

October 7, 1939.

Mr. Clarence Wm. Jones,
3 Armstrong Lane,
Germantown Philadelphia,
Pennsylvania.

Dear Mr. Jones:

Thank you very much for your very interesting and lengthy epistle as of August 22. I appreciate the nice things that you had to say regarding my book, "Better Basketball". I am happy that you found something in it that was interesting and appealing to you.

I just got a letter from Ernie Quigley who is attending the World's Series at New York and Cincinnati, saying that he expects to return to St. Marys, Kansas, his home town, after the World's Series. St. Marys is 75 miles west of Lawrence, so we see a lot of Quig during the fall and winter season.

Yes, I know Pat Kennedy very well. He is a grand fellow and has a wonderful personality. I saw Pat work the Olympic finals in Madison Square Garden, and I have met him on a great number of occasions.

I am sure that you are a very efficient official because the official's code - Know the game; know the rules; know men - is just about all that need be said regarding the qualifications of an excellent official. It would be a great pleasure for me to have an opportunity to know you more intimately. I trust the time will not be far distant.

May I reciprocate by wishing you every success in the officiating way that you desire. My hope is that our paths will cross shortly. With all good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Director of Physical Education and Recreation,
Varsity Basketball Coach.

FCA:AH

3 Armstrong Lane
Germantown Phila Penna.
Aug. 22, 1939.

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

Dear Mr. Allen:

I have read, with a great deal of interest, your all-inclusive book, Better Basketball. Needless to say I have found a wealth of material in its pages and have found in its author, not only a basketball coach, but rather a teacher of men.

Of particular interest to me was the chapter devoted to Officiating. There are many truisms expressed in the pages of this chapter which I think many of our officials should read. The fault which I believe is found in much of the officiating today is the lackadaisical manner shown by many of the officials working school and college games today. Many of these officials treat their work as an avocation instead of a vocation. Like the successful coach who tirelessly spends hours perfecting a system of play for a certain opponent, so must the successful official make his acute study of the game. As in other life work I would again speak those words of wisdom given to us so long ago, "Many are called, but few are chosen."

Speaking from the viewpoint of a young official I must admit that you have expressed a grievous fault of the young official who, in endeavoring to please his employer, will go out of his way to inquire as to how the game is going. Such a man is foolish in that he leaves himself wide open for criticism. Better, I think, is the method of being prepared both physically and mentally to give his best and to ask no questions--for after all his word is law.

The attitude of a judge is far better, for what judge does not have a deep and abiding knowledge as well as interest in those whose faults and mistakes come under his jurisdiction. What judge, no matter how sober he must be, does not at some time or other show a twinkle of merriment in his eye? So I believe the young official or older man too, must be kind, yet firm and unyielding in his decisions.

I believe, too, that an official should try his best to help the younger player and to fully explain his mistakes so that in future games the boy will not falter again. Many school coaches neglect to point out a certain fault and often the official will notice the mistakes that are being repeated. Not that the official should endeavor to coach the players at any time in the game, but after the game he may take the opportunity of expressing himself. In the college game I do not think much can be done along these lines for the majority of college coaches and players alike have had the preliminary training which will make them better students.

In officiating a school game a few years ago I called attention to the fact that a boy on each of the opposing teams had three personal fouls charged against him. There remained but a few minutes of play and the score was close. On cautioning one of the players I said, "I

suppose you are aware of the fact that you have three fouls charged against you--be careful." With no hesitation whatever he turned to me and said, "You be careful." It is the alert mind like this which makes the successful athlete. Many times a player lacking in physical ability will make up the discrepancy in mental alertness. So should the official be alert to all situations.

One of the most helpful plans I would suggest is that the younger official make a study of a successful official and endeavor to take into account his various positions in different situations. You remarked in your book of the ability of Ernie Quigley and in my locality we have an official whom may acknowledge as one of the best. You have probably seen or heard of Pat Kennedy of New York. Pat was my pattern in my first days and I endeavored in every way to study his work. Just as a successful coach will watch the professional or well-coached college teams, so can the young official study the successful arbiter. Although I have never had the opportunity as yet of acknowledging my indebtedness to Kennedy, I hope to work with him in the near future.

I liked your poem, Courage, included in the chapter, Esprit de Corps. I believe it is that spirit more than anything that has made American and American sports so successful. I know 'tis true for I have had to battle my way to the place I hold today in officiating. I made the climb in three short years, but they were years in which I often faced disappointment and loneliness. Nevertheless I had set a goal and with determination I began to realize that I was making rapid progress. Through independent basketball to the American League is a road which was rough but I managed to survive, and surviving gathered strength. My American League debut is in the future but the fact that my name is on the probationary list is satisfactory knowledge to me that I will be a regular man soon.

You did mention the American League in your book and although we do not have the high-salaried men of past years nevertheless the East is a hot-bed for professional basketball. In a professional game last year I had an amusing incident happen which might have meant my failure if I had not known the rules. Hazleton was playing at Pottstown in the Tri-County League of Pennsylvania. Hazleton presented the tallest player I have ever seen, a center-man standing 6' 11". A Pottstown man shot for his own goal and the ball was directly over the hoop about to enter when the tall center reached over the top and politely plucked the ball out of the air. I immediately blew the whistle and awarded a goal to Pottstown. Of course a great howl went up from the Hazleton players, calling me "homer" and a few other choice phrases. But I stuck to my decision which I knew to be right and the goal was scored. Strangely enough the final score read: Pottstown 31, Hazleton 30. After the game was over the Hazleton captain, who incidently was an assistant coach at Hazleton High School who were the Penna. State Champions, called me over and congratulated me on the game I handled. Later I officiated at the State semi-final High School game in which Hazleton was eliminated from competition, through the efforts of the assistant coach's intervention. Later I also officiated the play-off games in the Tri-County League. It was during these play-off games that my name was mentioned for the American League.

I have not written to merely get glory to my name for I do not want that, but rather to corroborate many of the truths you have so ably stated in your book.

There are many other stories I could tell of my experiences even as you can as a coach but I shall not take your time here to do so. I would like to express however, in closing, my triad arrangement of

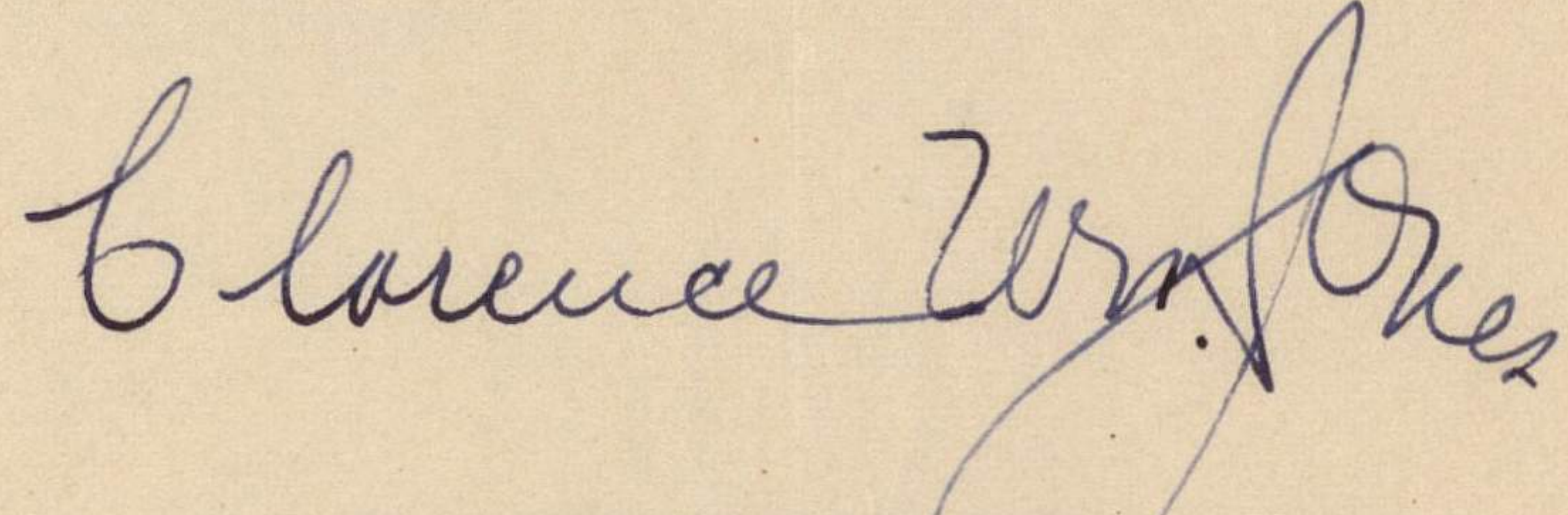
the successful official's code. They are these: Know the game ! Know the rules ! Know men !

