James Naismith
Inventor of the Game of Basketball
DR. NAISMITH IS GIVEN AN Ovation

Inventor of Basketball Is Honored at K. U. Game Saturday Night

MORE ADDED TO FUND

The national "Naismith Olympic Fund" is $300,35 larger today from contributions from basketball games in the Auditorium Saturday night. Spectators contributed one cent for each of the 2,158 persons who attended the game.

Between halves, students and faculty dined in the dormitories when Dr. James Naismith was introduced as the honor guest of the evening. At 8:30 minute program broadcast over WHER, was to honor the man who originated the game of basketball-who will come to the Olympics this year as a representative of the country by athletic departments, teams, officials and game spectators.

A station announcement by Ernest Pintum of the WHER staff, Ed Ebel and Elton Ensley of the KU staff, to phone the purpose of the broadcast, reminded many that Dr. Naismith had gone to Springfield, Mass., for the first physical education work after graduating from the Kansas Normal Seminary in 1897, to be the first basketball coach.

Dr. Lindley Speaks

"He is a man whose influence has carried basketball into the nation in Kansas," said Chancellor E. H. Lindley of the University of Kansas in introducing Dr. Naismith for his great contribution to the game. "As a character, you, his many friends feel, is a great basketball man and the master of basketball and the traces of Dr. Naismith's work throughout the world."

At the Kansas State High School Athletic association meet, Naismith was honored by Boy Scouts, girls and basketball, the traces of Dr. Naismith's work throughout the world.

Sons In Tribute

A Silver Anniversary Hand Book was presented to Dr. Naismith by Charles Lockhart on behalf of the Boy Scouts of America. Look, faculty and sportsmen.

Sportsmen's Banquet was in evidence at the close of the night and the banquet was a big success. The banquet was held in the Hotel Kansas. The young men attending the banquet included the football and baseball teams, and the usual associates who contributed to the fund for the national association.

Totals from Kansas, which included basketball games in the Auditorium, KU, and other KU basketball games, reached $415,721. This total is for the benefit of the Naismith Fund.

KANSAS NAISMITH FUND OVER $1,000

Reports From High Schools Bring in $350 and More Coming

HOMESTEAD DELIVERED

With reports still coming in, Dr. Naismith predicted the interest in the Kansas collections for the Naismith Fund would come in larger dollar mark. This means, he said, that the Kansas collections will add to the fund.

Dr. Naismith stated that the national fund is growing and that basketball has enjoyed success from coast to coast.

**KANSAS NAISMITH FUND OVER $1,000**

The national Naismith Olympic Fund for Kansas passed the $100 mark today when S. A. Thomas, executive secretary of the Naismith Committee, reported to the Kansas State University at Lawrence that $100 had been mailed to him by the Kansas State University.

"I am confident that Kansas is going to be at the top among the states that will contribute to the fund," Dr. Naismith said.

The Naismith Fund for Kansas was $101.13, according to the Kansas State University report. Since the fund was started, the $101.13 has been sent to Dr. Naismith.

"It seems to me that basketball is valuable when we realize that these athletes will have a chance to attend the Olympics," Dr. Naismith said.

"The Naismith Fund will give them a chance to attend the Olympics, which means the best of the best men from the United States will be represented at the Olympic games," Dr. Naismith said.

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The United States, which took part in the basketball Olympics at Berlin, won largely because of the great height and individual combination of the team. Dr. James Naismith, inventor of the game, said today that the Kiwanis club at its weekly luncheon.

"The probable usefulness of divided attention to a basketball team," he said, "is indicated by the future of the United States. The present team, composed of the best players, is playing, and it seems probable that the game will become a national sport.

Dr. Naismith said that he had been a basketball instructor at the University of Kansas. He invented the game in 1891, and it has spread throughout the world, becoming a popular pastime in many countries.

He also mentioned the success of the Kiwanis club, which has been a leader in promoting basketball in the United States. The club has sponsored several tournaments and has helped to develop basketball at the high school level.

Dr. Naismith said that he was looking forward to the future of basketball in the United States and the world. He believed that the game would continue to grow in popularity, and that it would become an important part of the Olympic Games in the future.
MIDDLE WEST OWES SPECIAL DEBT
To the Inventor of Basketball

Dr. James A. Naismith Lived to See This Section of the Country Produce
Dominant Teams in the Most Popular of Indoor Team Games—He Was
Last of Three Persons Responsible for the Sport.

THE conjunction, forty-eight years ago, of basketball and its
inventor, Dr. James A. Naismith, by a combination of the
helpful javelin resulted in America's foremost
in team games, basketball. The educational
authority, Dr. Luther Gulick, died several
years ago, Frank Macan, the inventor of
the ball, and Stanley, the inventor of the
javelin, have dropped out of
sight. The younger colleague, Dr. Naismith, to
whose credit for the actual
invention of the game can be given, was 30 years
old when he died Tuesday in Lawrence just
at the time when nearly 100 million players and spectators were
driven by the attention one more to the game which
Dr. Naismith deliberately put together in the
winter of 1891-92.

Spurred followers of Kansas City and the
surrounding region are in debt particularly to Dr. Naismith, for without his
invention some of the most stirring athletic contests
ever seen in this territory would never have been
played. Most for many years to the na-
tional A.A.U. tournament Kansas City gained
the reputation of being the basketball capital of the
country, despite determined competi-
tion from the state of Indiana and New York City. Kansas City's teams frequently won the
A.A.U. event and their players, such as Mil-
ton Slinger and Frozen Demers, in cause only
two, are regarded as the im-
portants of the game.

Lastly the intercollegiate tournament has
replaced the A.A.U. events. At
Eberly-Lawrence, Dr. F. C. Allen has de-
veloped teams to the University of Kansas, which year in
and year out has been par-
taking the strongest teams from the
Midwest. The University of Kansas, Kansas City's oldest
school team ever was the national intercollegiate tournament in Chicago, a title captured a year or
longer by a Western school.

Old Convention hall was filled to capacity
time after time after the nights of important
games. Crowds of 10,000 and 11,000 were commonplace for several years. Next month
the Naismith League, Kansas City's oldest
amateur league, named after Dr. Naismith, is moving into the Municipal Auditorium be-
cause it had outgrown first, the Armoury, and later the Andrew Sady Field house. Next March when the
finest college team in the league, will con-
clude their probably in three tournaments, while the National Coaches' association holds its annual
meeting off site.

Dr. Naismith's contribution to sport was in no sense regional. Both
the rural and town and village and
America in the winter months have been collected in the ball by
Youthful games by luminous games of basketball in school, church, and Y.M.C.A.

Thousands of mothers have looked out of
kitchen windows to note with relieved satis-
faction that their children, along with those of the
neighbors, were earnestly engaged in
throwing a stuffed ball at some sort of
barrier, leaping on a tree or a garage door, safety
off the streets, building physical, improve-
co-ordination, quickening eyes, passing
the hours happily.

Not even national boundaries have confined
basketball history and its funda-
mental rules. As the game has developed
new problems have cropped up which the
rules makers have had to deal with. Dr. Naismith, the
father of basketball, had a life
of the rules committee of the game's gov-
ing body, a delicate
mind on the matter of rule changes. He
never let the mixture of pep and sportsman-
ship destroy others. He never regarded the
officials in the same light as he did players.

It might be appropriate if players all over the
world should sit down some time nextwinter to think a little about what Dr. Na-
smith thought the game should be. The
the thousands who follow them. But
the game should be fun but
quickly, for it was one of the great satisfac-
tions of Dr. Naismith to see his
working hours when he was conscious that som-
ething new was about to
stream into the many millenium, what he first expressed in 1891.

Death Takes Doctor
Naismith, Friend of Youth, Who Had
A Life of Service

Father of Basketball
Worried by Living
The deals he Taught to Students

Fruneral services will be held at the First Presbyterian Church Fri-
day afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock. Burial will take place in Memorial
Park cemetery. The services will have charge of the

Dr. James Naismith, who was
ed director of physical education at the University for 40 years prior to his
June, 1937, when he retired
full-time teaching duties.

Sunday, Nov. 10, he was stricken
with a cerebral hemorrhage and
taken to the Lawrence Memorial Hospital. After a week, as a
desirable recovery he was
returned home, where he suffered a
relapse Friday. Since last Satur-
day he had been in a coma.

Professor of three degrees, Dr.
Naismith was a physician, a
ner of the Kansas Medical
Association, but never was a

He preferred, rather, to deliver
his message on clean living indi-
rectly through teaching young men
to love clean athletics.

Doctor Naismith wrote a book in 1937 which he called "The Basis of Clean Living" that book and that title
characterized him as the
former professor.

When Doctor Naismith was with the
Y.M.C.A. during the World War, he found that too many of
the boys got into trouble when
they went into town on leave. His
clean living and preventing the
appearance of the form of a fight, the

He would start a hot fire: the
men were leaving and manage
got so interested that they did not leave the camp and

Another example of the prac-
tical teaching Doctor Naismith
advocated through his course.

Doctor Naismith married Miss
Maud E. Sherman of Springfield, Mass. and

M. D., who died July 7, 1917.

Born at Almont, Ontario, in
North America, Dr. Naismith was
left an orphan at the age of eight.

His uncle, who was a

In 1982 he was
collected a master of physical education
degree in 1910 while with the
Springfield, Mass., Y.M.C.A.

T. M. O.
James Naismith

IN FINAL TRIBUTE

Dr. J. Naismith

SUCCUMBS TODAY

INVENTOR OF BASKETBALL DIES AT LAWRENCE RECENTLY ILLness

OF A FEW DAYS

Lawrence, Kan., Nov. 26 (AP)—Inventor of basketball, Dr. James Naismith, 68 years of age and a former Lawrence resident, died here today after several days of illness.

Dr. Naismith was known as "the father of basketball," having invented the sport in 1891.

The game he invented has become one of the most popular sports in the world, played by millions of people every year.

Dr. Naismith was born in Almonte, Ontario, Canada, on Nov. 6, 1861. After graduating from McGill University in Montreal, he went on to teach at the University of Kansas, where he developed the original rules of basketball.

Dr. Naismith died in Lawrence, Kansas, on December 23, 1939. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Florence Naismith, and a son, Dr. James Naismith Jr., who also became a basketball legend.

JAMES NAISMITH

A MEMORIAL SEEN

Expect Renewed Efforts to Honor Naismith at K. U. and Springfield

The death of Dr. James Naismith was unexpected, but it was known that he was in good health and that his work would continue,

Several years ago, the University of Kansas in Lawrence established a Naismith Memorial, which opened in 1961.

Dr. Naismith's legacy continues to live on through the Naismith Basketball Hall of Fame, which was established in 1964.

Dr. Naismith's contributions to the sport of basketball have been widely recognized, and his name is forever associated with the game that bears his name.
Passing Of A
Grand Old Man

THE INVENTOR OF BASKETBALL

LAWRENCE W. WEBB, D.D.S.

Oct. 30, 1939

Doctor Lawrence Webb, 78, died at 1:50 yesterday morning at his home. He was 78 years old and had been in the University for over 40 years. He had devoted himself early in his career to the physical development of young men and women. While in charge of the basketball team at Springfield, Mass., he saw the need of a game that could be played in doors during the winter months. With this end in view he invented basketball which was played in a gymnasium and which the young men and women received to the world playing the game he had invented. He came to Kansas University and helped to develop the game. Many years later he returned to the University and saw the game developed to the point that it could be played on the outdoor court.

Dr. Webb was the inventor of basketball, a game that America from coast to coast, in both the public schools and universities and became known as the father of basketball. He was honored from the Olympic games several years ago and later in Berlin Germany, the latter wrote that it was the most popular game in the world. He spoke highly of his love for fair play in the realm of sport.

The funeral will be held tomorrow, Friday afternoon at 5:00 o'clock at the Presbyterian church. The Rev. Theodore H. Asmus officiating. The remains will be laid away in the Masonic section of Memorial Park Cemetery.

FAMILY RECEIVES MANY MESSAGES

Friends of Dr. Nasmith and Coaches All Over Country Telegraph

DRAFTED FIRST RULES

Dr. James Naismith, who died, was in charge of the faculty of the University's educational school at the time. He was a member of the Naismith Basketball Association.

The above photo, taken at Springfield, Mass, in 1892, shows Dr. James Naismith, founder of the game and his first team. Dr. Naismith is shown sitting at the far end of the court. He was featured in the world's first basketball game at this point shortly before his death.

The lawrence Massen. Blue book. No. 4, of which Dr. Naismith is a member, will have a series of dinners at the game.

To all of the K.C. U. fans who are interested in the game and support the team, I wish to make the following statement:

The lawrence Massen. Blue book. No. 4, of which Dr. Naismith is a member, will have a series of dinners at the game. The following statement is a reflection of the situation.

A并没有 Send Woods

Officiating during the nine of the 30 Springfield College alumni championship games, Woods has helped spread the game of basketball around the world. He has played in the game and has seen the game played in nearly every country of the world.

Dr. Naismith began a study of various games and forms of exercise. He found that the game of basketball was the most effective.

A Member of Circle

A member of the Circle of Kings, a small group of students at Springfield College who attended school at the same time and who later scattered over the United States and Canada. Each year for 18 years one of the members of the group was invited to play a game.

A Letter written by Dr. Naismith to his son, Jack, contained the following words:

Basketball grew rapidly in the world. The invention of the game had a profound effect on the development of physical education.

Dr. Naismith was the first to write a book on the game. He wrote a series of rules that are still in use today.

The game of basketball is a great game, and Dr. Naismith devoted his entire life to physical training and the development of physical education.

When basketball was first introduced, Dr. Naismith devoted a great deal of time to the publicity of the game. He wrote several books and articles on the subject.

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NAISMITH TO K. U. AS CHAPEL LEADER

His Life Shaped on Idea of Wielding Good Personal Influence

In the summer of 1908, Chancellor F. H. Snow was seeking a man who would serve as his director of physical education and head of the school. Chancellor Snow informed his friend, Dr. George V. Smith, of Springfield College, that he had received a recommendation for Dr. Naismith. Dr. Naismith, who had been at Kansas University in 1908 from 1908, found it a stimulating environment.

DEATH COMES TO JAMES NAISMITH

(Continued from page 1)

world and was played in the 1956 Olympic games in Berlin.

A Hearty Individual

A man of remarkable stamina, Dr. Naismith was hale and vigorous until he was stricken with his recent illness. The straightness of his carriage seemed that of a man many years his junior. His stride as he walked was brisk. In recent years he continued to practice fencing, a sport at which he was considered unusually adept.

Dr. Naismith was a charter member of the Saturday night club, a discussion group organized more than 20 years ago. He was well known as a critic of the game of basketball and would often be heard in discussions of the rules.

Dr. Naismith died at his home in Lawrence, Kansas, on March 23, 1945. He was 67 years old.

A MASTERC SPORTSMAN

D

Has Completed His Assignment

Dr. James Naismith, who is perhaps best known for his invention of basketball, has completed his assignment as a college professor. Dr. Naismith has been on the faculty of the University of Kansas for 38 years, and his contributions to the sport of basketball have been invaluable.

He has served as a professor of physical education and has been a leading figure in the development of basketball as a sport. His work has been recognized with numerous awards and honors, including the Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame's Honorary Membership.

The Delay Can Be Long

Dr. Naismith was known for his calm and composed nature, and his ability to handle challenging situations with grace and poise.

In his later years, Dr. Naismith was often seen at the Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame, which he helped to establish. He was a frequent fixture at the event, and his presence was always a highlight of the festivities.

In memory of Dr. Naismith, the Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame will hold a special tribute event on March 23, 2023, to honor the legacy of Dr. James Naismith.

Deaths and Funerals

Mrs. Lillie Agnes Funk

Mrs. Lillie Agnes Funk died on Monday morning at her home at 941 Connecticut street.

Her body will be held from the First Methodist church, Lawrence, until after the service at 2 o'clock. Dr. R. A. Hunt will officiate. The service will be held at 3 o'clock.

Some Quotes from Dr. Naismith

"I helped myself to success, leisure, and the freedom to do something for the fundamental purposes of the game of basketball.

The Devil Can Beat the Devil

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MOURN HIS DEATH
Chancellor and Coach Allen Comment on Passing of Naismith

Printing his contribution to the basketball world as well as to the world of all nations, Chancellor Ernest G. Allen and Dr. J. H. Allen, general secretary at the death of Dr. Naismith.

The flag atop Franier Hall was at half mast this morning when student came to classes and went to the track of the campus. Dr. Naismith was a friend to those who worked with him and to those who shared in the development of basketball.

No less the University and the world of basketball will feel the loss of Dr. Naismith. All basketball players will feel the loss of a man who gave so much to the sport. The University will feel the loss of a man who was a friend to all.

