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The Kentucky High School Athlete, March 1955

Kentucky High School Athletic Association

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STATE COLLEGE
RICHMOND, KENTUCKY

THE KENTUCKY



High School Athlete

THE WINGED FEET FLY THE BALL SAILS HIGH

BASKETBALL



AND FIELD GOAL HUNTERS ARE GUNNING

Official Organ of the **KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSN.**

MARCH - 1955



School Athletics Then and Now

By J. B. Edmonson (deceased)

National Press note: The late J. B. Edmonson, an influential leader in North Central and National Educational Association activities until his death in 1953, was President of the Michigan High School Athletic Association in 1911-12 and was active in development of that association over a long period. His article "Then and Now" was used in the National Federation Press in 1945. A few months before his death Mr. Edmonson asked for and approved suggestions for a revision to bring the article up-to-date. The revision was too late to be used by him.

THEN (1910)—Athletic participation was grudgingly tolerated.

NOW (1953)—Such participation is strongly encouraged for all.

THEN—Physical ed was nil except for those in competitive sports.

NOW—Physical ed for all is generally given and frequently required.

THEN—Football and baseball were the major sports with slight interest in basketball and track.

NOW—Varied programs and many sports.

THEN—Little emphasis on good sportsmanship, and rowdyism was fairly common.

NOW—Pupils and fans are instructed in sportsmanship, and rowdyism is not common.

THEN—Few schools had gymnasiums or playgrounds.

NOW—Schools have gyms and playgrounds.

THEN—Financing of school athletics was the responsibility of the team or of an outside group.

NOW—Athletics and physical ed supported by general funds or student funds.

THEN—Local sports groups and former athletes had a control over many teams.

NOW—Athletics are a part of a school's program.

THEN—Athletic coach was a local athlete who was frequently not a member of the school staff.

NOW—Physical ed and athletic coaches must hold teachers' certificates.

THEN—Eligibility standards were poorly enforced. Alumni and former students often used on teams.

NOW—Rules are clearly defined and strictly enforced.

THEN—Game officials were often chosen with an eye for their interest in a home town victory.

NOW—Officials must go through a com-

prehensive training course sponsored by the State Associations.

THEN—School assumed no responsibility for injury of players.

NOW—Schools, through cooperative insurance, protect players.

THEN—Recruiting of high school athletes by colleges was common and high school teams were scheduled.

NOW—Colleges cannot use high school students and high school team cannot play college team.

THEN—Schools assumed little responsibility for health examinations and health instruction.

NOW—Health objective generally recognized. Physical examination now prerequisite for eligibility.

THEN—Schools were subjected to very little discipline except as locally administered.

NOW—The State Athletic Association has large measure of disciplinary control.

THEN—Schools might play an unlimited number of basketball or football games throughout the year.

NOW—Number of games and also sports seasons are limited by State Association rules.

THEN—Post-season games and cross-country trips were sponsored.

NOW—Post-season games are prohibited and distant trips are regulated.

THEN—Out-of-season practice was common.

NOW—Out-of-season practice is prohibited or limited.

THEN—Men nearly 21 competed against boys of normal high school age.

NOW—Age limits are lower—usually 18 plus or 19.

THEN—Playing equipment and rules were designed by college or Athletic Union men for adult participants.

NOW—Equipment and rules are now adapted to high school competitors.

THEN—Mythical national championships were promoted.

NOW—No national championship can be sanctioned.

THEN—Athletics were largely for the boys.

NOW—Fitness programs and sports are for both boys and girls.

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Kentucky High School Athletic Association

EASTERN...
STATE COLLEGE...
RICHMOND, KENTUCKY

VOL. XVII—NO. 8

MARCH, 1955

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A Basketball Frankenstein

Editor's Note: This article was in the 1949 National Federation Press. The suggested time limit on continuous control (25 seconds for both back and front court) was considered radical and it received little support. In 1955, use of a time limit by the Professional Basketball League has made it one of the most talked about possibilities for an improved game.

IN CURRENT BASKETBALL, "freezing" or "keep-away" tactics could become a Frankenstein. Under certain conditions, the team in the lead attempts a "keep-away" type of play and if they are good ball handlers, the defensive team is made to look foolish in their futile chasing of the ball. In desperation, all contact precautions are dispensed with and there is a succession of fouls.

YEARS AGO, the team in the lead attempted to keep control of the ball just as they do today. However, it was more difficult to retain control because more contact was permitted and it was common practice for the Official to give the benefit of the doubt to the defensive player when he was actually trying to get his hands on the ball. A player in control could be guarded so closely that it was difficult for him to accurately pass or dribble. The Defense had a reasonable chance to secure a held ball or to bat the ball out of control. Because of this, the keep-away tactics were always mixed with an attempt to make a quick break for the basket and it was good strategy for a team to risk a try-for-goal whenever it had a reasonable opportunity.

Through the years, the amount of permissible contact has steadily decreased. Evidence of this is in the higher scores and in the greater number of contact fouls per game. The number of such called fouls has doubled in the past ten years even though players make more effort to avoid contact. As a result of this lack of contact, and because of constantly increased efficiency in ball handling (which may be partly attributed to the smaller-sized ball and to a more accurately constructed ball), it is practically impossible for the Defense to prevent a reasonably good opponent from retaining con-

trol of the ball for as long as they desire to do so. Consequently, when the team in the lead begins to play keep-away ball, the Defense has a feeling of helplessness and they can be made to look foolish in their futile attempts to get their hands on the ball. There is nothing left for them to do but to throw caution to the wind and attempt to crowd the player in control. Any player would be severely criticized if he did not do this and there is no alternative for a coach but to instruct his players to risk fouling. Even the most rabid fan believes in giving the underdog his chance. Hence, a game which has been thoroughly enjoyable up to a point, becomes an anti-climax with no rapid scoring action. The thrills which were once common in the last few minutes of a close game have been replaced with an aggravating let-down in watching an exhibition of tantalization and frustration.

