

July 16, 1943.

Mr. Dwight Keith,
751 Park Drive, N. E.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dwight:

Thank you so much for your thoughtfulness in sending me this beautifully bound volume of The Southern Coach and Athlete. It is mighty nice of you to do this, and I assure you it will be kept in my bookcase close at hand.

I trust things are going well with you. My kindest regards to your lovely wife and family.

Very sincerely yours,

FCA:AH

Director of Physical Education,
Varsity Basketball Coach.

October 14, 1943.

Mrs. V. E. Kysar,
Quinter, Kansas.

Dear Mrs. Kysar:

In answer to your inquiry of October 11th, I am sending you a copy of a Community Recreation bibliography which we use for class work. I am sure that you will find many helpful sources here.

I would also suggest that you look through the files of the magazine, "Recreation", at your public library. This magazine is published by the National Recreation Association each month.

Very sincerely yours,

FCA:AH

Director of Physical Education,
Varsity Basketball Coach.

P.S. After you have finished with the enclosed bibliography I would appreciate it if you will return it to me.

F.C.A.

Quinter Kansas

Oct 16, 1943

Dear Mr Allen,

Do you have any
material available for
recreation that I could
use at Dist Conf. Oct 21?
If not I wonder if you
have the address of where
some can be obtained
on cost etc?

Sincerely

Mrs. V.E. Kysar

P.S. I am trying to emphasize
a constructive program
instead of juvenile delinquency

October 16, 1943.

Mr. Dwight Keith, Editor,
Southern Coach and Athlete,
751 Park Drive, N. E.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dwight:

I am enclosing herewith the article I promised
you for your November issue.

Cordially yours,

FCA:AH
Enc.

Director of Physical Education,
Varsity Basketball Coach.

A Magazine for
Coaches, Players, Officials
and Fans

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

GEORGIA ATHLETIC COACHES
ASSOCIATION

GEORGIA FOOTBALL OFFICIALS
ASSOCIATION

SOUTHERN BASKETBALL
OFFICIALS ASSOCIATION

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Wake Forest College

Southern Coach and Athlete

751 PARK DRIVE, N. E. • ATLANTA, GEORGIA

September 27, 1943

Coach Forrest C. Allen,
University of Kansas,
Lawrence, Kansas

Dear Coach Allen:

Thank you for your letter of September 22.
The deadline for our November issue is October 20.

Roy Mundorff is Lt.-Commander in the Navy
unit here and has dropped out of coaching for the
duration.

With sincere regards, and best wishes,
I am,

Cordially yours,

Dwight

Dwight Keith
EDITOR

DK:rk

VITAL BASKETBALL FUNDAMENTALS IN WAR-TIME AMERICA

Dr. Forrest C. Allen
University of Kansas

So many changes have occurred in the basketball coaching personnel in our American high schools and colleges that a re-inventory of the most vital and elemental fundamentals seems apropos at this time.

The Chinese philosopher made the observation that our game of basketball, in fact all of our American games, are made up of "do nots". However, we have learned that through inhibitions we become civilized and educated.

In my office here at the University of Kansas I have a photostatic copy of Dr. Naismith's first draft of the basketball rules. There were thirteen simple rules in his first draft, and the unusual feature about the original rules of basketball of 1892 is that they have survived the impact of the years remarkably well. Below these rules are written in Dr. Naismith's own handwriting: "First draft of the basketball rules hung in the gym that the boys might learn the rules, February, 1892. James Naismith."

The first draft was hung in the college gymnasium at Springfield, Massachusetts, where Dr. Naismith originated the game by hanging two peach baskets on the running track, which happened to be ten feet from the floor. Unto this day the height of the basket has remained unchanged, although the altitude of the players has increased markedly.

It is a long cry from the skill of the game first played in 1892 up to the present time, but good basketball fundamentals have never changed. It is with the idea of emphasizing these correct basketball fundamentals that we offer these suggestions. We will make positive suggestions rather than clothe them in the negative terminology.

An offensive player in going down the court should be at least six feet from the sideline and always converging in toward the center. He should pass at angles and run in curves, always converging inward. A player who runs closer than six feet to the sideline, should a fumble occur, will lose the ball out of bounds to the opponent.

Players in practicing game plays should move at three-quarters speed during these drills. A common mistake of most players is to move at full speed, thereby increasing fumbling and overtensing.

