February 13, 1942.

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

Dear Reaves:

This will acknowledge your letter of February 12. In my letter of November 4th I mentioned that Hinshaw would be agreeable. I had assumed that you would go ahead with that authorization and sign someone up. Again I say that Hinshaw is satisfactory, so engage him.

Now, whom have you for the other official? Time is getting short and of course we would like to know. Also, I would like for you to find out at your earliest convenience whom they are using down there. I understand it is Ab Curtis, but who is working with Curtis?

I would prefer to get the same man who works there to work our game here. Won't you get on this right away, Reaves, and get it settled?

Personally, I would rather not use Carroll or O'Sullivan in this game. This is reversing my attitude as of November 4th, but maybe you have the other man picked.

Thanks for your kind words regarding the game.

Sincerely yours,

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

FCA:AH

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FOOTBALL COMMISSIONERS

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Southern and Southeastern Conference

EDWIN N. ATHERTON
Pacific Coast Conference

ASA S. BUSHNELL
Eastern Intercollegiate Football Association

ARTHUR E. EILERS
Missouri Valley Conference

JOHN L. GRIFFITH
Intercollegiate Conference (Big Ten)

Secretary-Treasurer
REAVES E. PETERS
Big Six Conference

JAMES W. ST. CLAIR
Southwest Conference

Feb. 12, 1942

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

Dear Doc:

I found out last night, on the way home, that Ab Hinshaw is open on Feb.20th. He seems to be the best bet for your game with the Aggies. Please let me know at once if he meets with your approval.

Your team looked great last night. I thought the officiating was exceptionally good. The fact that they kept the game under control at all times made a real game of it, and I believe made for fewer fouls than would have been called if they had allowed it to get rough at any time.

With all good wishes,

Cordially yours,

Reaves

R. E. Peters

February 14, 1942.

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

Dear Reaves:

Henceforth and in the future I am going to recommend only young men who have officiated in high school basketball games and who are fearless enough to call them. I am not going to put on my list of officials a number of men who are working out of Kansas City. They are just calling the policy fouls and letting it go at that.

My list will come in later, but a great many names of men who are now working will be deleted. You will remember that I told you I wanted to submit an entirely new list of officials for our games next year.

Sincerely yours,

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

FCA:AH
Enc.

February 14, 1942.

Mr. M. C. Oberhelman,
Randolph, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Oberholman:

I want to tell you that I think you have officiated one of the best basketball games that has been officiated on or off this court for over three years. The other job of officiating was done by Darrell Hinkhouse.

I am fast coming to the opinion that if we had young men who have been officiating high school games call them fearlessly and consistently as they see them, that we would clean up this rough-house game of basketball as played in the Big Six and Missouri Valley Conferences. There is no reason for college men charging through in basketball the way they do in football.

I congratulate you on your good work and trust that you will continue your fearless calling.

Sincerely yours,

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

FCA:AH

cc-Reaves Peters.

February 17, 1942.

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

Dear Reaves:

Thank you for your letter of the 14th concerning the officials for our two games with Oklahoma A. and M.

I notice that you have mentioned February 28 for our game at Stillwater. This game is to be played there on Wednesday, February 25. I am assuming that the officials have this date in mind.

Sincerely yours,

FCA:AH

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

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FOOTBALL COMMISSIONERS

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Big Six Conference

JAMES W. ST. CLAIR
Southwest Conference

Feb. 14, 1942

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

Dear Doc:

I belive you have the schedule of officials for non-conference games somewhere in your files.

When the two games between Kansas and the Oklahoma Aggies were scheduled we immediately tried to assign the same officials for both games. Curtis was assigned to a Southwestern conference game on the date of Feb.20th. and O'Sullivan was busy both date; Carroll being open for the 28th.date. It was absolutely impossibel to get the same officials for both games, so we did the next best thing, assigned the top men on both lists of approval for the game in Stillwater. The officials that will work the two games are as follows:

Released — Springfield Dec. St. Thomas St. Paul

Feb. 20	Oklahoma Aggies @ Lawrence	Hinshaw, Gibbs
Feb. 28	Kansas @ Stillwater	Curtis, Carroll

25th

From all the information that I can get on Gibbs he must be an excellent official. I belive in getting your ok. on him I told you that he would be in St.Louis working the nights of Feb. 19 and 21 and that he would come to Lawrence from there. He is rated tops as an official and of course is anxious to make good in our conference. I feel confident that he and Hinshaw will work an excellent game. You will remember that you also said that Van Reen of St.Louis would be ok. He couldn't get away, he has an important meeting there that night, something to do with the defense program.

These games were schedules late, and at that time all assignments in the Big Six and Missouri Valley conference had been made, leaving very few recognized officials available. We can get an official released from any minor college game when it is absolutely necessary but can't do that with the Major Conferences. I think we are fortunate that we were able to get four fine officials for these two games. Unless we had been able to get Curtis and Carroll for the game in Stillwater I hate to think of whom we would have had to take.

With all good wishes,

Cordially yours,
Reaves. Reaves

December 16, 1941.

Mr. Lyle T. Quinn, Executive Secretary,
Iowa High School Athletic Association,
1132 Des Moines Building,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Lyle:

I am sorry I didn't get to see you in Kansas City at the time of the coaches meeting. I was there for the schedule making, and left in the afternoon to be back in Lawrence in time for our varsity practice.

Yes, I will be happy to have you work for us. If you will take it up with Reaves Peters, as I suggested, I will be happy to recommend you and give you a chance to work any of the games that the Nebraska or Iowa authorities approve.

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

FCA:AH

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

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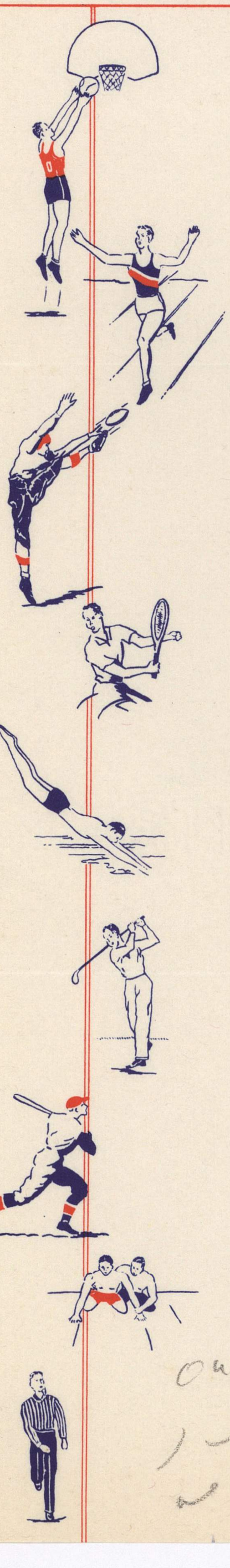

LYLE T. QUINN
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

1132 DES MOINES BUILDING
TELEPHONE 4-4543
DES MOINES, IOWA

December 10, 1941

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

Dear Dr. Allen:

I am very happy to have your letter of December 5th. We had a very fine meeting at Kansas City over the weekend and I think I saw every other coach in the Big Six and the Missouri Valley but I didn't run across you. No doubt you changed your plans at the last minute and did not attend the meeting.

