

pressed the Tigers to a tie, each having lost only to the other in the 16-game schedule.

The remaining six seasons of the old Missouri Valley Conference yielded Kansas five championships, the one in 1923



Doctor
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being a clean sweep of the 16-game schedule. This season was remarkable, also, as being in the midst of a winning run of 34 consecutive conference games, ended, finally, by Oklahoma, which in 1928 moved into championship position. Before the formation of the present Big Six, there were some years as many as nine opponents, in double roundrobin series, which necessitated a schedule of 18 conference games.

Oklahoma carried over its winning way into the Big Six conference, and held the leadership in 1929; Missouri won the next year; then Kansas, under Dr. Allen cleaned the next four. The 1935 season with a schedule of 12 games for some and 16 for others of the Big Six, went to Iowa State, coached by Louis Menze, a pupil of Dr. Allen's at Warrensburg. Iowa State had won 10 of 12 games, and Kansas only 12 of 16. In 1936, Kansas won all 10 conference and eight non-conference games.

Other pupils of Dr. Allen who have achieved fame as basketball coaches are Arthur (Dutch) Lonborg at Northwestern; Adolph Rupp, University of Kentucky; John Bunn, Stanford University; and Forrest (Frosty) Cox, at the University of Colorado.

Dr. Allen originated the zone elastic band, five-man defense system, which found much favor with basketball coaches. By playing the ball instead of the man, the original theory of basketball is followed, and the players are not worn down as in the man-to-man defense.

Dr. Allen has been a great student of the principles of basketball, and frequently, by agreement with opponents, tries out under playing conditions suggested modifications of the rules. He has written extensively for sports periodicals, and in 1924 published his "Basketball Bible," which had a circulation of 14,000.

Dr. Allen was one of the organizers, and for two years president of the National Association of Basketball Coaches, and for ten years has been a member of the National Basketball Rules Body. He is chairman of the Olympic Committee in both of these organizations, and was largely instrumental in obtaining for basketball recognition as a contest sport for the 1936 Olympics at Berlin.

The largest crowd ever to witness Kansas basketball team was at St. Louis in 1925 when 8000 persons watched the Jayhawkers nose out Washington University 22 to 19 in the Missouri Valley championship game.