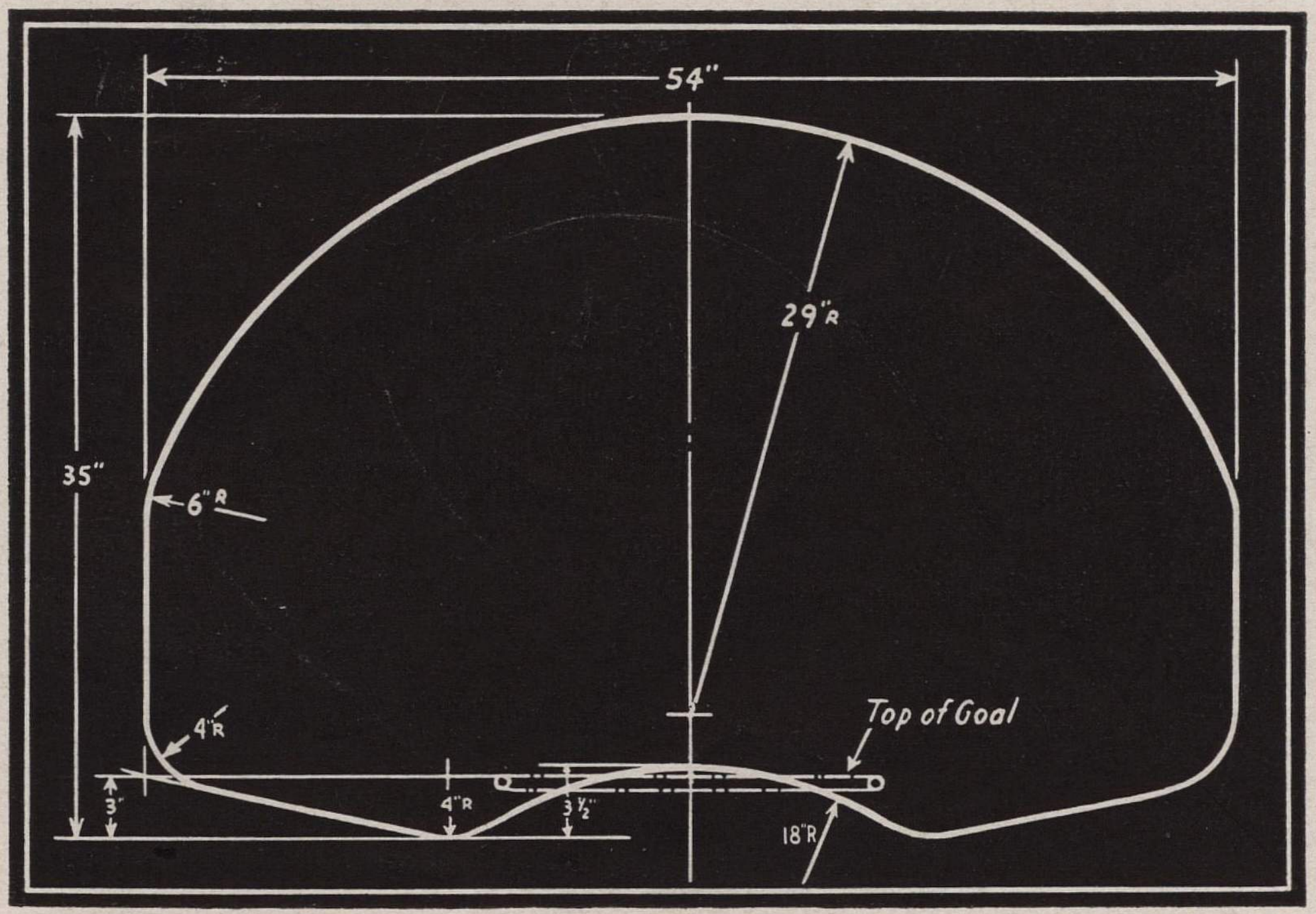
MODIFIED BACKBOARD



After extensive study over a period of years the National Basketball Committee has approved a backboard with dimensions as indicated on the above diagram. The baskets are attached to the bottom of the board. The basket attachment may be curved to fit the arc with an eighteen-inch radius or the board may be made with a straight edge immediately behind the basket ring. If the board is so constructed, the basket attachment may be a flange with a straight edge. If necessary, the bracing rods which strengthen the basket ring may extend to a vertical bracing post which will project a few inches below the level of the ring.

Such a board contains all the space which is needed for banking purposes. The elimination of all sharp corners and edges will prevent injury to the ball and the elimination of unnecessary surface space appears to have the following advantages:

1. Freer use of the four-foot end space permits offensive play from nearly all directions and thus relieves congestion in the lane.
2. Increased visibility of the basket from corners and ends of the gymnasium.
3. Increased space under the basket from which a goal may be made and chance for a rebounder to escape from contested area.
4. Less complicated bridgework for hanging the backboard since the weight is reduced by nearly one-half and the span is not so great as to cause warping or twisting.
5. More pleasing streamlined appearance and a better target.