In pre-practice periods, when you first go on the floor (before formal practice starts) shoot the shots you are weakest on rather than practicing your pet shots. A clever opponent or an intelligent coach will be quick to detect the one-shot type of player.

Dribble only when you need to break into the open for a good pass. Dribbling is comparable to a broken field run in football. A dribble should be used to get into the open spaces, and then a pass or a cut is indicated.

Pass the ball zigzag across the court. When in the center of the court a player should pass forward and toward the sideline to a player cutting in. If the offensive player is six feet or more from the sideline, the pass should always be forward and toward the center or across the court. The ball should always be moving forward and at an angle, if possible. When a pass is made lengthwise down the court it is easily intercepted and it takes fewer defensive men to guard against that type of pass than a zigzag or crosscourt pass.

A good definition of a perfect offense is this: When an offensive player with the ball in his possession passes to a teammate in an unguarded position and the passer automatically moves to an unguarded position timing his cut and pass -- this is perfect offense.

Always stress ball handling, foot work and head work to your

athletes. An intelligent coach will stress the set and timing play with the moving screen as a vital part in these plays. It is impossible to use a fast break successfully against a clever team if the fundamentals of ball handling have been neglected.

Always figure on using the fast break against opponents when you have them outnumbered. But when the defense is equal in number to the offense, then set plays should be attempted.

Rebounding work is as vital a part of fundamental basketball as free throwing or shooting practice. There are three rebound areas that constantly must be emphasized to the offensive and the defensive player. One area is to the left of the basket, the second area to the right, and the third area in the front of the basket. These areas should always be covered by your three best rebound men. In fact, an intelligent team will not attempt many shots unless these three rebound areas are considered in the attack and the defense of an efficient team.

Basketball is similar to a game of checkers. Instead of jumping over a player as in a game of checkers, you draw an opponent out of position or screen him off so that there is an open drive into the basket. Screening is interfering with the progress of an opponent without making bodily contact. Screening is not a foul. Blocking is interfering with the opponent by making bodily contact. Blocking is a foul. Many coaches will tell their boys to block an opponent out of the play. By teaching the proper fundamentals and adhering to the proper terminology, the boy will soon learn how to screen and how not to block. The burden of correctly executing this screening play is upon the offense. Therefore, it behooves the coaches to teach all of their players the difference between a screen and a block. Many players are penalized for blocking because the coach has not definitely taught his players the difference between a legitimate screen and an illegitimate block.

Dr. Naismith said, "Basketball is a game easy to play, but difficult to master." Too many times coaches endeavor to teach plays before they teach their boys fundamentals, or pivoting, passing and timing.

I hear a great many coaches say, "My boys have had more shots, but they just couldn't hit the basket." Most of the fault should be charged to the coach for such a defeat because the theory of winning a basketball game is that to chart the play down the court in patterns or through the defense in patterns so that the offensive team will get a reasonably close or open shot for the basket. But ^{by} the continuity of good passing, pivoting and shooting a team untutored in good fundamentals augmented with good head work and good foot work will insure for that team a highly successful season.

September 22, 1943.

Mr. Dwight Keith,
Editor, Southern Coach and Athlete,
751 Park Drive, N. E.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dwight:

I am acknowledging rather belatedly your good letter of the 13th instant. When is the deadline for the article for the November issue? I will be glad to try to patch something together if our war work will permit. They really have us hit the ball here, but I will endeavor to do as you request.

I assure you I have very pleasant memories of Atlanta and the Keiths. Nothing would delight us more than to see you and the family. I hope all are well. Give my kindest regards to the good wife and the offspring.

Congratulations on your ascendancy as varsity basketball coach. I had learned that you were assisting with football.

By the way, what happened to Roy Mundorff? Where is he and what is he doing? Give my kindest regards to the one and only W. A. Alexander. He is a prince.

Very sincerely yours,

FCA:AH

Director of Physical Education,
Varsity Basketball Coach.

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751 PARK DRIVE, N. E. • ATLANTA, GEORGIA

September 13, 1943

Coach Forrest Allen,
University of Kansas,
Lawrence, Kansas

Dear Coach Allen:

I am planning our fall issues and they would not be complete without an article by you on basketball. I think it would be most timely in the November issue, and if you can find time to write me something, I will appreciate it very much. Since there are so many new coaches this year, there is a greater need than ever for technical articles, and I know that something written by you will be appreciated by our readers.