The basketball world will feel the loss of Naismith.

Born in Ontario

Dr. Naismith, who was at the age of 82, was found dead in his home in Montreal, Canada, and was pronounced a natural death on December 11, 1940. He was a native of Montclair, New Jersey, and had been associated with the University of Columbia since 1876.

Became A Master

Dr. Naismith, who was a native of Onto., was born in 1861. In his early days he was a master of the game of basketball, which he invented in 1891.

Four years in physical education

Dr. Naismith received his degree from the University of Toronto in 1896. He was the first man to receive a degree in physical education from the University of Toronto, and was the first man to receive a doctorate in physical education from Columbia University.

Honorary Rules Chairman

Dr. Naismith was a member of the following organizations: University of Toronto, President of the American Physical Education Association, President of the American Physical Education Association, and President of the American Physical Education Association.

The death of Dr. Naismith was a great loss to the basketball world, and all who knew him will feel the loss of a great man.
May 20, 1953

Mr. Allan Donnell
Post Office Box 45
Almonte, Ontario

Dear Mr. Donnell:

I am deeply grieved to receive your letter of May 12. With no desire, I assure you, to belittle Dr. Naismith's contribution to university life, I wrote a very short letter, feeling that the biography would cover the entire life of Dr. Naismith. This biography was worked up by Mr. Don Pierce, our Sports Publicity Director, after conferring with Dr. Edwin Elbel and me. Dr. Elbel worked many years in our Physical Education Department with Dr. Naismith and was a devout friend. In fact, many of Dr. Naismith's belongings, such as his tuxedo and evening clothes, as well as many other belongings, were given to Dr. Elbel by the family when Dr. Naismith passed away.

This biography was sent to Mr. E. A. Thomas, Commissioner of the Kansas State High School Athletic Association, at Mr. Thomas' request. Most of the first page was contributed definitely by Dr. Elbel.

Personally, I had the pleasure of visiting in the home of Dr. Naismith's uncle, Peter Naismith, in Almonte. Dr. Naismith said to me, "I want to show you Uncle Peter's bed." We went upstairs to the southeast corner of the house, and there on the floor was a box 2½ feet wide, 7½ feet long, upholstered at the bottom and sides. The box had a lid on it to shut out the blast of the Canadian winter. That was Peter Naismith's bed, and so Scotch was he, that when he died that was his casket.

Back in 1920, after the war was over, I discovered that there was no mention in the basketball rules of Dr. Naismith, nor was there a picture of Dr. Naismith in the rule book. I went back to New York, met with the officers of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and protested vehemently of this injustice to him in sport of the game. Dr. Naismith's name and photograph was placed back on the rule books and later he was made an honorary life member of the Rules Committee.

Also, before 1936, Dr. Naismith had lost his home through failure to pay a mortgage. I personally got an option on the home from the Building and Loan Company and started a movement with the National Basketball Coaches association that one game of that season should be set aside and that one penny from each admission should go into the Naismith fund. It was my purpose to restore the home and to have enough money so that Dr. Naismith and Mrs. Naismith could go to Berlin, Germany, to see his brain child for the first time in the Olympic games. Of course, I conferred with Dr. Naismith as to whether he wanted his home or not and he said that he did.
When a check of over $7,400 was handed to Dr. Naismith at one
of our basketball games as the proceeds from these games over the
United States, Dr. Naismith, in a calm and grateful voice, said,
"Do not be afraid to serve humanity and wait for your reward."
During the interval, Mrs. Naismith died of a heart attack, but Dr.
Naismith went to Berlin and with moist eyes watched while the opening
games were played.

I would like to go back a moment to 1903. At that time there
was a great flood here in Lawrence, Kansas, when the Kaw River flooded
North Lawrence. Dr. Naismith manned a rowboat and personally saved
many lives by taking people out of their homes in North Lawrence.
Dr. Naismith never failed to respond to any urgent call for anything.
He was a great Christian gentleman and a regular one, but he was a
very quiet and humble person.

Getting back to my university life with him. During my coaching
experience with Dr. Naismith, he would come to me many times with
suggestions, such as having the referee toss the ball up at varying
heights—one fourteen feet and again sixteen feet. The purpose was
to make the players more versatile in jumping. But I do not thing that
Dr. Naismith took the crowd into consideration in making this suggestion.
The spectators would not stand for this type of procedure, but Dr.
Naismith was interested in finding the answers to the thing and not
always in pleasing the crowd. He was more for participation in sports
by individuals, and would not go strongly for this thing we call
spectator ike—that of the spectators watching the game and not
participating.

When Dr. Naismith was brought to the University in 1898, I am
told that the principle consideration in his coming at that time was
his ability to pray. They wanted someone to lead chapel exercises.
I am told that Chancellor Snow, of the University of Kansas, wrote to
President Harper wanting to know where he could get a preacher. And
Mr. Harper went to Amos Alonzo Stagg, who was coaching football at
Chicago. Mr. Harper said to Stagg, "Lonnie, where can we get a
preacher for the University of Kansas?" It is reported that Alanzo
said, "Get Jim Naismith out at Denver. He is head of the Denver YMCA
and is studying medicine at the Denver Medical College." So I am told
that his job here depended largely upon his ministerial duties and not
because he was the inventor of basketball.

I remember when he jokingly said to me, "They want you to coach
basketball down at Baker." I rather seriously said, "What's wrong
with that?" And he shouted in great surprise, "You can't coach basket-
ball—you just play it!" So you see, Dr. Naismith did not think that
basketball could be coached.

On my desk here I have an autographed picture of Dr. Naismith
which reads: "With kindest regards to Dr. F. C. Allen, the father
of basketball coaching from the father of the game........James Naismith,
1/36."
For years Dr. Naismith taught Sunday school at the Presbyterian Church here at Lawrence, Kansas, and he was a regular and devout member.

Desiring further to give you every possible bit of information regarding Dr. Naismith, I called Dr. C. M. Baker, who is Director Emeritus of our University Library. I am sending him a copy of my last letter to you and have read over the phone the other correspondence that we have had. I am asking him, after he has gone over this material to send you any additional material that he can regarding Dr. Naismith from the University scrapbook. Dr. Baker informs me, of course, that he could not send you the scrapbook, but he will pick out everything that he can that is not included in the data mailed to him.

You doubtless have a copy of Dr. Naismith's book, Naismith on Basketball, published by the Association Press, New York City.

John W. Bunn, Director of Athletics at Springfield College, Springfield, Massachusetts, played on my football and basketball teams while here at the University of Kansas. He was here when Dr. Naismith was at the University and had many associations with him. Perhaps you would want to write to him, without letting him know that you communicated with me, and ask him the estimation of Dr. Naismith's activity while he was at the University.

I think perhaps a letter of this kind would more thoroughly reflect Dr. Naismith's activity as estimated by a graduade during Dr. Naismith's tenure.

I have been on a speaking tour every night since March 18 and when your first letter came, I was in Ohio and Illinois, as well as in distant parts of our state, and it was physically impossible for me to write a letter which would take the time that this letter has today. I assure you that our friendship with Dr. Naismith and our motives are the very best, for he was a valued friend of mine and for the world we wouldn't do anything that would reflect on his reputation here in our university. We tried, however, to get the information to you from the source that assembles such things, rather than relying on our judgement and manner. These are always faults when you hasten to get a job out.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

Forrest C. Allen
Varsity Basketball Coach
Professor of Physical Education

FCA:es

cc: Dr. C. M. Baker
KU Basketball Has Grown Up With The School

Basketball and basketball playing facilities at the University have come a long way since Dr. James Naimsh, the inventor of basketball, was made an associate professor of physical training here in 1898. Soon after Dr. Naimsh's arrival on campus, basketball became one of the more popular indoor sports on the campus.

Basketball has been played in Robinson gymnasium, in Hoch auditorium, and tonight will be played in the new 17,000-seat Allen Fieldhouse, but few persons know where the game was played before these structures existed.

When Dr. Naimsh took up his job 57 years ago, the basement of Francis Room served as both the physical education department and was the home of all the basketball games played on the campus.

As basketball became more and more popular and the rules were improved, the playing facilities at Fraser became inadequate and the department moved to a much larger gymnasium in the basement of Old Snow hall.

Even Snow was not adequate for games so a skating rink near the Basketball field was often pressed into service for games.

Robinson, completed in 1907, was the first real basketball court on the campus. It soon became evident that this facility was also too small for the huge basketball crowds then developing. In 1927, the year Dr. Forrest C. Phog Allen became basketball coach, Hoch auditorium was opened. Hoch was thought to be more than enough to handle any capacity crowd. It was decided that the department needed a larger gymnasium and, in 1932, Allen Fieldhouse was opened.

After 38 years of playing basketball in what opponents called the "old horse barn," KU now has its own multi-million dollar fieldhouse.

Basketball has developed from a simple game in which a ball was thrown into a peach basket to the major American sport played and watched by millions of people, and KU facilities have kept pace.

A GROWNUP of NAIMSH

New K.U Student Is Descendant of Basketball's Inventor

Lawrence, Kans., May 25 (AP) -- James Dodd, a grandson of Dr. James Naismith, the man who invented the game of basketball, has become a freshman at the University of Kansas here.

Dodd, who attended the University of Kansas, became a freshman on campus.

Dodd is the son of Mrs. Helen D. Dodd, the former Helen Naismith of Falmouth, Maine.

The younger son of the late Dr. James A. Naismith, inventor of basketball and a professor of physical education for 30 years at Kansas University, will be presented to the University on Monday night.

The portrait will be on display in the Allen Fieldhouse.

The portrait will be a gift of Sigma Phi Epsilon social fraternity of which Dr. Naismith was a member.

A scholastic of the fraternity will make the presentation and it will be accepted by Chancelor Franklin D. Murphy, Mrs. Naismith will unveil the portrait, which will hang in the main hall of the fieldhouse.

Dr. Naismith was on the K.U. family from 1898 until 1937. He died in 1939.

A SIGN STILL HAS MEANING

Spelling at Lawrence, Kans., Indicates Trainer Has Followed Naismith's Plan

Lawrence, Kans., May 26 (AP) -- During the long controversy of what the University of Kansas campus and field house should be named, the late Dr. James Naismith, inventor of the game of basketball that served the university for nearly half a century, had his followers.

While the sports arena finally was named after Dr. P. C. Allen University basketball fans for almost forty years, Dr. Naismith's followers were appeased by the fact that the leading to the field house had been named "Naismith Road."

Now that the road sign is up and reads "Naismith Rd.," most people are having a good-enough laugh; others are indignant.

Naismith happened to be the name of the university's sports trainer. And Dean Naimsh is the only one in town so named.

One indignant lady expressed her opinion this way: "I have often heard and read that the city of Lawrence is trying to get a first-class basketball team; before they go any further, let's try and do things first class so we can merit our classification."

No one begrudges Dean Naismith, who for years and years has been trainer at K. U., and is considered one of the best in the nation in basketball recognition. But if the road is to be named Naismith Road instead of the "Field of Basketball," they say.

Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Naismith and sons, Jan and Jim, of Corpus Christi, Tex., arrived in Lawrence Wednesday. Jan Naismith will enroll for the coming semester at Kansas University. Mr. and Mrs. Naismith and Jim Naismith will leave this weekend for his hometown, N.Y., where Jim is a student at Cornell University.

The younger son of the late Dr. James A. Naismith, basketball and soccer coach of physical education at Kansas State University.

Dr. James Naismith, the most beloved and his friends, was a University of Kansas graduate.

Dr. Naismith Portrait Will Be Gift to K. U.

A portrait of Dr. James Naismith, inventor of basketball and a professor of physical education for 31 years at Kansas University, will be presented to the University on Monday night.

The portrait will be a gift of Sigma Phi Epsilon social fraternity of which Dr. Naismith was a member.

A scholastic of the fraternity will make the presentation and it will be accepted by Chancellor Franklin D. Murphy. Mrs. Naismith will unveil the portrait, which will hang in the main hall of the fieldhouse.

Dr. Naismith was on the K.U. family from 1898 until 1937. He died in 1939.

WHO'S BEING HONORED HERE? . . . POINTING OUT A SPELLING DISCREPANCY ON THE SIGN at CRESCENT and NAIMSH RD.

New Lawrence, Kans., May 26 (AP) -- The name of the street is "Crescent and Naismith Road."

James Dodd, a grandson of Dr. James Naismith, the man who invented the game of basket-

ball, has become a freshman at the University of Kansas here.

Dodd is the son of Mrs. Helen D. Dodd, the former Helen Naismith of Falmouth, Maine.

His father, Leslie Dodd, who died several years ago, was the construction engineer of Kansas Power and light here and was a graduate of the university.
FATHER OF BASKETBALL

TO BE MEMORIALIZED

BY ANNA MARY MURPHY

Of The Daily Capital Staff

A REMINDER—Mrs. James Naismith, who was the

ator of basketball who will be honored at K. U. Friday,

minices in Topeka Wednesday about her husband as she

anes in a department store beside a fine metal basketball

goal, much unlike the peach basket that started it all.

OTT. 25, 3/1/51

GRANDSONS VIEW NAISMITH PORTRAIT in the

lobby of the Allen Fieldhouse at the University of

aska, where they are students. Dr. James Naismith,

ventor of the widely popular game of basketball, was

great-grandfather of James Dool (left) of St. Louis and

Naismith of Corpus Christi, Tex. (Associated Press

hlor).
Top K-State Cage Team Is Salute to Kansas Own Dr. Naismith, Inventor of Game

That fall he enrolled at the Springfield YMCA College and the following spring graduated with a degree in physical education. That fall he was hired to teach physical education at the University of Kansas. He was one of the top teams in the nation this year, although he was 39 years old.

Four years later he went to Denver, Colo., as director of physical education of the city's YMCA at that time. He became interested in the caring of bumps, cuts, bruises and other injuries resulting from competitive sports. This gave him an appetite for the science of medicine and he enrolled at Denver's Gross Medical College—now the University of Colorado Medical School and graduated with a degree in medicine in 1888.

With three degrees to his credit—a minister, a physical education expert, a doctor of medicine and the inventor of the game of basketball—he was hired by the University of Kansas shortly after graduation from the medical school as "Director of Chapel"—a title since abolished.

Subsequently he became director of physical education, basketball and track coach, director of student health and director of athletics. For 39 years his presence on the K. U. campus brought prestige to the university and the state.

When the game was invented, he always calmly related the incident and was often amused—but never critical—of the many stories in newspapers and magazines concerning the origin of the game by people who "professed to know" all the details.

The truth is that the game came out of a physical education class which he taught. The "court" was the main floor of the Springfield College gymnasium where the class was being held and the original "goals" were not peach baskets, but huge wooden boxes—used as refuse containers.

When the players sat in the goals, turned them upside-down and otherwise tried to interfere with a shot, he decided to put them high and out of reach of the players. This, he thought, would stop interference—which it did.

But the boxes were too big to fasten to the balcony of the running track. It was then that the peach baskets were substituted and one was fastened at each end of the court. Although the height of the baskets from the floor was not measured that time, later, it turned out to be 10 feet which has withstood the 67 years of attempts to change it.

The peach baskets being smaller than the boxes, made for sharper shooting, eliminated roughness and reduced injuries.

The ball was of the soccer football type and because the class was made up of 18 men— it was divided into two "teams" and with the instructor Naismith as referee, basketball, the new indoor game was born! The bottom of the baskets were removed when it became monotonous for men to climb to the running track to remove the ball after each score.

The game caught fire instantly and was soon being played by colleges and universities all over the country. In February of 1892, when every school was playing the game with "it's own rules," Dr. Naismith wrote a set of them and posted them on the Springfield College bulletin board. They were immediately adopted as standard for the game.

The dribble was discovered when a player accidentally dropped the ball and batted it several times to retain it. This play created a sensation and was instantly copied because it permitted players to retain the ball while advancing toward the goal—something unknown up to that time.

Originally, games were started by tossing the ball into the air between contestants. This made for a mad scramble and roughness. To avoid injuries a new rule was adopted: "One man from each team to jump for the ball at the corner of the court." Naturally, each team designated its tallest player and the center jump was originated. The center jump was later abolished and is now used only at the beginning of each period.

In 1893 a grateful nation started a fund to send Dr. and Mrs. Naismith to the Olympic games at Berlin, where basketball was to be played for the first time as an Olympic sport. Dr. Naismith, as a guest of the U. S. team, saw America win the first world's championship.

Two of his grandchildren are graduated at the University of Kansas. James Dodd and Mrs. L. H. Dodd of St. Louis are a junior in civil engineering and Jan Naismith, son of James Naismith, of Corpus Christi, is a sophomore in mechanical engineering.