I hope that some day we shall meet and that I shall have the opportunity of seeing one of your teams in action or better yet to officiate at one of your contests.

My sincere congratulations on your past success, your contribution to American Sports and through those sports to America, and wishing you every happiness in the future in the game we both love, Basketball.

If ever our paths may come together I hope I can serve you.

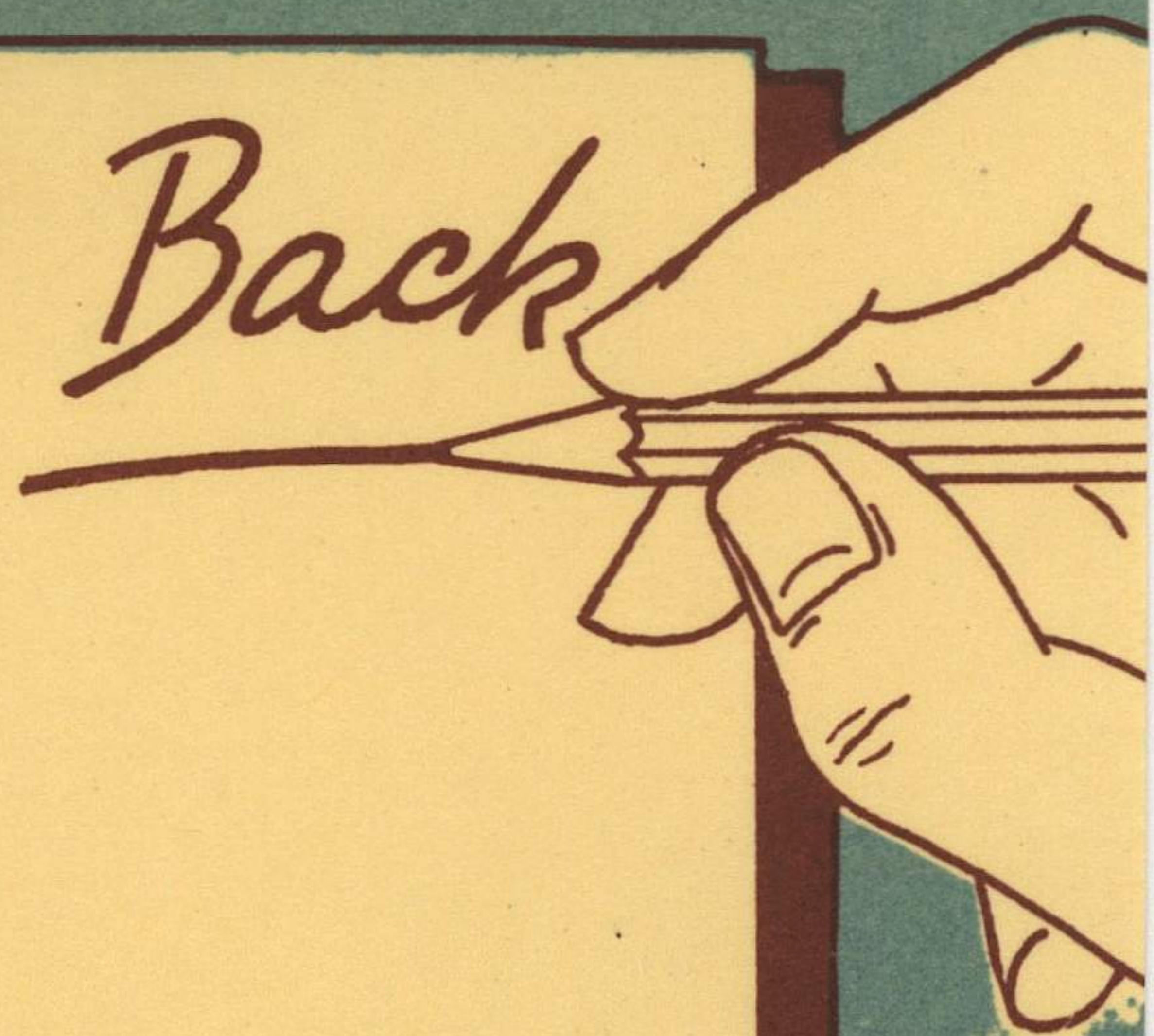
Most sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Clarence Wm. Jones". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Clarence Wm. Jones

National Approved Basketball Off'l
Philadelphia Central Board

WELCOME *Back*



Guest **Forrest C. Allen**

Street **Univ. of Kans.**

City **Lawrence, Kans.**

Hotel **Jefferson**
The ARISTOCRAT of ST. LOUIS

TO WELCOME A GUEST is pleasant . . . and to welcome one back gives even greater pleasure. So, as we thank you again for choosing the Jefferson on your recent visit to St. Louis, we would like to add a sincere wish that you will always make your headquarters with us.

It is our desire to learn your individual preferences quickly and to satisfy them fully.

Are you scheduled for an early return? If you are, please let us know and we will gladly arrange to have a comfortable room, of the type you like, waiting for your arrival.

Cordially yours,

CARL E. ROESSLER

Manager



October 9, 1959.

Mr. Lon Jourdet,
Coach of Basketball,
University of Pennsylvania,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Coach Jourdet:

Congratulations on your new book, "Modern Basketball". We have ordered a copy for our library and one for my desk.

Someone has said that a writer should write with pain that others might read with ease. I know you have spent many hours of care in the preparation of your text, and I shall be glad to read your contribution with deep interest.

Very sincerely yours,

Director of Physical Education and Recreation,
Varsity Basketball Coach.

FCA:AH

October 24, 1939.

Mr. Lon Jourdet,
Basketball Coach,
University of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Lon:

I am sorry the letter was sent to Pittsburgh instead of Philadelphia, because I knew you were at Philadelphia. This was simply a typographical error that does not happen very often in this office.

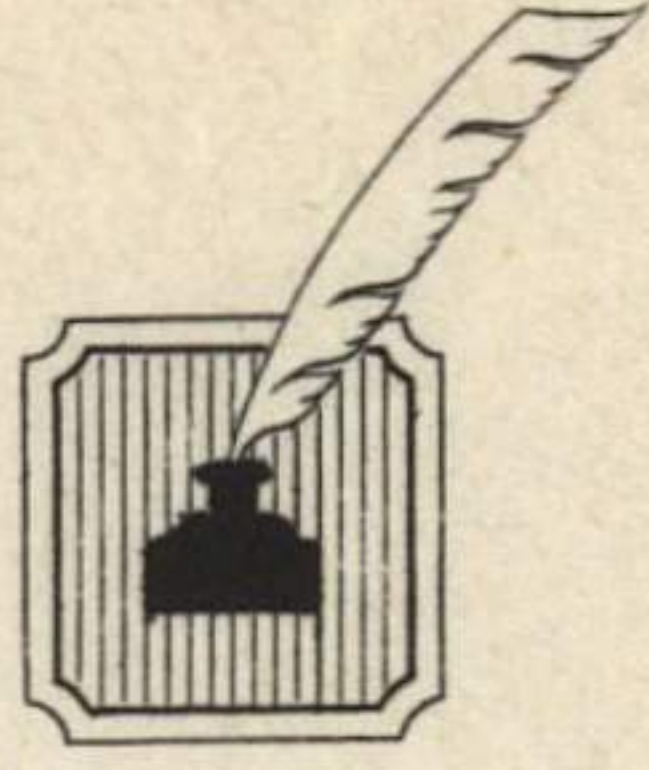
Your book has been received and it looks very interesting. I haven't had a chance to peruse it as yet, but expect to read it within the next few days.