ATTEMPTED CURES: The attempted cures seek to prevent the fouling by making the penalty more severe, i.e., so costly that the Defense cannot afford to foul. Actually, when the penalty is unduly severe, it is an invitation for the team in the lead to play more keep-away ball in an attempt to draw a foul. Consequently, where they would once have taken a chance in attempting a field goal to increase their lead, this becomes poor strategy which leads to severe criticism if the shooter is not successful. As far as the Defense is concerned, they do not have any choice but to commit a foul regardless of how severe the penalty for a foul may be. If they do not commit a foul, they have lost the game anyway and they look less foolish if they crowd an opponent.

BASIC QUESTIONS. The problem narrows down to one question. Is it more desirable to have the keep-away type of play with its inevitable resultant fouling, or is it desirable to force a team to keep attempting to score? When all the related facts are analyzed and boiled down to essentials, this is the question which must be answered by basketball lead-

(Continued on Page Five)

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From the Commissioner's Office

REPORTS NOW DUE

1. 1954-55 Basketball Participation List
2. School's Report on Basketball Officials
3. Official's Report on Schools (Basketball)

Spring Meets

Tentative dates have been set for the various spring meets and tournaments in baseball, golf, track and tennis. The dates are as follows:

May 4-6 or May 9-11, District Baseball Tournaments.

May 13, Regional Track Meets

May 16, Regional Tennis Tournaments

May 20-21, State Track Meet

May 23-24, State Tennis Tournament

May 25, Regional Golf Tournaments

May 26-27, Regional Baseball Tournaments

May 31-June 1, State Golf Tournament

June 10-11, State Baseball Tournament

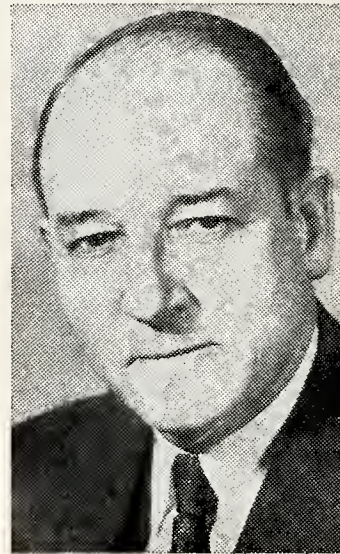
1955 Regional Tournament Sites

(1) Murray State College, (2) Madisonville High School, (3) Owensboro Sportscenter, (4) Muhlenberg Central High School, (5) Bowling Green High School, (6) Campbellsville High School. (7) Louisville Armory, (8) Oldham County High School, (9) Boone County High School, (10) Harrison County High School, (11) U. K. Coliseum, (12) Somerset High School, (13) Clay County High School, (14) Hazard High School, (15) Paintsville High School, (16) Clark County High School.

Attention, Baseball Coaches!

Your attention is called to the fact that the State High School Baseball Tournament is scheduled to be played at Parkway Field, Louisville, on Friday and Saturday, June 10-11. This represents a change from the dates of June 2-3, shown on your calendar.

ANNUAL MEETING SPEAKER



L. V. Phillips

Commissioner L. V. Phillips of the Indiana High School Athletic Association will be the principal speaker at the annual dinner meeting of the K.H.S.A.A., scheduled to be held in the Crystal Ballroom of the Brown Hotel, Louisville, at 6:00 P. M., April 15. The subject of Mr. Phillips' talk will be "Current Problems in High School Athletics."

In responding to an inquiry concerning his educational activities, Mr. Phillips listed his "pedigree in very brief form" as follows:

a. A.B.—Indiana University; M. A.—Columbia University.

b. Principal and basketball coach at several small Indiana high schools.

c. Refereed basketball before H. V. Porter was born and started making bonus rules, etc.

d. Principal of high schools at Rochester, Linton and Vincennes, Indiana.

e. Former President of the Indiana State Teachers' Association.

f. Served on both the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee of the National Education Association.

g. Member of the Indianapolis Press Club, Kiwanis Club, and makes small contributions to the Methodist Church.

h. Served a total of seven years on the IHSAA Athletic Council and Board of Control. Have been drawing a salary as Commissioner since January 1, 1945.

Mr. Phillips is one of the outstanding athletic association executive secretaries in the United States. He is an excellent speaker,

with a fine sense of humor. Kentucky school men will be looking forward to hearing some of his Indiana philosophy.

News About Swimming

Regulations concerning the forthcoming State High School Swimming Meet, scheduled to be held in Lexington on Saturday, April 2, have been sent to schools whose principals have indicated that they will enter teams in the meet. Other principals who have not received these regulations and entry blanks should write to the State Office for this material if they are interested.

The various classes will have the following events:

- 50 Yard Freestyle (Classes A, B, C)
- 50 Yard Breaststroke (Classes B, C)
- 100 Yard Breaststroke (Class A)
- 200 Yard Freestyle (Class A)
- 50 Yard Backstroke (Classes B, C)
- 100 Yard Backstroke (Class A)
- 100 Yard Freestyle (Class A)
- 75 Yard Individual Medley (Class B)
- 150 Yard Individual Medley (Class A)
- 150 Yard Medley Relay (Classes A, B, C)
- 200 Yard Freestyle Relay (Classes A, B, C)
- Fancy Diving (Classes A, B, C)

A school is limited to two entries in each event and only one team in each relay. Individual contestants are limited to two swimming events including relays, but may enter Fancy Diving as a third event. If a competitor enters two individual events and fails to qualify for the finals, he may not be an added entrant on a relay team.

Trophies will be awarded the winning school and the runner-up in each class, and medals will be presented to the winners of the first three places in each event. The Association will make the same allowance to participants for transportation, lodging, and meals as is given State Track Meet participants, this allowance applying to not more than two participants in each event. Expenses of the swimming coach will be paid if the school has as many as four entries in the State Meet.

Certified Official

Since the last issue of the ATHLETE went to press, Carroll A. Broderick, Bowling Green, has qualified as a "Certified" official.

Protection Fund News

Three hundred twenty-two member schools of the K.H.S.A.A. had insured their athletes with the Protection Fund at the time this issue of the magazine went to press. Five hundred fifty-six claims, totaling \$11,842.09, have been paid since July 1, 1954.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF REGISTERED BASKETBALL OFFICIALS

(List Compiled March 1)

If one telephone number is given for an official listed, it is the home phone number unless otherwise designated. If two numbers are given, the first number is that of the home phone.