His greatest satisfaction came in watching his boys play the game—especially on sandlots and backyards with make-shift goals and equipment. One day he discovered four Lawrence boys playing on an empty lot with crudely fashioned goals fastened to a garage.

He was so thrilled that he called a photographer and had a picture taken of them himself, later to be carried by the four bewildered youngsters.

While attending a game in Topeka one day he was approached by a man for an autograph. As he signed his name the man asked him, "How does it feel to be the inventor of a game which keeps millions of people employed—thousands of dollars spent every year in that one game?"

WIDOW OF DR. NAISMITH—Mrs. James Naismith now is a sorority housemother at Kansas State. She formerly was a sorority housemother at Washburn University. She is shown here with a basketball and metal goal in a department store.
Conceded only an outside chance to go places in its own conference, Kansas surprised everyone with its will to win, therefore it wound up second in the nation,” continued Allen.

“This is the type of a team that the fans like. The time is ripe to start work on the memorial for Dr. Naismith.”

There has been discussion for some time now, to erect a field house on the campus in honor of the founder of the game of basketball, who spent many years of his life serving the University.

More Than a History—
Naismith's Book Covers All Aspects of Basketball

The book “Basketball, Its Origin and Development,” by the late James Naismith, the inventor of the game and former member of the University faculty, was issued recently.

Naismith, a Canadian by birth, came from Montreal to Springfield College, Springfield, Mass., M.C.A. Training School, where he instructed a class in physical education.

Youth Need Indoor Game

His insight into the needs and attitudes was the guiding hand behind the efforts he made to keep the bodies of youth in action and good condition. American youth enjoyed football and baseball, but there was no fast action game for indoors. Desiring regimentation and formalization, the young man never entered enthusiastically into calisthenics and other indoor exercises of patterned structure.

Utilizing old peach baskets and a round ball, Naismith solved the problem—and basketball was born. Basketball, a game which today has more participants and more spectators annually than any other game.

More Than A More History

Naismith’s book “Basketball, Its Origin and Development” is more than a mere history of basketball. It is this, but also it gives clearly and interestingly the history and development of physical education in the United States.

The book was sponsored by the National Council of the Y.M.C.A. It should be read if only for the fact that it was written by the inventor of basketball—a man who has spoken with authority upon one of the greatest American sports.

A BIG BASKETBALL JUBILEE PLANNED

Naismith Memorial Committee in Springfield to Arrange Program

TO BE INTERNATIONAL

Springfield, Mass., Apr. 1—An international celebration to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the invention of basketball will be held during the 1941-42 season with the city of Springfield, where the game was invented, as the focal point of the celebration. A group of prominent Springfield citizens headed by Mayor Roger L. Putnam will serve as a Naismith memorial committee to plan the events of a world celebration.

In December, 1961, Dr. James A. Naismith tackled the first peach baskets to the gymnasium ceiling and posted the first rules of basketball in the gymnasium of the International YMCA Men’s Christian Association Training school, now Springfield college. The dates of basketball’s golden jubilee year have been set according to the committee’s plans, for December, 1941, to December, 1942.

To Erect “Temple”

Plans already underway will provide recognition of basketball during the anniversary year in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the South American countries, where the game has become the most popular of all sports. The Naismith memorial committee will conduct a campaign to erect a memorial to the game’s inventor to be known as a “Temple of Basketball.” The building will house a basketball “Hall of Fame” that will be a depository for past, present and future basketball documents and records of the game. Another feature of the “Hall of Fame” will be the engraving of names of annual official All-America basketball teams, selected by the sports writers of the country.

The first gifts for the memorial to Dr. Naismith have been received by the committee from Dr. Naismith’s Springfield college class of 1892 which has pledged the first thousand dollars for the memorial to their celebrated classmate.

The Naismith memorial committee will announce soon the list of nationally known figures who will make up the national committee to conduct the year’s celebration of events in every place where the game of basketball is played.
A Physician Invented One of America’s Great Sports

Basket ball, created twenty-nine years ago by Dr. James A. Naismith, now rivals football as a popular competitive sport. In the beginning, it was played with peach baskets and with nine to fifty men on each side.

The success of the game depends on skill and the ability of the players to move the ball. The object is to place the ball through the basket from any point on the court. The game is played by two teams of five men each. The team that gets the ball through the basket on their side scores a point.

Naismith, a physician from Lawrence, Kansas, invented basketball in 1891. The game was initially played with peach baskets and a soft leather ball. The rules were simple, and the game was played in a gymnasium with a wooden floor.

The game spread quickly across the United States and soon became a popular sport. Today, basketball is played at all levels, from local leagues to professional teams.

Effect on the Players

Basketball has had a significant impact on the physical development of its players. The game requires a high level of cardiovascular fitness, agility, and coordination. It also promotes teamwork and cooperation, as the success of the team depends on the collaboration of its members.

Basketball is not only beneficial for physical health but also for mental well-being. It helps players develop discipline, focus, and resilience. The game teaches perseverance and encourages healthy competition.

Basket ball in the old days

The first newspaper story about basketball was published in 1892, and it was featured in the Springfield Union. The game quickly gained popularity, and by 1894, it was being played in schools and colleges across the United States.

Basketball has come a long way since its inception in 1891. Today, it is one of the most popular sports in the world, with millions of players and fans worldwide. The sport continues to evolve, with new rules, techniques, and innovations that make it a game for all ages and abilities.
Dr. James Naismith, who invented basketball in Springfield, Mass., in 1891, gave basketball its start on the KU campus seven years later. Naismith came to KU because the University needed a physical education director who also could lead the chaplain services. Basketball and other athletic events did not meet with immediate success on the campus. In fact, it is reported that Dr. Naismith was so discouraged by the lack of interest that he would have returned home if he had not sold all his household goods.

By 1929, enthusiasm had so increased that sufficient seating was a minimum. The seating capacity was 1909, with single admissions at 25 cents and reserved seats at 35 cents extra. Reserve seats for the season were 50.

In 1903, the game was becoming so popular that members of the physical education department stressed the need for a bigger gym with a larger seating space. That year, season tickets for the 10 conference games sold for $5.

Dr. Naismith, who had been educated for the ministry, originated basketball for 18 young men in a class at Springfield, Mass., YMCA college in 1891 while training to become a physical director.

In the spring of 1892, the question as to what the physical education classes could do when the weather would not permit outdoor sports. At that time the only winter sports were ice hockey, snowshoeing, and other sports which required considerable equipment and were carried on out-of-doors.

The first basketball team consisted of nine players. This number of players was used because the class contained of 12 members and the game had to be devised to accommodate a large number of players.

The first baskets were ordinary half-husked vegetable containers hung to the balcony at the ends of the floor, with someone stationed to empty them after each goal. Later peach baskets were used because of their greater depth. The name basketball was adopted due to these baskets used. Rules were very uncomplicated with no free throws, out of bounds did not count and the penalty for fouling was the penalty for holding the ball. The game usually ended when all the players had fouled out.

The popularity of the game was immediate and soon became a national sport. YMCA directors took the game to many parts of the world, and now even the National Basketball Association is a product of that early game played at KU. Basketball was adopted by the eleventh Olympic games at Berlin, largely through the efforts of Coach Phog Allen.

Bibliography, Dr. James Naismith

The late Dr. James A. Naismith is best known for his invention of basketball, considered today the only major sport originating in America.

Strange as it seems the fact that he authored a sport which was to sweep the fancy of both competitors and fans, gave him less satisfaction than his years of teaching at the University of Kansas.

Dr. Naismith regarded his invention of the game as an episode in a long career devoted to the improvement of the physical conditions of succeeding generations. Naturally, he observed the growth of basketball with satisfaction but he always remained a great deal more calm about the game than did thousands of players, spectators and coaches.

Dr. Naismith thought wrestling was better exercise than basketball. Personally, he would rather go into a corner of Robinson Gym at KU and instruct a couple of eager youngsters in the art of fencing than watch a 100 games of basketball. He drew as much pleasure from the sight of a clever tumbler as he did from watching such Kansas all-Americans as Paul Endicott and Al Peterson perform on the hardwoods.

While experts sat up late thinking of ways to amend the rules of basketball, Dr. Naismith, who died November 28, 1939, at the age of 78, worked away at tabulations of the comparative measurements of the various freshman classes which entered the University.

Those measurements, as well as various other figures for different phases of physical man, Dr. Naismith tabulated mostly to gratify his own curiosity. He seldom published any of his results, and a visitor at his office would see hundreds of dusty cards in and on top of filing cases.

There was a time when Naismith even thought it foolish for a grown man to actually propose to devote his life to the game he invented. About 1910, Dr. F. G. "Phog" Allen, now one of the country's most illustrious hoop mentors, told Naismith he was going to Baker University at Baldwin, Kansas, to coach basketball.

The good doctor was incredulous.
Dr Naismith Gave KU Basketball Its Start Back In 1898

Dr. James Naismith, who invented basketball in Springfield, Mass., in 1891, gave football its start on the KU campus seven years later. Dr. Naismith came to Mt. Oread because the University needed a physical education director who could head the chapel services. Basketball and other athletic events did not meet with immediate success on the campus. In fact, it is reported that Dr. Naismith was so discouraged by the lack of interest that he would have returned home if he hadn't sold all his household goods.

By 1920, enthusiasm had so increased that sufficient seating was at a minimum. The seating capacity was 1900, with single admissions at 25 cents and reserved seats at 25 cents extra. Reserve seats for the season were $1.

In 1921, the game was becoming so popular that members of the physical education department attended the games to be present for a bigger gymnasium and a larger seating area. That year, season tickets for the 19 conference games sold for $5.

Dr. Naismith, who had been educated for the ministry, originated basketball for 12 young men in a class at Springfield, Mass., YMCA college in 1891, while training to become a physical director. The idea came in answer to the question as to what the physical education classes could do when the weather would not permit outdoor sports. At that time the only winter sports were ice hockey, snow shoveling, and other sports which required considerable equipment and were carried on out-of-doors.

Physical education of that time had a need for a game that could be played indoors in the evening, and that could include play competitive spirit and teamwork. It was with this aim in view that the game was developed.

The first basketball team consisted of nine players. This number of players was used because the class consisted of 12 members and the games had to be devised to accommodate a large number of players.

Physical education at the time felt a need for a game that could be played indoors in the evening, and that could include play competitive spirit and teamwork. It was with this aim in view that the game was developed.

Basketball was responsible for what Dr. Naismith regarded as the greatest experience of his life. In 1896, as a gesture of honor to the game's inventor, one week of the season was set aside and a penny from each admission charge went into a fund to send Dr. and Mrs. Naismith to the Olympic Games in Berlin where basketball was to be played for the first time in the International Games.

Illness prevented Mrs. Naismith from making the trip, but her husband saw the United States win the first Olympic championship and was suitably honored and recognized for his tremendous contribution to the sports world.

Upon his return home he told a friend that seeing the game played by teams from many nations was the greatest compensation he could have received for his invention, from which he never profited a cent, except for royalties received from sales of a ball bearing his name.

Dr. Naismith was born in Almonte, Ontario, November 6, 1861. He was graduated from McGill University in Montreal in 1887, and was director of physical education there three years while he studied for the ministry at Presbyterian College.

He decided that he could be of more value in YMCA work than in the pupil so he went to the YMCA training school at Springfield, Mass. There he studied and then moved up to the faculty. The gymnasium at Springfield was the birthplace of basketball during the winter of 1891-1892.

Dr. Luther H. Gulick, head of the physical education department of the school, assigned Dr. Naismith the task of devising some game to occupy the students in the winter months when the weather kept them from playing games outdoors. The father of basketball often recalled how he tried to dodge the assignment, but Gulick was insistent.

As a rugby player, Dr. Naismith started with the idea of incorporating that game into some kind of an indoor contest. Tackling had to be eliminated since it
Dr. Naismith Gave KU Basketball Its Start Back In 1898

Dr. James Naismith, who invented basketball in Springfield, Mass., in 1891, gave basketball its start on the KU campus seven years later. 

Dr. Naismith came to Mt. Oread because the University needed a physical education director who also could head the chapel services. Basketball and other athletic events did not meet with immediate success on the campus. In fact, it is reported that Dr. Naismith was so discouraged by the lack of interest that he would have returned home if he hadn't sold all his house- hold goods.

By 1902, enthusiasm had so increased that sufficient seating was at a minimum. The seating capacity was 1900, with single admissions at 25 cents and reserved seats at 35 cents extra. Reserve seats for the season were 40.

In 1903, the game was becoming so popular that members of the physical education department stressed the need for a bigger gym with a larger seating space. That year, season tickets for the 19 conference games sold for $3.

Dr. Naismith, who had been educated for the ministry, originated basketball for 18 young men in a class at Springfield, Mass. YMCA college in 1892 while training to become a physical director. 

The idea came in answer to the question as to what the physical education classes could do when the weather would not permit outdoor sports. At that time the only winter sports were ice hockey, snowshoeing, and other sports which required considerable equipment and were carried on out-of-doors.

The only indoor games were games played by a number of people patterned and played without any reference to teamwork. 

Physical education of that time felt a need for a game that could be played indoors in the evening, and that called into play competitive spirit and teamwork. It was with this aim in view that the game was developed.

The first basketball team consisted of nine players. This number of players was used because the class consisted of 18 members and the game had to be devised to accommodate a large number of players. The first baskets were ordinary half-bushel vegetable containers hung to the balcony at the ends of the floor, with someone stationed to empty them after each goal. Later peach baskets were used because of their greater depth. The name basketball was adopted due to these baskets used.

Rules were very uncomplicated with no free throws, out of bounds did not count and the penalty for fouling was the penalty box on the sidelines. The game usually ended when all the players had fouled out.

The popularity of the game was immediate and soon became a national sport. YMCA directors took the game to many parts of the world, and now over 60 nations play basketball. In 1936, basketball was adopted by the eleventh Olympic games at Berlin, largely through the efforts of Coach Phog Allen.

was too rough for indoor play. Hence, one of the first rules Naismith formulated was that the ball must be passed, not carried.

First he thought of putting boxes at each end of the floor for goals but decided they would be too easily defended. Then he placed the goals above the players' heads. The problem of what to use for goals was solved when someone suggested peach baskets. Since there were 18 players in the class, the first games were played with teams of nine. This was cut to seven and then to five.

Dr. Naismith opposed most of the rules changes since 1926 but always was friendly with his progressive colleague, Dr. Allen.

Naismith left Springfield in 1896 and went to Denver to become physical director of the Denver YMCA. He studied medicine at Gross Medical College in Denver and was graduated in 1896. That year he went to Kansas where he first was director of chapel, a position long since abolished.

Later he became a professor of physical education. He headed the department until 1926, retiring from active teaching in 1937.

As chaplain of the First Kansas Infantry, Dr. Naismith spent four months on the Mexican border in 1916. He engaged in YMCA work in France after the United States entered World War I.

Dr. Naismith was a rugged, sturdy man, and if the matter had been left to him, he might not have taken all of Rugby's roughness out of basketball as he liked rough and tumble physical contests. In his youth he played lacrosse and until the late years of his teaching fame regularly with his physical education students.

While at Springfield, Naismith played on the same football team with Amos Alonzo Stagg, still the dean of American grid coaches. Dr. Naismith originated the forerunner of the headgear while playing at Springfield, but the first "helmet" didn't protect the head, merely the ears.

Dr. Naismith almost always went to Kansas City on the opening night of the Naismith league, an industrial wheel named in his honor. As long as he was
Dr. Naismith gave KU basketball its start back in 1898.

He was asked to create a new game to fill in for winter sports when all outdoor activities were halted. Dr. Naismith, being a physiologist, created a game that incorporated elements of soccer, rugby, and hockey. The game was played with a variety of rules and was initially referred to as "Kicking the Horse Around." The rules were simplified and modified over time, leading to the development of basketball as we know it today.

The first basketball game was played on a wooden floor in a gymnasium. The court measured 24 feet wide and 60 feet long. The game was divided into four 15-minute quarters, and players were limited to playing for a maximum of 20 minutes.

Dr. Naismith's innovative approach to creating a new game not only provided a solution for the winter season's lack of outdoor activities but also laid the foundation for one of the most popular sports in the world. His creation has since evolved, with the first recorded official women's game being played in 1899.
Dr. Naismith Is Happy His Sport Found a Spot on the International Program. But Is Happening Because It Is Growing and Bringing Exercise to Youth All Over the World.

**From a Peach Basket in 1891 To the Olympic Games of 1936**

The sport of basketball was invented in 1891 by Dr. Naismith, a physical education professor at the YMCA. He created the game as a way to keep his students active during the winter months. The first basketball game was played on a peach basket as a goal in a gymnasium. The game quickly gained popularity and spread to other countries, eventually making its way to the Olympics in 1936.