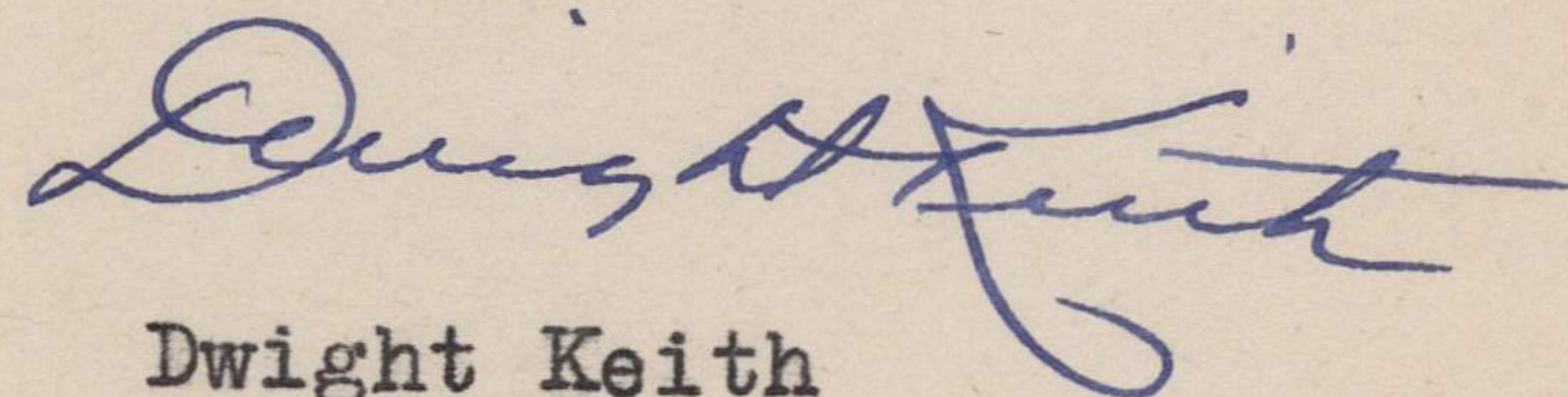
I had hoped to get out your way this summer, but the pressure of war work, transportation problems, etc., prevented my doing so.

All of us down here still have pleasant memories of your visit with us and look forward to the time when you can come back.

I don't believe that I have told you that I have been made varsity basketball coach here at Tech. I also assist with football.

Thanking you for your many favors, and with sincere regards, I am,

Cordially yours,



Dwight Keith
EDITOR

DK:rk

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS
LAWRENCE

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

SUMMARY OF COACHING AND TEACHING EXPERIENCE

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Solomon, Kansas

Entered K.U.

1923

Earned numeral in basketball and track as freshman in 1923

Member of Dr. Naismith's Gym Team 1926 and 1927

Assistant instructor on P. E. Department 1926 and 1927

Member of Missouri Valley Championship Track Team under Coach Huff 1927

Coach and Director of Health and P. E. at Wichita East High since
graduation from K. U. 1927

COACHING EXPERIENCE IN TRACK

COACHING EXPERIENCE IN WRESTLING

State Meet Place
(as assistant coach)

1929	1st
1930	1st
1931	2nd
1932	2nd

(as head coach)

1938	2nd
1939	1st
1940	1st
1941	2nd
1942	3rd
1943	1st

State Meet Place

1930	2nd
1931	1st
1932	1st
1933	2nd
1934	1st
1935	1st
1936	1st
1937	2nd
1938	2nd

Ray Kanehl

THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
BUREAU OF GENERAL INFORMATION
LECTURE COURSE BUREAU
BUREAU OF VISUAL INSTRUCTION

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION DIVISION
LAWRENCE

DEPARTMENT OF EXTENSION TEACHING
BUREAU OF CLASS INSTRUCTION
BUREAU OF CORRESPONDENCE STUDY

December 16, 1943

Dr. F. C. Allen
Dept. of Physical Education
107 Robinson Gymnasium

Dear Dr. Allen:

In order to secure some new copies of our correspondence study catalog before the present supply is exhausted it will be necessary for us to mail our copy to the State Printer in January 1944.