With all good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Director of Physical Education and Recreation,
Varsity Basketball Coach.

FCA: AH



BARNES & AARON

*Advertising Agency*1616 WALNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA

Oct 20-1939.

Dear "Phog" —

Thanks a lot for your letter under date of Oct 9th. I would have replied earlier except for the fact that you addressed it to Pittsburg instead of Philadelphia.

I trust that you will find the book interesting and that you will get as much pleasure in perusing it as I did with yours. With kindest personal

regards,

Sincerely
Lon Jourd'et

November 10, 1939.

Mr. J. D. Jones,
Fencing Instructor,
Kansas City University,
Kansas City, Missouri.

Dear Mr. Jones:

The University of Kansas Fencing Team will be glad to fence you on either of the following dates:

Thursday afternoon, November 16, at 3 p.m. or
Thursday afternoon, November 23, at 3 p.m.

Please let me know whether you would like to fence at Kansas City University or here at Lawrence for this first match.

I should also like to know whether you have a women's fencing team. A group of our women fencers would like to fence against your women fencers.

If you have any other suggestions as to time, place and date, please advise me.

Sincerely yours,

James Raport,
Instructor in Physical Education.

November 9, 1939

Mr. H. A. Brennan,
Fencing Instructor,
Central Y.M.C.A.,
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Mr. Brennan:

I am suggesting three dates on which we might have a
fencing match either here at Lawrence or at Kansas City.
Which hour would you prefer?

Friday night, November 10, here or at Kansas City
Friday night, November 17, " " " " " " " "
Friday night, November 24, " " " " " " " "

If you have any other suggestions as to dates I shall
be glad to hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

James Raport,
Instructor in Physical Education.

JR:m

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7

October 31, 1939

Director of Athletics
University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kansas

Attention Fencing Coach:

Dear Sir:

The Central Y.M.C.A. would be pleased to have a fencing match with your team in the near future. Will you kindly advise the writer of dates opened for a match.

Very truly yours

H. A. Brennan

H. A. Brennan
Fencing Instructor of
Central Y.M.C.A.

Fri nite

Fri. nite

Fri nite

*Nov. 10
Nov. 17
Nov. 24*

*here or at K.C.
hour?*

advise as to time or any other date suggestions & place

November 10, 1939.

Mr. Balfour S. Jeffrey,
National Bank of Topeka Building,
Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Bal:

Here we are, Bal, 28 miles apart, and we write letters! I am just about as ashamed of this as you were when you wrote me on August 25th. Maybe the reason we don't see each other is because we are too close together.

I am sorry that we lost Dick Shakeshaft because I believe that he would have been a fine athlete here at the University. Don Kirchner, of course, they steered away because of their interest in football and track. I think it would have been just as easy to have gotten him. But I am not complaining, and never have.

I still would like to make that appearance some time at Topeka High School, if it is not too difficult for you to make the arrangements. If it is, just be perfectly frank and tell me the boys who are running things up there have the black-out sign on. I wouldn't be afraid of what I could say to the youngsters to cause a little bit of thinking.

With all good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

FCA:AH

Director of Physical Education and Recreation,
Varsity Basketball Coach.

DORAN, KLINE, COSGROVE, JEFFREY & RUSSELL
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NATIONAL BANK OF TOPEKA BUILDING
TOPEKA, KANSAS

THOMAS F. DORAN
CLAYTON E. KLINE
M. F. COSGROVE
BALFOUR S. JEFFREY
ROBERT E. RUSSELL
C. A. MAGAW
H. LLOYD ERICSSON

August 25, 1939.

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

Dear Dr. Allen:

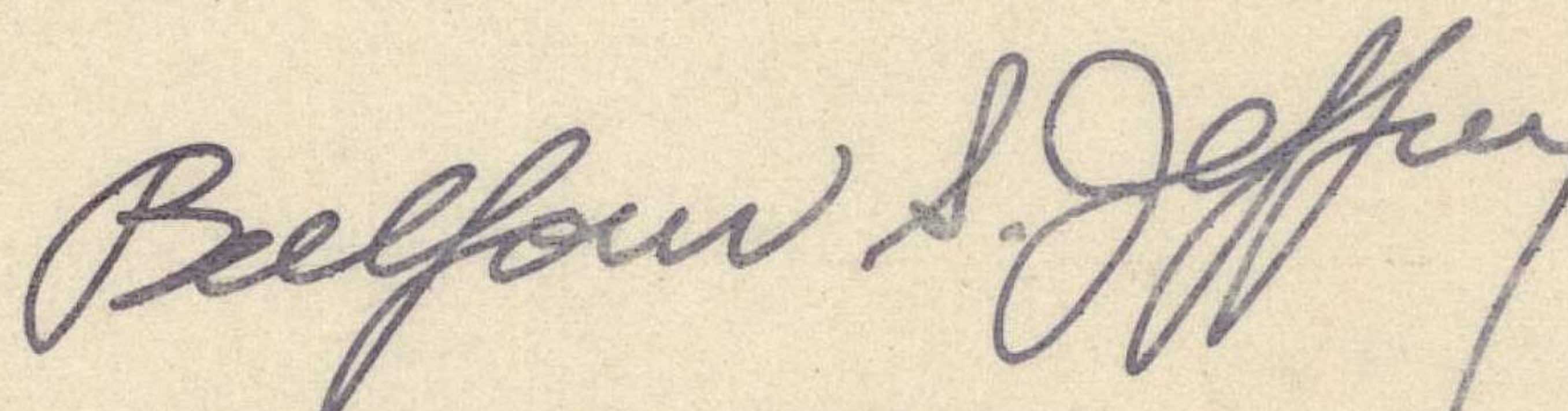
I am more than ashamed that I have not replied before this to your last letter concerning Dick Shakeshaft and Don Kirchner, but I think you will understand that it was not for lack of interest, but due to the fact that I have been extremely busy on a job which has taken all of my time this summer, much of it being spent away from Topeka.

I have scarcely had opportunity to even make inquire concerning these two boys, but I understand both have definitely decided to attend the University of Colorado. Frosty Cox is now in town in connection with the coaching school.

Shakeshaft I understand has not been around Topeka much this summer.

I have a little more time now and will be glad to do anything I can for you.

