CO.

Route No. 2 Box 22 Anaheim, California

With the exception of last year's team, we have played a rather slow type of game and try to keep the ball a good share of the time. We find also that, to hold our opponents' score down, it is necessary to work a great deal on rebounding off both backboards. That, we believe, is one place where basketball games are won and lost.

Ninety per cent of our practice consists of from two to five players at one end of the court working against an equal number on defense. We believe offense and defense both can best be taught under game situations.

As I mentioned earlier in this article, our defense is ahead of our offense. We try to get along holding the opponents as low as possible and getting what points we can on the boys' individual ability. After seeing what they can do rather well, I try to place them in formations on the court where they will have opportunities to do what they can do well. That is the way that I have tried to build our offense and defense for the past few years.

As I am supposed to stress defense, I will list further two drills that we use.

The boys work in pairs, one man shooting from around the free-throw line or from a position farther out with a guard between him and the basket. The guard tries to force him to shoot, as he pulls away from the basket, in order to get the shot off, but at the same time the guard keeps in a position to stop him from driving by for close-in shots. If the man gets his shot off, the guard wheels and gets in position for rebounds from the backboard.

In the second drill, I place two guards on two offensive men and let them do everything that they can to score; they pass the ball out to me at the edge of the circle and I return it when they are open. The offensive men force quick trading of men, by cutting close or coming out farther, faking and driving in, or shooting, giving a guard every situation to cope with. The drills are about all that we work on to get our man-to-man defense going.

To me the big advantages of man-for-man defense are: 1. Responsibility is definitely placed on each man. 2. Men may be matched for size and speed. 3. One or two good defensive men can upset the offense of the opponents.

Versatile Offense Against Changing Defenses

(Continued from page 8)

can re-form and endeavor to make the play work on a succeeding try. It is to be remembered that the purpose of passing in and out of the zone defense is to flatten the defense, make it retreat, so that the offense can shoot over it.

Play 4, shown in Diagram 4, is the companion to Play 3. The offensive guard X5 passes the ball to X3 and cuts for the

December 15, 1938.

Mrs. Alice K. Griffith,
The Athletic Journal,
6358 Glenwood Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mrs. Griffith:

I regret exceedingly that I do not have any action pictures of some game that would set off the article. I am wondering if it would not be possible for you to supply some from your library that would enhance the get up.

It just happens that there is a poverty of action pictures in my possession at the present time. I regret that this is the case, but I am sure that it will be possible for you to fill in with some.

I am sending an article which I trust will be satisfactory to you. I would greatly appreciate it if you could mention some place the fact that I am author of the new basketball text, "Better Basketball".

Very sincerely yours,

FCA:AH
Enc.

Director of Physical Education,
Varsity Basketball Coach.

THE ATHLETIC JOURNAL

6858 GLENWOOD AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILL.

December 10th, 1938.

Dr. Forrest C. Allen
Basketball Coach
University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kans.

Dear Dr. Allen:

I am very glad to know that you will write an article for us. I would like to make this my headliner for January. The article should be about 1500 words or more for this first article. Perhaps I had better put it this way. With advertising as it is, I am limited to money and shouldn't spend over \$25.00. That amount may give you an idea of how much time you want to put on it. I thought if you could bring out the new developments of the game, the new offenses and defenses, etc., it would be interesting. Frankly, I don't know basketball as well as I do football, so I'll have to leave the subject matter to you. Just had an inquiry for the "shuttle" or "weave" offense.

I have two articles coming from high school coaches on Why I Use the Zone Defense and Beating a Lane Defense.

If you have an action picture of some game, I would appreciate it for the front picture. Any other pictures and diagrams will also help.

Thanking you for your co-operation.

Yours very truly,

Alice K. Griffith

Alice K. Griffith.

AKG-MC

December 8, 1938.

Mrs. Alice K. Griffith,
The Athletic Journal,
6858 Glenwood Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mrs. Griffith:

I will be very happy to write an article for you on basketball. My publishers do not prohibit this.

Will you kindly let me know what length article you desire, and also by what date? I should be glad if you would let me know what remuneration you feel such an article would deserve.

Assuring you it will be a pleasure to respond to your request, I am

Very sincerely yours,

FCA:AH

Director of Physical Education,
Varsity Basketball Coach.

THE ATHLETIC JOURNAL

6858 GLENWOOD AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILL.

December 7th, 1938.