I certainly appreciate your trouble in writing to me and it may work out sometime in the near future that I'll have an opportunity of working a game in this part of the country when your team is playing.

I sincerely hope that you were not detained in attending the sessions at Kansas City due to any illness.

I'll no doubt see you when your team plays up this way sometime during this coming season.

Yours very truly,

Lyle T. Quinn,
Executive Secretary

LTQ:EMF

·I·H·S·A·A·
MEMBER
NATIONAL FEDERATION
HSAA

December 17, 1941.

Mr. Ike Craig,
4816 No. Hermitage Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Ike:

I was delighted to hear from you, and I am writing at once to Reaves Peters, our commissioner in the Big Six, suggesting that he have a reference list of men like you. As you say, there are times when it would be desirable to have officials from your territory.

We liked your work very much, and I am happy to pass your suggestion on to Reaves.

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

FCA:AH

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

December 17, 1941.

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

Dear Reaves:

I have a suggestion that I wish to pass on to you for your consideration.

Ike Craig, of Chicago, was one of the officials in our game with Loyola last year. We liked his work very much and hoped that we could have him for our game with DePaul on January 31. We learned, however, that he had another assignment for that date.

I wondered if it wouldn't be a good idea to have a reference list of fellows like Craig who would be competent to work some of our Big Six games. There are times when we are unable to agree on officials with Missouri, and someone like Craig might be the answer to the problem. He gave splendid satisfaction, and I would be happy to recommend him.

Very sincerely yours,

FCA:AH

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

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December 13th, 1941.

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

Dear Mr. Allen:

A few days ago Ray Hanson, of Western Illinois State Teachers College, Macomb Illinois — told me he had had a letter from you regarding my address here in Chicago and he mentioned I should contact you — so that is the reason I am writing you at this time.

I mentioned to Ray Hanson, that possibly it was in regard to your game with DePaul here in Chicago — as DePaul asked me to officiate in the Kansas - DePaul game but I had previously been assigned and could not accept. I enjoyed working for your team last year and would have gladly accepted if possible ——

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Football Examination

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Perhaps the travel and expense element is too great, and too I do not want to be misunderstood - but would it ever be possible for officials say from Chicago to work at Kansas, Missouri or Nebraska etc. Not that you do not have competent officials thruout your conference, (I've worked with them and know of their ability) but that some of our men might be glad to work in the Big Six, and there might be times when you could use men from this territory due to conflicts etc, in officials schedules. Would appreciate your expression on this subject.

I'm sending you a bit of various interpretation bulletins for your perusal - there are some spledid clarifications in them - as well as the acute or strained hypothetical situations. They are designed primarily for High School games, but of course fit in with college code as well. Sincerely,

"Ike" Craig.

P.S. I haven't seen Johnny Glenn for quite some time - but I hear he is o.k.

These questions and answers are fine for use on trips. Hope you will enjoy them —

BASKETBALL INTERPRETATION MEETING BULLETINS

Published by the
NATIONAL FEDERATION OF STATE HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATIONS

H. V. Porter, Secretary, 7 South Dearborn St., Chicago
Based on 1941-42 Official Basketball Rules

BULLETIN II

NOTE: Second of a series of 5 National Federation Bulletins (1941-42)
To secure additional copies, see page 64 of Rule Book

This bulletin calls attention to sections of the rules in which there are minor changes from last year's code. Most of these do not represent any actual change in administration but a study of them is desirable.

Court Diagram and 2-1. The diagram has been modified to show that the standardized backboard does not extend the entire width of the free throw lane.

3-2. This section has been reworded for accuracy but there is no change.

Question: Is it legal to paint the supporting bars and flanges of the basket with white paint?
Answer: Yes. The rules only specify that the ring shall be black.

Comment: At least one national group recommends that the supports be painted white. It is claimed that the ring forms a better target under such circumstances.

5-3. In the second question the phrase "to an Official" has been added to the first line of the answer. There was some misunderstanding relative to this question last year and a few interpreted it to mean that it was a foul if the substitute even reported to the Scorers in the described situation.

Comment: The responsibility for knowing when a return is legal is placed on the player. The Official has no authority to disregard the attempt of the player to re-enter illegally. He is obligated to enforce the penalty if the player reports to him. If penalty is enforced, the player may remain in the game. It might be argued that the player has no right to be in the game, even if it has cost him a technical foul. The present ruling is on the assumption that since the free throw is for a technical foul, the player would always find it possible to re-enter immediately after the throw. Throwing a free throw is considered "resumption of play" even though the watch is not running. If the player were sent back to the sidelines after his illegal report, there would be complications in connection with the number of times the player has re-entered the game. Reporting to an Official is considered an entry even though illegal. The penalty of one free throw is considered severe enough for this infraction without also making it an extra re-entry.

6-3. The second sentence is new. This is inserted to make this rule consistent with Rule 9-4 which prescribes that only the Referee has authority to forfeit a game.

Comment: Limiting the right to forfeit to the Referee is consistent with the practice of giving the Referee authority over matters involving the score.

Ten Duties of the Referee (Not the Umpire) are:

Very Important

1. Forfeit a game.
2. Designate Official Timepiece.
3. Examine Scorebook at end of each half.
4. Announce score.
5. Inspect equipment.
6. Designate which Timer shall operate official timepiece.
7. Decide whether a goal shall count. ← what if Ref is under basket?
8. See that Captains are notified 3 minutes before a half begins and penalize for delay.
9. Make decision when minor officials disagree.
10. Toss ball to start each half.

↑ This is often handled carelessly —

6-11. The last paragraph and the third question have been rewritten.

Last Year's Wording	1941-42 Wording
"The Scorers shall be provided with a horn with which to attract the attention of the Official when the ball is dead. This horn should be unlike the signals used by the Officials and Timers."	"The Scorers shall use a horn or other device unlike that used by the Officials or Timers to signal the Officials. This may be used when the ball is dead or in certain specified situations when the ball is in control of a given team."

Comment: Most of the horns which have been used by Scorers have been imported from foreign

countries and good ones may not be available. It has become a common practice for Scorers to use a gong or siren. Some of these are more satisfactory than the horn.

