

NOTICE

THE MISSOURI-KANSAS
FOOTBALL GAME WILL
BE PLAYED

SATURDAY, NOV. 25
INSTEAD OF NOV. 30

AS ORIGINALLY SCHEDULED

ATHLETIC DEPT.
UNIV. OF KANSAS

2100 7-6 - 1659

1800

Nichita 200.00

Okla BFN

Mo

Stillwater

Manhattan

Nebraska

2 00 00
—

KS Big Dix
Coaches

Satanka

SEATING CAPACITY HOCH AUDITORIUM FOR BASKET BALL

Main Floor	1290
Stage	816
First Balcony	827
Top Balcony	568
	<u>3501</u>

Approx. 500 of the top balcony
and 75 on main floor and first
balcony do not give view of but
one-half of the playing court
Seats that give good view

575
2926

4000 students to seat in 3000 seats if they all wanted to go to
the same game.

To the Officers of the National Basketball Committee of the U.S. and Canada

Gentlemen:

The writer desires to report on the increasing number of tall players in intercollegiate basket ball this past year.

Whereas players six feet five were rare a few years ago, they are now common. Now the player who is six feet ten is not so uncommon.

This increase in average height is due to the constant search for tall players, and the encouragement to become basket ball players offered boys who have not had any particular liking for the game. Even in junior high schools, the extra tall boy finds a source of satisfaction in being able to capitalize on his height, and does so.

For several years, I have advocated that the baskets be placed 12 feet instead of 10 feet from the floor, making all players - tall or short - perform the same scoring act, shooting for the basket rather than having the extremely tall man hover over the basket and either tip the ball in or dunk the ball into the basket. By having the higher basket the arc of disbursement or rebound of the ball comes further out on the court, making it extremely difficult for a husky, altitudinous guard to block opponents away from the basket and still capture the rebound.

Much research work has been done by using the 12 ft. basket placed 4 ft. inside of the end-line. This arrangement strikes hard at the zone defense because a guard is utterly useless camping underneath a 12 ft. basket. As a matter of fact a forward under a 12 ft. basket is in the poorest scoring position of any player on the floor.

The writer is not promoting unduly a 12 ft. basket for this year but he desires to have the Rules Body scan the following list of tall college and university players who are now playing this year, with a view of looking far enough into the future to find the six-six and six-seven basket ball player a very common occurrence.

Kansas had a player playing in his second year this past season who not being an adept at scoring was placed under the opponent's basket. Any ordinary arch shot that did not strike the backboard for a rebound could be either captured or batted away from the opponent's basket.

#2 Nat'l Basketball Committee
of the U.S. and Canada

It is the writer's hope that the Rules Committee will encourage by the printed or written page the use of a higher basket as a research problem. Doubtless there are members of the Rules Body assembled who can from their memories add to this large list of extremely tall players.

6 ft. 4 in.

Neyland	Tulane
Berry	N.C. State
Jordan	Geo. Tech.
Schaefer	Georgetown College
Thompson	Kentucky
Estes	Alabama
Morris	Wake Forest
Yarbro	N.Tex. St. Tch.
Dewell	So. Methodist
Hays	Arkansas
Goza	Arkansas
Brodie	Arkansas
Stoafan	Stanford
Hedman	San Fran. Univ.
S.Anderson	St. Marys
J.Ball	U. C. L. A.
French	Colo. State
Simmons	Colo. Univ.
Gunning	Oklahoma
Poppenhouse	Kans. State
K.Brown	Missouri
Baxter	Nebraska
Dohrmann	Nebraska
Sorenson	Nebraska

6 ft. 4½ in.

Borries	Wash. & Lee
Guynes	So. Methodist
Hamilton	Arkansas
C.Benson	Hardin-Simmons
Fore	U. of Idaho, So. Branch
Pederson	West. States College
Robertson	Greeley State

6 ft. 5 in.

Abbitt	Virginia
Kirkpatrick	Baylor
E.Nelson	Santa Clara
Kewak	U. S. C.
C.Spencer	Sam Houston
Babcock	Denver Univ.
Wade	Utah State
Ebaugh	Nebraska

6 ft. 5½ in.

Groves	Kansas State
Thomson	Iowa State

6 ft. 5 ¾ in.

Scroggins	Hardin-Simmons
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#3 Nat'l Basketball Committee
of the U.S. and Canada

6 ft. 6 in.

Farren	Georgia
McCrocklin	West Ky. Tchrs.
Sneed	Alabama
Connor	E. Tex. St. Tchrs.
Mabry	Texas Chris.
Dudis	Dartmouth
Novak	Notre Dame

6 ft. 6 3/4 in.

Nelson	Nebraska
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6 ft. 7 in.

Spessard	Wash. & Lee
Amundsen	Chicago
Walsh	Iowa
Wellhausen	Kansas
D. Brookfield	Missouri
Sonderman	Syracuse

6 ft. 7 1/2 in.