Such boards with a plane surface are legal and may be installed without fear of protest, However no one is forced to discard the traditional board. Players adjust themselves quickly and there should be no great handicap thru using the two types of boards interchangeably.

May 2nd, 1940

To Members,
National Basketball Committee:

For your convenience I am enclosing print which shows the dimensions of the new backboard. This drawing will be included in the rules book.

Various manufacturers are now making up baskets which will fit the new board. Correspondence since the annual meeting indicates that many of these will be erected for use next season.

To date, no action has been taken relative to the time and place of next year's meeting. Chairman Floyd Rowe reports that a vote of the Executive Committee will be taken as soon as further information relative to related events is available. It has been definitely decided by the National Collegiate Athletic Association that the National Basketball Tournament will again be held at Kansas City on a date corresponding to that for the past tournament. This will probably have an influence on the choice of date and place of meeting for the rules committee.

Copy for the coaching school edition of the basketball rules will be sent to the printer within the next week. Copy will be supplied each member of the committee as soon as they are available.

Yours truly,

N. O. Porter

Secretary

NOP/J
Enc.

Lawrence, Kansas
May 7, 1940

Mr. H. V. Porter,
11 So. LaSalle St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear H. V.:

Thank you very much for sending a tear sheet from the Coaching School edition of the Basketball Rules, which shows the dimensions of the new backboard. It is my opinion that this board will very much increase the appearance and the visibility over the old board, and also the increased space under the basket will be a decided help from a playing standpoint.

I am glad to know that the National Collegiate Athletic Association has again approved the Kansas City date. It is my personal opinion that since the Coaches Association have moved their meeting to New York that our meeting should give support to the N.C.A.A. tournament. At least, I hope that this will have an influence on the choice of date and place of meeting for the Rules body.

I will be happy to receive a copy of the Coaching School edition as soon as they are available.

Very cordially yours,

FCA:AH

Vice Chairman.

NATIONAL BASKETBALL COMMITTEE
of the UNITED STATES *and* CANADA

CHAIRMEN OF SUB-COMMITTEES

Executive — Floyd Rowe
Publication — Oswald Tower
Research — Forrest C. Allen
Questionnaire — H. V. Porter
Game Administration — Sumner A. Dole

Chairman, FLOYD ROWE
Board of Education, Cleveland, Ohio

Secretary, H. V. PORTER
11 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Illinois

Vice Chairman, F. C. ALLEN
Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans.

Treasurer, H. JAMISON SWARTS
Univ. of Pa., Philadelphia, Pa.

Editor, OSWALD TOWER
Andover, Massachusetts

Complete List of Committee Members

F. C. Allen
Univ. of Kansas
Lawrence, Kansas

John Brown, Jr.
347 Madison Ave.
New York, New York

Forrest Cox
Colorado University
Boulder, Colorado

J. H. Crocker
Univ. of Western Ontario
London, Ont., Canada

Sumner A. Dole
Connecticut State College
Storrs, Connecticut

C. S. Edmundson
Univ. of Washington
Seattle, Washington

J. Mark Good
Sun-Gazette Co.
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

E. J. Hickox
Springfield College
Springfield, Massachusetts

A. H. Jefferess
114 Carrick Ave.
Hamilton, Ont., Canada

Frank P. Maguire
46 N. Cameron St.
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

H. G. Olsen
Ohio State University
Columbus, Ohio

Curtis Parker
Centennary College
Shreveport, Louisiana

G. Warren Phillips
High School
Hebron, Indiana

H. V. Porter
11 S. LaSalle St.
Chicago, Illinois

Floyd A. Rowe
Board of Education
Cleveland, Ohio

J. W. St. Clair
Southern Methodist Univ.
Dallas, Texas

H. Jamison Swarts
Univ. of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Oswald Tower
Andover, Massachusetts

May 14, 1940

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

Dear Phog:

Attached you will find a copy of a letter I have written to Chet Brewer. For your information, let me say that the results of my conversation with him in Chicago were very satisfactory. Chet said he was chairman of the Nominating Committee for your district and that so far as he knew at the time I talked to him, with the assurance on my part that I thought you were a valuable member of the committee, he could see no reason why he should not re-nominate you for the position.

St. John will also have the thing in mind, and it would seem to me that matters were adjusting themselves nicely in this regard.

One of these days I will take a run out to Collinwood and see what is happening to our study there, but expect that Newman, who is also their baseball coach, has been a little busy and has forgotten to send me the dope.

There is a problem you might want to give some time and thought to, so far as research on the basketball bouncing tolerance is concerned. It is a well-known fact that a new basketball's tolerance is more than one which has been used to some extent. I don't know what the difference would be between the tolerance of a ball taken out of a box, and after it had been in use let us say half an hour or so, or between the bouncing tolerance before a game and after a game. That is one thing I think should be determined.

There is another change which seems to be of equal importance and that is temperature. What happens to a basketball when it is handled rapidly by a team during a game. I think we all appreciate the fact that there usually is a pretty wide temperature range in the atmosphere of the hall itself before the game when the ball would be tested, and after the beginning of the game when the hall was full of people. I think it is quite possible that there would be as much as a 10° temperature change just because of the animal heat generated. Add to this the heat which must be internally generated in the basketball when it is handled and dribbled, and it seems to me that we might discover that there was as much or more change in the bounce of a basketball during a game than the amount of tolerance the rules permit.