Adams, Charles C., 201 Clements Ave., Somerset, 1049-R, 589
 Bentley, Roy E., P. O. Box 53, Millstone, 42-Jenkins (Bus. No.)
 Broderick, Carroll A., 1760 Normal Dr., Bowling Green, 5594, 8212
 Fields, Ellis M., Box 191, Matewan, W. Va.
 Hall, C. E., Jr., P. O. Box 744, Russell
 Hoffman, Jack J., c/o General Delivery, Fort Knox, Officers Trailer Court, Lot 224
 Jarvis, Lindle F., 172 S. Main St., Versailles, 563
 Jones, Jimmie R., Williamsburg, 6208
 Lentz, Charles E., 72 N. Belleview Place, Indianapolis, Ind., Me-88095, Me-55411
 Moorefield, Jack, 1652 N. Lime, Lexington, 2-0119
 Mullins, Bennie F., Williamsburg, 6208
 Mullins, Bobby E., Paintsville, 432, 545
 Noel, James L., P. O. Box 223, Nortonville, 3234
 Parsons, W. E., Berea, 452, Waco 4071
 Tye, Charles H., 362 Transylvania Park, Lexington, 2-3349

Films in U. K. Library

The films listed below are in the Film Library of the Department of Extension, University of Kentucky. The rental prices shown do not apply to schools which use one of the special subscription service plans, offered by the Bureau of Audio-Visual Materials.

Baseball Films

Baseball Today, e-j-s-c-a, 3 reels, \$.50

This is a film covering generally all aspects of baseball as a professional sport. This sponsored film shows scenes of major league games and various personalities in the sport as they perform in various games. The film is not designed to teach different phases of the sport, but rather to create general interest.

Batting Fundamentals, j-s, 1 reel, \$1.50

This film shows basic skills which must be mastered before one becomes an accomplished hitter. Bat selection, stance, grip, stride, swing and follow through are clearly demonstrated by professional players.

The Batting Stars of Baseball, s-c-a, 3 reels, \$1.00

Who are the big names among batters and what makes them good? Watch the featured hitters as shown in this film, learn the secrets of their styles and forms, and try it yourself. For clubs as well as classes.

Catching in Baseball, e-j-s-c-a, 1 reel, \$1.50

The basic skills in baseball catching are presented in this film. How to catch a high rapid ball, a batted ball, thrown ball, and a ground ball are shown. Stance, footwork, and body balance are described. Slow motion and close-up photography are used to enable the viewer to follow each step or movement in each of the basic skills.

Democracy of Baseball, e-j-s-c-a, 2 reels, \$.75

The purpose of this film is for further development of young baseball players in our modern democracy and illustrates this through sports and sports competition. This film includes a brief history of baseball along with a cavalcade of past and present stars.

Double-Play Kings of Baseball, j-s-c-a, 2 reels, \$.50

This film presents an analysis of the double play in baseball. Different players from several major leagues are shown in action. Fielding, tagging, and throwing are illustrated and explained.

Hitting In Baseball, e-j-s-c-a, 1 reel, \$1.50

Slow motion and close-up photography are used to follow accurately and graphically the basic fundamentals of hitting in baseball. Coordination of feet, legs, hips, shoulders, arms, and head is explained. How to select a bat, how to hold it, and correct batting positions are shown.

Infield Play at First and Third, e-j-s-c-a, 2 reels, \$.50

The fundamentals and finer points of infield play at first and third bases are illustrated by big league players. Fielding, stance, throwing, tagging, runners, etc., are pictured, often in slow motion.

Inside Baseball, j-s, 3 reels, \$1.00

Fundamentals of baseball, including pitching, batting, fielding, and base-running, are demonstrated.

Modern Baseball, j-s-c-a, 3 reels, color, \$.75

This film deals mainly with the rules of the game. It presents various infractions of the rules and the results of errors made in the game.

1952 Kentucky High School A. A. Baseball Tournament, j-s-c-a, 4 reels, silent, \$.75

This film has some shots of each of the eight regional winners competing in the Tournament. All of the final game, duPont Manual vs. St. Joseph Prep., is shown. A part of the film is in color.

1953 Kentucky High School A. A. Baseball Tournament, j-s-c-a, 4 reels, silent, b & w, color, \$.75

This film has some shots from each of the games played in the tournament. A large part of the final game, St. Joseph vs. Jenkins, is presented. The daytime games were filmed in color.

1954 Kentucky High School A. A. Baseball Tournament, j-s-c-a, 4 reels, silent, b & w, color, \$.75

A part of each game played in the first round is shown. Several innings of the final game, with Newport Catholic defeating Louisville Male and Girls 6-0, are included in the picture. Daytime action was filmed in color.

Play Ball, America, j-s-a, 3 reels, \$1.00

This film takes up defensive baseball. Illustrated under pitching are overhand, sidearm, and underhand deliveries; fast curve, slow, knuckle and screwball pitches; positions on the rubber and ways of catching a man off base. Infielding, tagging, double plays and catching pegs to the bases are illustrated. Catching a fly and throwing in are demonstrated in outfielding. The film turns to an analysis of offensive baseball. Purposes of the hit and run play are explained. Base running is taken up.

Play Ball, Son, j-s, 1½ reels, \$2.50

Joe Cronin introduces this film, showing a group of fourteen-year-old boys who are experts in baseball. Correct methods of hitting, catching, and throwing are demonstrated in natural and slow motion. Based on book by Bert V. Dunne.

Throwing In Baseball, e-j-s-c-a, 1 reel, \$1.50

Slow motion, close-up, and stop photography are used in presenting the basic fundamentals of throwing in baseball. Instructions are given for the overhand, three-quarters side, side, and underhand throws. Coordination of foot and arm motion is stressed, as well as coordination of the body as a whole.