Therefore we are writing to ask for your advice and assistance. Will you please check the enclosed copy for the catalog? Is it satisfactory as stated? Should any of the courses be revised? Are there any other courses that your department might offer?

May we please have your report on this copy by the 10th of January, that we may assemble the material and send it to the State Printer promptly. Thank you for your kind cooperation.

Cordially yours,

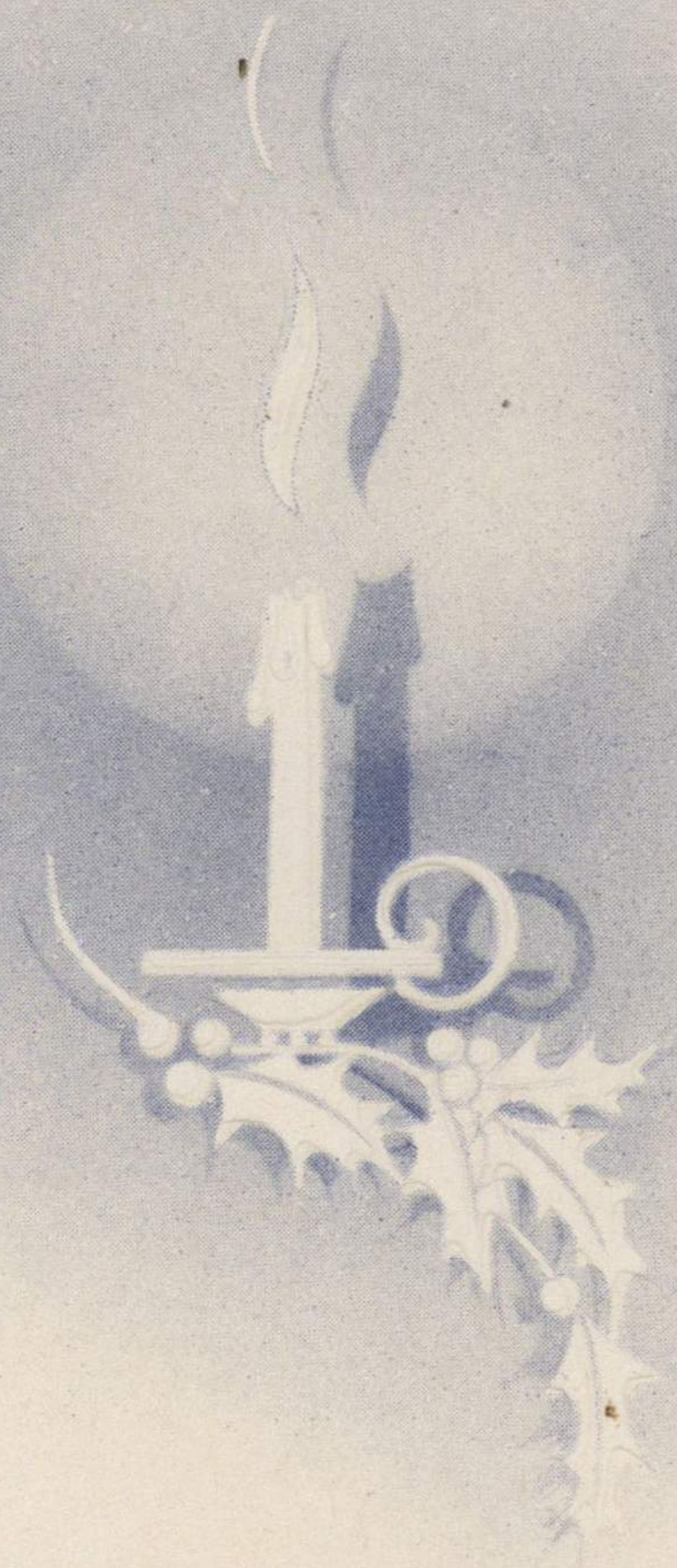
Secretary,
Bureau of Correspondence Study

RK:dk
enc.

*Returned
12/31*



Greetings



 MAY THE JOY AND PEACE
of
Christmas

BE WITH YOU TODAY

AND ALWAYS



MAX KISSELL

VARSITY BASKETBALL MEMORANDUM - 1-43

From: Lieutenant C. L. Finley, Head Basketball Coach.
To : All Members - Varsity Basketball Squad.
Subject: Organization Policy.