In 1936, basketball was included in the Olympic Games for the first time. The sport has since grown in popularity and is now one of the most watched sports in the world. The Olympic Games have become a platform for athletes to showcase their skills and compete against the best in the world. The inclusion of basketball in the Olympics has helped to popularize the sport and bring attention to its unique rules and gameplay.

Dr. Naismith was instrumental in the development of the sport, and his innovative thinking helped to shape the rules and regulations that are still in place today. His legacy lives on through the continued growth of basketball around the world, and the excitement it brings to athletes and fans alike.

**How Times Change**

Above is pictured the first U. S. women's team dressed in uniforms of 1904. Below are Dr. Naismith and Dr. F. C. Allen, the man whose efforts gained Olympic recognition for the sport.

**At Home**

Above are Dr. and Mrs. Naismith in their home at Lawrence, below is the first Kansas Jayhawker basketball court, which was coached by Dr. Naismith. He is at the extreme right in the last row.

**Only One Game**

"The立usher offered me a couple of peach baskets when I asked for them, and as the balance of the old Y. M. C. A. gym was ten feet from the floor, that became the standard height." And that was the way basket ball was invented.

It's a long way from a peach basket to the Olympic games and Dr. and Mrs. Naismith are "pleased" they will have ringside seats, but Dr. Naismith says, "Olympia isn't it wonderful! But think of the millions over the world who are enjoying the game, boys and men taking part in good healthy exercise." To me that's the one goal of my game."
Excerpts from Paul Hortz's Letters

"...the students have a magnificent spirit. Despite the constant threat of air raids and the difficulties and inadequacies of their life, they go along in a calm, determined, and often enthusiastic manner which puts to shame some of our American student's attitudes."

"Winter clothing is badly needed. Buildings are usually in the open, Chinese style and without heat. In some cases they are built on stilts in the middle of a lake (Kwengi University)."

"The old temples of China have been taken over in some of the centers and are being given new life. Sometimes one finds devout Chinese worshiping grinning Buddhas, while in the same room, at the same time, classes are being held, and modern scientific terms mingle with the heavy odor of incense."

"Dormitories are very crowded and clean, although bunks fit through the open woodwork carving (for temples also serve as dormitories in some schools)."

"Athletic equipment is woefully inadequate. One university of nearly 1000 students has one basketball and no other equipment. Tennis balls are $20.00 a piece, other things of comparable price. Less important things are still very important. For no leisure time Chinese students must use their time well."

"The health of students is very poor. At Pukion University a cut out of today's list, and at other schools the percentage is almost as great. Dysentry is very common, as are various types of fever. Surgical cases may mean death, although now doctors can be found in most communities."

"China: exotic land of enchantment! Of pagodas, philosophies, mountains, and basketball. Any traveler in war-torn China cannot fail to be impressed with the widespread popularity of the game. The basketball goal, in fact, has become an almost essential feature of the Chinese common man's life. Younger men, professionals, businessmen, shop owners, field workers, army camps, playgrounds, everywhere, the square backboard boards against the sky—for all courts are out of doors..."

"Each time when in some small village, wandering through narrow crooked streets, we hear upon a spirited game, as I have the familiar shouts and calls delivered in a strange tongue, I realize keenly again how wisely the game has spread in the short span of a generation since Dr. Naismith invented it. Each time, I thrill with the thought that this quiet, unassuming gentleman has given the world a game which from all indications is increasing in popularity and influence..."

"So, with each new village and its basketball game or games, in thought I bow to Dr. Naismith. It's only a game. But it bids fair to be recognized as one of the great contributions of the modern age!"

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**TRIBUTE TO NAISMITH**

**Douglas County Medical Society**

**Officers Issue Statement**

A tribute to Dr. James Naismith, inventor of basketball and professor of physical education at the University of Kansas who died last November, has been voted by members of the Douglas County Medical Society. Dr. Naismith was a member of the local organization.

The tribute, signed by Dr. C. B. Johnson, president, Dr. J. M. Montag, secretary, and Dr. Ralph L. Campion, follows:

"In the death of James Naismith, November 28, 1939, the Douglas County Medical Society lost a long-time faithful member, and one who reverenced education, not only in America but the whole world over, a friend and leader. His training was in the fields of medical science and physical education; his interests lay in teaching and in athletics, the two medium of sports. His name is perpetuated by basketball; his influence on the character and well-being of the many who were privileged to be his students.

"He was a member of the Douglas County Medical Society for 40 years, serving as treasurer 1909-1920 and president in 1911. In 1927 he was honored in the honorary life membership.

"Your committee offers this tribute to a resolution and recommend its adoption by the society and further that a copy of the resolution be sent to Mrs. Naismith as an expression of our sympathy and friendship."

**Douglas Co. Republic Dec. 4, 1940**

The proposal to build a Field House at the university as a memorial to the late Dr. Naismith is one that merits consideration and support. It is an extremely practical suggestion for it would encourage and foster one of the most popular games now being played. That is exactly what Dr. Naismith would have his friends do for he dedicated his life to the promotion of wholesome recreation for youth. A Field House at K. U. where he spent many years of his life in service to the boys and girls of the state would be a fitting monument.

**Edgar M. Snow**

A picture of the late Dr. James Naismith provides the cover for a recent issue of the Sigma Phi Epsilon Journal, a publication of the national fraternity that goes to members and alumni of chapters in various parts of the country.

Dr. Naismith was an honorary member, and his sons were members while in school of the Kansas Gamma chapter of the fraternity. The article, which includes pictures of the basketball inventor in earlier years with his first team, is signed "E. M. Snow". It is believed to be that of Ted M. O'Leary, a K. U. graduate now with the news staff of the Kansas City Star. O'Leary was a basketball star here in 1932.

**Board Honors Dr. Naismith, John Carlson**

Two resolutions, one honoring the late Dr. James Naismith, professor emeritus of physical education, and the other John K. Carlson, prominent University of Kansas alumnus, were passed Friday night at a meeting of the University Athletic board.

The committee report on resolutions in honor of Dr. James Naismith follows in part:

"The name of James Naismith is one which will have a permanent place in the hall of fame of athletes. His invention of basketball is an achievement which has made him known throughout the world and which has brought him unbridled satisfaction and benefit to youth in every land. He had the unusual experience of seeing a game, created by the necessities of his immediate task, grow so rapidly in popularity throughout the nation.

"From 1901 to 1927, he was a valuable member of this board. A period of service of such length probably is unequalled in the annals of athletic board history.

"The University of Kansas has been privileged to share so generously in the life of James Naismith. With the passage of time just what he has meant to us will become increasingly evident."

"It is the hope of this board that in the near future a suitable memorial, bearing his name and dedi-
Dr. Naismith Dies Here Early Today

Basketball lost its father last night. Dr. James Naismith, who wanted to “build character in the hearts of young men,” and spent his life doing it, died at 1:39 a.m. at his home on University Drive.

Funeral arrangements have not been made. The body was taken to Funk’s Mortuary and Chapel at 940 Massachusetts Avenue.

The 78-year-old doctor had been director of physical education at the University for 40 years prior to June, 1937, when he retired from full-time teaching duties.

Sunday, Nov. 19, he was stricken with a cerebral hemorrhage and taken to the Lawrence Memorial hospital. After what was described as a remarkable recovery he was returned home, where he suffered a relapse Friday. Since last Saturday he had been in a coma.

Both Doctor and Minister

Possessor of three degrees, Doctor Naismith was a physician, a member of the Kansas Medical Association, but never practiced medicine. He also was ordained a Presbyterian minister, but never preached.

He preferred, rather, to deliver his message on clean living indirectly through teaching young men to love clean athletics.

“My ambition to be a minister turned to physical education,” the doctor once said, “after spending winters in lumber camps, attending high school in sub-zero weather two and one-half miles away, and engaging in games and fistfights with other boys.”

Doctor Naismith wrote a book in 1918 which he called “The Basis of Clean Living.” That book and that title characterize the life of the former professor.

A ’Y’ Man in France

When Doctor Naismith was with the Y.M.C.A. in France during the World War, he found that too many of the boys got into harm’s way when they went into town on leave. His clean living and preaching this creed, which he received in a fight ring. He would start a bout just as the men were leaving and manage to get them interested that they did not leave the camp at all. It was another example of the practical preaching Doctor Naismith advocated throughout his life.

Doctor Naismith married Miss Maude E. Sherman of Springfield, Mass., in 1894. Three daughters and two sons were born to the marriage. Mrs. Naismith died in March, 1937.

Born in Almonte, Ontario, on Nov. 6, 1861, Doctor Naismith was left an orphan at the age of eight. After making his home with an uncle, he attended McGill University in Montreal, and was graduated with an A.B. degree in 1887.

Took M.D. at Colorado

The second of two, Doctor Naismith’s degrees he carried at Colorado University in 1889 when he was made doctor of medicine. He Stage was received a master of physical education degree in 1910 while with the Springfield, Mass., Y.M.C.A.

It was in 1891, while Doctor Naismith was in Springfield, that he conceived the game of basketball, which has become the outstanding winter sport of the nation. Doctor Naismith saw that the young men had no active sport to keep them occupied when weather prevented football or baseball. Two old peach baskets, a ball, and 13 rules were the original equipment of the game which has spread around the world and was played in the 1906 Olympic games in Berlin.

“The happiest moment” of his life, Doctor Naismith said, came in 1906 when he attended the Olympics in Berlin and saw his game played for the first time in international competition.

“The father of basketball” was sent to Berlin following a national drive for funds by spectators, officials, and players who wanted to help Doctor Naismith present when the teams from all nations filed in behind flags of their countries. Doctor Naismith addressed the assembled basketball players and spectators before the tournament began.

At the left is a picture of Dr. Naismith, inventor of basketball, as he looked in 1939, at Kansas University, as told in this article

By

M. Whitcomb Hess

Fifty years ago this fall a young Canadian, James A. Naismith, came from Montreal to Springfield, Massachusetts, to assist Dr. Luther Gulick in his physical education classes in the Y. M. C. A. College. The new assistant was asked to take charge of a class of eighteen boys during the winter months, keeping them occupied outside the regular class exercises from December to March. To interest those boys and to maintain them in good physical condition so they could take up their spring activities without fatigue or over-exertion the twenty-nine-year-old instructor invented basketball. It was as simple as that. The game was simple too, at first, taking no equipment except what was at hand—two half-bushel peach baskets, a soccer ball, and rules worked out as they went along. For basketball, unlike any other modern sport, was not evolved through centuries of change. It sprang essentially full-grown—like Pallas Athene from the brow of Zeus—from the intellect of a very determined Scotch Canadian to meet a challenge, a job-to-be-done, and it met also unprecedented popularity.

Coach Alman Stagg, who was Naismith’s friend at Springfield, and on whose first football team the basketball instructor played center, said last winter that no one person has made a greater contribution to the athletic development of young men than Dr. Naismith. The players grew from eighteen to eighteen million; the game spread from Springfield to the last reaches of civilization. Y. M. C. A. secretaries took it to India first, in 1894. The next year it was introduced in France. Japanese youth were playing basketball in 1900, Persians in 1904. Missionaries also helped in its spread, notably in Syria and Turkey. It reached Panama through the canal builders; our American soldiers carried it to China during the Boxer rebellion, and they played it in the Philippines at the time of the insurrection there. For from that first crude setup with peach baskets and nine men on each team (to take care of the Naismith charges at Springfield) there was to appear a great world sport. At home, thousands of county, hundreds of state tournaments, and at least seven great national tournaments were to develop with four international championships in a game that reached round the world, and was played in the 1936 Olympic games at Berlin. February 7 to February 15 in that last Olympic year was designated "Naismith week" and games in the inventor’s honor were played from coast to coast. The one cent from each admission charge during that week was put into a fund which made possible what Dr. Naismith called “the happiest moment” of his life. For, sent to Berlin on this money, he saw the teams of all nations filing in behind the flags of their countries; and he addressed those assembled players before the start of the tournament—and, he said later, his eyes grew misty.

The boys at Springfield had wanted to call the game "Naismith Ball." Their instructor would not permit. "Such a name," he told them, "would kill it instantly." A member of the class, Frank Mahon, suggested "basketball," and the title was approved and adopted by the inventor for his game that proved enormously popular from the start. In 1892 it was being played in New York City, and in that year the original rules were formally drafted. Yale, Cornell and Chicago had basketball teams in 1893-94, and the Missouri Valley took it up in 1899. For the first schools were swiftly followed by other universities and athletic clubs until about the turn of the century there was no college, high school, or...
Naismith "preferred to do his preaching in active living rather than from the pulpit," though he delivered pulpit sermons from time to time throughout his long life, and combined the roles of teacher and preacher and physical director in an effort to build character and give at the same time a chance for enjoying a full human life on all fronts. Dr. Naismith also completed a medical course and was a member of the Kansas State Medical Association during his teaching career at the University though he did not practice medicine any more than he did preaching as a separate profession.

As a youth in McGill he joined in sports with the other Canadian students and used to rise at six o'clock mornings to practice football. Coach Allen of Kansas has given his chief credit for the spectacular forward pass in football. Always practical, he devised a canton flannel helmet to protect his ears, and the other boys copied it. Later the idea was taken over, pattern and all, by manufacturers and made in leather for football players everywhere.

One day at McGill he talked with the Y. M. C. A. secretary about the possibility of becoming a trained leader for young men. The secretary told him of the college at Springfield, Massachusetts. There Naismith went in 1890 after remaining at McGill as physical instructor for three years following graduation. The rest is basketball history.

James Naismith invented basketball in the winter of 1891-92, and completed the game in two weeks. Modifications and additions for the original thirteen rules were under the direct supervision of the Naismith inventor, who was honorary chairman of the Basketball Rules Committee throughout his life as well as honorary president both of the Basketball Coaches Association and the International Basketball Federation. Three years after his notable invention, Dr. Naismith was married to M. Marie Sherman of Springfield who died in Lawrence, Kansas, March 9, 1925. To the Naismiths were born three daughters and two sons. Following their marriage they went to Denver in 1898 after earning an advanced degree at the University of Colorado. Naismith was called to the University of Kansas as professor of physical education and athletic director. Allen, on the other hand, became the outstanding basketball school. Recently its great teams have been developed by Dr. F. C. Allen who, disagreeing naturally with Naismith over many rules and rule-changes, was for more than two decades his friend and coworker.

And young James went back to school, finished the course and entered McGill University in Montreal.

In 1905 Dr. Naismith was summoned to McGill commencement and the degree of doctor of divinity was conferred on him by McGill Theological Seminary. During his lifetime he had been ordained a Presbyterian minister, though he never held a pastorate. The Rev. Theodore H. Aszman said that Dr. Naismith died in Lawrence, Kansas, on November 28, 1939 after a short illness following a cerebral hemorrhage. Until that brief sickness his health had been unusual. Describing his appearance a reporter for the Lawrence Daily Journal World had written: "The straightness of his carriage resembled that of a man many years his junior. His stride as he walked was broad."

A major interest of his life had been scientific physical education. When basketball was coined by early critics as being too strenuous for adolescents, its originator made a thorough study of the game over several years, noting the time all players were in action and the effects of that action. He found that on the average the players ran out fourteen minutes out of the forty minute period; also that the game could be played with safety by both boys and girls of high school age. "Common sense must be used," he told his own teams, "boys and girls might as well be on a diet of pie and nothing else as play continuous basketball." He scored players on the following points: Physical; Physical Judgment; Character. In the third category he listed such traits as self-control, persistence, and cooperation.

Fourteen years ago I enrolled in Dr. Naismith's class in child development at Kansas University. As I read over the notes on his lectures I find the word "duty" frequently occurring; and with the memory of how often the study of bone hygiene and nervous tissue went over into an ethical memory of the voice—what character trait the student possessed of it. At a basketball game this becomes a possession of it, if not a talent for it. It is up to the coach to make a goal for the team in a game. This necessitates cooperation on the part of all team members, and usually he helps each part of each man to score. For the father of basketball prides cooperation, he has demanded that the chances to develop sex, individual development and democracy be made cooperation worth while. "I do not have to observe "honor among thieves," he said once during a discussion of the problem of good citizenship, "if I am not a thief. "Not only must one do what he thinks is right," the great sportsman went on, "he must think right."
D. James Naismith will be held at 2:30 p.m. tomorrow at the First Presbyterian Church, the New Testament service and burial will be in Memorial Park cemetery.

The body was taken to the Naismith home at noon today where it will lie in state until noon to-morrow.

**The Game of Basketball**

There is a man who has done a real service to humanity. The game invented has lasted through a generation and probably will persist through centuries. It is basic and just an expression of something-worth, something to make people happy, something really useful in the presence of fear. He had not a high talent, but he used what God gave him and made his life count. That is any of us can do. May his memory rest in peace.