Touching All Bases, j-s-a, 4 reels, \$1.00

This film is intended to teach youngsters baseball by showing various American League stars playing their positions. It is also intended to give fans as a whole a better understanding and knowledge of the national pastime. This film shows Father Flanagan and his Boys Town Team, the Hall of Fame ceremonies in Cooperstown, New York, and scenes from night baseball games.

The Umpire in Baseball, e-j-s-c-a, 2 reels, \$.50

Summarizes importance of the umpire to the baseball game. Explanation of the duties of umpire and also qualifications for job, showing where they receive their training.

Winning Baseball, j-s-a, 3 reels, \$.75

The "cut-off" play, how the pitcher catches a man off base, and how to call for a catch of a fly ball are explained. Art of base coaching is depicted. Ways of keeping in condition throughout the season and of caring for equipment are shown. Players of the National League show their style of pitching, batting and fielding. Umpires' techniques are demonstrated. The picture concludes with scenes from the final game of the 1940 World Series.

World Series of 1954, e-j-s-c-a, 3 reels, \$.75

The picture shows the 1951 World Series which celebrated the 75th anniversary of the National and the 50th anniversary of the American League. The two teams playing were the New York Giants of the National League and the New York Yankees of the American, with the Yankees winning.

World Series of 1952, e-j-s-c-a, 3 reels, \$.75

The two teams playing were the Brooklyn Dodgers of the National League and the New York Yankees of the American. The Yankees won the championship and were again the world's champions after a long and exciting series.

World Series of 1953, e-j-s-c-a, 4 reels, \$.75

This is the fiftieth anniversary of World Series games between the American and the National Leagues. The two teams participating were the Brooklyn Dodgers of the National League and the New York Yankees of the American League. The Yankees retained the championship by winning the first, second, third and sixth games of the series.

World Series of 1954, e-j-s-c-a, 3 reels, \$.75

A picture of the series in which the New York Giants defeated the Cleveland Indians in four straight games. The Indians had set a record for the number of games won during a season in winning the American League Pennant.

Track Films**The Broad Jump, j-s-c-a, 1 reel, \$1.50**

Controlled speed—timing and coordination—development of legs and torso—mobility of pelvis and hips—one, two, three style—foot roll—single and triple air stride—soft versus hard take off—arm position.

Discus, j-s-c-a, 1 reel, \$1.50

Principle of centrifugal force—muscle development of side arm throw—grips—finger roll—heel of thumb pressure—finger exercises—clockwise spin—hip snap—reverse and non-reverse styles.

Distance Races, s-c, 1 reel, \$1.50

Races from 1,000 to 10,000 meters and steeple-

chase are demonstrated. Style of distance runner is contrasted with that of dash men. Differences in typical physiques are shown. Slow motion photography is used to analyze movements.

Distances, j-s-c-a, 1 reel, \$1.50

Style—developing stamina—calisthenics—avoiding shin splint—controlled tension—forward knee reflex—straight line running—automatic stride.

The High Jump, j-s-c-a, 1 reel, \$1.50

Belly roll or straddle and improved Western style—body lean and reverse—approach—body tension—coordination of arm and leg action.

The Hurdles, j-s-c-a, 1 reel, \$1.50

Basic hurdling styles—rear hip and leg action—rhythmic running—hurdling calisthenics—body balance—correct clearance—circular stepover action—adapting styles of physiques.

Jumps and Pole Vault, s-c, 1 reel, \$1.50

Demonstrations from actual competition are shown for running high-jump; running broad-jump; hop, step and jump; and pole vault. Slow motion photography is used for detailed study of form.

1952 Kentucky High School A. A. Track Meet, j-s-c-a, 4 reels, silent, \$.75

Highlights of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association State Track Meet, won by Louisville Male High School, are shown. The film includes some of the field events, the finals of the dashes, and the finish of the runs.

1954 Kentucky High School Track Meet, j-s-c-a, 4 reels, silent, \$.75

Portions of the state meet are presented in this film. Several of the qualifying events are shown with the finals of all the track and field events. Lafayette High School won the title with 41 1/3 points, Ashland was second and Henry Clay third.

Middle Distances, j-s-c-a, 1 reel, \$1.50

Sprinting techniques—ball of foot running—automatic stride—pendulum and bicycle stride—exercises—counter balanced arm action—push drive—jockeying for position.

Pole Vault, i-s-c-a, 1 reel, \$1.50

Basic vaulting principles—importance of exercises—running action—grip—selecting the pole—take-off—Western and Eastern style—slotting—novice training.

The Relays, j-s-c-a, 1 reel, \$1.50

Passing—visual pass—blind pass—right and left exchange—merging of runners' speed—baton grips—relay starts, underhand action—cup style—overhand sprint pass—fly scoop—practice and team work.

Shot Put, j-s-c-a, 1 reel, \$1.50

Fitting style to physiques—tension control—one, two, three rhythm—exercises—finger and hand grip—finger and wrist snap—foot positions—progressive tension and effort—explosive hip snap.

The Sprints, j-s-c-a, 2 reels, \$2.50

Fundamentals of 100 yard and 200 yard dash—impact style and natural stretch stride—synchronizing leg and arm action—conditioning exercises—starting techniques—slow motion of muscular utilization and coordination.

A BASKETBALL FRANKENSTEIN

(Continued from Page One)

ers. It is impossible to encourage keep-away ball and not have the rough scramble. There are those who contend that the keep-away type of play is a desirable part of the game, since it involves good ball handling. Also, there are those who contend that if a team is in the lead they ought to be permitted to protect this lead by any means they may choose. In contrast, there are those who contend that even a mediocre team can, with present prohibitions against contact, retain control of the ball without any special skill in the fine points of ball handling. And there are those who believe that the game would be better off if it retained the thrills which once came from the rapid change of possession and the rapid scoring action which once accompanied close games and continued up to the time of the final gun.