The answer in the third question is more accurate than that of last year. It covers certain situations in which the Scorers have authority to signal the Officials when the ball is in play (also see Item 4 in first column of Manual for Basketball Scorers). The new question also gives the Officials some authority for blowing the ball dead when they must consult the Scorers to find the reason for the blowing of the horn while the ball was not dead. There is no change in connection with which signal kills the ball. The Scorer's horn does not cause the ball to be dead.

7-2. This section has been rewritten but there is no change in meaning.

Last Year's Wording

"The ball is out of bounds when any part of it touches the boundary line, the floor outside the boundary line, any object on or outside the boundary line, any balcony, the supports or back of the backboard, or when it is touched by a player who is out of bounds. If the ball strikes the edge of the backboard or rolls along the top of the backboard without touching the supports of the backboard, and then falls into the playing court, it is in play."

1941-42 Wording

"The ball is out of bounds when it touches: a player who is out of bounds; or any other person, the floor or any object on or outside a boundary; or the supports or back of the backboard."

The last question covers the case where the ball strikes the edge of the backboard and also when it touches the ceiling. In both cases, the ball remains in play.

Note that the last paragraph of last year's section has been omitted. In past years this statement was out of place. The question of who causes the ball to go out of bounds belongs in Rule 10 and it now appears there.

7-14, 15, 16 and 18. All of these have been rewritten to make them consistent with other sections of the rules. The only one that involves a change is Section 15.

Last Year's Wording

"Section 15. A double foul takes place when fouls are called simultaneously upon both teams."

1941-42 Wording

"Section 15. A double foul is a situation arising when two opponents foul each other simultaneously."

There has always been a great deal of discussion with respect to what constitutes a double foul. Under the old wording, a double foul might have included several fouls by different players on the two teams. Under the new wording a double foul involves only two players and it is theoretically possible to have five double fouls happening at the same time.

Play: A1 fouls B1 while B1 is in the act of shooting. At the same time B2 fouls A2. Is this a double foul and is only one free throw awarded to each team? **Ruling:** This is not a double foul and each foul carries its own penalty so that B1 is awarded two free throws if his goal was missed and A1 one free throw. The ball is tossed at center after the last throw.

8-8. There is a slight change in (2) of the first note.

Last Year's Wording

"when not in possession of a player, the ball touches the floor or an Official beyond the line."

1941-42 Wording

"when not in possession of a player, the ball touches anything beyond the line."

In actual practice this change in wording will not make any difference. The change was made in the interest of consistency. Under the old wording the ball was not technically in the front court when it was touched (not possessed) by a teammate of the player who advanced it from the back court. Such touching is always followed by the ball touching the floor or going into control of some player.

Play: A1 has control in his back court for 9 seconds and passes the ball across the division line. The pass is touched by A2 who is in the front court but rebounds to the back court. Has the ball been in the front court and is this a violation? **Ruling:** As the rule was worded last year, the ball was not in the front court but the ten-second count continued and it was a violation for failure to advance the ball within ten seconds. Under this year's rule, the ball has been advanced to the front court in time but it is an illegal return. In either case, the penalty is loss of ball to the opponent but

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BULLETIN III

NOTE: Third of a series of 5 National Federation Bulletins (1941-42)
To secure additional copies, see page 64 of Rule Book

In this meeting, continue the discussion of sections of the rules in which minor changes have been made and also discuss other sections which have caused questions or which have interesting angles. **During the last several years, there has been a gradual recodification of the basketball rules.** This has been necessary because the original plans for the code, when the game was first invented, did not make allowance for the many developments in connection with the game. The game has been influenced by its rapid growth, by more adequate playing space, by changed tastes with reference to all sports and by progress in many related industries. The rules have kept pace with these other changes and allowance has been made for proper progress. However, as this progress has been made, various rules were merely added to the original code. During the last few years, cognizance has been taken of this fact and at least half of the rules have been entirely rewritten and rearranged.

For Review: Have the group fill blanks below.

Basketball Time Factors

State Time Allowed for:

1. Charged Time-Out ..... 1 min
2. Intermission Between Quarters ..... 1 min
3. Intermission Before Extra Period ..... 1 min.
4. Officials Intermission after 4 minutes ..... 1 min (when game played in quarters)
5. Ball in Control in Back Court ..... 10 seconds
6. Captain Must Submit Line-up Before Game ..... 1 min.
7. Late arrival without penalty ..... 1 min.
8. Ordinary substitution ..... 30 seconds
9. Removal of Injured Player ..... 1 minute
10. Player in Restricted Lane Area ..... 3 seconds.
11. Throwing Ball in from Out of Bounds ..... 5 seconds —
12. First Extra Period ..... 3 min = High School / All Extra Periods 5 min. = College —

7-14. Last Year's Wording

"Section 14. A Disqualifying foul is an infraction of the rules for which a player is removed from the game."

1941-42 Wording

"Section 14. A disqualified player is one who is barred from further participation in the game because of committing his fourth personal foul, or certain flagrant fouls, or for infraction of Sections 5 or 6 of Rule 15."

Comment: There was some question as to the classification of an ordinary foul when it is the fourth for a player (see 13-2).

8-5-c. The last clause "or after the last free throw resulting from any other fouls by both teams" is new. This takes care of the situation where fouls by both teams are not classified as double fouls but where the ball is tossed at center after the last free throw. These situations are more specifically covered in Rule 13-7.

Play: A1 pushes B1 and B1 throws a successful free throw. While Team A is holding the ball out of bounds at the end, a foul is committed by B. **Ruling:** Ball is tossed at center after the free throw.

Play: A1 is fouled while shooting and his try is unsuccessful. While the Referee is taking the ball to the free throw line, a foul is committed by A2. **Ruling:** A is awarded two free throws and B is awarded one after which the ball is tossed at center. This is not a double foul but the ball is put in play the same as if it were.

10-1. The first two sentences have been rewritten.

Last Year's Wording

"If at any time except following a goal, the ball goes out of bounds, it shall be so declared by one of the Officials. He shall designate a nearby opponent of the player last touched by the ball before it went out of bounds to put it into play."

1941-42 Wording

"When the ball goes out of bounds, an Official shall designate a nearby opponent of the player who caused it to go out. If the ball is out of bounds because of touching something other than a player, it is caused to go out by the last player to touch it before it goes out. If it is out of bounds because of touching a player (on or outside a boundary), such player causes it to go out."

Last year's statement was not clear in the case where the ball being out of bounds and the touching of a player were simultaneous (a player who was out of bounds touched or caught the ball). The new wording is definite.

Play: A1 tries and the try is not successful. A1 continues over the end line and is out of bounds when B1 recovers the rebound and bats or passes the ball against A1 who is still out of bounds. **Ruling:** The ball should be awarded to B1. Under such circumstances, it is theoretically possible for B to take advantage of the rule. In actual practice, it is doubtful whether such action will occur.