My reason for making this suggestion is that Porter wishes to reduce the tolerance. If we had facts to show that the change in tolerance of a ball during a game exceeded the present allowable tolerance, we certainly would have every reason not to reduce the present tolerance.

I have talked to two or three manufacturers about the thing and they all seem to think that there is considerable in this viewpoint. However, you know how the manufacturers think. They don't want to be held to any more strict regulations than are necessary because to do so will increase the cost of production by decreasing the number of grade A balls manufactured.

When the time comes, do you want to give a little thought to this, and if you do, I think I could find some of the boys here in Cleveland who would be willing to help along with such a study.

With personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours

F.A.R.

FAR:McG

Chairman

C

Lawrence, Kansas
June 28, 1940

Mr. Floyd Rowe, Chairman,
National Basketball Committee,
Board of Education,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Floyd:

I am answering your communication of the 25th instant regarding the location of the meeting of the Rules body next year.

I am wondering if you have had a talk with "Ole". If I am quoting him correctly he felt pretty keenly about Nat Holman taking the Basketball Coaches Association meeting to New York next year because they are going to build their tournament around the Coaches meeting. The National Collegiate Basketball Championship being set for Saturday, March 29, in Kansas City, makes it pretty imperative that we Rule members, if possible, play ball with the N.C.A.A. rather than with the New York group. For that reason I am voting to have the Basketball Rules meeting in Kansas City, and the time I would leave entirely up to you. I would say that Thursday and Friday, as you suggest, March 27 and 28, would be splendid and I would go along with you one hundred per cent.

Of course, I imagine that many of the members would rather meet in New York than in Kansas City, but since we made money on the second venture and lost a good deal of money on the first one, the third championship play-off will be very important. If we should lose money on the third one then I am afraid it would discourage the members of the N.C.A.A. committee from having another championship play-off.

It has been stressed definitely that Kansas City is not a permanent place for the championship and maybe the next year they may want to move it elsewhere, and the Rules body and the Coaches Association should meet at that place.

I agree with you that there was so much going on in Kansas City that we had difficulty in meeting, but of course I had not expected to be in the play-off - that was as much a surprise to me as anyone else.

"Butch" Grover had asked me to assume many of the details of the arrangements for the National Basketball Coaches Association, such as arrangements for speaker and banquet, and so forth, and in addition to that being placed on my shoulders I had to handle the tickets for the Coaches Association. So if we are relieved for next year of the things that fell on me this year, I would not only be exceptionally happy, but I would be a more valuable rules member. The fact that Holman has built this Coaches Association meeting around the New York play-off makes me feel that I am not interested in attending the Basketball Coaches meeting for next year.

And too, Floyd, it might be possible if they should switch the place of the play-off to New York for the N.C.A.A. to rent the Garden and have the N.C.A.A. play-off there some time in the future.

I am answering your letter promptly hoping that the Rules Committee meeting can be in Kansas City at the time that we desire and that we not play ball with this group in New York who are headed by a small group desiring to make money for themselves and not for anything or anyone else.

Very sincerely yours,

FCA:AH

Director of Physical Education and Recreation,
Varsity Basketball Coach.

CLEVELAND BOARD OF EDUCATION

June 25, 1940

To: Members of the Executive Committee
NATIONAL BASKETBALL COMMITTEE

At the Kansas City meeting, authority was voted the Executive Committee to determine the time and place of the next meeting of the committee.

Before asking for your decision, it seemed best to secure the time and place of the meeting of the National Basketball Coaches Association, as well as that of the National Collegiate Championship Tournament.

It now appears that the National Basketball Coaches Association will meet at Hotel Pennsylvania in New York City on Monday and Tuesday, March 24-25.

The National Collegiate Basketball Championship is to be held on Saturday, March 29, at Kansas City.

There is just one question which arises in regard to this meeting, and that is - where can the meeting be held to the best advantage? In considering this, it would seem that we should also consider meeting at a time when the meetings of the committee would be the matter of first importance and would not be interfered with by meetings of other groups or by the tournament itself. Personally, I cannot help but feel that our Kansas City meeting just past did not permit the committee to function as a whole quite as effectively as it has in past years.

In talking with Mr. Porter, and in correspondence with Mr. Tower, it appears that their feeling is that if our meeting could be concluded on the 28th, then they would have a couple of days together in which to work over material for the Guide. In that way, they could save several weeks of correspondence which at best is nowhere near as effective as personal conference. It would appear, then, after considering the wishes of these two important members of our committee, that if we could have our meetings on Thursday and Friday, March 27 and 28, Porter and Tower could get out the summer school separate guide earlier than this year and to much greater advantage. The question then comes up as to whether or not the dates of Thursday and Friday, March 27 and 28, are agreeable, and next as to location.

Simply as a matter of suggestion, I am suggesting that we meet either in New York or Kansas City. However, both the dates and places are suggestive only. If members of the Executive Committee have further ideas about either time or place, kindly write in and we will re-canvass the situation before making a decision. In the meantime, let's hear from you at your very earliest convenience.