If basketball leaders believe that it would be more desirable to discourage the keep-away type of game and that any sporting team ought to be willing to trade shots if the score is that close, there seems to be only one way to insure this, i.e., to limit the amount of time a team may retain continuous control. If this were done, control in the front court would be handled in practically the same way as control in the back court. For the back court, the rule is seldom invoked because players know that they must advance the ball to the front court within the given time and they immediately devise a style of play which will get the ball there without any violation having been committed. It is reasonable to assume that if they knew they must try for goal within the stated time limit (possibly 15 seconds in the front court), they would adopt a style of play which would get them in a reasonably good position for a try-for-goal. Failing in this, they could settle for a held ball which would break control. Under such circumstances, the former thrills which were once packed into the last few minutes might be returned to replace the chaos which now mars many games.

CONCLUSION: The basic question must be answered one way or another before further rules action is attempted. Unless this decision of basic philosophy is made, rules action will merely result in floundering. The National Committee will find itself in a situation with everyone demanding that something be done but with no unanimity of opinion as to what can or should be done.

The Flying Dutchman

All roads now lead to Lexington and the 1955 Kentucky High School Basketball tournament. Kentucky's regional champions, known as the "Sweet Sixteen", will be arriving by bus, train and other first class transportation with all expenses paid. This is a gigantic stride of progress from the way it used to be.

Talking to Roy H. Whalin the other day about the wonderful set-up the present day quintettes have in the mode of travel and accommodation caused the former Coach of Marrowbone High School, now associated with Spencerian Commercial School of Louisville, to draw a sharp contrast.

Roy related that back in 1927 his Marrowbone team survived trials and tribulations to get to the State Tournament, which should cause the present crop of sixteen regional champions to start counting their blessings.

To start with, such sturdy country boys as Sam Alexander, now director of finance for the Jefferson County Board of Education, had only a dirt court to practice and play their games on, only nobody would play them in the mud so all games were played away from home and each required two to three days for the round trip since Marrowbone then was isolated with mud roads in all directions.

For the district tournament the team journeyed to Columbia in a farm truck. The following week was the regional meet in Louisville and the team left Marrowbone in a wagon drawn by six mules. Upon reaching Glasgow the squad transferred to a farm truck which took those rugged basketeers to Horse Cave.

Don't rush the Dutchman now, "Dear Readers", as there is a lot more to come because, wonder of wonders, the kids went modern in the land of W. B. Owen, Ralph Dorsey and Joe Billy Mansfield to catch a train to Louisville. Marrowbone couldn't go home after winning the Class B regional affair because it had rained again and no traffic was going in or out of their town so they stayed over in the big city for a week awaiting the 1927 Kentucky High School Tournament in Lexington.

Remember the song which came out during the first world war, "How You Gonna Keep Em Down On The Farm After They've Seen Paree?" Sam Alexander's daddy hadn't heard it so he let Sam come but Marrowbone's "Hot Shot", Mitch Thurman, who stood 6'5"

and was one of the high scorers, refused to make the trip to the Louisville regional because his pappy thought it would be "too much city" for him—so the team had five regulars and two subs to operate with.

Don't go away, Dutchman fans, because there's more to this transportation problem yet. After losing in the quarter finals of the State Tournament, the team got as far as Burnside by train on the return trip but there had to board a packet steamboat for Burkesville, where they were met by parents and friends from home.

Boy— Oh— Boy— Have you ever heard anything like this? Calling all coaches! If any of your "Mighty Mites" start complaining going, coming or during your sojourn at this 1955 State Meet, just read them this month's Flying Dutchman. If that doesn't silence them, then their only hope is to join the army now where travel, food and entertainment in "luxurious" surroundings will bring the contentment their little hearts desire.

Kentucky is noted for its fast horses, beautiful girls, rugged competitive kids and courageous officials, and the most courageous of them all just have to doff their hats right now to Somerset's Dr. Bob McLeod who calls ball games for the fun and recreation he gets from it.

Dr. Bob, on a game-winning goal try in the last second knew the ball was in the air when the Timer's signal sounded and immediately ruled it so, even though it was against the home team in a "Blood and Thunder" game. By not throwing the responsibility of the decision on the Timer, as is done too often, he won the respect of thousands and the Dutchman's "Salute of the Month."

Small wonder that Kentucky's school boy officiating is pointed to as outstanding in the nation when its officials not only know the rules and how to enforce them but also have the "Raw Guts" to call the tough ones when the chips are down.

Here's another Game Guy and he is none other than Coach Paul Coop's son, Dickie. Campbellsville Coach Coop, who is one of the finest men Kentucky ever bred, can be downright proud of Dickie, who was sent the Lionheart Lapel Award for overcoming Polio to set an example for other physically-handicapped youngsters to pattern from. Dickie makes the twelfth athlete and fighter Kentuckians have told the Dutchman about this

(Continued on Page Ten)

Football Officials' Ratings on Sportsmanship of K. H. S. A. A Member Schools — 1954