**The Game of Basketball**

The game of basketball was given to the world 48 years ago by Dr. James Naismith. At the time he was physical director at the Springfield, Ill., Y.M.C.A. Dr. Naismith, professor emeritus of the department of physical education at Kansas University, was the center of interest. The game was invented by Dr. James Naismith, who took the idea from his medical college days and developed it into a formal game.

**Invented Cage Sport**

**Invented Cage Sport**

With Pair of Peach Baskets Back in '91

**Lawsuit**

Lawrence, Kan., Nov. 28.—(A. P.)—Dr. James Naismith took two peach baskets forty-eight years ago, invented the game of basketball and started the construction of gymnasiums in the world.

**Personality**

Dr. Naismith, who died today, was always wholehearted and sincere in all his work. He was a master craftsman and a great educator.

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Dr. and Mrs. James Naismith receive the congratulations of the Rev. W. K. Webster, pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Orlanotm Park, Mass., where they were married at noon yesterday. Dr. Naismith is professor emeritus of physical education at the University of Kansas. Mrs. Naismith was Mrs. Florence Kincaid, for the last four years housekeeper at the Sigma Phi Epsilon house at Lawrence, Kans. They left on a motor trip and will be at home September 1 at Lawrence.

Dr. Naismith was married last Spring to Mrs. Florence Kincaid, for many years housekeeper of the Sigma Phi Epsilon house at Kansas. Mrs. Kincaid retired from active teaching in June, 1937.

Dr. Naismith's Condition

Slightly Improved Today

The condition of Dr. James Naismith, 78-year-old inventor of basketball, was critical today, following a heart attack suffered yesterday at his home on University Drive.

Dr. Naismith was stricken by a cerebral hemorrhage last Sunday, and was taken to Memorial hospital, where he recovered satisfactorily. He was taken to his home Wednesday afternoon.

At noon today, Dr. Naismith's condition was reported "a little improved." He had regained consciousness.

On Duty in France

Military service during the World War included his convalescent service in 1916 with the 1st Kansas Regiment, and 19 months with the Y.M.C.A. in France from 1917 to 1919.

Dr. Naismith was a member of the following organizations: Society of Directors of Physical Education in Kansas Colleges, Kansas State Medical Association, National Association of Physical Education, Kansas Association of Physical Education (president), Pi Gamma Mu, Sigma Phi Epsilon, International Basketball Federation (secretary treasurer), Basketball Coaches' Association (honorary president), Basketball Rules Committee (honorary chairman and life member), Presbyterian church and Masonic lodge.

The game of basketball was originated in 1891 by Dr. Naismith at the Springfield High School, Mass.;


Dr. NaismithLeft KU in 1938

Dr. Naismith's children are Mrs. Thomas L. Duvall, of Topeka; Mrs. Lloyd R. Smith, of St. Louis; Mrs. George E. Allen, of Burlington, Colo.; and John Edwin Naismith, of Topeka, and James Sherman Naismith of Dallas.

Was Clean Liver

In 1938 Dr. Naismith wrote a book with the title, "The Basis of Clean Living." Those five words characterized the life of the famous and well loved man who retired from active teaching duty in 1947 after 49 years of "building character in the hearts of young men" at K.U.

Dr. Naismith, who at the age of eight was sent to an orphanage, was born in Almonte, Ontario, on Nov. 22, 1872. After making his home with an uncle, he went to McGill University in Montreal, Canada, and graduated with an A.B. degree in 1897. This was the first year of basketball degrees. In 1900 he graduated from Presbyterian College, in 1871, he received his master of physical education degree from Y.M.C.A. College in Springfield, Mass., and in 1886 he earned his doctor of medicine degree from Colorado University.

Dr. Naismith married Miss Maude E. Shimer of Springfield, Mass., in 1894. Three daughters and two sons, all of whom live in the Middlesex area of the United States were born to the marriage. Mrs. Naismith died in March, 1937.

Dr. Naismith also prepared for the ministry, but never, as he said, preached a sermon in his life. At least, not directly. His work of cleaning living was directed indirectly through teaching young men to love clean living. Neither did Dr. Naismith practice medicine, although he was a member of the Kansas Medical Association.

Dr. Naismith obtained his physical education degree at the University of Kansas, died at his home at 1:50 a.m. today. The news of his death was telephoned to his family, and it was confirmed by a message from his attorney.

Dr. Naismith's first wife, who was Maude Evelyn Shimer before her marriage, died in 1934. Besides Mrs. Florence Naismith, he leaves two sons, Jack Naismith, of Topeka, and James Naismith, of Kansas City, and twelve grandchildren.

The thirty-nine years of teaching at the University of Kansas was a source of greater satisfaction than his thirty years of writing the game of basketball. If one considers the invention of the game which now is played annually by the nation's boys and girls, he can understand why he was considered a better exercise than basketball.

Naismith's Invention of Basketball

Dr. Naismith's invention of the same game as an substitute for a limited career proved to be the improvement of the physical condition of our young men. Naturally, he observed the growth of basketball with satisfaction, but he always remained a great deal more interested in the game than did thousands of its players and coaches.

Dr. Naismith thought wrestling was better exercise than basketball. Football, he said, "is a corner of Robinson Crucifixion on the behalf of Kansas campuses." Basketball, on the other hand, "is a beautiful game with a watch a hundred games basket ball is a beautiful game with a watch. It is a game for the right of a small man who could not, as he did yesterday, stand up to the feat of a bigger man and a costly night out in a football game..."

Naismith Dies at Home

In Lawrence

Lawrence, Kans. (Special) — Dr. James Naismith, 78-year-old professor emeritus of physical education at Kansas University, and the "father of basketball," died at his home here yesterday, following an extended illness.

Dr. Naismith first was stricken with a cerebral hemorrhage Nov. 19 at his home on University Drive. He made a reversible recovery and was released from Lawrence Memorial Hospital to return to his home on Wednesday, Nov. 22. However, he suffered a relapse following the day.

Dr. Naismith was a member of the following organizations: Society of Directors of Physical Education in Kansas Colleges, Kansas State Medical Association, National Association of Physical Education, Kansas Association of Physical Education (president), Pi Gamma Mu, Sigma Phi Epsilon, International Basketball Federation (secretary treasurer), Basketball Coaches' Association (honorary president), Basketball Rules Committee (honorary chairman and life member), Presbyterian church and Masonic lodge.

The game of basketball was originated in 1891 by Dr. Naismith at the Springfield High School, Mass. He left the place in 1935 to go to Denver to become physical director of the Y.M.C.A. He came to Kansas from his post of Denver.

Chancellor Deane W. Malles commented today for the University of Kansas. "Our success is due to the death of James Naismith," said the professor emeritus of physical education. "He will tell us some sweet-sounding words of our young men and women, and we will be able to make the skill and abilities known to the world of athletics."

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Mrs. Naismith Dies
Heart Attack Fatal to Wife of Basketball Great

Mrs. James Naismith, wife of the internationally known professor of physical education, died of a heart attack at her home in Toronto, March 17. Mrs. Naismith was 56 years old.

Mrs. Naismith was a resident of Lawrence for nearly 40 years, during which time she was a young woman with her husband who was a physical director at the University of Kansas. They were married in 1912, and had lived in the city for five years prior to their retirement in 1919.

Mrs. Naismith was born in Springfield, Mass., on November 17, 1887. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Naismith, who were prominent in the local community. Mrs. Naismith was a graduate of Smith College, and had taught school in a number of states before her marriage.

Funeral services were held at the First Presbyterian church, Saturday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock.

Naismith on Trip
Accompanied by Duke D'Ambrana, He Travels in Canada

Dr. James Naismith, the inventor of basketball, is on a trip to Canada. He will attend the first basketball tournament in Canada, which is to be held in Toronto, March 17. Dr. Naismith will be accompanied by Duke D'Ambrana, who is the president of the basketball tournament.

Dr. Naismith will receive a warm welcome in Canada, where basketball has become a popular sport. The Canadian basketball association has asked Dr. Naismith to speak at its annual meeting, which is to be held in Toronto, March 17.

The Canadian basketball association has also invited Dr. Naismith to attend the first basketball tournament in Canada, which is to be held in Toronto, March 17. Dr. Naismith will be accompanied by Duke D'Ambrana, who is the president of the basketball tournament.

Dr. Naismith is looking forward to his trip to Canada, and is eager to meet the basketball enthusiasts in Toronto. He will be accompanied by Duke D'Ambrana, who is the president of the basketball tournament.

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Dr. Naissmith Offers Cage Suggestions

Game's Inventor Would Reduce Roughness, Penalize Delays

LIKES CENTER JUMP

Two suggestions for making basketball more attractive to spectators are suggested by Dr. James A. Naismith, inventor of the game of basketball, and professor of physical education at the University of Kansas. Dr. Naismith believes that the rules of the game are too rough and that the players are too quick. He suggests that the game be played more slowly and that the players be penalized for quickness.

"I believe the spectators want a game that is full of action and a game that is safe," said Dr. Naismith. "I believe that the players should be penalized for roughness and that the game should be played more slowly."
Back From Olympics, Dr. Naismith Has Tales of Sportmanship in Games

Highly pleased with the way basketball withstood the test of the Olympic competition, and with the reception given him by the basketball teams from 21 nations, Dr. Naismith, inventor of the game, returned to Lawrence late Sunday night from the Olympic games as the guest of the American basketball fans, who last February observed the first official tournament and raised a fund of several thousand dollars for his use.

Dr. Naismith was honored in Berlin by being elected honorary president of the International Federation of Basketball Leagues.

For the opening of the basketball games, a demonstration was arranged in Dr. Naismith's honor by Karl Dern, general secretary of the Olympic committee, B. W. Jones of Rome, Italy, and S. B. McNeil of New York.

Honorary President

Naismith Comes Back From East

Inventor of Basketball Visits Massachusetts And 'Quints'; D'Ambrata Accompanies Him

Dr. James Naismith, retiring professor of physical education at the University of Kansas, and internationally known as the inventor of the game of basketball, returned last Saturday from his vacation in the east.

Dr. Naismith and D'Ambrata photographed, made the trip by motorcar, visiting among other places, New York, Springfield, Mass., and Cambridge, Ontario, home of the quintets.

Doctor Naismith's comment was modest. "I had a very nice trip, and met many old friends," he said.

Business about resumed in Springfield when Dr. Naismith reached that city.

"Everywhere the doctor went, he was greeted by friends; every door was opened to him. He adhered to the advice of Y.M.C.A. college at Springfield as if the fame brought to him by his invention. Doctor Naismith was an inventor when he invented the game 45 years ago.

Visits Quintuplets

Cutting across southern Canada, the traveler stopped at Callendar to visit the quintuplets.

"I was happy to have an interview with Doctor D'Ambrata, and to see the famous little girls," said Dr. Naismith.

"He was a Toronto (University) man," said Miss McMillin, so that gave us something to talk about." 

Duke came in with some added information.

Doctor D'Ambrata must have liked Doctor Naismith. The usual time he lives for interviews is 12 to 15 minutes; he talked with Doctor Naismith for 45. I don't believe they spent all their time talking about college, other for I understand the quint doctor told him a lot about them that Naismith hasn't seen to the public yet.

Dr. Naismith expects to spend part of the summer at Dallas, Tex., visiting the home of his son, Judge.

One of the great needs of the world is for someone to do for the girls what Dr. Naismith has done for the boys in inventing the game of basketball. Coaches and school men all say that athletics and especially basketball is their greatest aid in keeping boys from forming the wrong health habits. They become interested in the game and will train diligently to keep physically fit. There is no such incentive for girls. Social engagements become their chief interest and the social elite seem to have little use for, or interest in, character and good health.

Dr. Naismith Weds

K. U. Professor and Former House mother Married in Church

Overland Park, Kan., June 10—Dr. Naismith, 62, Kansas old inventor of basketball and professor of physical education at the University of Kansas, and Mrs. Mary A. Glass, 27, housemother of Sigma Phi Epsilon sorority, were married here today.

The ceremony was performed by Judge E. M. Yeager at the church of Sigma Phi Epsilon sorority, KU. 

Dr. Naismith was present for the ceremony which was held at 7 o'clock at the KU. church. The Rev. W. K. Waters, rector of the church, officiated.

The bride was calm throughout. The bride wore a gown with a three piece tuxedo suit with a large hat and carrying a bouquet of flowers. Her navy suit was hat was a sailor suit trimmed in gold braid and butterfly bow.

On the deck of the yacht, "Carmel," bride and groom said "I do" in a manner appropriate to the dignity of the occasion. "I do," said the bride. "I do," said the groom.

In answer to repeated questions as to whether they were going to visit the parents of the bride and groom, he said "I'm glad to say that we are going to do so, when in Kansas."
Naismith Will Appear on "We, the People" Program

Dr. James Naismith, inventor of the game of basketball and a member of the University of Kansas Alumni Hall of Fame, will be a guest on "We, the People" program on KANU Tuesday night at 8 o'clock.

Station KANU of Kansas City is scheduled to carry the program.

Dr. Naismith said today he will leave tomorrow night by train for New York. He said he expects to receive an invitation from the network to take part in one of its broadcasts. The subject under discussion will be basketball with Naismith and one of the nation's biggest sportswriters, conducted by the radio commentator, Gabriel Hunter.

Naismith Will Appear on "We, the People" Program

By JAMES NAISMITH

Dr. James Naismith, professor of physical education, will be a guest on "We, the People" program over the Columbia network Tuesday night at 8 o'clock.

Dr. Naismith plans to leave town for New York. The subject under discussion on the program will be basketball with which he is the inventor.

Radio station KOMIC of Kansas City will carry the broadcast in this vicinity.

by JAMES NAISMITH

Lawrence Man Injured When Motor Car Overturns

Dr. James Naismith escaped serious injury Saturday night when his automobile accident which occurred as he was returning from Lawrence, Kansas City where he had attended an important basketball game at the municipal auditorium.

He automobiles was involved in a rear-end collision on the Osage route into highway 40 and went into a ditch. He was in friendly company with him were uninjured, but he said today his automobile was in need of considerable repair. The car was carrying Naismith and Dr. Frank M. Kinsler, a Washburn University student who has known Dr. Naismith for a year's time.

Wellmer said the group planned a celebration for the couple later this week in appreciation of the years of service and the friendship of Dr. Naismith. The loss of Mrs. Kinsler, a charming woman with grey hair, would be felt deeply by all. Mrs. Kinsler will be too kind to leave the group.

"I have heard her how to announce to the boys," he said, "for we have heard her like a lovely woman. I thought that at first I might write them, but as she is so much better, I have written to them in a character's meeting."

Dr. Naismith's humor is traditional on Missouri. On one occasion, when the announcement had been made, talking to a group of men, one of the group, an office, declared he was not that she's announced, a joke, I guess, but I can do it, there?"

Dr. Naismith invented basketball in 1891, while an assistant in the physical education department of the Y. M. C. A. college at Springfield, Mass.

Dr. Naismith, who is 77, received his A.B. degree from McGill University in 1887.

Naismith Leaves for Tour Of Eastern Schools

Dr. James Naismith left yesterday for a 10-day trip to visit the New York Sports Writers association at New York City and the National College, New York City, and the New England Intercollegiate basketball tournament at Springfield, Mass. During this Dr. Naismith will spend a week in Illinois and New York and visit the Ha-Y and Y.M.C.A. organizations. Later he will go to Montreat, North Carolina, and then on to Toronto to visit several high schools and colleges.

HOUSE MOTHER TO BE BRIDE OF INVENTOR OF BASKETBALL

Mrs. Florence M. Kinsler Makes Announcement at Regular K. C. Chapter Meeting of Sigma Phi Epsilon

by JAY SALTZMAN

LAWRENCE, Kan., April 17--Dr. James Naismith, inventor of the game of basketball and a prominent figure in the field of physical education, will be a guest on "We, the People" program over the Columbia network Tuesday night at 8 o'clock.

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Dr. Naismith Scores A POINT at his wedding against a
group of happy pranksters in
ccluding two generations of his
descendants. The 72-year-old
professor emeritus of physical
education at the University of
Kansas, who invented basketball
in 1891, is near the right of the
hilarious group, only his lauging
countenance visible, as he
clutches pink streamers. He had
watched them from the rear
bumper of the honeymoon car
on pretext of trying his trunk
key. This was the beginning of the
wedding journey with his
bride, the former Mrs. Florence
Kneisel (right background),
Sigma Phi Epsilon house mother
at Lawrence, following the mar-
riage at Overland Park, Kan.,
recently. Others in the group
are (left to right) Mrs. Jack
Naismith, holding Jack Naismith,
Jr., 1-year-old grandson of the
bridegroom; Mrs. Ela Geary,
Jack Naismith, Jr., Dave, Mrs.
T. L. Dave (shot camera),
daughter of the bridegroom,
and Mrs. Ela Geary.