Very truly yours

FLOYD A. ROWE

Chairman

FAR:McG

Kansas Varsity Violations

Engleman illegally starting dribble

Bob, Harp - Floyd, Woodward -

Never stop action on sound of horn or bell

- nay - even the Whistle.

Whistle blown as ball leaves officials

hands? -

Varsity - Dribble with alternate hands

" Keep between opponent and basket

Do not chase ball on around -

Guards crouch and take a close look.

Refer to (important) Play Situations P 2-6 - 126 Play

Extend & straighten arms.

Player caught in corner or near division line

bounces ball against opponents leg - crosses out of bounds.

Beginnings Publicity 140 80 11200 18 | 112 00 (622 108 40 36 12 ft Baskets

B.B. Courts 140 X 80 - 7 to 9 men

"K" Officiating Curtis Boeing Campaign Dave Stirk

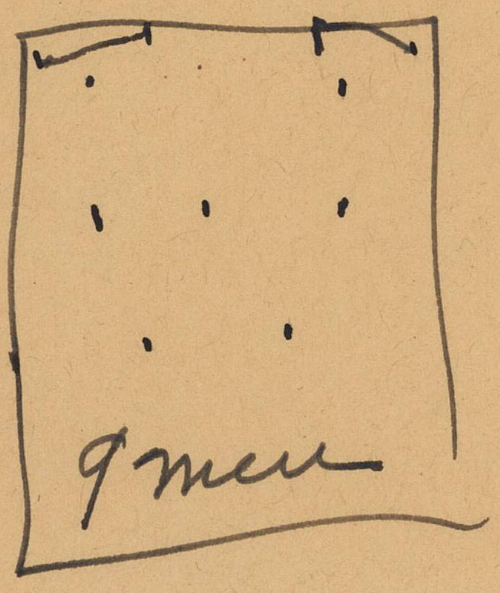
Buffalo Germans 1905 National Title Marv Replogle

N.C.A.A. National Title 1939 Convention Hall Wayne Reed

Concrete floor Dan Rhule

94 V2 46.00

62.



Lawrence, Kansas
February 17, 1940

Mr. J. W. St. Clair,
Southern Methodist University,
Dallas, Texas.

Dear Saint:

I will be very happy to meet with you the night prior to the first meeting of the National Rules Committee. Although we will have the National Association of Basketball Coaches meeting On March 28, 29 and 30, I will make arrangements to be with you, as I think this will be an important meeting.

You may count on my untiring and unswerving support.

Very cordially yours,

FCA:AH

Chairman, 5th District, N.C.A.A.

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE A. A. - NATIONAL FEDERATION H. S. A. A. - Y. M. C. A. - CANADIAN I. A. U. and A. B. A.

NATIONAL BASKETBALL COMMITTEE
of the UNITED STATES *and* CANADA

CHAIRMEN OF SUB-COMMITTEES

Executive — H. H. SALMON, JR.
Publication — OSWALD TOWER
Research — FORREST C. ALLEN
Questionnaire — H. V. PORTER
Game Administration — SUMNER A. DOLE

CHAIRMAN, H. H. SALMON, JR.
40 Wall St., New York, N. Y.

SECRETARY, H. V. PORTER
11 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Illinois

VICE CHAIRMAN, JOHN BUNN
Stanford Univ., Palo Alto, Calif.

TREASURER, FLOYD A. ROWE
Board of Education, Cleveland, Ohio

EDITOR, OSWALD TOWER
Andover, Massachusetts

Complete List of Committee Members

F. C. Allen
Univ. of Kansas
Lawrence, Kansas

John Brown, Jr.
347 Madison Ave.
New York, New York

John Bunn
Stanford Univ.
Palo Alto, California

Forrest Cox
Colorado University
Boulder, Colorado

J. H. Crocker
Univ. of Western Ontario
London, Ont., Canada

M. C. Cunningham
High School
Desloge, Missouri

Sumner A. Dole
Connecticut State College
Storrs, Connecticut

J. Mark Good
Sun-Gazette Co.
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

E. J. Hickox
Springfield College
Springfield, Massachusetts

A. F. Jefferess
114 Carrick Ave.
Hamilton, Ont., Canada

Frank P. Maguire
Dept. of Public Instruction
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

H. G. Olsen
Ohio State University
Columbus, Ohio

Curtis Parker
Centennary College
Shreveport, Louisiana

H. V. Porter
11 S. LaSalle St.
Chicago, Illinois

Floyd A. Rowe
Board of Education
Cleveland, Ohio

J. W. St. Clair
Southern Methodist Univ.
Dallas, Texas

H. H. Salmon, Jr.
40 Wall St.
New York, New York

Oswald Tower
Andover, Massachusetts

February 13, 1940

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

Dear Phog:

Much to my surprise I have just received notification of my appointment as chairman of N.C.A.A. section of the National Rules Committee. While I feel there are others who could do the job better, I will do my very best to fulfill the duties of my office.

As an old member on the committee, I am counting on your full cooperation and most of all do I seek your advice and counsel.