Play: A1 has the ball out of bounds at the side. He attempts to throw it in and B1 bats the pass back against A1 who is still legitimately out of bounds. **Ruling:** Ball should be awarded to B1. This is another case where it is theoretically possible for B1 to take advantage of the rule. However, A1 has the whole court into which to throw the ball and he also has plenty of chance to avoid being hit by the batted ball if he is alert.

11-1-Note. The first paragraph of this note is new. Since any player may request a time-out, it is not uncommon for poorly informed players to ask at a time when they may not legally make such a request. Under ordinary circumstances, the Official will ignore such request but if he erroneously grants it, it is a technical foul as well as a charged time-out and the ball should immediately be taken to the free throw line. It is assumed that it is not essential that the full one-minute time-out be allowed, since there is a considerable period of rest during the free throw for technical foul.

Play: While A1 is dribbling, B1 asks for a time-out and the Official blows his whistle. B has already taken their last legal time-out. **Ruling:** This is a technical foul for delay of game and also an excess time-out. Two free throws should be awarded to Team A.

Comment: It might be argued that this is a double penalty for the same act. However, if such a penalty were not provided, it would result in lack of any penalty for taking the time-out at the wrong time. Illustration: Suppose B1 asks for an excess time-out while his team is in possession. The penalty is a free throw for an excess time-out. Extend this situation to the one where the excess time-out is illegally requested while A1 is in control. If only one free throw were awarded, the illegal request would go unpunished. Theoretically there are two infractions. The first for taking too many time-outs and the second for breaking up a play by the opponent. This is the basis on which the two free throws are awarded.

11-2. In the last question there are two slight changes. An omission in the answer makes it clear that a thirty second substitution will cancel a charged time-out even if the time-out was taken in the interval following a field goal. Also in the question the phrase "after the watch is stopped" has been added.

In past years there was considerable laxity in connection with the method of counting the thirty seconds. In some groups, a substitute was allowed thirty seconds from the time he reported to the Scorer. In other groups, he was allowed thirty seconds from the time he entered the court. It seems obvious that if a time-out is to be cancelled by a substitution, the thirty seconds should be counted from the time the Timer stops his watch. In actual practice, this will make it almost impossible for a team to cancel a time-out unless the time-out is actually taken for the purpose of making a substitution and unless substitution slips are being used to reduce the amount of waste time.

Comment: It might be claimed that teams may take advantage of this privilege. Here are some illustrations:

1. Following a field goal, A1 asks for a time-out in order to prevent a fast break by the opponent. The coach rushes in a substitute who reports to the Official within thirty seconds and thus cancels the charged time-out.
2. After the ball has been placed at the disposal of free thrower, A1, A2 notices that B1 is in a sleeper position without any guard in his vicinity. A substitute is rushed in in time to cancel the charged time-out.
3. Near the end of a game, A1 holds the ball for eight seconds in his back court and then asks for a time-out. Play is resumed by awarding the ball to A1 out of bounds and he is permitted ten more seconds to advance the ball to the front court. This action is repeated several times. In order to prevent excess time-outs a substitute is rushed in on each occasion.

Player can control ball in back court for 19 seconds and no penalty.

These possible abuses of the rule are largely theoretical, especially since the thirty seconds is to start when the watch is stopped. In the last illustration, there would always be the possibility of a held ball before the request for a time-out could be transmitted, especially if the defensive team is alert. If they are merely holding a zone defense under such circumstances, they probably ought to lose.

11-5. There are two slight changes in this section. In the next to the last line, the phrase "or awarded" has been added to take care of the situation where a goal might be awarded on the last play of a period. In the last paragraph, the word "practice" replaces "practice shooting". Some teams interpreted the old rule to mean that they might practice passing (probably to annoy the opponent).

13-7. This section has been reworded to cover situations which were only ambiguously covered by questions and answers. If there is a foul by one team and between the time of that foul and the time the watch is next started, there is a foul by the other team. Since the fouls are not simultaneous, this is not a double foul. However, as far as resumption of play after the last free throw is concerned, the administration is the same as for a double foul. The reason these can not be classed as a double foul

BASKETBALL INTERPRETATION MEETING BULLETINS

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H. V. Porter, Secretary, 7 South Dearborn St., Chicago
Based on 1941-42 Official Basketball Rules

BULLETIN IV

NOTE: Fourth of a series of 5 National Federation Bulletins (1941-42)
To secure additional copies, see page 64 of Rule Book

Devote this meeting to an extensive study of several sections of the rules which include a number of complicated provisions. The leader of the meeting may choose to appoint several assistants, each of whom should make a careful study of the section assigned to him.

REPORT I
When Certain Acts End

A. When does a free throw end?

(1) Ball goes in basket.

(2) Ball is touched by any player.

(3) It is evident that throw will not go in basket.

Comment: These are important in certain situations connected with when the watch shall be started and with the number of points which must be awarded if the ball finally goes in the basket. Consider the case where A1 attempts a free throw and after the ball has touched the backboard (but not the ring), B1 leaps in the air and bats the ball against the backboard for a second time and it then falls in the basket. The free throw ends when touched by B and, if any points were to be counted, it would have to be for a field goal. In this particular case, the touching caused A1 to commit a violation and the ball is dead after the touching.

Here is a second situation which is affected. A1 attempts free throw. While the ball is circling the ring, A2 leaps in the air and taps it into the basket without touching the ring. If points were to be counted, it would have to be for a field goal. However, A2 has committed a violation in accordance under 14-12-(b) and note. Also consider the case where the ball from a free throw bounces from the ring to the area above it when A2 taps it into the basket. When does the free throw end?

B. When does a try for field goal end?

(1) Probably under the same three circumstances as for a free throw.

Comment: These are important in connection with the question under 7-7, last paragraph of the note under 11-1, 11-5, 14-1, and 14-12 and 13.

Consider the following:

Case 1: Near the end of a period A1 tries for field goal and the throw is low. The signal sounds while the ball is in the air and after the signal, the try is deflected by A2 or B1 and then goes in the basket. It has been ruled that if the touching is by A, the field goal does not count but if the touching is by B, the goal counts. From the standpoint of consistency, it is best to assume that the first try for goal ended when the ball was touched. Under such circumstances, the touching by B constitutes a new try and consequently it is B who makes the field goal, even though it is credited to Team A because it fell in their basket. There is a similar situation when a try which is in the air at the time of the signal is then touched by A2 or B1 and is deflected over the backboard and out of bounds at the end. How should the ball be put in play at the beginning of the next period? It has been ruled (play situation 202A) that play shall be resumed by a jump between centers at the free throw line. It may be difficult to justify these two rulings except that it would make a bad looking situation if the goal in the first illustration were not allowed. Also, the next to the last paragraph of Rule 7-7 makes special provision for the counting of the field goal under such circumstances and this provision does not apply to situations where the ball goes out of bounds.