Dr. Forrest C. Allen
University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kans.

Dear Dr. Allen:

Are you still tied up with your publishers to the extent that you are not available for an article on basketball? Some publishers like to have their authors write articles, others do not.

I want a technical article on something of your own choosing and would like it for the January issue.

Will you let me know at once if this is possible and the remuneration that you would want.

Yours very truly,

Alice K. Griffith

Alice K. Griffith.

AKG-MC

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February 3, 1939.

Mrs. F. T. Golay,
Warrensburg, Missouri.

Dear Mrs. Golay:

I regret to inform you that I have been forced to dismiss George from the varsity basketball squad. I trust that he will give you a history of his first coming to the University, when Mr. Charlie Moore got him a job with the Standard. He lost that job and then Mr. Moore went over the filling station attendant's head and got him another job.

Then after that played out we gave him a job at the University. He failed to please Elwyn Dees, the trainer and property man, and Dees had to dismiss him. We then gave him a job with Mr. Dell Davidson, superintendent of the stadium, on outside work. George didn't like this outside work and came to me and wanted me to go over Dees' head and give him inside work again. I told George that I would not do this, that he would have to sell himself to Dees for work next year in the property room. George succeeded in doing this, and Dees was well pleased with him in his work and thought George was well on the way to recovery.

Then Fred Pralle and George had several mix ups in which they imbibed too freely. This was last year. I called George and Fred in my office and had several earnest talks with them, and each time the boys promised to do better. Fred seemed greatly humiliated and he would endeavor to work out of his bad situation by penitence and hard work. George would seem chagrinned and embarrassed, but it seemed easier for him to break over than it did for Fred.

I told both George and Fred that the rest of the boys on the squad noticed this clannishness of these two boys and their withdrawal from the squad in a social and friendly way. This hurt the squad morale, and I so explained this to the boys. Fortunately we were able to win the Big Six Conference championship last year, in spite of all these obstacles.

I told George last year during basketball season that I had just about decided I didn't want him back on the squad this year. I told him I wanted him to graduate, but I did not think he took his athletics seriously enough to be of any value to the team. He came to me early this fall for the conference that we were to have. We had a long and serious talk, and he told me that he wanted to work for Phillips and I told him that I would be one hundred per cent for him and that I would do everything I could to land him there.

He promised faithfully that he would train and give everything he had to the squad. It was not long before I noticed that he had picked up another ally - that was Bruce Reid, instead of Fred Pralle. I had had some trouble with Bruce last year, but George and Fred would always be found together, with Bruce an outsider last year. But now he became George's best friend. The same clamminess that evinced itself last year with Pralle showed itself prominently this year with Bruce Reid.

Again I spoke to them about this matter, knowing that both boys had weaknesses in breaking training, and these two weaknesses were smoking and the use of strong drink.

When we were on the Texas trip after the last game George and Bruce got on a bender. Again I had a conference without kicking them off the squad and let them know that I knew what was going on. I talked to the squad a number of times without specifically mentioning their names, but I was sure both boys knew whom I was speaking about. Then just before the Iowa State game both Bruce and George got on another tear. It has happened four times this year during the basketball season, and each time it is the same pair, and none of the other fellows.

Day before yesterday I had had this thought prepared for the squad. I was going to tell them that in my early days I kicked boys off the team for rank breach of the training rules, but now since I was getting older I had decided that I would let the upperclassmen sit on the bench but would not play them, and the sophomores who trained could be a good example for the upperclassmen. And if they wanted to undergo this period of penitence I would permit that. It would take effect because I felt that by kicking a man off the squad it would be to remove him from the good influences of the better element of the basketball team, and they might seek a lower level if they were kicked off.

We had a very poor practice day before yesterday. Neither Bruce nor George were in physical condition, but I withheld my comment, expecting brighter moments to appear on the basketball horizon. Then night before last Bruce and George let go, with George being much the greater offender. He came to practice yesterday afternoon in no physical condition and with the odor of liquor very evident on his breath.

It got to be an impossible situation, definitely interfering with the progress of the team, so I was forced to do what I did.

I want you to know, Mrs. Colay, that I have done everything possible that a man could do for a boy in trying to help him, but George each time would promise to do better, but straightway would break over. I have reached the end of my usefulness in trying to help him, so I was forced to try the more extreme measure. I trust that he will be good enough to read this letter and will agree that