I would like very much to have a meeting of the committee the night prior to the first meeting of the National Rules Committee. Will you please advise me by return mail your attitude toward such a meeting so that I may arrange for same.

Very truly yours,

J. W. St. Clair

J. W. St. Clair.

jws.m

Board of Education
Cleveland, Ohio
April 9, 1940

To: MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL BASKETBALL COMMITTEE:

The committees outlined on the attached sheet are, I believe, the ones ordinarily organized. An effort was made to follow the desires of each individual in appointing committee membership. While I believe the Publications Committee usually consists of only Mr. Tower and Mr. Porter, Mr. Good and Mr. Maguire having indicated a desire to be on the committee, their names were included, since both have much to offer for the good of the committee.

As indicated at the time of the meeting, these committee appointments are not necessarily final. This letter is being sent to every one, with the straightforward request that in case changes are desired by individuals, that they will notify the chairman at once, in order that such changes may be taken care of prior to the organization and publication of the Guide.

Please do not hesitate to write, giving suggestions in regard to committee make-up or, so far as that is concerned, in regard to any other details of the affairs of the committee. Your suggestions and assistance are solicited in every phase of general committee activity, and any suggestions you see fit to make will certainly be given careful consideration.

Thanking you for your efforts under trying circumstances during our recent meeting, and looking forward to another year of work with you, I am

Sincerely yours

Floyd A. Rowe

Chairman,
NATIONAL BASKETBALL COMMITTEE

FAR:McG
Attachment

COMMITTEES - NATIONAL BASKETBALL COMMITTEE

Questionnaire Committee
H. V. Porter, Chairman
Forrest C. Allen
Forrest Cox
J. Mark Good
A. F. Jefferess
Oswald Tower

Games Administration Committee
Sumner A. Dole, Chairman
John Brown, Jr.
J. H. Crocker
Frank P. Maguire
H. G. Olsen
G. Warren Phillips
H. Jamison Swarts

Research Committee
Forrest C. Allen, Chairman
J. H. Crocker
C. S. Edmundson
E. J. Hickox
H. G. Olsen
H. V. Porter

Publications Committee
Oswald Tower, Chairman
J. Mark Good
Frank P. Maguire
H. V. Porter

Executive Committee
Elected Officers:
Floyd A. Rowe
Forrest C. Allen
H. V. Porter
H. Jamison Swarts
Oswald Tower
J. W. St. Clair

April 12, 1940.

Mr. Floyd A. Rowe,
Board of Education,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Floyd:

It was fine of you to write me as you did on April 5th. I got much good out of your findings, and while I am so far behind in my correspondence, I will take this means to thank you for your kindness and again congratulate you on the splendid way in which you conducted the rules meeting. It was a pleasure to serve with you.

With all good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

FCA:AH

Director of Physical Education and Recreation,
Varsity Basketball Coach.

COPY

BOARD OF EDUCATION
Cleveland
Ohio

April 5, 1940

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

Dear Phog:

Your wire received this morning. Replying to it, wish to say that my study of your game reveals the following:

In the first half, Kansas had possession of the ball for 11 min. 26 sec. In the second half, they had possession of the ball 10 min. 20 sec.

In the first half, Kansas shot seven of ten fouls attempted. In the second half, Kansas shot five of twelve attempted. This, of course, isn't a true picture of what happened to the fouls in the second half, because frequently Kansas took the ball out of bounds rather than attempting the shot. Had Kansas attempted all the shots, there would have been fifteen attempts, since Kansas was awarded two shots on two fouls in the second half plus an added technical. Kansas fouled Indiana but twice in the second half and both fouls were made.

My remark to you that percentage basketball failed was on the basis that Kansas was making a higher percentage of its fouls and making fewer fouls, and controlling the ball for more than half the time.

In games studied prior to this, when those things occurred - namely, one team controls the ball for more than half the time, shoots a higher percentage of fouls attempted than its opponents, and makes fewer fouls than its opponents - that team won the ball game.

My chart shows that in the second half, of the twelve called fouls on Indiana, five were committed in the Kansas half of the floor. In other words, they were playing tremendously aggressive ball and were covering your players under their own basket and in your own half of the floor.

In the second half, the two fouls committed by Kansas were apparently because of location on the floor, committed offensively rather than defensively, although neither one was committed on an Indiana player within shooting distance of Indiana's basket.

In the first half, of the nine fouls committed by Kansas, four were committed in the Kansas half of the floor, and using the same line of reasoning, would indicate that they were offensive fouls rather than defensive.

In all, my chart indicates that Kansas played much more aggressive basketball in the first half than in the second, while Indiana's aggressiveness began about the middle of the first half and extended throughout the remainder of the game, becoming intensified defensively in the second half.

I am afraid that is about all the information I can give you, excepting that three of the Kansas fouls committed in the entire game were committed in locations that had nothing whatever to do with the scoring of points. In other words, they were committed on Indiana men who were not in a position to score.

On the other hand, Indiana committed nine fouls during the entire game upon Kansas players not in a position to score. This, I believe, indicates just about the ratio of aggressiveness of the two teams over the entire game.