1. The Schedule is made by the Athletic Director.
2. Training routine of the Squad will be governed by Aviation Cadet Regulations as in effect on this Station.
3. Each cadet will provide himself with a box of wax crayons of at least six different colors, and will have them available at all practice sessions.
4. Ankles will be wrapped at all practice sessions. If you do not know how to wrap your ankles ask the Trainer, Mr. Lutz, assigned to this Squad.
5. Prompt attendance at all practice sessions is a necessity. Failure to arrive on time will effect your immediate dismissal from the Squad.
6. Our system of play will include:
 - A. Fast Break
 1. From the boards
 2. From out-of-bounds
 - B. Double Post
 - C. Five man base line game
 - D. Out-of-Bounds plays
 - E. A Rushing Defense for gaining possession in closing minutes of games when we are behind.
 - F. Our regular combination man to man in a zone defense.
 - G. Tip Formation
 - H. The following explanations are given for your information.
Keep this with you when attending practice.

1-A Fast Break - Our fast break from the board as originally designed is a three lane - ball in the middle - one trailer and one safety. Added to this, we merely move to the side of the floor and continue to break, this time in a rapid moving natural screen and quick picking game. From out of bounds - three men will weave the ball up the floor, With the post men in advance of the ball.

2-B Double post - As the fast break ends, the double post formation begins. This formation operates with two post men

even with the free throw line. The three outside men establishing the front line of attack, either from a roll, or ball maneuvering; thus setting the defense, where we, as an offense, desire them. The attacking angles of this formation are designed primarily to bring the ball straight down the middle. The man passing the ball in determines the choice of the immediate maneuver.

3-C After we have run the double post maneuver through twice, we will go into a Five Man base line game. This is based on a few simple rules. Handle the ball and go to the base line, to the side line and handle the ball again. Upon going to the base line, you go to the opposite side line from the man in front of you..... on your way out, pick for the man going in.

4-D Out-of-Bounds Plays - On all out of bounds balls, run a cross block with a team-mate. This is simple, but is the basis of all out of bounds plays.

5-E A Rushing Defense for 8 Minutes - The use of this defense will be confined to gaining possession of the ball when we are behind and when it is being withheld from play.

The defense is primarily a front court defense. The man with the ball is rushed by the forward nearest him and the center. The other forward checks the short side guard and should a pass be made to him, it will be the forward's duty to intercept. The guard, on the side of the floor the play occurs on, pulls up close and intercepts any pass attempted up the side of the floor. The other guard plays directly in the center of the floor to handle any long cross-court pass that may be attempted. Success of this type of play will necessarily depend on the aggressiveness of a defensive play. All caution is forgotten, no man is covered particularly but the man with the ball and his nearest outlet points are covered aggressively, and we attempt to create a state of hurry and confusion. Mistakes should result, and ball, if thrown hurriedly or carelessly, should end in our possession. POSSESSION OF THE BALL IS OUR IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE.

6-F Man-to-Man in a Zone Defense - We will use a close checking man-for-man in a zone. Defense is a state of mind as much as any one thing. What you think you can do defensively, you can do. True, you must know how to cover; but no matter how much you know, what you actually believe you can do, you can almost do. For some time I have spent a minimum time on defensive work. Getting by on a cheaters defense, that is, actually not playing man-to-man on zone but merely bunching men under the basket and not covering anyone. This will win lots of ball games, but I have found it will not win the ones we have to win.

When on Defense Remember:

1. Use a low crouch-gliding steps -- feet wide -- weight on balls of feet and weight evenly distributed -- inside hand directly in front -- outside hand low and wide --(split vision) one eye on man, one on ball. WE DO NOT MAKE THE MISTAKE.