Case 2: A1 has the ball out of bounds and throws it at his own backboard. The ball circles the ring and A2 taps it in without touching the ring. Should the goal count and to whom should it be credited? If it is assumed that the first try ends when it is touched by A2, then the goal should count and should be credited to A2. Here is a variation of this situation. The player out of bounds throws the ball toward his own backboard and the throw is low enough so that it is touched by B1 and then continues into A's basket. Again, if it is assumed that the try by A1 ended when it was touched by B, the goal should count. This gives rise to the question of who should be credited with such a goal. Probably the most logical way to handle such situations is to credit the goal to the last player of the scoring team to touch the ball before the new try started, i.e., was touched by an opponent. Consider the case where A1 while out of bounds throws the ball at the opponent's backboard and while the ball is circling the ring, A2 taps it into the basket. In this case, the goal counts for B. If the bat by A2 is such that the ball does not go in the basket, the goal is awarded to B because of the violation.

C. When does a play end?

On account of the indefinite nature of a play, all references to "on the same play" have been

gradually eliminated from the code. However, there are still certain procedures which depend on what constitutes a play and when a play ends. This affects sections such as 7-10, 8-8 and 11-1-Second paragraph and Note.

Case 1: The application to the ending of a dribble can be easily made through reference to 7-10 and to play situations 94 and 112. There is often confused thinking in connection with the distinction between a player bringing a dribble to an end and committing a violation. Give special consideration to play 97 and review the relationship between when a dribble ends and when a violation (if one exists) is committed.

Case 2: In relating this question to the right of a player to return the ball to his back court, consider the following: The rule states that a player may return the ball to his back court following an out of bounds play, jump ball, etc. The question arises as to when the out of bounds play ends, i.e., when the return to the back court actually follows the out of bounds play and when it follows a play which occurs after the out of bounds play ends.

Illustration: A1 throws the ball from out of bounds to A2 in his back court. A2 dribbles the ball to his front court and circles back with the dribble to bring the ball to the back court. Has the return followed an out of bounds play and is it legal? It has been ruled (play situation 152) that this is an illegal return. Such a ruling can be justified if it is assumed that the out of bounds play ends when the ball is taken across the division line. The same application might be made to a jump ball play or a try-for-field goal. Unless some such theory is adopted, it would be theoretically possible for a try for goal to rebound to a team's back court and for A1 to recover the ball, dribble it to his front court and pass it into his back court.

Case 3: The note under 11-1 is quite definite with respect to when a play ends and these should be related to the illustrations which have been mentioned.

REPORT II

Tricky Sections

Certain sections of the rules can be easily confused because situations which are somewhat similar are affected by different sections of the rules.

WHICH VIOLATIONS OR FOULS MAY BE CALLED WHEN DISCOVERED A CONSIDERABLE TIME AFTER THEY OCCUR?

Penalize whenever discovered:

1. Player re-enters more than 3 times.
2. Player fails to report.
3. Player changes numbers without reporting it.
4. Team takes excess time-out.
5. 6th player is on the court while ball is in play.

Do not attempt correction if infraction is discovered after watch has been started following the infraction:

1. A1 is awarded free throw and it is attempted by A2.
2. A1 makes unsuccessful attempt to throw free throw in B's basket.
3. A1 throws field goal in B's basket and B1 throws ball in from out of bounds at the end.

For Review: Have the group check the answers below.

IN WHICH OF THESE SITUATIONS IS THE PENALTY AUTOMATICALLY DECLINED?

1. Free throw by A1 is successful and B1 is in lane too soon. Yes ~~No~~
2. A1 attempts successful free throw for technical foul and steps over free throw line too soon. ~~Yes~~ No
3. During free throw by A1, B1 pushes A2 but ball goes in basket. ~~Yes~~ No
4. On jump at free throw circle, A1 taps ball in basket and B1 crosses restraining circle too soon. Yes ~~No~~
5. On jump at free throw circle A1 taps ball in basket and B1 leaves jumping position before ball is tapped. Yes ~~No~~
6. A1 tries and while ball is circling ring, B1 touches net or ring but ball goes in basket. Yes ~~No~~
7. A1 is fouled while attempting try but continues his arm motion and ball goes in basket. ~~Yes~~ No
8. On free throw by A1, B1 and A2 are in the lane too soon. ~~Yes~~ No ~~center ball.~~
9. On free throw by A1, B1 waves arm to disconcert the thrower but ball goes in basket. Yes ~~No~~
10. Free throw for technical is unsuccessful and A1 steps over free throw line too soon. Yes ~~No~~

↑

A gets ball out of bounds anyway.

is that each foul carries its own number of free throws. In the case of a double foul, only one free throw is awarded each team.

Play: A1 is awarded two free throws for a personal foul. The last throw is successful and while B1 is getting ready to throw the ball in from the end, the coach of A calls instructions. **Ruling:** Ball tossed at center after B's free throw.

14-2. The phrase "or the ball" has been inserted in the third line. This is to cover a loophole which appeared in the rules last year and which required a special interpretation. Illustration: A1 attempts a free throw and while the ball is in flight on its way to the basket, B1 leaps in the air, taps the ball and alights on the other side of the lane. Since a player is "not in the lane" unless he is on or inside the lane line, there was nothing in last year's rule to prevent the act even though it was clearly against the spirit of the rule.

Play (1): A1 attempts a free throw and the ball strikes the backboard at one side of the ring. B1 leaps in the air and bats the ball after it has touched the backboard and before it has touched the ring. **Ruling:** This is a legal act by B1 since restriction does not apply after the ball has touched either the ring or the backboard.

Play (2): Same as (1) except it is A2 who bats the ball and it goes through the basket. Is this a field goal or a successful free throw? **Ruling:** It is neither. The act by A2 is legal but his touching of the ball caused A1 to commit a violation because of not touching the ring with the free throw.

Rule 15. There has been a slight reorganization of this rule. It is now in parts A and B instead of A, B and C. In former years, the sections dealing with coaching from the sidelines, baiting Officials, etc. were given a separate classification. In reality, they belong under technical fouls. The two logical parts of the rule are "Technical Fouls" and "Personal Fouls". Divisions A and B are now shown in proper coordination and the headings for Sections 1 through 6 and for 7 and 8 are now shown to be coordinated.

Another change in arrangement makes one penalty cover Sections 1 through 6. In former years, a separate penalty was provided for Section 6. The penalty for Sections 7 and 8 has been reworded to be consistent with the wording of other penalties. There is no change in meaning.