SCHOOL	COACH				OTHER SCHOOL OFFICIALS			CROWD				TEAM			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Anderson (Lawrenceburg)	21	5	1	1	24	3	1	15	9	1	3	21	7	4	
Ashland	32	3	1		30	4		43	5	1		29	4	3	1
Austin Tracy (Lucas)	5	2			4	3		4	3			4	4		
Barbourville	18	1			16	2		16	2			15	3		
Bardstown	21	2	1		21	2	1	22	1	1		21	2	1	
Barret (Henderson)	27	6			28	5		23	8	1	1	21	9	2	1
Beechwood (Ft. Mitchell)	21	7	1		24	5		22	7			24	5	5	
Belfry	19	2			19	1		16	4			16	4	4	
Bell County (Pineville)	23	2			25	5		20	4	1		23	1	1	1
Bellevue	18	11	3	6	30	8		25	11	2		27	11	1	1
Benham	26				26			26				29	2	2	
Berea	9	2			9	2		9	2			9	2	2	
Black Star (Alva)	17	2	2	2	20	3		20	2	1		18	2	2	1
Boone County (Florence)	26	2			26	2		23	4	1		25	3		
Bowling Green	33	4	1		34	4		32	6			27	10	1	
Burgin	8	1			8	1		7	2			7	2		
Caldwell County (Princeton)	22	6	1		25	4		16	11	2		14	12	3	
Campbell County (Alexandria)	28	4			29	4		28	5			25	8		
Carlisle	14	5			13	5		12	5			10	5	3	
Catlettsburg	31	2			33			25	6	2		29	3	1	
Caverna (Horse Cave)	6	4		2	8	4		5	5	2		7	5		
Corbin	29		1		29			29	1			29	1		
Cumberland	24	4	1		28	1		25	4			25	2	2	
Cynthiana	22	2			21	3		17	7			17	7		
Danville	27	2			27	2		25	4			28	1		
Daviess County (Owensboro)	10	2			11	1		10	2			11			
Dayton	32	3	1		30	4	1	26	9			25	9		
Dixie Heights (Covington)	31	3			26	5		23	7	1	1	23	7	1	
duPont Manual (Louisville)	41	8	1		43	7		37	13			36	12	2	
Eastern (Middletown)	40	5	2	2	47	2		38	9	2		40	9		
Elizabethtown	25	5	1		27	4		23	7	1		25	4	1	
Elkhorn (Frankfort)	20	5			23	2		20	5			17	5	3	1
Elkhorn City	19				19			18	1			16	2	1	
Eminence	11				11			11				11			
Evarts	27	1			28		1	25	1	2	1	25	3		
Fern Creek	38	2			39	1		33	6			34	5	1	
Flaget (Louisville)	32	7		1	34	5	1	29	10	1		33	5	2	
Fleming-Neon (Fleming)	23	1	1		24	1		22	2	1		23	1	1	
Fort Knox	22	2			24			22	1			22	2		
Frankfort	9	4	9	6	21	1	5	16	8	1	3	11	11		6
Franklin-Simpson (Franklin)	19	4	1		22	1		19	4			19	4		
Fulton	10	1	1		9	2		8	3			6	2	2	1
Garth (Georgetown)	20	2	1	2	23	1	1	20	3	1	1	22	2		1
Glasgow	17	1	1		18			15	4			15	4		
Hall (Grays Knob)	18	4	1		23			22		1		16	6		1
Harlan	31				29			29				29			1
Harrodsburg	21	7			29	1		23	5	2		24	6		
Hazard	19	2			19	2		17	4			19	2		
Henry Clay (Lexington)	26	2	1		27	2		25	4			25	3	1	
Highlands (Ft. Thomas)	30	5			29	6		24	8			25	7		
Hiseville	7	3			10			7	2	1		10			
Holmes (Covington)	32	4	1	1	31	6		31	6	2		31	5	1	
Holy Trinity (Louisville)	13				12			9	2	1		11	1		
Hopkinsville	37	4			39	2		35	5	1		36	5		
Irvine	22	4			22	4		20	6			21	5		
Jenkins	25	1	1		26	1		21	6			21	6		
J. M. Atherton (Louisville)	34	12	6	2	42	7	3	46	6	2		42	9	3	
K. M. I. (Lyndon)	33				34			34				33	2		
Knox Central (Barbourville)	19	1			19	1		19	1			20			
Lafayette (Lexington)	32	2	7	2	37	2	2	36	5	2		37	1	4	
Lancaster	14	4	4		16	5	1	12	6	2	2	15	7		
Lebanon	12	8	3	2	20	4	1	21	3	1		20	4	1	
Lloyd (Erlanger)	33	5			33	5		29	8			35	3		
Louisa	16	7	1	1	24	1		16	4	5		16	6	3	
Louisville Male & Girls	37	8	1		40	4		25	13	3	3	35	8	1	
Loyall	19			1	20			18	2			17	2	1	
Ludlow	29	3		1	28	4	1	27	6	1		28	4	3	
Lynch	27				28			24	4	2		21	3	5	1
Lynn Camp (Corbin)	20	2	1		23			22	1			20	3		
McKell (South Shore)	14	4	1	2	14	1		10	13	3		8	9	2	2
Madison-Model (Richmond)	26	2			25	3		24	4			18	5		
Madisonville	25	7			26	4		19	9	1	1	17	12		1
Marion	21	9	1		28			22	6	2	1	17	14		
Mayfield	28	5	1		27	6		27	6			25	8		
Middlesboro	21	3		1	24	1		24	1			21	3		1
M. M. I. (Millersburg)	28				27		1	26	1		1	24	4		
Morgan County (West Liberty)	22	1			22	1		17	5	1		15	7	1	
Morganfield	31	3			32	3		27	8			31	4		
Mt. Sterling	29	2	1		27	3	2	25	6		1	25	6	1	
Murray	26	5			23	5		21	7			19	9		
Newport	30	6		2	32	4		26	10			28	6	2	
Newport Catholic	15	4	1		17	3		15	5			17	3		
Nicholasville	22	5			24	3		21	6			22	5		
Oldham County (LaGrange)	9				9			9				9			
Old Ky. Home (Bardstown)	20		2		19	1	1	18	2	2		18	3	1	
Ormsby Village (Anchorage)	7		1		6	1	1	6	2			4	3	1	