Schlump, the father of
basketball, turned up the ball
to open the Denver Safeway-Okla-
home City Park game. Dick Walts,
a former K. U. star, is a guard
on the Safeway crew.

At Boulder, Forrest "Froatsy"
Cox, University of Colorado reg-
coach and a former K. U. player,
entertained Dr. Naismith at the
Colorado-Nevada game. Naismith
saw the half.

In Denver, Dr. Naismith
was the guest of the Kiwanis club and
attended two basketball games. On
the return trip, Naismith and
D'Ambra were guests of Howard
Snow, Dodge City attorney and a
former K. U. trackman.

The two Lawrence men
were accompanied to Colorado by
Dr. Naismith's daughter, Mrs. George
Stanley of Ordway, Colo., and
brother, James V. Naismith, a student
at Oxford training school.

Honor Two Doctors

Dr. Naismith Fears Changes

St. Louis, Dec. 2.- (UP)-Dr. James
A. Naismith, 76-year-old father of
basketball, said today that
coaches and rules-makers are tak-
ing the game he invented 35 years
ago for a one-way ride on the road
to ruin.

Lawrence physicians were
guests of the physicians last
night and furnished the drug for
the meeting. A paper written by
Wallace Varner, secretary of the
pharmacy board and read by Mrs.
Richard P. Harrington of Sher-
non, L. D. Havenshill, dean of the
school of pharmacy of K. U., and
Jay Buxton, of the Retail drug
stores, were other speakers.

Nervous Strain Is High
In Sport, Naismith Says

Nervous strain is worse
than physical strain, as developed in
hardly competitive sports, accord-
ing to Dr. James Naismith, and Dr.
Forrest C. Allen, his interview-
er on a KKFU radio program.

"Nervous tension affects the
player and the game's effects grow,"
said Dr. Allen. "That is why
the higher competitive games
are bad for the high school and junior
high school boy. He can recuperate
well enough from the physical
strain, but the nervous strain is
more lasting.

I am afraid we put too much
of the competitive and not enough
of the recreational side in all our
sports, said Dr. Naismith. "We
play to win too much. We play
for the exercise too little.

Forrest wrote up in his
discussion of "院校 Basketball" Dr. Na-
ismith, at the expense of some of the
rules, stating that the center jump
would be restored to the game, just
as the kick-off was restored to
football after being outlawed for
a year or two.

Dr. Allen, as a member
of the national basketball rules body,
deproved the rules, at least for this
year, as did Naismith.

"Some of us on the rules body
wanted to keep the center jump,"
said he. "However, we were
pressed by the players, so we are
along with the rest, and give the new
rule a chance.

Dr. Allen suggested that
restraining for life arising from
understanding to fill columns
might be met either by raising
the baskets to a point six feet
above the floor, and by rotating
the pairs of players at jump at
syring. He suggested the players
might have their pumping order,
just as the baseball players have
the original order. Basketball play-
ers are coached to come up in a
given order, basketball games could
be coached in the same way, he said.

Dr. Naismith To Speak To Historical Society

Dr. James Naismith will be the
speaker at a Kansas Day meet-
ing of the Douglas County Histori-
cal Society to be held Friday af-
fternoon, January 29, at 2:30 o'clock
at the Junior high school building
at the northeast corner of Ninth
and Kentucky streets.

All persons interested are urged
to come to the meeting, whether
they are members of the historical
society or not. Mrs. E. B. Huddles-
on is chairman of the committee
in charge of the meeting.

As exhibit tables will be a fea-
ture of the meeting, and anyone
desiring to do so is invited to bring
historical articles for showing on
this table, and to give brief talks
concerning the articles.

NAISMITH ON KU
Break into Print
With Pictures

The University and Dr. James
Naismith, 36-year-old professor
emeritus of the University, broke
into the rotogravure section of the
Washington Star Saturday with four
pictures.

Dr. Naismith, who invented
basketball and was manager of the
original team here in 1891 couldn't
have guessed the popularity the
game would attain.

The Washington Star showed
the brights to which basketball had
climbed in contrast to its beginning
at Kansas. It included a snapshot
of Dr. Naismith with mention of his
achievements, and pictures of this
University, the five women believers
in the girls' basketball game
set the world on fire, and a 1902 Kansas
basketball team.
Founder of Game at National Meeting

Father of Basketball to Be Honored

Chicago, Apr. 2. (AP) - Dr. James A. Naismith, origin of the game of basketball, will sit in at the three-day annual meeting of the National Association of Basketball Coaches, starting tomorrow, at which time a special resolution will be presented recognizing the contributions of the game to the world of sports.

The business of making changes in the rules will be up to the rules committee, but the coaches said 500 of them will be present to argue and aid in giving the game a fresh start.

The purpose of the gathering is to get new life into the game, and to have it treated as a sport for the masses.

A nation-wide movement is getting underway to honor Dr. James A. Naismith, who invented the game of basketball and fathered the game in its early years.

The game is now to be included as an Olympic sport, having originated just forty-five years ago when two peach baskets and a volley ball served as major equipment.

The movement to honor Dr. Naismith is under the direction of W. E. Chandler, secretary-treasurer of the National Association of Basketball Coaches.

The association at a meeting in Chicago this year voted to promote some recognition for the game's founder, and it was proposed to raise a fund sufficient to send Dr. and Mrs. Naismith to the Olympics in Berlin.

Inventor of Basketball Is Pleased That Game Will Be Used in Olympics

"I am most gratefully pleased to learn that basketball—the game I invented 43 years ago—has been approved as one of the contact sports of the Eleventh Olympic games," said Dr. James Naismith this afternoon. "This is recognition of the international character of the game, which I believe is now more widely played than any other game except soccer.

"The wide-spread popularity of the game, I believe, is due to its simplicity, and at the same time its active character. Little equipment is required and the game is a sport that can be played outdoors or indoors, and it is full of action, pleasing to the eye of the spectator. The ball is in play constantly.

"The rules of the game are simple. It calls for teamwork, and at the same time an individual player can practice and perfect himself in the essential part of the game—the tossing of the ball into the basket.

"The game was designed to give the taller, more agile player the opportunity to get the ball, and the smaller, more agile player the opportunity to hold and protect the ball. The game is a sport for all ages and all conditions of life.

"The basketball will be used in the Olympic games at Berlin. The games will be held in the Winter Olympic Stadium, which was constructed especially for the games. The games will be held in the Winter Olympic Stadium, which was constructed especially for the games.

"I am gratified to see that this great international event will be held in the city of my birth. I am proud to see that the game I invented will be used in the Olympic games at Berlin. It is a fitting tribute to the memory of my great-great-uncle, who was a great inventor and was the first to use the basket as a goal in the game of basketball.

"I am confident that the Olympic games will be a great success, and that the game of basketball will be enjoyed by all who attend. I am grateful to the International Olympic Committee for this recognition of the game I invented."
Inventor of Basketball at Kansas

Dr. James Naismith, inventor of basketball, was born in Almonte, Ontario, on November 6, 1861. He was an innovator in the field of physical education and his invention of basketball has had a profound impact on the world of sports.

In 1891, Naismith invented the game of basketball at the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) Training School in Northfield, Massachusetts, now known as Springfield College. His goal was to create an indoor game that could be played in the winter when outdoor sports were not possible.

The game was played with a soccer ball and two baskets attached to the wall, one on each side of the court. The players had to throw the ball through the baskets, much like today.

Naismith was later employed by the University of Kansas in 1897, where he continued to develop and refine the game. He left Kansas in 1909 to become the first director of physical education at the University of Pennsylvania. Naismith was also the author of "A Physical Training Manual for Colleges" and "Physical Training for College Girls".

Naismith passed away on March 31, 1939, and is buried in Almonte, Ontario. His legacy lives on through the sport of basketball that bears his name.

There are many stories about Naismith's invention of basketball, but one of the most famous is that he created the game in response to a class of boys who were too restless to play basketball outside.

Naismith's original rules for basketball were quite simple:
- The ball must be thrown or rolled, not kicked or carried.
- Two goals, or baskets, were used.
- A point was scored when the ball went through one of the goals.

These rules were later expanded and modified, but the basic principles of the game remain the same today.

In 1900, Naismith was named the first president of the International Basketball Federation, now known as FIBA. He continued to influence the development of the game until his death in 1939.
TURNING THE PAGES OF BASKET BALL HISTORY WITH DR. NAISMITH, THE GAME'S FOUNDER

JUST TAKE IT EASY—Basket ball was invented in 1891 to keep eighty boys studying to be Y. M. C. A. secretaries busy during the winter months, but girls soon adopted the sport, too. Here Dr. Naismith is coaching a pupil of fifteen years ago.

AND IT KEPT ON GROWING—Dr. Naismith is shown with the Meiji university team of Japan, which toured the United States a few years ago. The players made a special stop at K. U. to visit the "father of basket ball."

From a Peach Basket in 1891
To the Olympic Games of 1936

Dr. Naismith Is Happy His Sport Found a Spot on the International Program, But I'm Happier Because It Is Growing and Bringing Exercise to Youths All Over the World.

(BY A MEMBER OF THE STAR'S STAFF)

LAWRENCE, KAS., Feb. 12.—From a peach basket in 1891 to a spot in the 1936 Olympic games—that is the new chapter being written this year into the history of basket ball. To Dr. James Naismith, the inventor, however, the rest thrill comes from the fact the game is spreading over the world. "Happy! Of course, I'm happy basket ball has found a place in the Olympic program," he said today. "But to me the real joy comes from the fact that more persons are playing the game annually."

A Dream Comes True

"I started out to be a minister. When I was a boy, I thought there was nothing more attractive than to preach to the young people. Through my own, I found something that would make life more pleasant for them."

"Then I dreamed that some day I would invent a sport that would keep young people interested in and active from the close of the football season to the opening of baseball. That dream was realized by the invention of basket ball, and as soon as the game caught the fivemile crowd, I decided to turn my entire attention to sports."

This Is National Naismith Week in the United States. Members of the National Association of Basket Ball Coaches will honor the founder of their sport by raising a fund through which boys are given to send him and his wife to the Olympic games and, perhaps, to start an annuity in his behalf.

All Schools Participate

Ward schools, high schools, colleges and universities are collecting a penny from each admission to contribute to the fund.

Private conditions will greet travelers from this country who come to the Olympic games. Instead of the smooth maple surface in a well-lighted gymnasium, the teams will be forced to play out-of-doors on a gravel court. In case of rain, they'll just let it rain and the game will go on.

How does this appeal to Dr. Naismith, who has watched his "baby" grow until it now draws as many as 18,000 in Madison Square Garden? "Fare," he replied. "The sport meant to be played anywhere, indoors or out. Anywhere where two baskets can be hung so the boys can throw and have enough room." The gravel court presents several difficulties, such as the impossibility of a good dribble, accurate long shot or, in case of rain, a slippery ball.

Honored at Topeka

AT HOME—Above are Dr. and Mrs. Naismith in their home at Lawrence. Below is the first Kansas Jayhawker basketball quintet, which was coached by Dr. Naismith. He is at the extreme right in the last row.

Measures taken to prevent so-called stalling should be directed toward the defensive team, he said, "not only frequently goes into a shell under its own goal and refuses to form its offensive team into action."

As the Olympic games will be played not under the present American rules, but under the rules of years back before coaches could convince the makers of the code that flexibility of the 10-second rule and corner line, or before coaches began experimenting with the elimination of the center jump--

Agrees With Europe

All of these facts add to the happiness of Dr. Naismith, who sometimes ventures the opinion that rules makers don't know what to let well enough alone. So the Olympic games will give him an opportunity to see his game played as things should be played.

Dr. Naismith also agrees with Europe in ruling pivots traveling.

"The true pivot," he said, "is where a player twists his body without taking a step to pass the ball backward or sideways. Whenever a player takes a step in his pivot, it is illegal in this country, but is traveling."

The invention of this winter game has been told and retold, but here it is in the words of the man whom all the nation is honoring this week.

"Dr. Naismith offered me a couple of peach baskets when he asked for them. I put them in the Y. M. C. A. school, called me into his office one day and asked me what I thought of it. I decided for my own game to have a game with a horizontal goal, but if you put the floor, the assembly is set in such a way that it might cause difficulty, so I decided to put the goal higher than the players reach."

Then I considered the possibility of the player running with the ball, and decided the throw to the man and not the others do the running. Thus the forward pass was invented.

"A basketball would be too small to pass about, so I called on our old throw, Beverage. Lacrosse suggested the placing of the players as forwards and forwards.

Only One Goal

"The junior offered me a couple of peach baskets when I asked for them. In my house, I was able to find a suitable goal, and my wife and I used it. The game was played until it came to be used in England, and the rest is history."

Dr. Naismith's wife is the founder of the great women's basketball team under the direction of Dr. Naismith himself. She was instrumental in the development of the game and was a mainstay in the history of women's basketball.

Dr. Naismith is the founder of the sport of basketball and is considered one of the most influential figures in the history of the game. His legacy continues to impact the sport today.
Tragedy Paid to Invented of Basketball; Hailed Enthusiastically By Crowd

"Don't be afraid to work for humanity and wait for your reward," said Dr. Naismith, the originator of basketball, speaking at the ceremony held in his honor between halves of the Kansas-Kansas State basketball game last night.

"People tell me I could have made a million dollars if I had anticipated the popularity of the sport," Dr. Naismith continued, "but I am just as proud as any millionaire and a great deal happier when I think of the thousands of friends I have made throughout the world."

The appreciation of his work in originating a game that has achieved such great popularity has been rewarded enough for him.

When the idea of basketball was first conceived, Dr. Naismith had no idea that the game would be played on the present scale, but it attributes this development to the desire of all young people for activity, and not to the desire of the naughtier ones to play the game.

Expression Appreciation

Dr. Naismith extended his thanks to the men who have studied basketball and developed it to the point of perfection that was displayed on the court last night. He also expressed his appreciation to those who have co-operated in the game, saying that basketball training was not part of their regular work.

Chancellor Praebe Naismith

Chancellor Lindsley dedicated the stadium to the people of the country, who, through their contributions, and attendance at basketball games, have made possible for Mrs. Naismith and him to visit the Olympic games in Germany this summer.

A two-minute ovation was given Dr. Naismith by students and townsmen of Lawrence when he was introduced by Chancellor Lindsley. He was further honored when Charles Lock, chairman of the Douglas District Boy Scout organization, presented him with a Boy Scout handbook in behalf of the 30,000 young men throughout the nation.

Naismitt Honored As The Originator Of Popular Game

Program Between Halves of Kansas-Aggie Game To Be Broadcast over WREN

The University of Kansas will offer its part tomorrow night in the nationwide wide-waging of Dr. James Naismith, "Father of Basketball," when the Kansas Aggies will play the Kansas State Aggies in third meeting of the season with the Jayhawk cage teams.

The program honoring Dr. Naismith will be broadcast between halves of the game and will be brought over station WREN starting at 8:00 p.m. Speakers will be Chancellor Ernest H. Lindley, Governor Alf M. Landon, and Dr. James Naismith. Ed Eibel will be master of ceremonies.

The Aggies will undoubtedly be out to blast the Jayhawk's hope for an undefeated season which promises to make the game one of the best from a spectator's viewpoint.

Jayhawkers Primed

Coach F. C. Rawlings has detected a slight amount of easing up in his squad and is determined to prevent a slip-up through over-confidence, a downward slide of moral. Daily scrimmages in which they are practicing have finally been given up, work is being employed to polish up a few weak points and keep the men sharp.

Last year the Jayhawkers had the Big Six title with their grasp and then apparently went into pieces under the constant pounding of Missouri. The Tigers were, like the present Jayhawker, champions of the nation that time, but they came through with the punch that blew the champion ship out of the side of the nation. This year Allen is apparently taking every precaution to develop a team capable of standing the possible trick of the opposition and to prevent it from doing anything this year.

Jayhawks Play Clean

The Kansas Jayhawks have played in clean, only few fouls being called on them, while Kansas State was guilty of 18 fouls. Kansas State team had a perfect night at the free throw line, missing none of their attempts, while the Jayhawker missed six.

The Jayhawker played alternately brilliantly and poorly. At times Kansas handled the ball perfectly and they had anNever seen a ceiling for the second half, scored four hundred points in College Play

The Kansas Jayhawks, paced by Ray Ebling and Roy Noble, built up their lead and ended the season with an undefeated season by turning back the Kansas State Wildcats, 52-24, last night.

Ebling scored 13 points to lead the High Flyer, with five field goals, and Ebling made three free throws. Frank Groves, All-Big Six center last year, made nine points to lead the scoring for the Wildcats. Brilliant passing on the part of the boys kept the Wildcat ace from scoring more.