So far as I am concerned, the game was a tremendously interesting one to me and, without passing any bouquets out at all, I would say that I considered your team the better coached, but considered that the Indiana boys were more mature and possessed of considerably more natural ability indlucing speed. This is a pretty rough analysis, but please understand that first of all, I was watching the game for the pleasure I was getting out of it and not in any sense of the word as a scout representing a team which had to play either of the teams in action.

There was one thing I completely missed and which I tried my best to catch. Possibly you can help me out on this. You will remember, Indiana made several baskets by a man suddenly appearing anvariably from the side of the court, running parallel to the end line, entirely uncovered by one of your players, getting the ball on direct pass for a lay-up shot. I think they did this once in the first half and either three or four times in the second half. For the life of me, I couldn't see that there was any blocking of your player. However, the play must have been a set play, and if you can diagram it for me, I would appreciate getting it, because if there was blocking (and there no doubt was), it must have occurred at a considerable distance from the basket and under such conditions that it certainly wasn't noticeable to me.

Trusting this information which, as I have indicated, was secured for my own amusement and, therefore, is possibly not as accurate or methodically kept as though it had been for scouting purposes, may be of some use to you, I am

Sincerely yours,

Floyd A. Rowe

FAR:McG

BOARD OF EDUCATION

CLEVELAND, OHIO

DEPARTMENT
OF
INSTRUCTION

April 5, 1940

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

Dear Phog:

Your wire received this morning. Replying to it, wish to say that my study of your game reveals the following.

In the first half, Kansas had possession of the ball for 11 min. 26 sec. In the second half, they had possession of the ball 10 min. 20 sec.

In the first half, Kansas shot seven of ten fouls attempted. In the second half, Kansas shot five of twelve attempted. This, of course, isn't a true picture of what happened to the fouls in the second half, because frequently Kansas took the ball out of bounds rather than attempting the shot. Had Kansas attempted all the shots, there would have been fifteen attempts, since Kansas was awarded two shots on two fouls in the second, half plus an added technical. Kansas fouled Indiana but twice in the second half and both fouls were made.

My remark to you that percentage basketball failed was on the basis that Kansas was making a higher percentage of its fouls and making fewer fouls, and controlling the ball for more than half the time.

In games studied prior to this, when those things occurred - namely, one team controls the ball for more than half the time, shoots a higher percentage of fouls attempted than its opponents, and makes fewer fouls than its opponents - that team won the ball game.

My chart shows that in the second half, of the twelve called fouls on Indiana, five were committed in the Kansas half of the floor. In other words, they were playing tremendously aggressive ball and were covering your players under their own basket and in your own half of the floor.

In the second half, the two fouls committed by Kansas were apparently because of location on the floor, committed offensively rather than defensively, although neither one was committed on an Indiana player within shooting distance of Indiana's basket.

In the first half, of the nine fouls committed by Kansas, four were committed in the Kansas half of the floor, and using the same line of reasoning, would indicate that they were offensive fouls rather than defensive.

In all, my chart indicates that Kansas played much more aggressive basketball in the first half than in the second, while Indiana's aggressiveness began about the middle of the first half and extended throughout the remainder of the game, becoming intensified defensively in the second half.

I am afraid that is about all the information I can give you, excepting that three of the Kansas fouls committed in the entire game were committed in locations that had nothing whatever to do with the scoring of points. In other words, they were committed on Indiana men who were not in a position to score.

On the other hand, Indiana committed nine fouls during the entire game upon Kansas players not in a position to score. This, I believe, indicates just about the ratio of aggressiveness of the two teams over the entire game.

So far as I am concerned, the game was a tremendously interesting one to me and, without passing any bouquets out at all, I would say that I considered your team the better coached, but considered that the Indiana boys were more mature and possessed of considerably more natural ability including speed. This is a pretty rough analysis, but please understand that first of all, I was watching the game for the pleasure I was getting out of it and not in any sense of the word as a scout representing a team which had to play either of the teams in action.

There was one thing I completely missed and which I tried my best to catch. Possibly you can help me out on this. You will remember, Indiana made several baskets by a man suddently appearing invariably from the side of the court, running parallel to the end line, entirely uncovered by one of your players, getting the ball on direct pass for a lay-up shot. I think they did this once in the first half and either three or four times in the second half. For the life of me, I couldn't see that there was any blocking of your player. However, the play must have been a set play, and if you can diagram it for me, I would appreciate getting it, because if there was blocking (and there no doubt was), it must have occurred at a considerable distance from the basket and under such conditions that it certainly wasn't noticeable to me.

Trusting this information which, as I have indicated, was secured for my own amusement and, therefore, is possibly not as accurate or methodically kept as though it had been for scouting purposes, may be of some use to you, I am

Sincerely yours

Floyd

FAR:McG Floyd A. Rowe

Hulch Walker

De Witt Potter

Johnny Krum

Jack Flagg

Jim Arnold

COPY

BOARD OF EDUCATION
Cleveland
Ohio

April 5, 1940

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

Dear Phog:

Your wire received this morning. Replying to it, wish to say that my study of your game reveals the following:

In the first half, Kansas had possession of the ball for 11 min. 26 sec. In the second half, they had possession of the ball 10 min. 20 sec.