SCHOOL	COACH			OTHER SCHOOL OFFICIALS			CROWD				TEAM				
Owensboro.....	28	7		1	32	3		1	28	7	1	1	26	8	
Owensboro Catholic.....	23	1		1	23	1			23	1			24		
Paintsville.....	29	2			30	1			19	11	1		16	14	1
Paris.....	17	6			21	2			17	3		3	17	5	1
Park City.....	5	3			4	3	1		4	4			5	2	1
Perryville.....	13	1			13	1			12	2			12	1	1
Pikeville.....	26	1		1	27	1			23	4	1		23	4	1
Pineville.....	16	1			16	1			15	2			10	2	1
Prestonsburg.....	30	5	1		34	2			25	10		1	30	6	
Providence.....	20	4			20	4			21	3			20	4	
Raceland.....	15	1			15	1			13	3			12	4	
Russell.....	20	3	1		23	1			17	7			18	6	
Russellville.....	33				30	1			27	4			25	5	1
St. Charles (Lebanon).....	26	2	1		27	1	1		27		1	1	25	2	2
St. Joseph (Bardstown).....	28	5			31	2			27	6			26	6	1
St. Xavier (Louisville).....	39	6	3		39	8			38	10			40	7	1
Shawnee (Louisville).....	43	4			43	4			38	8	2		33	13	2
Shelbyville.....	23	5		1	26	3			23	4	2		21	8	
Shepherdsville.....	9				9				9				9		
Somerset.....	24	6	1		29	1	1		25	3	3		28	2	2
Southern (Louisville).....	31	2	1		33	1			26	6	2		30	4	
Springfield.....	22	3	1		24	1		1	20	4	1	1	20	5	1
Stauford.....	21				21				18	3			18	3	
Stuart Robinson.....	19	1			20				20				19	2	
Sturgis.....	30	4			30	4			30	4			28	4	2
Tilghman (Paducah).....	34	4	1		37	2			35	4			33	6	
Temple Hill (Glasgow).....	6	4			7	2			5	5			5	5	
Tompkinsville.....	22	4	1		23	5			20	8			22	5	1
Trigg County (Cadiz).....	20	9	1		19	9			17	10			14	10	4
Valley (Valley Station).....	29	2			28	3			27	4			21	10	
Versailles.....	22	10	5	1	26	11	1		29	11			19	20	
Wallins.....	25				26				26				25	1	
Whitesburg.....	30	4			32	1			26	5	2	1	23	3	2
Williamsburg.....	22	1			23				23				22	1	
Wilmore.....	11				10	1			10	1			10	1	
Winchester.....	19	2	1	3	21	3	1		19	5	1		16	4	3
Wurtland.....	13	1	2	1	13	4			10	6	1		11	5	1

Early Season Baseball Questions—Installment 1

Editor's Note: These rulings do not set aside or modify any rule. They are interpretations on some of the early season situations which have been presented.

1. Play: Have any errors or omissions been discovered in the 1955 baseball publications?

Ruling: In the RULES BOOK, a note under the balk penalty on page 24 states that the Professional rule is slightly different from the Federation rule. That statement was correct at the time the note was printed but since that time, the Professional balk rule has been changed so that it is now the same as the Federation rule.

In the BASEBALL CASE BOOK, the term "retouching" is used in Play 57. The correct word is "replacement." Also, in Play 143, omit the last sentence.

2. Play: Is use of a head protector for each batter mandatory?

Ruling: In a few areas, it is mandatory by order of the conference or the State Association. As far as the rules are concerned, use of such a protector is recommended in 1-1-5.

3. Play: A line drive to right field comes down on the foul line and then bounces into fair territory or foul territory. Is this a fair hit?

Ruling: Yes. The line is a part of fair ter-

ritory in accordance with last sentence of 1-2-1 and 2-7-1-(c).

4. Play: On a pitch-out, catcher has one or both feet several feet to the side of home plate.

Ruling: In a Professional game, this would be considered a balk. By the Federation Code, it is a legal act in accordance with last sentence of 2-3-2.

5. Play: A ball has all of the qualifications listed in 1-3-4 except that some cord other than yarn is used in the construction.

Ruling: Since top grade baseballs are constructed of yarn, it is assumed that no manufacturer will use any other type cord until such time as some newly developed satisfactory substitute might be approved.

6. Play: With R1 on 2nd and R2 on 1st, B3 attempts a bunt which rises high in the air and comes down near 2nd. Should Umpire announce infield fly?

Ruling: No. An attempted bunt cannot become an infield fly.

7. Play: A runner advances from 1st to 2nd. He reaches 2nd safely but overslides after which he is tagged out. Is this ruled the same as if he had been put out before he touched 2nd?

Ruling: In one respect, it is ruled the same, i.e., the runner is not credited with a stolen

base nor with an extra base hit. In other respects, it is ruled the same as if he were run down on his way to 3rd. If it was a force play, the force ended as soon as the runner safely touched 2nd and the putting out of the runner is not considered a force-out. Consequently, any run scored before such out will count.

8. Play: Is penalty for an illegal pitch the same as for an illegal balk?

Ruling: It is provided there is a runner.

9. Play: May a balk result in a ball being called?

Ruling: If penalty for the balk is enforced, it never results in a ball being called but if it is a situation such that the penalty for the balk is automatically declined, it might result in a ball being called. This could happen in the case where, with R1 on 1st, pitcher makes a quick return-pitch and it is a 4th ball. In this case, each runner advances one base and the batter is awarded 1st base so that the balk penalty is automatically declined.

10. Play: How strict should the Umpire be concerning delay by the pitcher?

Ruling: More attention will be given to enforcement of this rule than in past seasons. The 20-second time limit may be used as a guide but the Umpire should not hesitate to award a ball to the batter in any case where the pitcher unnecessarily consumes time.

11. Play: It is the turn of B5 to bat but B6 erroneously steps in the box and receives one ball and/or one strike. The error is then discovered.

Ruling: B5 is declared out immediately. B6 should then start his turn at bat with no balls or strikes. B7 should follow.

12. Play: It is the turn of B3 to bat but B4 erroneously bats and reaches 1st safely. B3 then bats but the irregularity is not discovered immediately. B4 steals 2nd and goes to 3rd on an overthrow. B3 then hits a single to drive B4 home. The irregularities are then discovered.

Ruling: B5 (who should have followed B4) is declared out. B3 (the wrong batter) is removed from base and B4 is sent back to 3rd. It is now the turn of B6 to bat.

13. Play: It is the turn of B1 to bat but B5 erroneously bats and gets on base. The error is not discovered until B2, B3 and B4 have batter so that it is now the turn of B5 to bat but he is on base.

Ruling: B5 is declared out as a batter but he is allowed to remain on base and it is now the turn of B6 to bat.

14. Play: With R1 on 1st, B2 hits to right field. An overthrow at first: (a) goes into the stands; or (b) strikes the enclosing wall and rebounds to the catcher. In going to 3rd, R1 misses 2nd base and ball is thrown there for an appeal.

Ruling: In (a), the missed ball is ignored since ball became dead and 3rd base is awarded. In (b), R1 is out, since ball did not become dead.

15. Play: On an attempted pitch-out, B3 steps out of his box in: (a) striking at and missing the pitch; or (b) hitting a single.

Ruling: In (a), there is no penalty unless subsequent action should be ruled interference with the catcher's throw. In (b), B3 is out immediately and ball becomes dead as soon as ball is hit.