2. In center lane behind free throw line, check must be close -- leg for leg -- one hand low to check possible drive -- one hand high to check possible shot. WE MUST NOT BE FOOLED.
3. In checking stationary men back of lane in scoring area, they should be covered in front, face in, ready to move and ready for interception. OUR FIRST DUTY IS TO COVER THE MAN -- HE MUST NOT GET THE BALL IN SCORING POSITION.
4. In outside lanes: Inside leg on your outside leg, hand in face -- close enough to block shot -- always ready to retreat straight back -- do not come out of crouch on face drives or fake shots. BE READY TO RETREAT WHEN THEY BREAK.
5. When going out to meet your opponent, do not rush out but glide out like a boxer. THEY MUST NOT AND CANNOT BREAK BY YOU.
6. Be sure to check slowly and not too closely in the corners and near side lines, as you are likely to be the victim of a reverse pivot or a screen. At 20 feet or more, the man going away from the basket should not be dangerous. WE CHECK ONLY ONE LONG STEP IN FRONT OF THE FREE THROW CIRCLE.
7. Never leave your feet on defense unless you are sure the ball is being shot. DEFENSIVE POSITION IS THE MOST IMPORTANT ONE THING THAT YOU CAN AND MUST REMEMBER TO KEEP.
8. Never change men unless you have to. Yet never fail to do so if it will prevent a basket. TAKE PRIDE IN YOUR DEFENSIVE ABILITY -- IF YOU CAN'T COVER, YOU CAN'T PLAY BASKETBALL.
9. Your greatest defensive asset is beneath your belt buckle. If you believe you can and want to badly enough, you can do it. The hot shot you are covering puts his pants on one leg at a time. HE CAN BE HAD.
10. At all times (note #3 exception) STAY BETWEEN THE MAN AND THE BASKET.
11. After the shot is in the air, this is your procedure: Block first, then go after the ball. IF THEY NEVER RECOVER A REBOUND, WE WILL NEVER LOSE.
12. When we lose the ball, retreat at full speed to our defensive zone and pick your man up one step in front of the free throw circle, NOT BEFORE -- NOT AFTER.
13. Talk on defense. Point out each man and say: "I have number so and so", this will eliminate one being lost. EACH MAN MUST BE CHECKED. AGAIN WE DO NOT MAKE THE MISTAKES.

7-G A Tip-Off Formation - The tip-off formation as designed will score and resolve itself into a fast break from any held ball at any place on the floor where it may occur. When we have a held ball, we will set up in a