The Jayhawks took the lead at the start on two quick baskets, and a free throw by Ebling. They were never headed. Early in the second half, the lead grew to 18 points and it was 24 points by the Kansas State team.

Kansas Opens Up At Start

The Kansas State team was held to only nine points in the first game and with fifteen minutes of the first half gone the Jayhawks led 21-8. Kansas State found the range in the last half of the first period, but Kansas had the advantage in the game, and in the closing minutes of the half Railback and Groves scored in quick succession, which put the Kansas State total up to 14 points as the half ended, with the score 23-14 in favor of the Jayhawks. It was another exciting game in the Kansas game up to be scored over the Jayhawk.

Dr. James A. Naismith

Dr. Naismith Prayed For His Salary in '96

"Wanted: A coach who can pray," said Dr. Naismith. "For, in essence, is the type of inquiry through which Dr. James A. Naismith to the University of Kansas.

In the early days of athletics at the University of Kansas, coaching was not a full-time job, so it was the custom to engage a coach who, in addition to his duties in the athletic department, should attend student body prayer at the daily chapel services. Henry Cowan filled this position for several years and when he left, Fielding Y. Yost, now coach at Michigan, was considered for the job.

About this time Dr. Snow, then Chancellor of the University, was in Chicago, and told A. A. Stagg of the prevailing conditions. Stagg remembered Dr. Naismith, with whom he had played football at Springfield, and recommended him for the job.

The names that followed, athletics grew in importance to the extent that the full-time coach was hired. Dr. Naismith was assigned to the physical education department, but continued in his capacity as prayer leader for some time.
HONOR TO NAISMITH AT NOON LUNCHEON

Guidance of Youth: The Career of Basketball

His Services Praised

One hundred men of Lawrence met today at the Chamber of Commerce noon luncheon to honor Dr. James Naismith, inventor of basketball, who 43 years ago invented the game of basketball.

They came to honor and manhood to praise this distill. Naismith as citizen and a representative of the University of Kansas for, in this hour of the Commencement, Dr. Naismith has taken the place of a speaker.

The knowledge of the love and respect and on behalf of this community, he revealed the conviction and deep conviction of the fundamental facts which have brought the University to you at present. You occupy the highest position in the world of sports.

Revealing, too, was this talk of Dr. Naismith's. For it disclosed many of his listeners the fact that an honor was being done them. It is not great beyond the mere fact that he invented a game that became international. His listeners learned that the game of basketball was more the result of being an artist and a sportsperson than a matter of thinking out before him the ingredients of life that has enabled him to expand. Dr. Naismith explained that he felt humble in the presence of many who have been able to contribute far more than him to the welfare and progress of Lawrence in the past.

The problem has been solved. The belief for reasons which we know, he has not been able to provide the guidance and leadership for the great group of youth between the ages of 16 and 18 which he has found in this community.

The purpose of this program was to provide a basis for such a group to be a guide for many years of football and basketball at the University.

The many sides of this distill. Naismith and Naismith were brought out by the various speakers. The Naismiths were held as special case for Lawrence in national observance. Naismith Week of February 8-14 was held back in 1926. Mr. and Mrs. Naismith are long-time residents of Lawrence.

A check for $10 has been received from the Naismith Fund, a $10 check from a basketball coach at Northwestern University. Actually in charge of the campaign is W. S. Chandler, secretary-treasurer of the Naismith Fund. More is needed in order to maintain the basketball coaches in various parts of the country. In Kansas A. T. Harwood, secretary of the Kansas Basketball Association is writing to high schools throughout the state asking them to join in the project.

Some work is being done in Oklahoma. All Kansas College conferences as well as such unattached teams as St. Benedict's are joining the movement.

Dr. James Naismith is honored at the Basketball Hall of Fame.

Dr. James Naismith, professor of physical education at the University of Kansas, has just returned from Paris, where he was honored at conference of the Fédération Internationale de Basketball, and was presented with theTarbell Medal for his "distinct contributions to the game of basketball" by the Fédération Internationale de Basketball.

Naismith is among the first to be honored with this medal, which is presented to others on an annual basis.

As Dr. Naismith is the first to be honored with this medal, it is for his invention of the game of basketball.

For the University of Kansas receive their fundamental in the art of fencing from James Naismith, professor of physical education. The students are Marie Olin Porter, Bette, Kas.(left), and Betty Winne.

LAWRENCE, KAS.

National Recognition to Naismith

With the inclusion of basketball in the Olympic Games at Berlin a movement is sponsored by the National Association of Basketball Coaches to honor Dr. J. A. Naismith, inventor of the game. Basketball teams from all over the land will send one man each during the week of Feb. 7 to 11 to a "Naismith Night" at which money will be raised for a memorial to Dr. Naismith, at Lawrence or Springfield, Mass., where he invented the game. A suggested memorial is a home where the Naismiths spent their later years and where outstanding coaches may be housed.

President of the National Coaches Association this year is Arthur C. "Dutch" Logan, St. Louis, Mo., former basketball coach at Northwestern University. Actually in charge of the campaign is W. S. Chandler, secretary-treasurer of the Naismith Fund. He is assisted by a committee of outstanding basketball coaches in various parts of the country. In Kansas A. T. Harwood, secretary of the Kansas Basketball Association, is writing to high schools throughout the state asking them to join in the project.

Some work is being done in Oklahoma. All Kansas College conferences as well as such unattached teams as St. Benedict's are joining the movement.

Dr. James Naismith was guest of honor Tuesday noon at the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce luncheon. A "Naismith Night" is also of Lawrence men, of which Dolph Simons and A. E. Wilmot, former Jayhawk basketball coaches, are in charge. The work is in charge of the observance here. Dr. F. C. "Dell" Allen and Ed Eldred, director of athletic physical education at the University, are representatives on the committee.

RECEIVING POINTS ON POINT AVANCEMENT—Two stocks at the University of Kansas receive their fundamental in the art of fencing from James Naismith, professor of physical education. The students are Marie Olin Porter, Bette, Kas. (left), and Betty Winne.

Lawrence, Kas.

GOES TO NAISMITH FUND

Part of Haskell Receipts Saturday Fund

Last Saturday night was "Naismith Night" at Haskell Hall, Haskell, Kans. The Haskell Hawks, a basketball team which was played in the Haskell gym, but as yet no figures are given for the amount of money taken up for the fund, John Levi, Haskell coach, announced.

The money will be added to the fund which is to be used to send Dr. Naismith to the Olympic games.
OLEMY HEADS
ADDITION TO BASEBALL
TO BERLIN MEET

Cage Game Will Be Included
as Contest Sport for First
Time due to Work of Dr.
Allen

BEGIN BY NAISMITH

Invention of Kansan Has Become Popular Sport in
Foreign Countries

Basketball has been adopted as one of the contest
sports at the Eleventh Olympic games at Berlin in
1936. According to the committee in charge had
made this decision was received today by Dr. F. C.
Allen, director of athletics at the University of Kansas,
and chairman of the Olympic committee of both
the National Association of Intercollegiate
Coaches, and of the general Basketball
Rules committee.

For six years Dr. Allen has been working to have
basketball recognized as one of the demonstration
games at the Olympics, and narrowly missed
attaining such recognition for the game at the Los
Angeles games. Now word comes that the game has been adopted as
a contest sport, and Dr. Allen anticipates
that teams from 13 or 20 different countries will
play.

KANSAS MARCH 2, 1936

Invented Basketball

Dr. James A. Naismith, inventor of basketball and head of the physical education
department at the University of Kansas, was 74 years old yesterday.

Dr. James A. Naismith, professor of
physical education and inventor of baske-
tball, was 74 yesterday.

Before coming to the University of
Kansas in 1898, Dr. Naismith was
professor of physical education at Springfield
College, from 1891 until 1896. After
leaving Springfield College he was
physical education director of the Y.M.C.
A. in Denver, Colo.

During the World War, Dr. Naismith was head of the department of hygiene
of the international Y.M.C.A. He was one of the first professors to leave the
University for war work.

He has been named "honorary chairman"
for life of the national basketball rules
committee, and was awarded the
Tarbell Medallion for distinguished
services during the national games last spring at Springfield College.

Dr. Naismith's game has been adopted as
one of the contest sports at the Eleventh
Olympian games at Berlin in 1936, and he has been an honorary member of the
Committee which will direct American basketball competition in the Berlin Olympics.

LinkedIn

To have "Naismith Night"

Kansas-Iowa State Game Will Honor
Inventor of Basketball

The occasion of the Kansas-Iowa State basketball game here Feb. 18, is to be
designated "Naismith night," in honor of the James Naismith, inventor of
the game. The athletic association and
the physical education department
of the university are cooperating
in preparation of a big program, to be
presented between halves of the game.

Dr. Naismith invented the game while a member of the staff of the
Y.M.C.A. College, Springfield, Mass., and brought it to Kansas when he
became a member of the faculty here 34 years ago.

The six living members of the 1891
basketball team have been invited to
be present, and the KU athletic
association is planning to pay tribute to Dr. Naismith. Men
who played on the first organized
basketball team of K.U. are: William
P. Yahn, Lawrence; Hubert Avery,
Ottawa; Foss; William Hess, Pratt;
Bill Haiselton, Boulder, Colo.; Eugene
Hower, Kansas City, Mo.; Claude
V. Royal, Galahile, Kan.; and William
S. Grier, Topeka, Kan.

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For six years Dr. Allen has been working to have basketball recognized as one of the demonstration games at the Olympics, and narrowly missed attaining such recognition for the game at the Los Angeles games. Now word comes that the game has been adopted as a contest sport, and Dr. Allen anticipates that teams from 13 or 20 different countries will play.

Dr. James A. Naismith, who retired yesterday from Chicago, believes that the national basketball rules committee in adopting the rules regarding the pivotal post play and partial elimination of the center jump after a successful free throw has played an important role in making Basketball more

The restrictions made against crowding around a jumping ball, Dr. Naismith believes, will be an improvement and should improve the game.

Dr. Naismith maintains that "the purpose of the adoption of basketball was to equalize the chances of both teams to get the ball. The rules of the committee in adopting the rules of the game, I believe, have made a rule which has tended to equalize obtaining possession of the ball, but this I think changes the game. I have no suggestion to equalize the opportunities for each team to get the ball, with the exception of one which is to facilitate the center jump. I think this would come more naturally to equalizing the thing than making it a restriction."

"I wonder why prohibiting the pivot post man from tying a ball while in the "questioned area" would not solve the post problem," questioned Dr. Naismith. "The pivot post man from tying a ball while in the "questioned area" would not solve the pivot problem. I think the move would be all right if an official ruled that will prevent the pivot post man from becoming just as effective outside as inside the "questioned area."

Dr. Naismith is of the opinion that a man on a basketball court should not be allowed to shoot. He should be required to pass the ball. I think the rule will be of advantage."

INVENTOR OF BASKETBALL

Retains "Naismith Night"

Dr. James Naismith, who started the game of basketball 63 years ago in Springfield, Mass.

Widely Played Over World

The game was invented more than 40 years ago by Dr. James Naismith, now of the Kansas physical education faculty. He was at Springfield, Mass., Y.M.C.A. college at the time, and the Y.M.C.A. secretes the game in their physical education program, to many parts of the world.

Next to tennis and soccer, basketball is said to be the most widely played game in the world. United States, France and Italy played a tournament as part of the A.E.P. games in Paris at the close of the war, and the Fair East Olympics, participated in by Japan, China and the Philippines, featured basketball.

Teams from Japan and from Mexico have toured the United States in recent years.

Team Selected by A.A.U.

Selection of the American team for the Olympics will be made under rules provided by the A.A.U., Dr. Allen said today.

When Dr. Naismith came to the University of Kansas more than 35 years ago, he introduced the game here, about the time it was being started also at the University of Iowa.

It has proved a popular game in the United States and has been highly successful in the sport.

In the past 27 years, Kansas has won 37 national championships in 15 years, and has been co-holder of the championship in two other years.

In the five years, 1922-27, and the four years, 1922-23, Kansas won championships in successive years.

The four years 1928-1931, 1932-33, 1934, 1935 Kansas has won championships in successive years. These four years, 1928-1931, 1932-33, 1934, 1935 Kansas has won championships in successive years.

Dr. Naismith, who will be the medallist at a commencement dinner this spring at Springfield, Mass., will receive the award of the Edward Morris Tarbell Medallion.

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THE KANSAS CITY TIMES, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1933

AN ARTIST'S DEPICTIONS OF YESTERDAY'S NATIONAL A. A. U. TOURNAMENT GAMES IN CONVENTION HALL.

ONE HUNDRED PER CENT PERFECT.
Meet the most physically perfect student at the University of Kan-...
Interest in the Ancient Sport of Fencing

Kept Alive at K. U. by Dr. James Naismith

Fencing continues to maintain considerable interest among the University of Kansas students, Dr. James Naismith, professor of physical education and fencing instructor at K. U., said today.

In addition to the regular class in fencing there is the K. U. Fencing club which is composed of about 30 members.

Tournaments are held both within the class and the club, but intercollegiate tournaments have never been arranged because fencing is not included in the curriculum of most other schools. The interest of a fencing team in these schools is rather limited, and the competition, when it does occur, is generally between the interclass rivals.

Dr. Naismith, who believes in the discipline and development of character that can be received through the ancient sport of fencing, is a member of the Kansas Fencing Club and has served on the state committee representing Kansas.

In 1897, he introduced the sport to the University of Kansas by teaching a class of seven students in a gymnasium in Leavenworth and later in Kansas City.

Since then, fencing has continued to grow in popularity, and the sport is now taught in many high schools and colleges across the country.

Dr. Naismith is a member of the United States Fencing Association and has represented Kansas in national and international competitions.

In 1924, he founded the Kansas Fencing Club, which is still in existence today.

The sport of fencing is not only a physical challenge, but also a mental one, requiring strategy, quick thinking, and timing.

Interest in fencing among the students at the University of Kansas has been increasing, and Dr. Naismith is proud to see the sport being kept alive and thriving.

From February 7 to 15

NATIONAL "NAISMITH" WEEK.

February 7 to 15, will be observed in Lawrence as "Naismith Olympic Style" week, with one event from each admission to the "Naismith Olympic Fund" being honored.

The program will be presented by educational institutions and a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce at which Dr. James Naissmith, former head of Kansas and owner of Kansas, was presented with a gold medallion.

The National "Naismith" week will be observed on February 7 to 15, with a series of events, including the "Naismith Olympic Games," which will feature some of the most successful athletes in the history of the sport.

The events will be held at various locations across the country, and the winners will be awarded with gold medallions as a symbol of their achievement.

The National "Naismith" week is an annual event that celebrates the legacy of Dr. James Naissmith, who was a pioneer in the field of physical education and one of the most influential figures in the history of the sport of basketball.

From February 7 to 15, the "Naismith Olympic Fund" will be honored with events held at various locations across the country.

Dr. James A. Naismith will be honored at Lawrence Tuesday.

Dr. James A. Naismith has been a leader in the field of physical education and has made significant contributions to the development of the sport of basketball.

During the "Naismith Olympic Fund" week, various events will be held to celebrate the legacy of Dr. Naissmith, including a series of lectures, workshops, and seminars.

The "Naismith Olympic Fund" is a platform that aims to promote the growth of physical education and to honor the contributions of Dr. Naissmith.
The Stamp Corner

Originator of Basketball To Be Honored

Dr. James Naismith, the inventor of basket- ball, will be honored with a commemorative stamp. When the "Centennial" stamp was released in 1963, it was a big event. Now, for the 100th anniversary of the game, a new stamp will be issued. The stamp will feature a scene from the famous "Basketball Game" illustration by Al Capp.

Dr. Naismith, who was born on November 6, 1861, in Almonte, Ontario, Canada, is credited with inventing basketball. He was a physical education instructor at the YMCA in Springfield, Mass., and is known for his contributions to the sport.

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BY BRUCE E. HAYNES

The 100th anniversary of the birth of Dr. James Naismith and the 100th anniversary of basketball will be celebrated. A commemorative stamp will be issued on November 6 at Springfield, Mass., according to a Joint Resolution of the 80th Congress.

Naismith (1861-1939) was born at Almonte, Ontario, Canada, on November 6. While he was a physical education instructor at the YMCA, he invented the game by nailing two peach baskets to the wall of the gym.

As originally played, the game had 9 men on a team (there were 18 members in that particular gym class). When a member of the class suggested that the new game be called "Naismith ball," the originator disapproved of the idea with the comment: "Such a name would kill it instantly."

WHEN ANOTHER member of the class, Frank Mahan, suggested "basketball," that was approved by Dr. Naismith and was adopted.