Yours very truly,

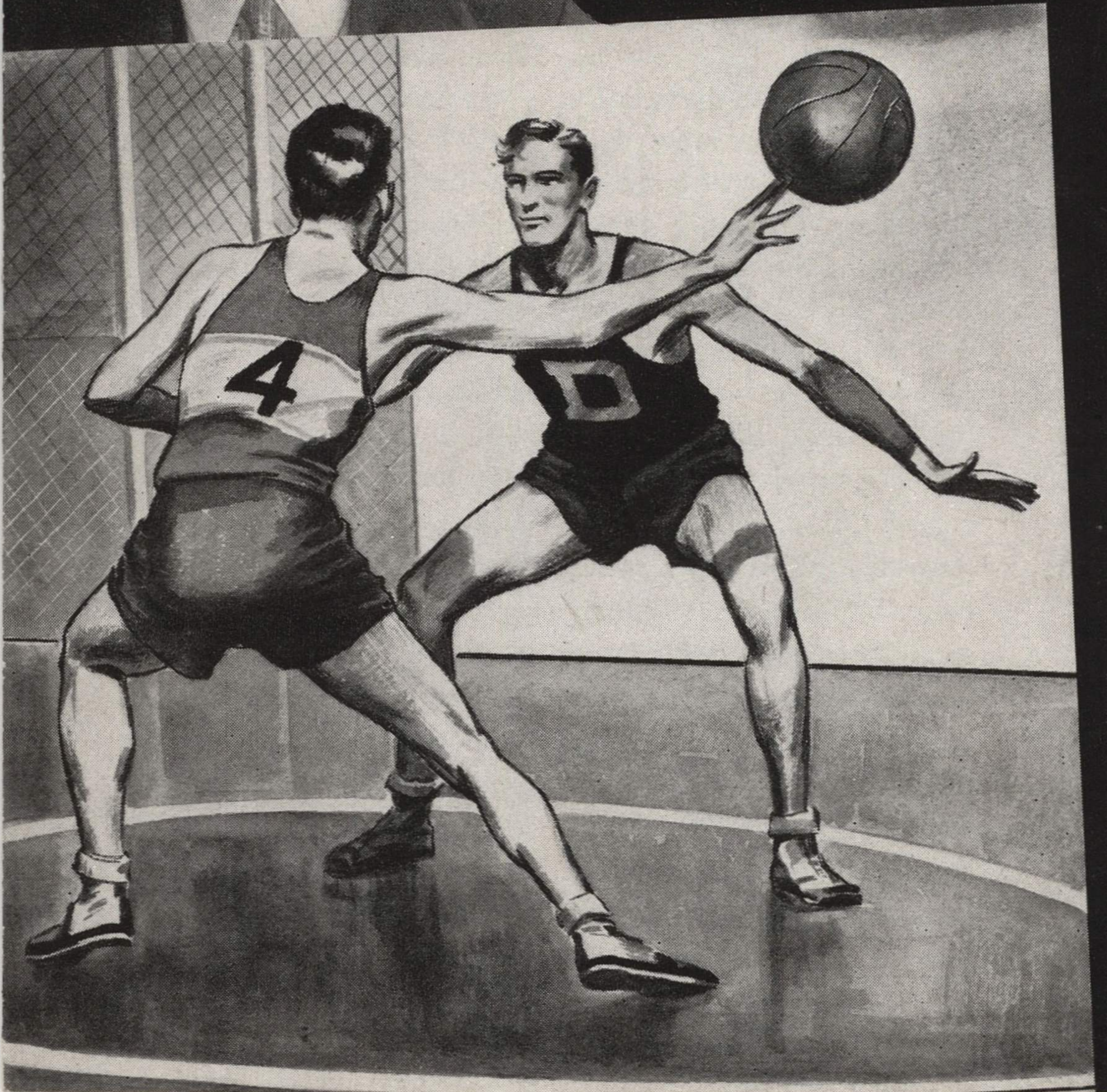

Balfour S. Jeffrey.

BSJ/rB

ATTACK IN BASKETBALL

BY *Lou Jordanet*

COACH OF BASKETBALL
UNIV. OF PENNSYLVANIA



WHILE individual brilliance in performance is as much to be desired in basketball as in most other sports, the team that does not harness each player's brilliance so that it fits into the "team scheme" of play will not go very far in these days of highly developed passing attacks.

Nothing shows the validity of this statement more than the performance of our own American Olympic team, winners of the first Olympic Games basketball championship ever held. Here was a squad of players—seven from the Universal Pictures team of Hollywood, five from the Globe Oil & Refining Co. team of McPherson, Kansas, better known as the McPherson Oilers, and one player from the University of Washington five—each a star of the first order, the squad veritably an "all star" array of basketball talent. Yet put five of these players in action as the

American Olympic team, or as the Hollywood Universals or McPherson Oilers, and the first impression you get after watching them in action for a few minutes is that every player's move seems designed to fit the movements of his teammates. The key to such efficient play is to be found in a successful passing attack.

In basketball a passing attack is a more general and flexible plan of advancing the ball than you have in football. There are a dozen or more different kinds of basketball passing attacks. In the main, they resolve into two general types: (1) the Fast Break and (2) the Slow Break.

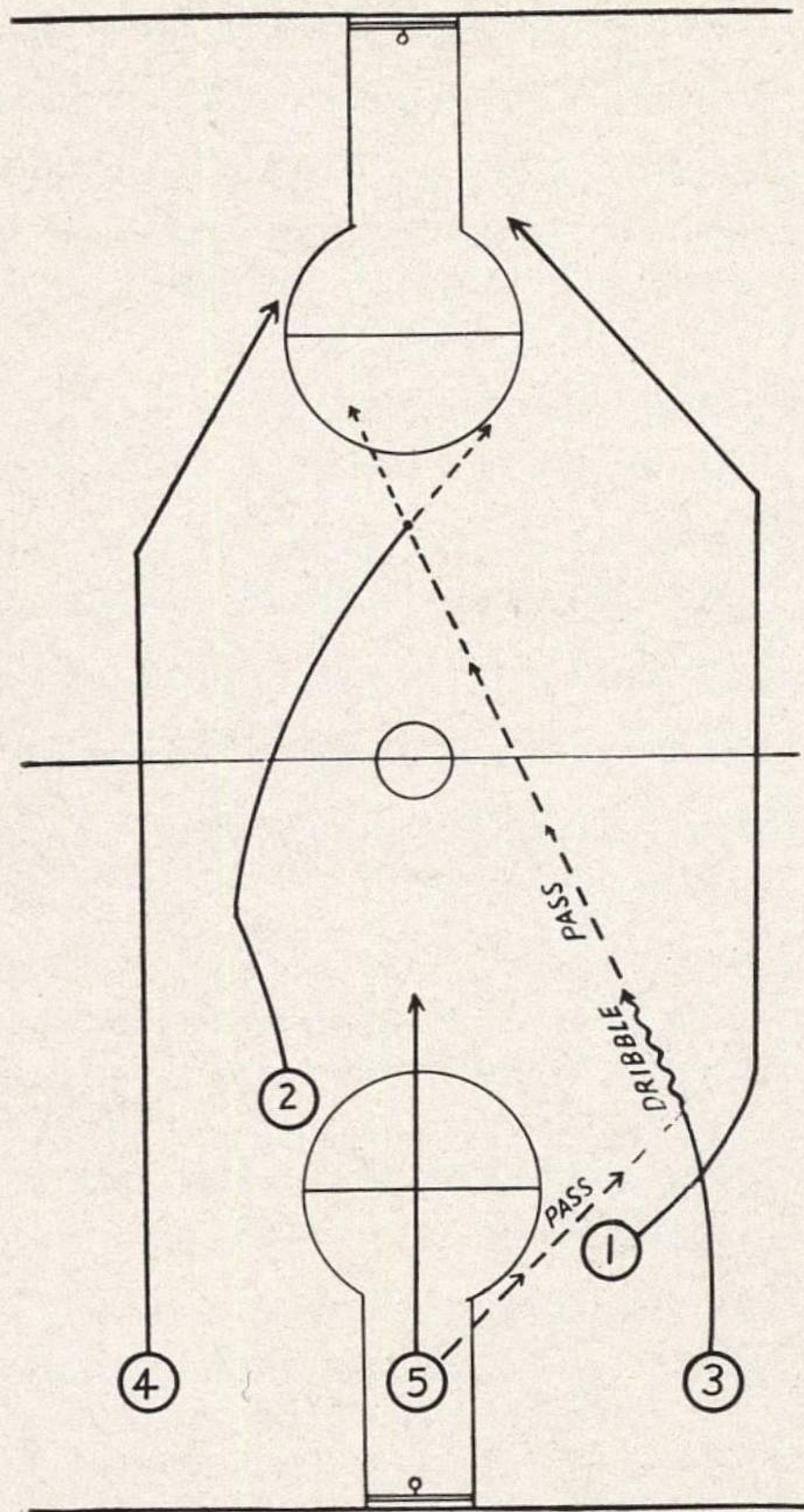
In the Fast Break the idea is to send three of your players down the floor ahead of the ball at fire-engine speed, and to whip a pass to them as they cut for the basket. The underlying hope is to get there before the defense can get set. Some Fast Break teams send three players