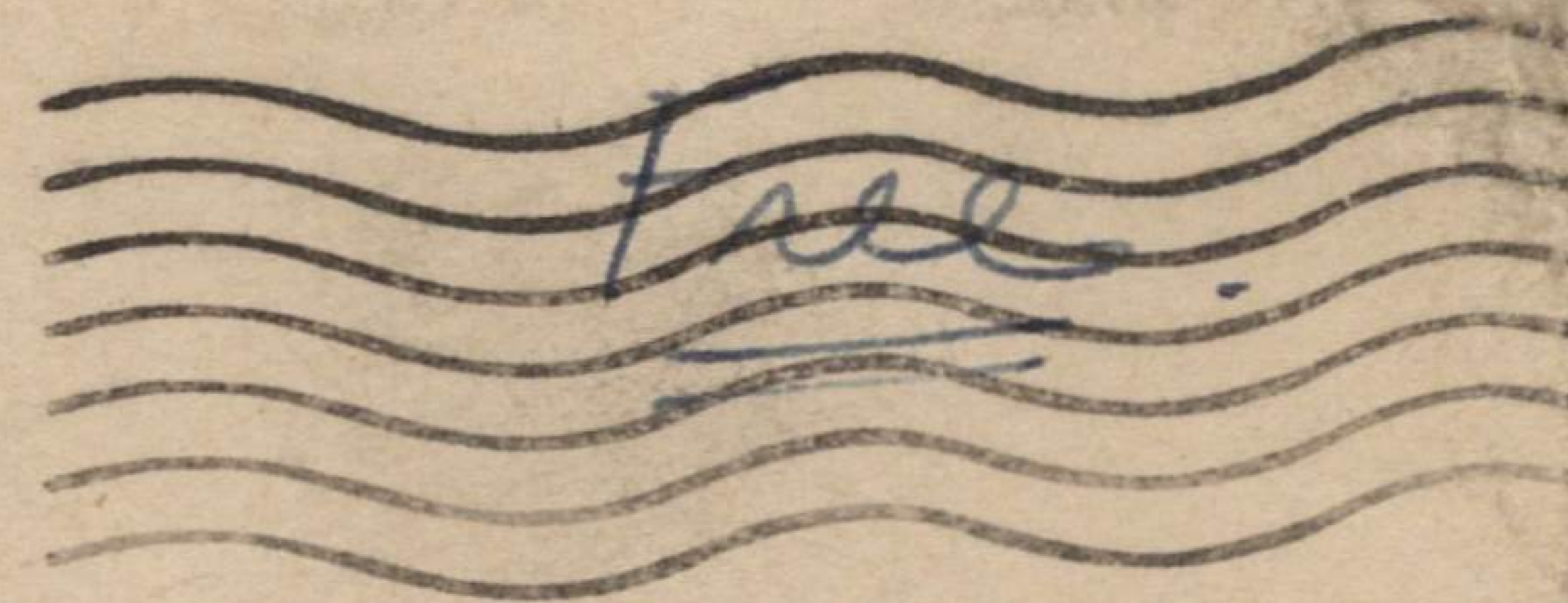
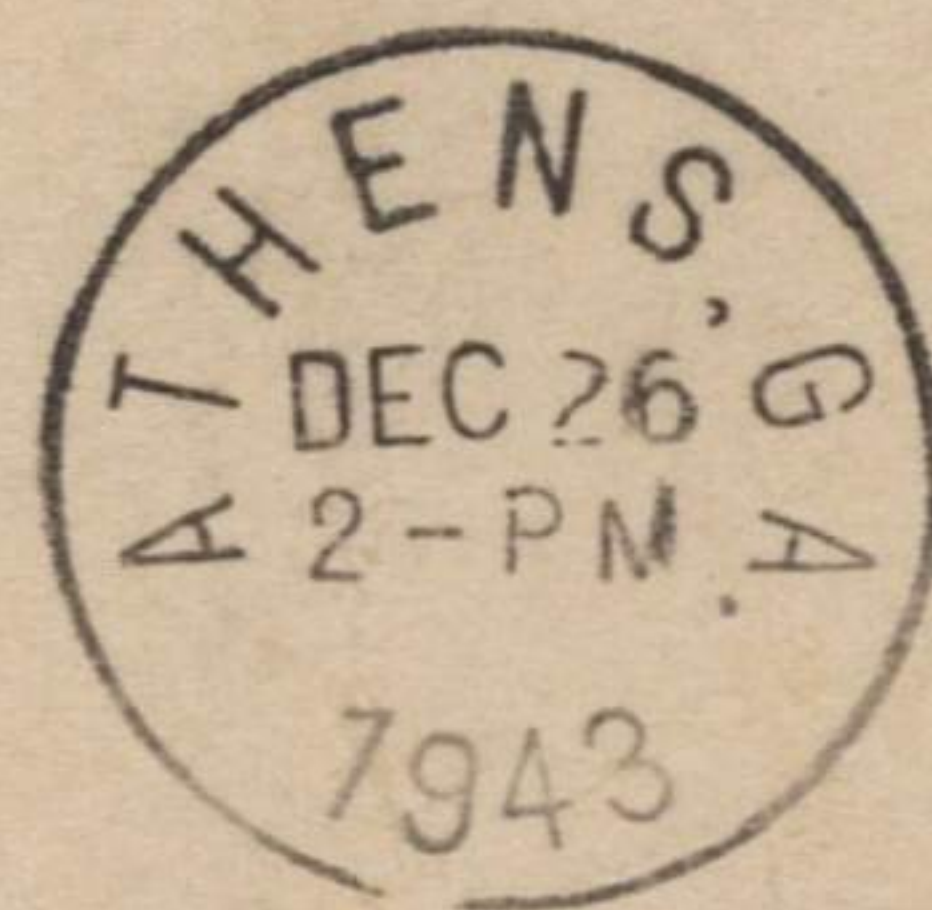
AT-54(4)

tip formation, which in itself is a splendid defensive formation and from which we may move rapidly and definitely on to the offense. The signals are simple. With no signal given, the ball is tipped in front. With a hand raised, the ball is tipped to that side. With both hands closed, a long tip in front. With both hands open, the long or safe tip, back. (When in doubt, the latter is the one to call.) Aggressive play in going after loose balls is very essential in anybody's ball game -- ours is no exception. When it is a loose ball, come up with it!

7. This ball club will be as good a club as you think it will be. Your best effort at all times will place us in the ranking ten of the Nation.

C. L. FINLEY,
Lieutenant, USNR.,
Head Basketball Coach.

A/C Max E. Kissell U.S.N.R.
Ranger Bks. Room 205
Batt. 40 - H Co. Plb. 3 B.
U.S.N.P.F.S. Athens, Ga.



Dr. F.C. Allen
801 Louisiana St.
Lawrence
Kansas