15-11-Penalties (c) and (f). Theoretically it is possible for five double fouls to occur at about the same time and it is also possible that all of these might be flagrant. Under such circumstances there might have been doubt in past years as to whether only one free throw should have been awarded each team or whether two free throws should have been awarded each team or whether five or ten should have been awarded. Under the present definition and the present penalty (c), it is clear that if this should occur, five free throws should be awarded each team.

There is a similar situation in connection with several fouls by the same team. It is theoretically possible for all five players of one team to flagrantly foul opponents at about the same time. Under the current rules, it is clear that one free throw should be awarded for each of these fouls, i.e., five free throws.

Play: A1 flagrantly fouls B1 while he is in the act of throwing for goal. At about the same time, A2 flagrantly fouls B2. How many free throws should be awarded Team A? **Ruling:** Two free throws, i.e., one for each foul.

This may not be equitable, since a possible field goal by A1 was prevented. However, the rule is in line with the policy of eliminating cases where many free throws may be tried in succession. It is also consistent with the rule which has always been in force in connection with a double foul when one of the players was in the act of throwing for goal. There are many complicated situations in connection with these multiple fouls and the present rule seems to be the lesser of several evils. At least it is specific and settles a number of disputed points.

SAMPLE TEST QUESTIONS

1. The home team provides a sewed type basketball and the visitors object to its use. (1. Such balls are legal if they meet the bounding specifications.) ~~(2. Referee should require home team to provide molded type ball.)~~ (3. It is good ethics for home school to notify visitors in advance if sewed type ball is to be used.)

2. List 3 situations where a field goal is scored but where player responsible for it is not considered as having performed the act of throwing, i.e., he might be fouled in the rear without being awarded 2 throws. 1. Rebounding (batting ball toward basket) 2. Team A player taps ball which is encircling basket 3. Confused team A player fouled while shooting at opponents basket.

3. Cross out wrong statements: ~~(1. An unsportsmanlike foul always results in two free throws.)~~ ~~(2. If A2 is deliberately fouled, A3 may attempt one of the free throws.)~~ (3. On free throw for technical foul, if thrower steps over too soon, the violation may go without penalty.) ~~(4. It is a double violation when free thrower steps over line too soon and ball misses ring.)~~ (5. A free throw ends when touched by a player.) ~~(6. When ball is dead, any foul is ignored unless flagrant.)~~

4. A1 becomes confused and tries for field goal at B's basket. (a) Try is successful. B1 catches ball as it comes down and takes it out of bounds behind the backboard and makes quick throw-in; or (b) Try unsuccessful but hits ring and rebounds to A1 who catches it and dribbles to the other end to score a field goal in his own basket. After goal in (a): (1. Ball belonged to A behind B's basket.)

~~(2. B's ball behind A's basket.)~~ ~~(3. Legal play.)~~ (4. May be foul on B1.) In (b): Does goal count? No Whose ball? B's ball Where? At out of bound spot near where violation (Double dribble) was committed. (Technical foul (Delaying game))

5. A free throw attempt by A1, strikes high on the backboard and rebounds toward basket. When it is directly above the basket, B1 bats it and it strikes the backboard again and then goes into the basket. May B ever legally bat a free throw? Yes Has A1 committed a violation? Yes (B really caused A's violation) Has a double violation been committed? Yes When does free throw end? when touched by B player. When does ball become dead? When touched by B player

Does A's free throw goal count? No How many points are scored? One point is awarded for B's interfering with ball in plane of basket.

6. A1 pushes B1 while he is in the act of throwing for goal. B1 chooses to attempt the first free throw but to waive the second. After the ball has been placed at the disposal of B1, A2 commits a foul. May the second free throw be waived? No - since another foul has altered the original situation. How is the ball put in play after the last throw? Captain of team B has choice of either having his team attempt the free throw for A's foul or declining and throwing in at midcourt.

7. After ball is placed at the disposal of a free thrower, A1:

(a) A6 reports to the Scorer. Should horn blow? No.

(b) B1 asks for a time-out. Should it be granted? No.

(c) A2 asks for time-out. Should it be granted? Yes.

(d) Scorers discover that A3 is illegally in the game. Should the horn blow? Yes.

8. A1 has ball out of bounds at side. He throws it entirely across the court where it is caught by B1 who is standing on the opposite side line. (1. A's ball at point where B1 caught it.) ~~(2. B's ball at place where A1 threw ball in.)~~ ~~(3. Ball was not inbounds at any time.)~~

9. In the closing minutes of play, Captain of A has been waiving free throws and B1 deliberately pushes A1 in order to have the watch stopped. Ruling: Two free throws should be awarded - and the deliberate fouls will cease to be a problem in closing minutes of a game.

10. ~~A1~~ is awarded a free throw and Captain states he will waive it. As the ball is taken to mid-court, A2 takes legal time-out and the Coach sends in A6 to replace the Captain. May the new Captain now choose to have free throw attempted? No

11. A1 attempts single free throw for personal foul. It is unsuccessful but B1 is in the lane too soon. The Official orders another free throw but before the ball is placed at disposal of the free thrower, Captain asks to waive it. Should request be granted? No, as this is merely a substitute throw and not another foul - or altered situation.

12. B1 pushes A1 and one free throw is awarded. Before the ball is placed at the disposal of the free thrower, the B Coach is fouled for signalling for a sleeper play to follow the free throw. ~~(1. Ball is in play if last throw is unsuccessful.)~~ (2. Any player of A may attempt the throw for technical foul.) (3. After last throw, it is A's ball at mid-court.)

This is new this year - as last year the technical foul would have been attempted first - and then the attempt for B's foul - and ball would be in play if missed.

there is a slight difference in the spot of enforcement and there is also the possibility that the illegally returned ball will be recovered by B so that no penalty will be enforced.

Play: A1 is in possession in his back court and passes the ball in the back court parallel with the division line. B1 stands in A's front court and reaches through the plane of the division line to touch the pass which continues on to A2 who is in his back court. Has the ball been in the front court? **Ruling:** Under last year's wording, the ball was not in the front court and since the ball was not out of control of Team A, the count continued. Under this year's wording the ball is in the front court when it touches B and a new count starts when A2 secures control.

8-10. The second sentence of the second paragraph has been reworded.

Last Year's Wording

"When such a foul occurs at the end of the first or third quarter of a game played in quarters, or during the intermission following the first or third quarter, the free throw shall be attempted at the beginning of the next quarter, etc."

1941-42 Wording

"When such a foul occurs at the end of the first or third quarter of a game played in quarters, or when a foul occurs during the intermission following the first or third quarter, the free throw shall be attempted at the beginning of the next quarter, etc."

It is obvious that the wording of previous years was inaccurate since there could not be "such a foul" during an intermission.

9-1. The answer has been reworded. Last year's wording was "No; if the mistake is discovered before play is resumed, etc." This wording led to the mistaken notion that the free throw goal counted for the opponents, if the mistake was not discovered until later. As a matter of fact, such a throw never counts for the opponents. The new wording makes this clear.