down in straight lines, and have them cut in toward the basket when they have reached the area near the foul line. In Diagram 1 the general "fire-engine" principle of the Fast Break is shown. No. 5, recovering the ball from the opponents' backboard, whips a pass out to 3 starting down the side, as 1, 2 and 4 go at break-neck speed down the floor. If necessary 3 dribbles (wavy line) until one of these three (1, 2 or 4) has crossed the center-division line before passing the ball. The diagram shows 3, after this brief dribble, passing to 2 who has the option of passing to 3 or 4. Broken lines indicate the ball in flight; solid lines the paths of the players.

The Slow Break, sometimes called the set attack, is a more deliberate, unhurried plan of advancing the ball into position for a shot. Teams depending wholly on the Slow Break are content to allow the defense to get set. By the

movement and circulation of passers and receivers in and about the defense, the attack strives to work the ball into

DIAGRAM 1



position for a quick, but not rushed, shot.

The system we use at Penn is a combination of Fast Break and the Slow Break. We fast-break when we see a possi-

bility of beating the defense down into our scoring territory. If we see that the defense is already set, we depend on the in-and-out, cross-cut weaving of our players among the five defensive players.

If the defense we are facing is the man-to-man type of defense (and it usually is) we count on getting one of our players free to receive a pass and make a shot by causing a situation that will enable this player to lose his guard. Diagram 2 illustrates one of a hundred such situations that occur in the Slow Break attack:

Guard 5 dribbles the ball across the center line (wavy line) then whips a bounce-pass to his forward, 1, coming out. 5 then runs slightly to the left as though he were going to take a return pass from 1 on the inside, but just as he reaches a point a few feet in front of 1, 5 cuts sharply out to the outside, thus losing his guard X-5, and making himself open for a pass on the