R. Glover	Hardin-Simmons
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6 ft. 8 in.

Freiberger	Tex. A.&M.
Fechtman	Indiana
Troutwein	Warrensburg
Childs	Utah

6 ft. 9 in.

Gee	Michigan
Nowak	Loyola (Chicago)

6 ft. 10 in.

(center)
Ike Howell
*Louis Laister

6 ft. 11 in.

Canasius College/ N.W. Mo. St. Tchrs./ Maryville Illinois College/	Melvin Owens, Ariz. St. Tchrs., Tempe, Ariz.
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Ex-college stars now playing in the National A.A.U. Tournament
in Denver include the following:

Shackelford	West Tex. Teachers	6 ft. 9 in.
Bob Gruenig	(Denver Safeway)	6 ft. 8 in.
Fortenberry	(Phillips)	6 ft. 8 in.
F. Lubin	(Hollywood)	6 ft. 4 1/2 in.
Groves	(K.C. Trails)	6 ft. 5 1/2 in.
Comer	(K.C. Trails)	6 ft. 5 in.

Respectfully submitted,

Chairman, Research Committee

Служба Резерв Комитет

Восстановлены приняты,

Сомер	(K.C. Делла)	е 11. 2 11.
Гловер	(K.C. Делла)	е 11. 2 11.
Е. Грин	(Hollywood)	е 11. 4 11.
Колфурелл	(Иллиноис)	е 11. 8 11.
Боб Гленн	(Денвер Стейт)	е 11. 8 11.
Спектор	Мест Тех. Техника	е 11. 8 11.

В Денвер включены следующие:
 Ex-college также ном играют в Национальном А.А.У. Турнимент

Илиа Гайар	Иллиноис Колледж	е 11. 11 11.
Ике Ховелл	Мэриленд	е 11. 11 11.
(center)	И.В. Мо. Ст. Тех.	е 11. 11 11.
	Сарайна Колледж	е 11. 11 11.

Стилс
 Лонгман
 Кертман
 Крейбергер

е 11. 8 11.

Сонделман
 Д. Брукфилд
 Меллман
 Мелан
 Амундсен
 Спассард

е 11. 7 11.

Новак
 Дугла
 Марла
 Конор
 Снед
 Маклоклин
 Харлен

е 11. 8 11.

Уфен
 Мелленбург
 Индиана
 Тех. А. & М.

е 11. 9 11.

Новак
 Дее
 Голдс (Спрингс)
 Миссис

В. Гловер
 Хардин-Симмонс

е 11. 11 11.

Мелсон
 Мерсак

е 11. 9 11.

Линтон Баглей
 Билл Хогбан

#3 of the U.S. and Canada Basketball Committee

FIRST TEAM

Pralle, Guard and Captain	(Kansas)
Parsons, Guard	(Nebr.)
Blahnik, Center	(Ia. St.)
McNatt, Forward	(Okla.)
Mesch, Forward	(")

SECOND TEAM

Martin, Guard and Captain	Okla.
Harp, Guard	Kans.
Schmidt, Center	Kans.
Harvey, Forward	Mo.
Wesche, Forward	K. State

HONORABLE MENTION

Burns, Forward	K. State
Amen	Nebr.
Ebling	Kans.
Mullen	Okla.
Klimek	K. State
Cleveland	"
Halstead	Missouri .
Lobsiger	"
Walker	Oklahoma

Basketball Resilience Tests

The 1937-38 basketball rules will provide that the legality of a basketball will be determined by its bouncing reaction. A simple way to determine this reaction is to drop the ball from about head height and observe the percentage of rebound. This method has been in common use in connection with handball and tennis. It is a common practice for a handball player to test balls in this fashion before each contest. If the ball appears to have low rebounding qualities, it is thrown out.

In the case of a basketball, most of this testing must be done at the factory. Each ball manufacturer will test the ball to determine the air pressure at which the required reaction will be secured. The ball will then be stamped with the air pressure which will make the ball legal. As far as the school is concerned it will only be necessary for them to inflate the ball at the stamped pressure. However, if rough tests should be desired by any coach, he may make these tests by dropping a ball from a height of six feet and observing the height of the rebound.

In order to determine the optimum bouncing reaction extensive tests have recently been made. In these tests, balls made by various manufacturers were used. The general method was to arrange a

platform six feet above a solid wood floor. Each ball was then dropped a great number of times and the height of the rebound was measured. It is obvious that some spots on a ball have greater resilience than others. This is especially true of balls whose panels are sewed together. At the poles of such a ball there are five heavy seams which come together in a small circle. In addition there are four thicknesses of lining at such a circle. The mechanics of making the sewed ball are such that it is impossible to eliminate this deadening factor. Hence when a ball strikes on a pole, its bouncing reaction is considerably less than when it strikes on some other part of the surface. Likewise the ball is slightly deadened if it strikes on a seam. The spot of greatest resilience is the middle of a panel. Because of these facts it has been found that a considerable tolerance must be allowed between minimum and maximum resilience if balls of the sewed type are to remain legal. It will be noted that this tolerance is considerably less for the molded basketballs which have no heavy seams and which have no particular dead spot.