In the first half, Kansas shot seven of ten fouls attempted. In the second half, Kansas shot five of twelve attempted. This, of course, isn't a true picture of what happened to the fouls in the second half, because frequently Kansas took the ball out of bounds rather than attempting the shot. Had Kansas attempted all the shots, there would have been fifteen attempts, since Kansas was awarded two shots on two fouls in the second half plus an added technical. Kansas fouled Indiana but twice in the second half and both fouls were made.

My remark to you that percentage basketball failed was on the basis that Kansas was making a higher percentage of its fouls and making fewer fouls, and controlling the ball for more than half the time.

In games studied prior to this, when those things occurred - namely, one team controls the ball for more than half the time, shoots a higher percentage of fouls attempted than its opponents, and makes fewer fouls than its opponents - that team won the ball game.

My chart shows that in the second half, of the twelve called fouls on Indiana, five were committed in the Kansas half of the floor. In other words, they were playing tremendously aggressive ball and were covering your players under their own basket and in your own half of the floor.

In the second half, the two fouls committed by Kansas were apparently because of location on the floor, committed offensively rather than defensively, although neither one was committed on an Indiana player within shooting distance of Indiana's basket.

In the first half, of the nine fouls committed by Kansas, four were committed in the Kansas half of the floor, and using the same line of reasoning, would indicate that they were offensive fouls rather than defensive.

In all, my chart indicates that Kansas played much more aggressive basketball in the first half than in the second, while Indiana's aggressiveness began about the middle of the first half and extended throughout the remainder of the game, becoming intensified defensively in the second half.

I am afraid that is about all the information I can give you, excepting that three of the Kansas fouls committed in the entire game were committed in locations that had nothing whatever to do with the scoring of points. In other words, they were committed on Indiana men who were not in a position to score.

On the other hand, Indiana committed nine fouls during the entire game upon Kansas players not in a position to score. This, I believe, indicates just about the ratio of aggressiveness of the two teams over the entire game.

So far as I am concerned, the game was a tremendously interesting one to me and, without passing any bouquets out at all, I would say that I considered your team the better coached, but considered that the Indiana boys were more mature and possessed of considerably more natural ability indlucing speed. This is a pretty rough analysis, but please understand that first of all, I was watching the game for the pleasure I was getting out of it and not in any sense of the word as a scout representing a team which had to play either of the teams in action.

There was one thing I completely missed and which I tried my best to catch. Possibly you can help me out on this. You will remember, Indiana made several baskets by a man suddenly appearing invariably from the side of the court, running parallel to the end line, entirely uncovered by one of your players, getting the ball on direct pass for a lay-up shot. I think they did this once in the first half and either three or four times in the second half. For the life of me, I couldn't see that there was any blocking of your player. However, the play must have been a set play, and if you can diagram it for me, I would appreciate getting it, because if there was blocking (and there no doubt was), it must have occurred at a considerable distance from the basket and under such conditions that it certainly wasn't noticeable to me.

Trusting this information which, as I have indicated, was secured for my own amusement and, therefore, is possibly not as accurate or methodically kept as though it had been for scouting purposes, may be of some use to you, I am

Sincerely yours,

Floyd A. Rowe

FAR:McG

Lawrence, Kansas
April 17, 1940

Mr. R. E. Branman,
Sales Manager,
Bakelite Corporation,
230 No. Michigan Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Branman:

Mr. H. V. Porter, of Chicago, is on the Research Committee with me, and I suggest that you get in touch with Mr. Porter regarding the plastic backboard. Since you are both in the same city you could work on this so much easier than by correspondence. I will be glad to have you talk with Mr. Porter, and then he can communicate the information to me.

It was a pleasure to hear from you.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Chairman, Research Committee, N.C.A.A.

TRADE-MARKS
BAKELITE
TELEPHONE
RANDOLPH 8633

BAKELITE CORPORATION

UNIT OF UNION CARBIDE AND CARBON CORPORATION

UCC

UNION CARBIDE AND CARBON BUILDING
230 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

MAIN OFFICE
247 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK

April 15,1940

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

Dear Fog:

No doubt, you may be surprised to hear from me since I have not been in the coaching game since I left Ottawa. However, I had a talk with Schabinger a few days ago and he mentioned the work you coaches were doing on a redesigned backboard.

Since getting out of the coaching business, I have been in the plastics game with the Bakelite Corporation and I believe we can fit some of our materials to this new shaped backboard. I would like to ask a few questions.

1 - Would you be interested in a water white board, one not quite as clear as glass but resembling glass to quite an extent?
2 - If not interested in the above, what color would be desirable. I am figuring that it would be white, although with the present range of plastics we could probably give you a tinted surface anywhere from white to yellow.

If you can give me the latest dope on this, I would like to see if we cannot get some sample backboards made up so that you could probably get them tried out this summer at some of the coaching schools. The new shape would certainly lend itself to plastics better than it did to wood.

Yours very truly,
SALES & ENGRG. SERVICE
R.E.Brannan

R.E.Brannan
Sales Engr.