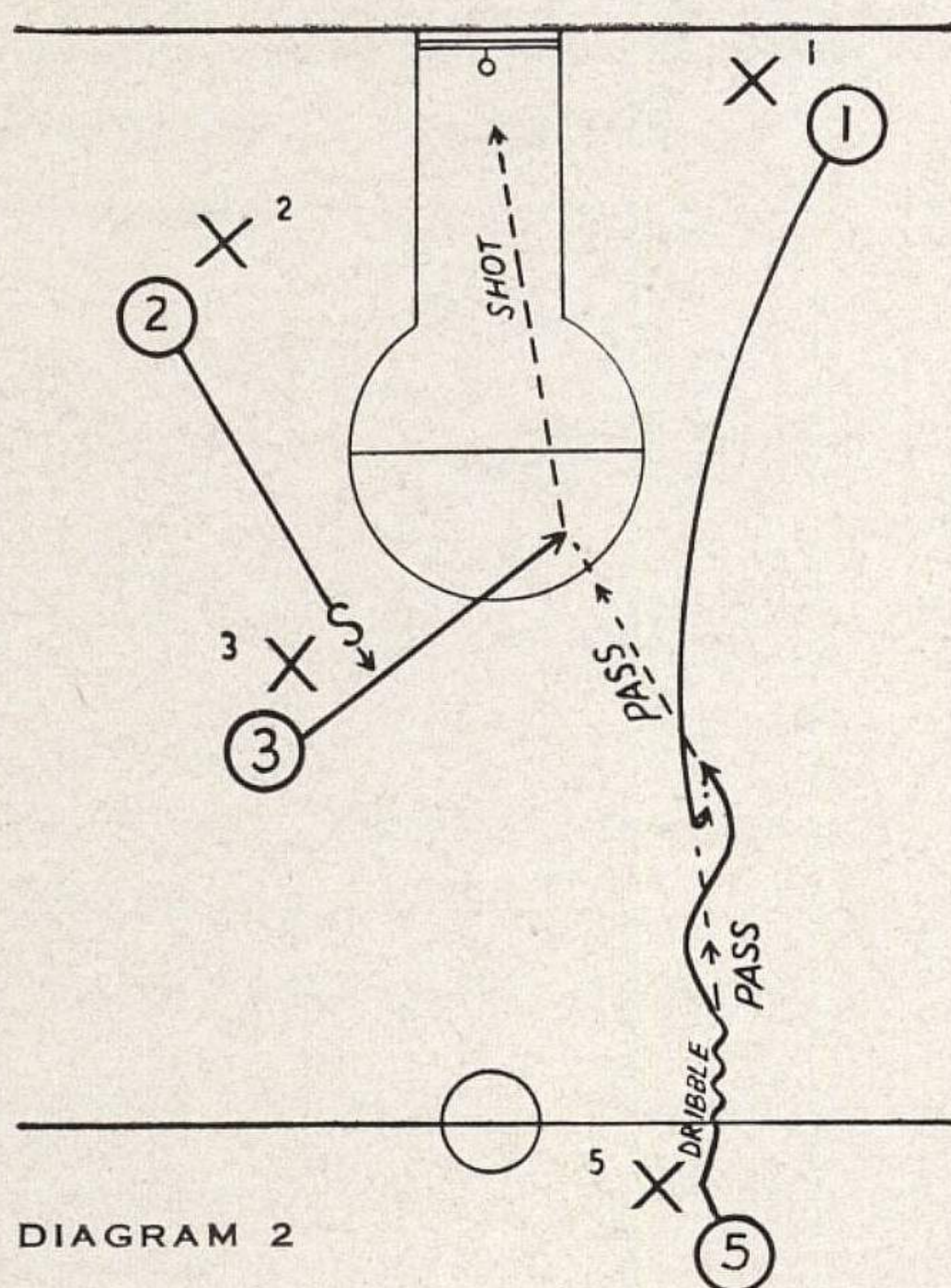


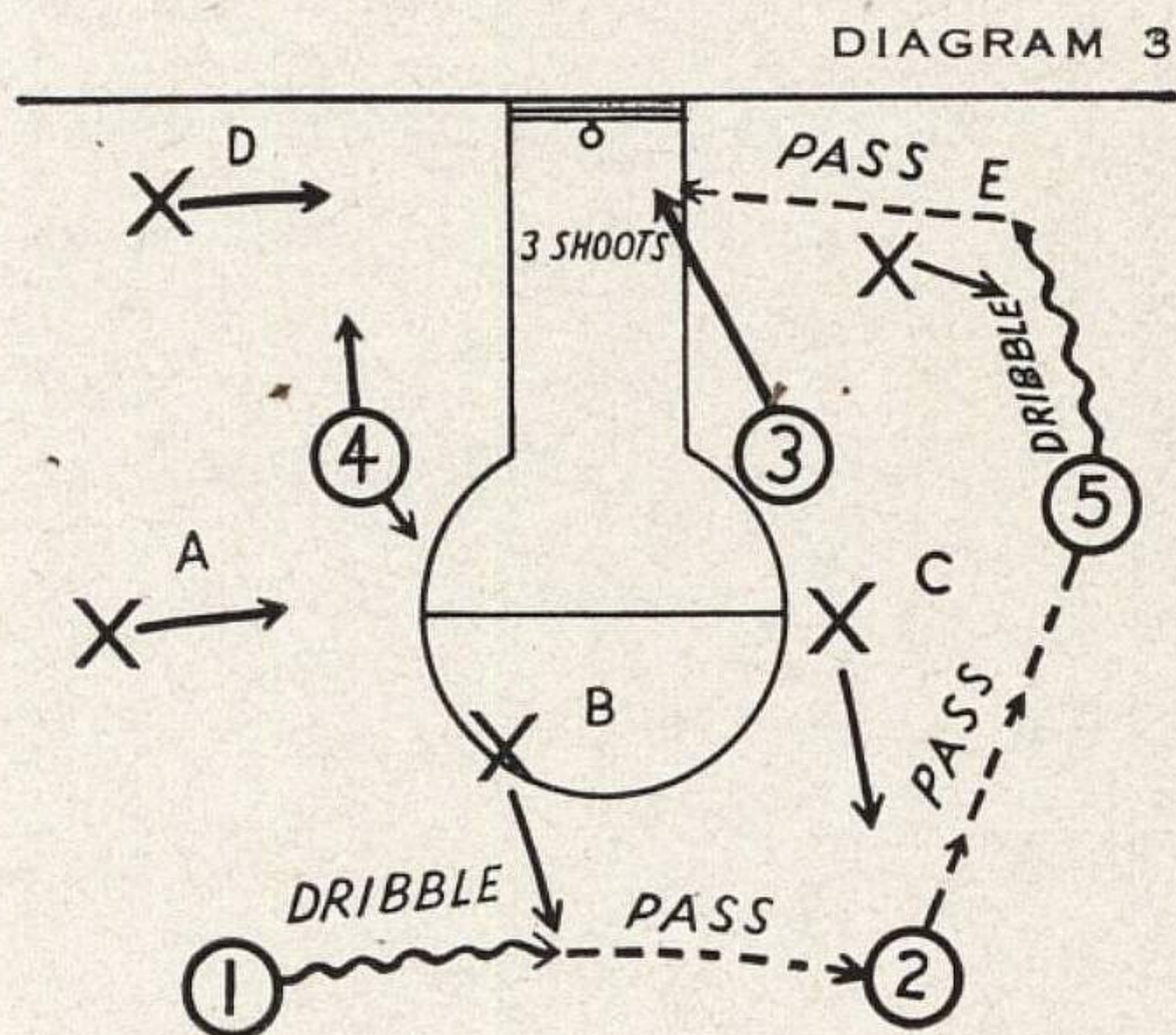
DIAGRAM 2

inside from 1. The two defensive players involved here, X-1 and X-5, sometimes attempt to "switch men"; that is, instead of sticking to 1 when he sees what is going to happen, switches to cover 5. However, clever offensive players, capable of faking and masking their intentions, and timing their movements to a split second, can often succeed in losing one of the defensive players in these plays, which are called "screens." A screen situation develops in this

same play when, just as 5 receives a return pass from 1, 2 moves out to screen for 3 so that 3 can cut in unguarded and take a pass on the run from 5. When X-3 turned to cover 3, 2 blocked or "screened" X-3's path.

Against a zone defense it is useless to attempt to free your players by screening, because the defensive players do not run around with and stick close to certain offensive players. Therefore, in going through a zone defense your team's effort should be on getting a player into an unprotected area, and then quickly sending a pass to this player. The ball should be kept moving in short, snappy passes

all the time, from one side of the floor to the other. Two of your players should participate in this side-to-side passing, while the three others maneuver inside the defensive lines, two of them attempting to pull the defense over to one section of the floor while the third dashes into the section vacated. This sort of maneuvering is shown in Diagram 3 where the attacking team succeeds in pulling the zone defense over to the right, and with a series of short passes (usually bounce passes) work the ball into player No. 3 who becomes free under the basket when Defensive Player X-E is drawn over to cover 5. The play from the beginning is: 1 dribbles part way toward 2 and passes to 2 as Defensive Player X-B comes out to cover 1. X-C comes out to cover 2, causing 2 to make a quick bounce pass to 5 who dribbles in to draw X-E over so as to open the territory under the basket for 3 to cut into.



IRON MEN AND HOW TO BUILD THEM



By

Henry V. Warner

FOOTBALL COACH
TEMPLE UNIVERSITY

An "Iron Man" is a man who can "take it." Size and weight have very little to do with it. For the one big thing that makes an "Iron Man" is *physical fitness!*

Training for physical fitness isn't hard. Habit is the big thing. Occasional spurts of training do no good. You must *stick to it*. On this page I have outlined briefly the basic program I have used in training athletes. It's a simple program ...but it builds "Iron Men"!

SLEEP . . . Get plenty of sound sleep. Go to bed early . . .and at the same time every night. If you are actively engaged in athletics, you'll need a little more than 8 hours of sleep.

KEEP OUT OF DOORS . . . Get plenty of fresh air and sunshine. Be out of doors every day, if only for ten minutes.

YOUR EXERCISE . . . Exercise properly and regularly. Do your setting-up exercises vigorously and earnestly until you feel a bit tired ...then quit. Don't over-do it. Any of the regular setting-up exercises will do, but choose them so that

each part of your body gets the same amount of exercising as every other part.

HOW TO EAT . . . Eat at regular hours...and take your time. Chew your food thoroughly. Eat generously of the leafy vegetables. All fruits are excellent. Eat sparingly of rich desserts, pastry, candy, and highly seasoned and fried foods. Avoid spirituous drinks and soda waters containing artificial syrups. A warm drink with meals is desirable, but I try to discourage my football players from using coffee. It is inclined to interfere with sleep, and many coaches now forbid its use altogether.

A 4-Letter Drink in a Thousand Schools!

I advise my boys to include Postum in their diets. Postum is delicious, and contains no caffeine.

JOHN W. COOMBS,
Baseball Coach,
Duke University



Caffein-containing beverages have no place in an athlete's diet. I recommend Postum because it is free from caffeine.

ARCHIE HAHN, *Track Coach*
University of Virginia



Coffee may have bad effects on many boys, such as "nerves," etc. If so, substitute Postum.

C. M. PRICE,
Basketball Coach,
Univ. of California



Postum is an ideal mealtime drink for athletes because it cannot produce any harmful effects.

FRANCIS A. SCHMIDT,
Football Coach, Ohio State

WHAT FAMOUS COACHES AND ATHLETES SAY ABOUT POSTUM



● Postum, which is soothing to the nervous system, should find a place on every training table. It is what the athlete needs to produce that steadiness of nerves necessary to keen competition.

GEORGE E. KEOGAN, *Basketball Coach*,
University of Notre Dame

● Correct training habits must be formed early by the youth who aspires to become an athlete. Use of stimulants retards physical development. Postum makes a non-stimulating drink which may be used safely by the athlete in or out of training.

TUCKER P. SMITH, *Trainer*,
Ohio State University



● A good training rule for anyone who wants to keep physically fit is "No coffee." A hot meal-time drink is beneficial, however, and I recommend Postum, a warm, delicious beverage containing no caffeine.

HELEN HICKS

YOU'LL LIKE POSTUM

Postum is wholesome and delicious. It contains no caffeine. It is simply whole wheat and bran roasted and slightly sweetened. And Postum-made-with-milk is one of the most nourishing drinks in the world. It changes plain milk into a delightful, steaming beverage, amber-clear, and with a fragrance that gives promise of its full rich, satisfying flavor.

Try Postum. Drink it for 30 days... and you'll see why top-notch coaches all over America recommend it.