Data secured from one of these series of tests are shown in the following table:

TESTS TO DETERMINE RESILIENCE OF BASKETBALLS

	G1 Laced	S1 Laced	S2 Laceless	W1 Laced	W2 Laceless	G.W. Laced	D Laced	W1 Molded Comp.	S Molded	R Molded	W2 Molded Leather
(Resilience Percentage at 13 POUNDS PRESSURE)											
Minimum Rebound	60.5%	54.3%	52.9%	54.2%	54.2%	56.0%	61.5%	65.4%	71.0%	69.6%	63.9%
Maximum Rebound	64.7%	63.8%	59.8%	65.4%	58.2%	65.2%	65.5%	69.6%	72.1%	72.3%	64.2%
(Resilience Percentage at 10 POUNDS PRESSURE)											
Minimum Rebound								64.0%	71.0%	66.1%	59.4%
Maximum Rebound								66.1%	72.3%	68.1%	59.6%
(Resilience Percentage at 8 POUNDS PRESSURE)											
Minimum Rebound								57.0%	65.3%	64.0%	
Maximum Rebound								60.4%	68.1%	65.4%	

The above table should be interpreted as follows: When the G1 laced ball, listed in the first column, was inflated to 13 pounds pressure and dropped from a height of six feet it rebounded 60.5% of this height when it struck on its least resilient spot (probably a pole) and it rebounded 64.7% of this height when it struck on its most resilient spot. Another illustration is: When the W2 molded leather ball was inflated to 13 pounds pressure and was dropped from a height of six feet it rebounded 63.9% of that height when it struck on its spot of least resilience and it rebounded 64.2% when it struck on its spot of greatest resilience. When this same ball was inflated to a pressure of 10 pounds its bouncing reaction ranged from 59.4% to 59.6%.

It will be noted that the tolerance for the molded ball need not be greater than approximately one percent while the tolerance for the sewed ball must be 11 percent if present balls are to remain legal.

If it is assumed that the optimum resilience of a ball is approximately 60% most of the present sewed balls should be inflated at a pressure of approximately 12 pounds (at least less than 13) and the various types of molded balls should be inflated to a pressure ranging from approximately 7 pounds to 10 pounds.

Through these and similar tests the National Basketball Committee hopes to arrive at what is considered the best reaction of a ball. During the first year, the tolerance which will be permitted will be great in order that no present top grade official ball will be made illegal provided the proper air pressure is used. It is quite probable that this tolerance will be gradually reduced so that there will be a narrow range in the bouncing reaction regardless of the spot on which it happens to strike the floor or backboard.

It should be noted that in making a resilience test, if the ball is dropped from a height such that its lower surface is six feet above the floor, then the rebound should be measured to the lower surface. Probably the rules will deal in linear measure rather than percentages and for ease of testing these measurements may be made from the bottom of the ball when it is dropped and to the top of the ball on the rebound. This is because the height from which it is dropped is above the level of the eye and the rebound is always below the level of the eye. It would be easy to correlate such figures with the percentages given in the table above by merely adding 9 inches (the diameter of the ball) to the linear figures.

Feeling perhaps that you would be interested in the group academic standing of the basketball team for the past two semesters, with pardonable pride I am sending you a copy of the personnel of the basketball group with grades.

I am especially proud of Dietrich, the two Johnsons, Kappelman, Schmidt, and Voran for their academic excellence. You will notice also that not a single boy of the thirty-one players failed in a single hour the two preceding semesters.

Sincerely yours,

Director of Physical Education.

	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>F</u>
Bowles, Geo. III		12	16	3	
Bosilevac, Fred	1	5	21		
Carnagey, Pierre		9	13	7	
Corlis, Lyman		11	19		
Dietrich, Sanford	21	8	2		
Durand, Penlon		1	19	8	
Ebling, Don		15	10	5	
Florell, Loren		7	24		
Fugitt, LeRoy		13	15	2	
Golay, George		5	20	3	
Hall, Jack		6	8	13	
Harp, Richard	5	8	15		
Hunt, Robert		16	14		
Johnson, Harold E.	11	11	5		
Johnson, Carl	9	9	10		
Kappelman, Lester	8	23			
Konatz, Frank		1	16	10	
Lenhart, Bill			28		
Hourse, Jack			15	13	
Owen, Kirk	1	10	13	2	
Pejenny, Lester	5	9	15		
Reid, Bruce			27		
Pralle, Fred		9	16	3	
Replogle, Max			23	5	
Schmidt, Sylvester	26	6			
Voran, Bruce	21	6	4		
Wienecke, Edwin		15	15		
Robinson, Gerald		8	17	5	

	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>F</u>
Sullivan, Nelson		3	19	5	
Weidner, Carl		10	18		
Wilson, Wayne		6	21	5	

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