Play: A1 is awarded a free throw and, through error, he throws the free throw into his opponent's basket. The error is discovered at the end of the period and is called to the attention of the Official. **Ruling:** The point should count for the player who made the successful free throw. This applies if discovery is made and verified any time before the final score is announced.

9-3. The last part of the second paragraph has been reworded. There is no change in meaning. In past years there was some misunderstanding relative to whether the two necessary points required to end the game might be accumulated in two or more of the extra periods following the first. The new ruling makes it clear that it is not necessary to secure both of these points in one of the extra periods.

Play: A game ends with the score 30-30 and the first extra period ends in a tie 33-33. In the second extra period, A1 scores only one point so that the second extra period ends A34-B33. In the first minute of the third extra period, Team A scores one point on a free throw. Is the game ended immediately? **Ruling:** Yes.

10-1. This has been rewritten (see Bulletin III) but procedure is the same. There is a slight change in the note.

Last Year's Wording

"When the margin out of bounds free from obstructions is less than three feet, no player of either team shall be within three feet of the player who is putting the ball in play. On such courts a fine broken line should be drawn in the court three feet from the boundary line."

1941-42 Wording

"When the unobstructed space outside the boundary lines is less than three feet, a narrow broken line should be drawn in the court parallel with and three feet inside the boundary lines. When such three-foot restraining line is used, it shall be treated the same as a boundary line, etc."

Play: A1 has the ball out of bounds at the side. B1 takes a position inside the three-foot restraining line but B2 and B3 take positions more than three feet from A1 but in the area between the restraining line and the boundary line. **Ruling:** These players are considered the same as if they were out of bounds. The Referee has authority to call a technical foul or if a technical foul is not called, and the throw-in touches one of these players while in such position, the ball is again awarded to A1.

10-2. The question under this section, in slightly different form, appeared last year under 10-1. There is no change in meaning.

SAMPLE TEST QUESTIONS

1. When a free throw is waived by A, if the court has two division lines, the ball is thrown in from out of bounds. ~~(1. At end of the division line nearest B's basket.)~~ ~~(2. At the end of division line nearest A's basket.)~~ (3. Halfway between the two lines.)
(Mid court)

2. A1 passes from his back court (a) An Official, in A's front court runs into the pass and the ball rebounds directly into the back court where A2 recovers.. Has the ball been in the front court? Yes (b) Same, except it is B1 instead of the Official who runs into the pass. Has the ball been in the front court? Yes (c) Is another 10-second count started in (a)? Yes In (b)? Yes

3. A1 dribbles ball to front court. His pass strikes Official in the front court and goes to the back court. Is this a violation? No Same, except the pass strikes the Official who is standing on the line and goes into the back court. Is this a violation? No ball wasn't in front court as yet.

4. During the fourth quarter, the score is A65 and B10. Coach of B objects to Umpire's decision and takes his team off the floor. ~~(1. Umpire should forfeit game.)~~ ~~(2. Score should be declared 2-0 for A.)~~ (3. Score should be declared A65 - B10.) If team decides to play before forfeit is declared, ~~(1)~~, (2), ~~(5)~~, ~~(6)~~ free throws should be awarded.

5. A1 is in control in the back court for 8 seconds. He throws ball against the feet of B1 who is (a) on the division line or (b) across the line in A's front court. Ball rebounds to back court. Has ball been in front court in (a)? No In (b)? Yes Is a new count permitted in (a)? Yes In (b)? Yes

6. The ball has been placed at the disposal of A1 when (a) A2 requests a time-out or (b) B1 requests a time-out or (c) A6 requests the Scorer to stop play for a substitution. Should request be granted in (a)? Yes In (b)? No In (c)? No

7. A1 and B1 commit a double foul. A1 attempts free throw which is (a) successful or (b) unsuccessful. Before time is in, it is discovered that it was the fourth foul for A1. In (a) ~~(1. Cancel point and permit substitute to attempt throw.)~~ (2. Count point.) ~~(3. Cancel point and do not permit substitute throw.)~~ In (b) ~~(1. Allow substitute to attempt free throw.)~~ (2. No point and no substitute throw.) ~~(3. Technical foul for A1 being illegally in game.)~~

8. B1 pushes A1 and at the same time A2 holds B2. A1 is in the act of throwing for goal. Is this a double foul? No (New rule this year) Number free throws awarded to A? Two To B? One How is play resumed if last throw is unsuccessful? Jump at Center May one of the throws be waived? No

BIG SIX BASKETBALL OFFICIALS 1941-'42

NAME	ADDRESS
1. Browning, Bud	Phillips Petroleum Corp. Wichita, Kansas
2. Breithaup, Clarence	Central High School, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
3. Carroll, Parke	The Journal- Kansas City, Mo.
4. Curtis, Ab	419 Petroleum Bldg. Fort Worth, Texas
5. Duvall, Grable	3105 Washington St. Kansas City, Mo.
6. Grossman, Lee	Jewish Community Center Omaha, Nebraska
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9. Hogue, Eddie	3801 Terrace, Kansas City, Mo.
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11. Hinkhouse, D. J.	Beloit High School, Beloit, Kansas
12. House, L. A.	Southwest High School, Kansas City, Mo.
13. Kemper, Gene	Topeka Daily Capital, Topeka, Kansas
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20. Reigert, Mike	
21. Roper, Max	2933 Wondover St. Lincoln, Nebraska
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23. Van Reen, Clay	5058 Lindenwood, St. Louis, Mo.
24. Volz, M. G.	First Trust Co. Lincoln, Nebraska

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6 P. M. TO 7 P. M.
PARKVIEW 2027

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1941-1942

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Kaegel, R. C.	10a W. Washington, Belleville	BEL 809	BEL 3288
Meinhardt, George K.	5831 Bartmer Ave.	GA 1300	CA 2877
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Wagner, Oliver	2818 Laclede Sta. Rd., Maplewood, Mo.	HI 8963	HI 3315

December 5, 1941

Mr. Lyle T. Quinn
Executive Secretary
Iowa High School Athletic Association
1132 Des Moines Building
Des Moines, Iowa

Dear Lyle,

I have your favor of the 1st instant regarding officiating, and I am happy to hear from you. I am taking your letter to Kansas City with me tomorrow morning at which time our Big Six basketball coaches meet in session with the Commissioner, Reaves Peters. Reaves is making the appointments for the conference, but we, as coaches, list the officials in the order of their efficiency as we see them.

I will be glad to recommend your name to the group and I am hoping that we can use you next year. We coaches are arranging our 1942-43 basketball schedule tomorrow. If Louis Menze and Lenandowski, the two northern members will recommend you, I am sure that I will put your name among the top ones and give you a chance.