BOYS ... TEST YOUR ATHLETIC ABILITY

Compare it with what your friends can do

EVENT	1st Try	1 Mo. Later	2 Mos. Later	*Coach's Estimate
1 50 yd. Dash (boys under 16)				
2 100 yd. Dash.....				
3 Hop, step and jump.....				
4 Running high jump.....				
5 Running broad jump.....				
6 Standing broad jump.....				
7 Baseball throw.....				
8 Pull-Ups.....				
9 Rope climb.....				
10 Punt—Football.....				
11 Pass—Football.....				
12 Running bases.....				
13 Foul shooting.....				
14 Baseball throw and catch...				
15 Golf drive.....				

* Ask your coach what you should do.

BOYS' RULES

50-yard Dash and 100-yard Dash: Crouching start. No spiked shoes. One trial.

Hop, Step and Jump: Use a running start, take off on one foot, land on the same foot, take a long step to the other foot, end with a leap, landing on both feet. Two trials. Fouling counts as a trial.

Running High Jump: No diving over the bar. Raise bar one inch at a time. Three trials at each height.

Standing Broad Jump: No diving. Three trials. Take-off and land on both feet. No preparatory run or steps.

Baseball Throw: Throw from behind a foul line in any manner you choose, running or standing. Crossing the line counts as a trial. Three trials. Measure.

Pull-Ups: Grasp the bar with palms away from body. Clear the bar each time with the chin. Body and arms must hang straight after each chinning. No swinging or snapping of the body is allowed.

Rope Climb: One trial. Stand on floor and grasp rope. Climb in any manner. Time from the starter's command to the instant climber touches a point on the rope eighteen feet above the floor.

Football Pass: Three trials. Rules as in baseball throw.

Football Punt: Three trials. Do not cross foul line. Measure as in baseball throw. The ball must be dropped from the hands and kicked before touching the ground.

Running the Bases: Use baseball diamond bases 45 feet apart for boys up to 13; regulation for boys 14 and older. Time from the starting signal until you again touch home plate. Touch all the bases.

Foul Shooting: Stand on free throw line. Ten throws allowed. Stepping over the line after any throw counts as a trial.

Baseball Throw and Catch: Use baseball diamond with bases 45 feet apart. Stand at home plate. Players on first, second, third, and in the pitcher's box. Catch a ball thrown by the pitcher, throw to first, catch the return, throw to second, catch the return, throw to third and catch the return. Counting both throws and catches, you have a chance for seven errors. Throws are good if both hands can reach the ball by stretching and keeping one foot on the base. A bad throw must be repeated. A bad throw or missed ball is an error.

Golf Drive: Three trials. Use any wood club. Rest the ball on the ground or tee it. Measure from the tee to the point where the ball comes to a full stop. Count best of strokes. A missed swing or a topped ball counts as a trial.

GIRLS...TEST YOUR ATHLETIC ABILITY

Compare it with what your friends can do

EVENT	1st Try	1 Mo. Later	2 Mos. Later	*Coach's Estimate
1 50 yd. Dash				
2 Running the bases				
3 Batting, soft ball				
4 Baseball throw and catch..				
5 Baseball throw				
6 Kicking soccer ball				
7 Throwing soccer ball				
8 Hop, step and jump.....				
9 Standing broad jump				
10 Rope climb				
11 Tennis serve				
12 Ball bouncing				
13 Jump stick				
14 Jump rope				
15 Basketball throw for goal..				

* Ask your coach what you should do.

GIRLS' RULES

50-yard Dash: Standing start. No spiked shoes. One trial.

Running the Base: Same as Boys' Rules.

Batting Soft Ball: Five trials. Stand at home plate and throwing the ball into the air yourself, try to hit the ball in fair territory. The number of fair hits in five trials is your score.

Softball Throw and Catch: Same as Boys' Rules, baseball throw.

Baseball Throw: Throw from behind a foul line in any manner you choose. Crossing line cancels that score but counts as a trial. Measure from the edge of the ball's nearest contact with the ground, to the foul line. Three trials.

Kicking Soccer Ball: Place ball on foul line. Measure from the foul line to the nearest point at which the ball struck the ground. Three trials.

Throwing Soccer Ball: Throw with one arm using a round arm swing and taking any run desired. Do not cross foul line. Measure.

Hop, Step and Jump. Same as in Boys' Rules.

Standing Broad Jump: Same as in Boys' Rules.

Rope Climb: Same as in Boys' Rules, except that the score is the number of feet climbed.

Tennis Serve: Two parallel lines are drawn on a wall 30 inches apart. The lower line is 36 inches from the ground. Draw another line 39 feet from the wall and parallel to it. If you use a regulation court, stretch a cord 30 inches above the net. Stand behind the 39 foot line. The ball may touch the upper line, but it must clear the lower line. The successful serve in five trials score.

Ball Bouncing: Bounce a tennis ball 12 times; on the fourth bounce throw the right leg over the ball; on the eighth bounce throw the left leg over the ball. One point is given for the successful completion of all twelve counts. Take five trials. Score number of successful rounds, one point for each.

Jump-Stick: Hold the stick in front of you in both hands. Jump over the stick without letting go of it or touching it with your feet. Take five trials if necessary. Score is one or nothing.

Jump Rope: Turn the 6 foot rope yourself. Turn it forward while jumping 5 counts on one foot and 5 counts on the other foot. The 10 counts must be completed successfully for the one point score. Take three trials if necessary.

Foul Shooting: As in Boys' Rules.

January 18, 1940.

Mr. Robert T. Jones, Jr., Director,
The American Golf Institute,
19 Beekman Street,
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Jones:

We should be very happy to have a copy of your new booklet, "Group Instruction in Golf", mentioned in your letter of January 6th. This was our first knowledge that such a booklet was available. I am sure it will prove of assistance in our golf classes.

Very sincerely yours,

Director of Physical Education and Recreation,
Varsity Basketball Coach.

THE AMERICAN GOLF INSTITUTE

FOUNDED AND CONDUCTED BY A. G. SPALDING & BROS. INC. FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF GOLF

19 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK

DIRECTOR
ROBERT T. JONES, JR.
ASSOCIATE DIRECTORS
HORTON SMITH
JIMMY THOMSON

PHYSICS & RESEARCH
JOHN B. DICKSON, PH. D., M. A., B. SC.
R. A. STAFFORD, M. SC., B. SC.
L. E. BURNS, B. SC.
A. S. MYERS, B. SC.

MECHANICS & DESIGN
J. VICTOR EAST
J. W. BAYMILLER, B. A.

January 6, 1940

Director of Physical Education
University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kans.

Dear Sir,

Since we first made it available to the public, late last summer, several thousand copies of the new booklet, "Group Instruction in Golf" have been distributed, at their request, to athletic directors of educational institutions throughout the country.

Judging from the comments we have received, the booklet is proving of real assistance in organizing golf classes as part of the athletic programs of our schools and colleges.