When the popularity of the game extended outside the confines of the Springfield College, there was a demand for a set of fixed rules. Dr. Naismith drafted these in 1892. There were 13 rules, which are the same basic ones to this day, so the fundamentals of the game remain.

In 1888, Naismith received his M.D. degree from the Medical College at Denver, Colo. He then became a member of the faculty at the University of Kansas, at the same time, he was conducting experiments in the construction of basketball equipment.

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The Death of Dr. Mahan: Naismith's close friend and colleague, Dr. Frank Mahan, passed away in 1919. Naismith was devastated by the loss and wrote a moving tribute to his friend.

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Jack E. Naismith will leave tomorrow for Springfield, Mass., to attend the memorial for his father, Dr. James Naismith, Inventor of Basketball. The day-long activities on Nov. 6 will include the commemorative ceremony for the Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame at Springfield, the presentation of the Naismith Memorial Award, and the issuance of a commemorative stamp by the United States Post Office.

Jack Naismith now teaches woodworking in the Greater Kansas City area for exceptional children. His wife, Mrs. Josephine Naismith, is head of Exceptional Children at the University of Kansas, Kansas City, Kansas.

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The Death of Dr. Mahan: Naismith's close friend and colleague, Dr. Frank Mahan, passed away in 1919. Naismith was devastated by the loss and wrote a moving tribute to his friend.
The Doctor and the Baskets

Player subsidies, scandals and big gates were undreamed of when basketball was invented

Denver Post
1-19-58

By DUKE D'AMBRA

NOW in its 60th year, basketball, the sport that has outdistanced all other athletic contests in terms of annual attendance, saw much of its early development in Denver. The game was only four years old when its inventor came to the Mile High City as YMCA director of physical education in 1895.

James Naismith came west to his new post after developing the game as an instructor at the YMCA College at Springfield, Mass. He added refinements and reworded the rules in Denver while studying for his doctorate at Groe Medical College—later consolidated with medical schools at the universities of Denver and Colorado into the present University of Colorado Medical School, with its center in Denver.

The floor of Springfield's YMCA College gymnasium served as the first basketball court. The first "goals" were huge refuse boxes, not peach baskets, as has come to be generally believed.

Players frequently sat in these floor-level goals or turned them upside-down to prevent opposing teams from scoring. When players were injured scrambling for the goals the boxes were replaced with peach baskets, nailed to the gymnasium balcony.

A basket was placed at each end of the court, out of reach of the players with no particular height in mind. Later, when the rim of the basket was measured, it was found to be 10 feet from the floor—still the prescribed height for basketball goals today.

The first ball used was a regulation soccer type. The physical education class of 18 men was divided into two teams, with Naismith as referee. The number of men on a team was later reduced to seven and finally to five, where it stands now.

Basket bottoms were removed when players tired of climbing the stairs to the running track on the balcony above the main floor to remove the ball after each score.

The game spread rapidly and colleges all over America were soon playing it. Later it migrated to foreign countries and is now played in every civilized country on earth.

Each school soon developed its own version of basketball so, in an attempt to standardize his new game, Naismith wrote the first set of rules in February, 1892.

Peach baskets were soon replaced by metal hoops with a white cord net attached. Hoop diameters and backboard sizes have been standardized. But the fundamentals of Naismith's game remain.

Games were originally begun by tossing the ball into the air between teams, giving
rise to a general skirmish for possession. To avoid injury, one man from each team was designated to jump for the ball at the center of the court. Naturally, each team designated its tallest player, originating the center jump. This feature has been largely eliminated and is now used only at the beginning of each period.

Basketball’s “dribble” came about by accident, when a player dropped the ball and batted it against the floor several times to retain it. The dribble gave the game a new twist, instantly copied everywhere. It permitted individual players to retain possession of the ball while advancing toward the goal of the opposing team.

After earning his medical degree in Denver in 1888, Dr. Naismith joined the University of Kansas faculty as “director of physical education.” When this post was abolished he was made professor of physical education. He coached basketball and track during his 25 years on the university staff. He retired as director of athletics in 1927 and died at Lawrence, Kans., Nov. 28, 1939.

Dr. Naismith was born in Almonte, Ontario, Canada, Nov. 6, 1861, and attended Almonte High School. He entered McGill University at Montreal and studied for the ministry at Presbyterian College there. After his graduation in 1890, he enrolled as a student in physical education at YMCA College, Springfield, Mass. He was awarded his physical education degree in 1891 and was retained by the school as a physical education instructor, first initiating basketball as a new game in December of that year.

During the 1932-33 basketball season, schools throughout America joined in raising a fund to send Dr. and Mrs. Naismith to the Berlin Olympic Games, where basketball was played for the first time as an Olympic sport. Mrs. Naismith’s failing health kept her from making the trip with her husband but Dr. Naismith attended the Berlin games as an honored guest of the United States Olympic team.

During his tenure at the University of Kansas, Dr. Naismith revisited Denver often. While spending the 1938 Christmas holidays with his daughter, Mrs. George Stanley, then living at Ordway, Colo., he came to Denver to watch the Denver Safeways, one of the nation’s leading AAU quintets, play at the city auditorium. The Safeways, coached by Ev Shelton numbered Dick Wells as one of their stars. Naismith was so impressed by his performance that he asked to be photographed with him, remarking, “He’s my idea of a clean basketball player.” Wells is now a Grand Junction, Colo., businessman. Fans who remember Naismith’s visit to the Safeway contest recall that he was honored by toasting the ball for the first tip-off.

Dr. Naismith was never impressed with his invention of basketball, insisting that the game “just grew” out of the worldwide need for a satisfactory indoor team sport. He was often perturbed because his game developed into a highly skilled contest, drawing some of the highest paid gates in organized athletics. “It’s an amateur game, invented by amateurs — everybody should have a chance to play it,” he often said.

Fans speculate about what he would say of developments since his death, including today’s player subsidies, scandals involving “point spread” fixes and professional basketball with its fantastic gate receipt records.

Dr. Naismith was 50 when this picture was taken in 1931, the same year he invented the nation’s leading indoor athletic game.
A NAISMITH STAMP

Original of Basketball Was Born 100 Years Ago
Washington, Sept 27, AP

Postal Service will issue a commemorative stamp November 6 honoring Dr. James Naismith of Lawrence, a physical education director who is credited with originating basketball. The first game was played in December, 1891.

By ROBERT T. BURCH

The woman who was the inspiration of the sport of basketball has hung up her 42-year-old basketball. She is Helen Naismith Dodd and she was the daughter of Dr. James Naismith, the inventor of the game in 1891.

Dodd said her father created the game because he wanted his students to have something constructive to do in the off-season. He said the game was based on a physical education class he taught at the YMCA in Springfield, Mass., and was played by his students.

Dodd said her father introduced the game to his students by having them play a game of dodgeball. He then realized that the game was too rough for his students, so he decided to create a game that was more suitable for them.

Dodd said her father was a physical education director at the YMCA in Springfield, Mass., and he was looking for a new game to teach his students. He said he decided to create a game that was more suitable for his students, and he called it basketball.

Dodd said her father was not happy with the game at first, but he eventually came to enjoy it. Dodd said her father was also a teacher, and he used the game to teach his students about teamwork and coordination.

Dodd said her father died in 1933, and she was only 16 years old at the time. She said she was too young to fully understand what her father had created, but she still feels a sense of pride knowing that he was the one who invented the game of basketball.

Dodd said her father's legacy lives on in the game of basketball, and she feels honored to be a part of it. She said she will continue to play the game as long as she can, and she hopes that her father's legacy will continue to inspire others to play basketball.
Basketball: a Triumph of Dr. Naismith's Logic.

By Theodore M. O'Grady

Dr. James A. Naismith's legacy in basketball is not only marked by the invention of the game but also by its enduring influence on physical education and coaching. The game, which he created during a winter in 1891, became a physical education tool that was later adopted by schools, colleges, and universities across the United States. Naismith's innovative approach to teaching through play and his emphasis on teamwork and fair play have left a lasting impact on the sport.

Dr. Naismith's vision was to create a game that would be inclusive, simple to learn, and enjoyable for all. He outlined the rules of the game and presented them to his students, who were enthusiastic about the new activity. The game quickly gained popularity, and it soon spread beyond the Kansas College Normal School, where it was first played, to other institutions across the country. The first intercollegiate basketball game was played in 1895 between Hamline University and the University of Minnesota.

Basketball has come a long way since its early days, evolving from a simple game played in a gymnasium to an international sport with millions of fans around the world. The National Basketball Association (NBA) was founded in 1946, and the Olympic Games have featured basketball since 1936. The sport continues to grow, with new rules and innovations introduced to keep pace with the changing landscape of modern sports.

As basketball has evolved, so has its impact on society. The game has become a platform for social and political messages, with athletes using their platforms to advocate for causes such as social justice, mental health awareness, and environmental conservation. Basketball has also been a catalyst for cultural exchange, promoting international understanding and cooperation.

In conclusion, Dr. Naismith's creation of basketball was not only a triumph of logic but also a testament to the power of innovation and the importance of physical education in shaping the future. Basketball continues to be a significant part of global culture and continues to inspire generations of players, fans, and enthusiasts.
Meet James Naismith... He Invented Basketball

His Group of Lively Students Needed a Game to Play in the Winter Time, So the Young Instructor Set Out to Fill the Bill

By DAVID W. HAZEN

smart Writer, The Oregonian

Because a lazy janitor didn’t take the trouble to throw away a couple of old peach baskets into the alley, America’s most popular indoor sport was given the name of basketball.

This is what Dr. James Naismith told the writer in Lawrence, Kan., a few weeks ago. And Dr. Naismith should know, for he is talking about the game he invented. He has been teaching boys to play it ever since December, 1891.

Dr. Naismith was sitting in his office in front of a rocking chair when the Kansas City Star the evening the writer dropped by. In Kansas it is wise to screen in the porch in order to keep out flies, mosquitoes and black widow spiders. It is annoying, for when trying to read or knit, to keep breaking flies off one’s nose or to chase a spider with a swatter.

“Well, you have come some distance,” said the doctor as he put aside his newspaper to look at the visitor’s cast. “By the way, we teachers have had some fine teams out in Oregon, both at your university and at your college.

Here the writer forsook himself for a moment, forgot that he was in the presence of basketball royalty.

“Yes, but the California teams have more money and better jobs to offer our good football players,” was explained.

Game’s Start Explained

“I wasn’t thinking of football, sir,” said Dr. Naismith, “I was thinking of your basketball teams.”

And so the conversation picked up where it had been left off.

“All right, I’ll begin at the beginning. But first, let me ask you this. Twenty-eight years ago, out in your city of Portland there was a very fine basketball player. He was known all over the country, but his name has slipped me. I would like to know his name, if any of your friends can recall it.

Now, getting back to your question. In December, 1891, I was teaching in the Y college at Springfield, Mass. We had football teams and baseball teams, as other colleges had in those days. The point was, we knew we needed a game for the winter time. We were all looking for something to fill in that space. Dr. Luther H. Gulick, football coach, and I very good friends, were convinced that the hard, cold weather should not prevent us from playing sport.

“Dr. Gulick, a very original man, suggested that we invent a new game that would be played indoors, but would require a great deal of running and skill. He thought that if we could make a game that was a cross between football, baseball, and basketball, we would have something that was both fun and challenging.

“After much discussion, we came up with a new game that we called basketball. It was quickly adopted by all the students, and soon we had a full schedule of games.

Large Ball Preferred

“I realized that with a small ball, more skill would be required. A game in which a small ball is used is much more difficult to play, as fewer boys would be able to handle it. Therefore, a large ball was used for the first time in the game of basketball. This made the game more interesting and challenging, as players had to use more skill to score.

The Name Story

“The name was first given by a newspaper editor. He came to me one day and asked, ‘What is the name of your game?’ I told him it was called basketball. He then suggested that I call it ‘basketball’ as the name was already taken by the sport.

“As soon as possible, I had the rules copyrighted, as this was the first time this was done. Since then, the game has continued to evolve and become more popular.

Theft

“A Japanese basketball team touring the United States made a special stop at the University of Kansas to visit Dr. Naismith.

In 1902, James Naismith left 1899 to be the basketball coach, and I make something out of this. But the greatest thing I have made is the realization that my game has brought enjoyment and healthy exercise to tens of thousands of our young people. Dr. Naismith proudly announced that his game is now played in 50 different countries and the book of rules has been translated into all the common European languages, as well as into Greek, Arabic, Turkish, Japanese, and Chinese.

Take Me No. 1

“Like most people, I have a hobby,’ explained the inventor. ‘And I don’t think you could guess what it is. I may be the only fellow you have met in your travels who has such a hobby—I make furniture for fun. I use antique patterns, and I think it takes an expert to tell my stuff from that which came over in the Mayflower. Come in the house and take a look at some of my cabinets. But don’t try to put any of them in your pockets for souvenirs.

Dr. Naismith’s tables and sideboards and highboys are beautiful. No question about that. But while we were looking at them, he also showed us a manuscript of his autobiography he had just completed. And the epitaph of the old peach baskets is this: ‘The stone which the builder cast away is become the head of the corner.’"
Dear Senator Becker:

At the request of Ray Nichols I've gleaned the attached from a bulky file of miscellany on Dr. Naismith. I hope it serves the purpose for which you intend it.

One document is a resolution passed by the Athletic Board in 1940. It suggested that Dr. Naismith be memorialized in some manner.

I wasn't around here for the next six years, but my memory and nothing I've found indicates that anything was ever done about it. Until this afternoon I never realized K.U. had been so remiss in preserving the memory of so distinguished a servant.

This is a backhanded way of saying that if you think the fieldhouse ought to carry the Naismith name, well then you'll get only support from me.

And methinks that if more coaches were concerned about character, as was Dr. Naismith, we'd not have had the sorry tales of the fixes that have graced the sports pages the past month.

Sincerely,

Tom Yoe
His Influence Lives

Dr. James Naismith, inventor of basketball and professor emeritus of physical education at St. L., died early this year at his home following a heart attack.

MOURNF HIS DEATH

Chancellor and Coach Allen Comment on Passing of Naismith

Dr. James Naismith, inventor of basketball and professor emeritus of physical education at St. L., died early this year at his home following a heart attack.

Dr. James Naismith, inventor of basketball and professor emeritus of physical education at St. L., died early this year at his home following a heart attack.

DRAFTED FIRST RULES

Dr. James Naismith, who died here today, was one of the few instructors of physical education to become known as the "father of basketball."

In the beginning there were only the fundamental rules governing the scoring. The first important change in the code was that which prohibited spectators from touching the ball. Prior to that they often helped their favorite team with hindered opponents in the scoring on a goal.

When the popularity of basketball extended outside the confines of Springfield there was a demand for a set of fixed rules. Dr. Naismith drafted these in 1892.
Excerpts from Naismith death story ...

Lawrence, Kans., Nov. (1939) -- Dr. James Naismith, who 48 years ago gave the game of basketball to the world, wrote a book in 1918 that had the title of "The Basis of Clean Living."

Those five words characterized the life of the 78-year-old professor emeritus of physical education at the University of Kansas, who retired from active teaching duty in 1937 after 40 years of "building character in the hearts of young men" at K.U.

Dr. Naismith, who at the age of eight was left an orphan, was born in Almonte, Ontario, on Nov. 6, 1861. After making his home with an uncle, he went to McGill University in Montreal, Canada, and graduated with an A.B. degree in 1887. This was the first of his four degrees. In 1890 he graduated from Presbyterian College, in 1891 he received his master of physical education degree from Y.M.C.A. College in Springfield, Mass., and in 1898 he earned his doctor of medicine degree from Colorado University.

Dr. Naismith married Miss Maude E. Sherman of Springfield, Mass., in 1894. Three daughters and two sons, all of whom live in the middlewestern area of the United States, were born to this marriage. Mrs. Naismith died in March, 1937.

Dr. Naismith, also prepared for the ministry, but never, as he said, preached a sermon in his life. At least, not directly. His sermon of clean living was delivered indirectly through teaching young men to love clean athletics. Neither did Dr. Naismith practice medicine, although he was a member of the Kansas Medical society.

Four jobs in the physical education field occupied Dr. Naismith's career. From 1887 to 1890 he was director at McGill, from 1890 to 1895 he directed the work at Springfield Y.M.C.A., from 1895 to 1898 he was director at the Denver Y.M.C.A., and in 1898 he came to the University of Kansas. Here he served 40 years.

Military service during World War I included four months service in 1916 with the First Kansas regiment, and 19 months with the Y.M.C.A. in France from 1917 to 1919.

Dr. Naismith was a member of the following organizations: Society of Directors of Physical Education in Kansas Colleges, Kansas State Medical society, National Association of Physical Education, Kansas Association of Physical Education (a president), Pi Gamma Mu.

(more)