REB*MG

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF STATE HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATIONS
11 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO, ILL.

May 1st, 1940

To College Athletic Directors
and Directors of Coaching Schools:

Gentlemen:

Last year a special edition of the basketball rules was published for the convenience of those who might need the rules for summer school courses or basketball clinics. This edition was authorized by the National Basketball Committee of the United States and Canada and was edited by Oswald Tower and H. V. Porter.

The directors seemed to appreciate this service and arrangements have been made to publish a similar edition this year. The book will be ready before June 1st. The wording of the rules is the same as will be found in the almanac edition which will be distributed in September or October. The books list at 20¢ per copy. They will not be distributed through dealers, but will be sold to college directors or directors of summer coaching schools at a price of $1.65 per dozen, postpaid. They will not be sold in quantities of less than one dozen.

If you desire to order the books, we would much prefer that you send check with the order. However, if the books are ordered by an athletic director, we are willing to ship on account and render a bill due in 10 days. Only a limited number of these books have been printed.

Send order to: National Federation of S.H.S.A.A.,
11 South LaSalle St.,
Chicago, Illinois

Yours truly,

H. V. Porter

H. V. PORTER

HVP/j

June 17, 1940.

Mr. Oswald Tower,
Andover, Mass.

Dear Os:

With commencement speeches at high schools, examinations for my class work, and baccalaureate and commencement here at the University, I find that I have neglected some of my N.C.A.A. assignments.

Ole wrote me and asked me to get someone to write up the Western and N.C.A.A. finals here, which I did. I am also pestered with the final closing up of tournament financial details which have been quite an embarrassment in getting everything settled. I still have one bill that is causing me more grief than the others, and that is the basketball program.

Now, I will get to the point. I have not written your article on Dr. Naismith, as yet. I have written the family to get a special photograph, but I wanted to ask you what is the last deadline when I could get that to you. I am sure you will be able to appreciate some of my shortcomings in this regard, but if I have not imposed too much already on your time I will get the job done posthaste. I know that there are some parts of the book that you have to get in early, but I was hoping that this part could come in later.

I will be happy to hear from you.

With all good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

FCA:AH

Director of Physical Education and Recreation,
Varsity Basketball Coach.

June 17, 1940.

Mr. H. V. Porter,
11 So. LaSalle St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Porter:

I should like to order 24 copies of the Special Edition of Basketball Rules for 1940-41. If you will send me a statement for these copies I shall send you a check immediately.

Sincerely yours,

Director of Physical Education and Recreation
Varsity Basketball Coach.

FCA:AH

5091.40
927.52
4/1638

May 28, 1940

To Members,
National Basketball Committee

Gentlemen:

Under separate cover I am mailing copy of the 1940-1 basketball rules book. These are the first copies that have come from the press.

In order that you may be informed relative to this summer coaching school edition, I am including a few facts relative to it.

The number printed in this special edition is limited. It is designed primarily for use in summer coaching schools and no attempt is made to give it wide distribution. Many coaching school directors have been notified that the book is available. Other distribution is through the efforts of the individual members of the National Basketball Committee. Members of the committee may secure the book at the prices indicated in the enclosed form letter.

For each copy of this special edition which is sold, the National Federation will pay a royalty of four cents to the National Basketball Committee. (Last year 715 copies were sold and $28.60 was sent to the committee treasurer.)

You will note that some of the supplementary material is of primary interest to those connected with high schools. The reason for this is that the body of the book is a duplicate of the edition which is used by the National Federation in supplying its member high schools. It is necessary to handle the matter in this way in order to keep expenses down to a reasonable figure for an edition which does not require more than a few hundred copies.

The wording of the almanac edition which will be published early in the fall by the American Sports Publishing Company will be identical with that of the summer coaching school edition.

In my opinion this special edition fills a real need. Your comments relative to its good points or its flaws will be appreciated.

Yours truly,

H. V. Porter

H. V. PORTER

H
V
P
J

ENC.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF STATE HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATIONS
11 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO, ILL.

May 1st, 1940

To College Athletic Directors
and Directors of Coaching Schools:

Gentlemen:

Last year a special edition of the basketball rules was published for the convenience of those who might need the rules for summer school courses or basketball clinics. This edition was authorized by the National Basketball Committee of the United States and Canada and was edited by Oswald Tower and H. V. Porter.

The directors seemed to appreciate this service and arrangements have been made to publish a similar edition this year. The book will be ready before June 1st. The wording of the rules is the same as will be found in the almanac edition which will be distributed in September or October. The books list at 20¢ per copy. They will not be distributed through dealers, but will be sold to college directors or directors of summer coaching schools at a price of $1.65 per dozen, postpaid. They will not be sold in quantities of less than one dozen.

If you desire to order the books, we would much prefer that you send check with the order. However, if the books are ordered by an athletic director, we are willing to ship on account and render a bill due in 10 days. Only a limited number of these books have been printed.

Send order to: National Federation of S.H.S.A.A.,
11 South LaSalle St.,
Chicago, Illinois

Yours truly,

H. V. Porter

H. V. PORTER

HVP/j