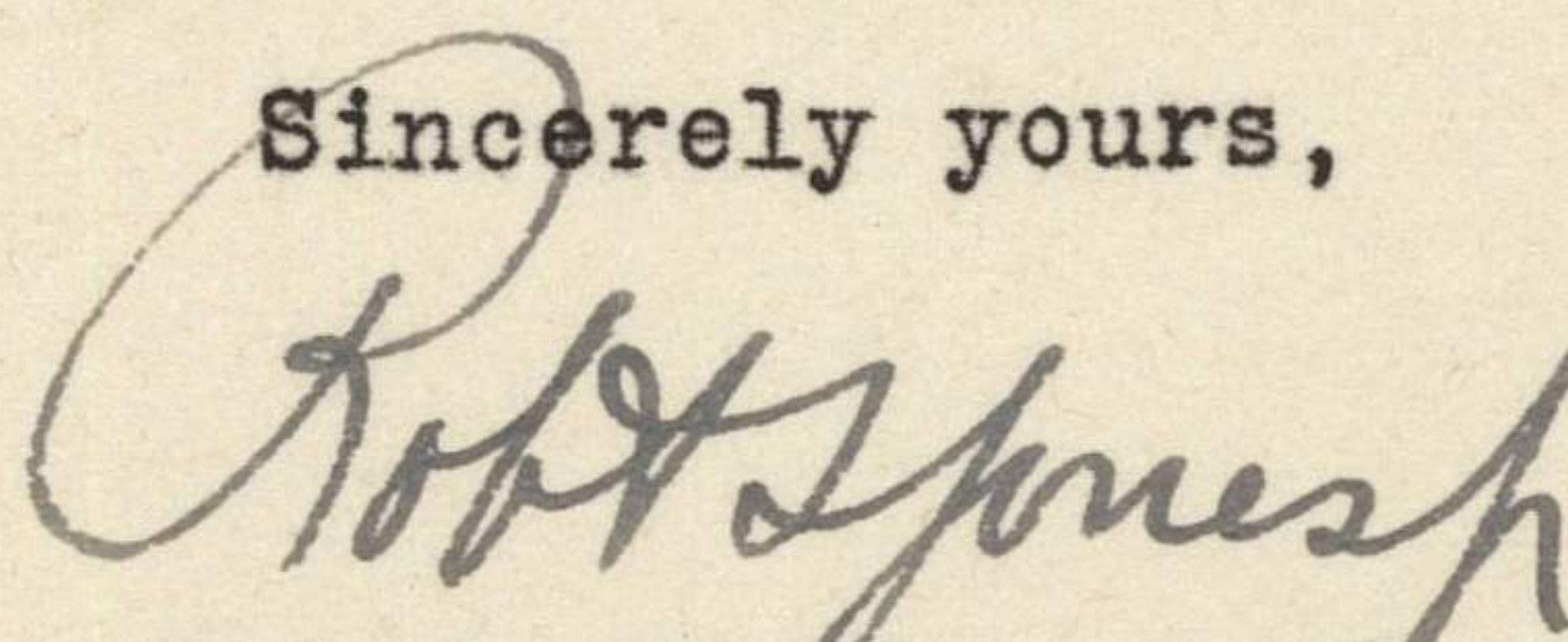
It is being used as a text-book for golf instruction; as material for an advanced course in theory of physical education, and as required reading in golf classes.

The booklet, which was written by Harold E. Lowe, Assistant Professor of Physical Education, Columbia University, and myself, in collaboration, was recently published by the American Sports Publishing Company. It is being offered, free of charge, by The American Golf Institute in line with its policy of bringing the benefits of golf to the greatest number of people, and of stimulating more enthusiasm and interest in the game.

In the thought that our original letter telling you about "Group Instruction in Golf" may not have come to your attention, we are again making this booklet available to you. If you wish to receive a copy please let us know and we shall be pleased to send it to you.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,



Robert T. Jones, Jr.
Director

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19 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK

DIRECTOR
ROBERT T. JONES, JR.

ASSOCIATE DIRECTORS
HORTON SMITH
JIMMY THOMSON

February 7, 1940

PHYSICS & RESEARCH
JOHN B. DICKSON, PH. D., M. A., B. SC.
R. A. STAFFORD, M. SC., B. SC.
L. E. BURNS, B. SC.
A. S. MYERS, B. SC.

MECHANICS & DESIGN
J. VICTOR EAST
J. W. BAYMILLER, B. A.

Mr. Forrest C. Allen
Director of Physical Education
and Recreation
University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kansas

My dear Mr. Allen,

Thank you for your recent letter.

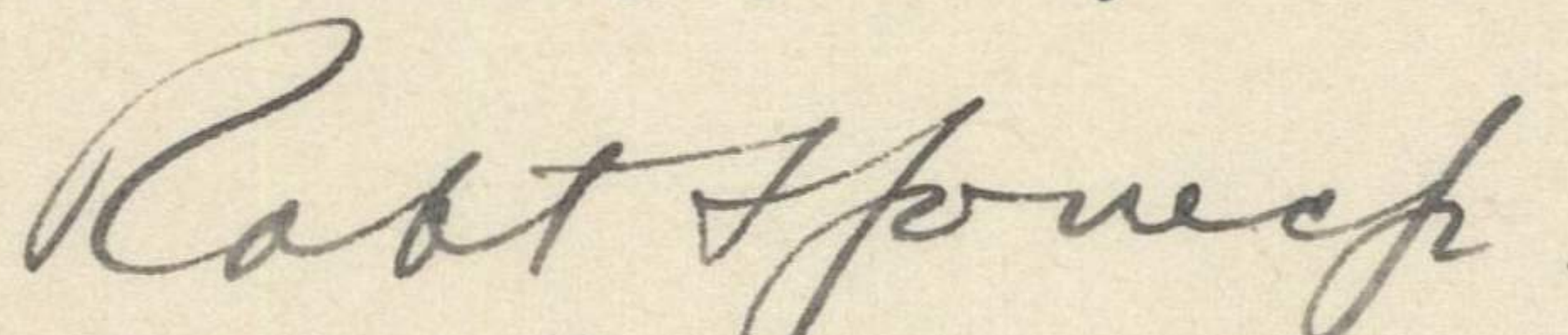
In accordance with your request, we take pleasure in sending you under separate cover the booklet "Group Instruction in Golf." We trust that it will prove helpful to you, and shall welcome your comments on it.

We have also issued articles on various other phases of golf. Through our many contacts we have been able to obtain a perspective of the problems that confront the golfing world, and it is with their expressed requirements in mind that we have prepared our material.

We enclose herewith a list of this material. Should you be interested in receiving any of the items, we shall be pleased to send them to you free of charge.

Whenever we can be of further assistance to you, please feel free to call upon us.

Sincerely yours,



Robert T. Jones, Jr.
Director

Enc.

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DR ALLEN AND THE K U TEAM=

PLAYED OKLAHOMA A & M TEAM OKCTY=

CONGRATULATIONS AGAIN GREAT WORK SEE YOU IN KANSASCITY=

MR AND MRS GEORGE JOHNSON.

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MRC110 16=LAWRENCE KANS 26 635P

BOB JOHNSON, CARE K U BASKETBALL TEAM=

1940 FEB 26 PM 7 08

FIELD HOUSE IOWA STATE COLLEGE

DEAR WALLACE: WE KNOW YOU CAN TAKE CARE OF YOURSELF SO GO

OUT THERE AND WIN=

PLEDGE BROTHERS.

March 13, 1940.

Mr. Norman Jacobshagen,
Kansas Gas & Electric Co.,
Wichita, Kansas.

Dear Norman:

Yes, I am the Jim Raport who was on the fencing team in 1933-34-35. I am surprised that you have forgotten my name so quickly.

The fencing team is going down to Wichita Saturday, but I am afraid I will not be able to go with them. I will give your letter to the boys on the team and see what they think of the idea of meeting you fellows in the afternoon. I will see that they write you immediately.

If you ever come up to Lawrence again I wish you would drop in to see me at the Physical Education Department. Hope you have been keeping in fencing condition.

Yours,

James H. Raport,
Instructor in Physical Education.

March 13, 1940.

Miss Winifred Jamison,
President, Jay Janes,
1202 Kentucky St.,
Lawrence, Kansas.

Dear Miss Joneson:

The Jay Janes can always be counted upon to
come through one hundred per cent! Thank you very
much for your encouraging wire sent to the basketball
team at Wichita. The team and the coach appreciated
it greatly.

Cordially yours,

Director of Physical Education and Recreation,
Varsity Basketball Coach.

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KANSAS UNIVERSITY BASKET BALL TEAM=

940 MAR 12 PM 6 51

WICHITA KANS=

COME ON TEAM WERE WITH YOU KANSAS FIGHTS, FIGHTS, FIGHTS=

THE JAY JANES.

Pres.