I know that you will be in Kansas City tomorrow, so I will look you up and have you meet the other Big Six coaches with a view to having you work some of our games. We also play Creighton and the Oklahoma Aggies, so if you work for any of the Missouri Valley people, I will be glad to have you work one of our games with those fellows.

With all good wishes I am

Sincerely yours,

Director of Physical Education and Recreation
Varsity Basketball and Baseball Coach

FCA/pg

IOWA HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

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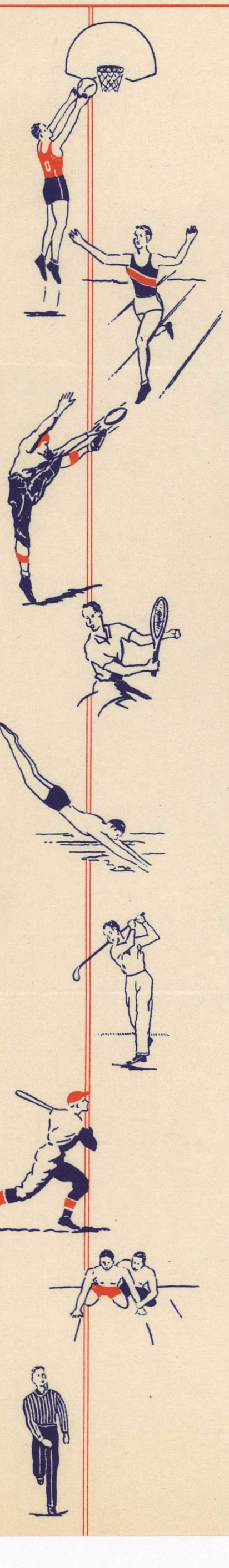

LYLE T. QUINN
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

December 1, 1941

1132 DES MOINES BUILDING
TELEPHONE 4-4543
DES MOINES, IOWA

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

Dear Doctor Allen:

For the past ten or twelve years, the writer has been officiating high school basketball and high school football contest here in Iowa. He has succeeded in building up a very fine officiating schedule, working as many as ninety basketball games during the season and twenty to twenty-two football contests. He also officiated for some of the colleges, members of the Iowa conference; and was one of the two officials working the State Junior College Basketball Tournament last spring.

Since March 11, 1941, he was appointed Manager of the Iowa High School Athletic Association and given the responsibility of acting not only as Commissioner of Offficials for high schools in Iowa, but also the regular duties befalling Manager of the State High School Athletic Association. He has, therefore, deemed it advisable to refrain from officiating any more high school contests and hence, he is quite anxious to become established as an official in the Big Six and Missouri Valley, in addition to his work in the Iowa conference.

I would certainly appreciate anything that you could do to help me or to tip me off as to what I could do in order to qualify for officiating in the Big Six Missouri Valley.

While I have been forced to cancel all my high school games, I do have a nice schedule of Iowa College Conference games for this coming winter to officiate.

I hope that I will look forward to seeing you at Kansas City.

Yours very truly,

Lyle T. Quinn

Lyle T. Quinn
Executive Secretary

LTQ:HL

·I·H·S·A·A·
MEMBER
NATIONAL FEDERATION
H.S.A.A.

August 13, 1941.

Mr. Reaves Peters, Commissioner,
Big Six Athletic Conference,
342 So. Chelsea Avenue,
Kansas City, Missouri.

Dear Reaves:

There are some of our Kansas boys on the west line of the Missouri border who feel that they should get some of our Big Six assignments. There is a feeling on the part of some of them that since you coached at Northeast High School and George Edwards, Louie Menze, Parke Carroll and the other boys are all on the Missouri side that you are slighting them.

I speak of high school coaches who desire to do some officiating. I realize that you will do everything in your power to give these boys an assignment if the Big Six coaches will list them on their preferential list. However, I would appreciate it if you could go along with these chaps and make them feel that they will have just as good a chance as anybody else when and if they get the opportunity.

At some convenient time I will carry this to further length.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Director of Physical Education and Recreation,
Varsity Basketball Coach.

FCA:AH

April 5, 1941

Mr. Reeves Peters
Commissioner
Big-Six Intercollegiate Athletic Conference
342 So. Chelsea Avenue
Kansas City, Missouri

Dear Reeves:

I have your communication of April 3 giving me the assignments. All the officials are quite satisfactory to me.

I have never had any objection to an official that is reasonably fair, and I believe all of these fellows are. However, Quigley did say to me yesterday that there were some of the games he was not sure he could work, but I imagine you will take care of that when the word comes in.

Sincerely yours,

Director of Physical Education and Recreation
Varsity Basketball and Baseball Coach

FCA:lg

University of Nebraska
Lincoln

University of Oklahoma
Norman

University of Missouri
Columbia

Office of
Commissioner of Officals
Big Six
Intercollegiate Athletic Conference
342 So. Chelsea Avenue
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

University of Kansas
Lawrence

Kansas State College
Manhattan

Iowa State College
Ames

1390

April 3, 1941

Dr. F C Allen
University of Kans
Lawrence, Kansas

Dear Doc

The following assignments will be sent out Saturday of this week. Since this is the first time for me I feel that I should give you the opportunity of checking the list before it goes out. If you find anything radically wrong won't you send me a night letter at once, otherwise I will know that it is fairly acceptable to you.

Jan 6	Oklahoma @ Lawrence	O'Sullivan, Volz
Jan 14	Kansas @ Columbia	Carroll, Pressly
Jan 17	Kansas @ Lincoln	Quigley, Pressly
Jan 19	Kansas @ Ames	O'Sullivan, Pressly
Jan 24	Kansas State @ Lawrence	Quigley, Hinkhouse
Feb 14	Nebraska @ Lawrence	Carroll, Quigley
Feb 16	Iowa State @ Lawrence	O'Sullivan, House
Feb 27	Kansas @ Norman	Carroll, Hogue
Mar 3	Kansas @ Manhattan	Quigley, O'Sullivan
Mar 6	Missouri @ Lawrence	Carroll, Pressly

With best wishes, I am.

Yours very truly

R. E. Peters
Commissioner

REP:CN

Sept. 30, 1941

Return to Desk

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

Dear Reaves,

Your two letters of August 13 and 16 have been on my desk for several weeks and I expect to answer them fully within a short time. However, with the rush of enrollment, school beginning and general administrative duties I have found it necessary to delay a part of my correspondence.

I am happy to know that Parke Caroll and Gil McDonald will work our game with the University of Iowa.

This is merely an acknowledgement of your letter so that you will know that it has not been put away in the files.
I will write you more at length in the near future.

Very sincerely yours,

FCA/pg

Director of Physical Education and Recreation
Varsity Basketball Coach