16. Play: Does ball become dead when struck by a fielder's cap or glove which is thrown at the ball?

Ruling: Ball does not become dead immediately except in a case where the thrown cap or glove prevents a batted fair ball from going over the fence in flight. In all other cases, ball remains alive until no further advance by any runner is being attempted. Umpire then decides whether each advance is as great as the penalty award for the infraction. In an unusual case, this could result in one runner advancing farther than the awarded base and another advancing less than the awarded distance. The latter is entitled to the awarded base. The other retains the base he reached safely.

17. Play: In determining how many bases shall be awarded for an overthrow, when is a pitcher considered to be in pitching position on his plate and when is he to be regarded the same as any other infielder?

Ruling: Opinions are somewhat different in this connection. However, it is assumed that standing on the pitcher's plate is significant only in those situations in which it would be natural for a pitcher to consider delivering to the batter. As an illustration, if a catcher's throw is muffed by F4 and is recovered by the pitcher and if this recovery should happen to be while the pitcher is touching his plate and he then overthrows home in an attempt to retire a runner, the pitcher should be regarded the same as any other infielder and the award would be two bases.

18. Play: Is it always illegal for a retired runner to be in a position which hinders a fielder?

Ruling: While a retired runner is not permitted to intentionally interfere with a field-

er, there are circumstances in which the retired runner's team should not be penalized. His right to a position on the field is somewhat dependent on whether he has had a reasonable opportunity to know that he has been put out. As an illustration, R1 might be on 1st when B2 hits a high fly which comes down near the plate. It is natural for B2 to run to 1st base even though the fly may be caught before he reaches there. If, in the meantime, there should be a throw to 1st after the fly is caught and if the throw strikes B2 while he is in legal territory, he should not be penalized for interference. In these cases, the Umpire has some discretionary authority.

19. Play: May two runners be called out for one infraction?

Ruling: Yes, provided an infraction such as interference by a batter or runner prevents a double play.

20. Play: With R1 on 3rd, B2 strikes and misses a pitch as R1 advances. (a) the pitch is caught by the catcher and B2 holds his position in his box while R1 slides in; or (b) the pitch is muffed by the catcher and rolls toward 3rd, where it is recovered by the catcher who throws toward the pitcher at home but the thrown ball strikes B2 who continues to hold his position in his box toward 3rd.

Ruling: In (a), B2 should not be penalized for interference. In (b), it is interference if B2 had a reasonable opportunity to step away from congested area.

21. Play: With R1 on 2nd, B2 attempts to bunt on 3rd strike. The bunt is a foul fly which is caught by the catcher. Does ball become dead when 3rd strike is bunted foul or may R1 be thrown out if caught off 2nd?

Ruling: Ball remains alive. R1 may be thrown out.

22. Play: How many types of appeal play are there?

Ruling: Several years ago there were a number of types. One type was batting out of turn. For this act, neither the Umpire nor the Scorer had authority to call attention to the infraction. Under the new rule concerning this, it is no longer an appeal play. At present, there are only two types of appeal plays, i.e., failure of a runner to touch a base in advancing or returning and failure of a runner to retouch his base after a fielder has touched a batted ball which is then caught.

23. Play: Pitcher hits a 2-base hit but fails to touch 1st. When coacher signals to

him, pitcher requests time-out with the intention of going back to 1st while the ball is dead.

Ruling: Umpire should refuse to grant the request until the fielding team has had ample time to make an appeal. If request is granted, runner cannot return to an untouched base during dead ball. If the fielding team does not notice the infraction, runner may remain on 2nd. If they do notice the infraction and ball has become dead, ball should be returned to the pitcher on his plate and then thrown to 1st for the appeal.

24. Play: When two bases are awarded for an overthrow which goes into a stand, where is the starting point?

Ruling: If the throw is by an outfielder or is by an infielder whose throw is not the first throw after a pitch, the starting point for the award is the base which was occupied by the runner at the time the ball left the thrower's hand. In any other case, the starting point is the base which was occupied by the runner at the time of the pitch.

25. Play: With R1 advancing from 2nd toward 3rd, there is a wild pitch or a pitch which is muffed by the catcher. R1 advances to home base. Is he entitled to such base?

Ruling: It depends on whether the ball went into the stand or otherwise became dead. If it did, R1 is entitled to only one base, i.e., 3rd base.

26. Play: B1 touches a pitch with his bat. Ball then goes, (a) to the catcher's mitt after which it strikes his chest protector and rebounds into his glove; or (b) direct to catcher's mask or protector and rebounds into his glove.

Ruling: In (a), it is a foul tip and procedure is the same as for any strike which is caught. In (b), it is not a catch but is the same as an uncaught foul.

THE FLYING DUTCHMAN

(Continued from Page Six)

year. Our thanks go to U. of L.'s Harold Pike for telling us about Dickie Coop.

When the State Tournament is over the deadline is at hand for getting in your recommendations for the Game Guy of 1955 who will receive the Flying Dutchman plaque at our annual K.H.S.A.A. dinner in April. Right now the Dutchman is getting ready for a circuit of high school commencement speeches and that trip "DeLuxe Style" to Lexington. See you there!

Kentucky Federation of High School Girls Sports Associations

By Martha G. Carr

We promised in last month's issue of the High School Athlete to discuss with you the program for girls athletics which should be started after you have gotten your Girls Sports Association organized in your own school.

When the G.S.A. program is being planned, it is necessary to take into consideration the required and elective physical education programs, the time and facilities available and the community facilities. These factors vary so much that no one program can be suggested which is ideal for all situations. Generally speaking, the program should be varied and interesting and should offer opportunities for participation to the physically handicapped and those of limited ability as well as to those skilled in sports and athletic activities. In planning the program, provision should be made for business and social meetings, the activity program and for special events.

Business Meetings

Regular business meetings should be scheduled with definite programs planned for them. In some large schools where the activity program is conducted exclusively through the physical education classes, the G.S.A. may meet twice a month for business and social reasons. In small schools where there is no activity program other than that conducted by the G.S.A., meetings may be held weekly with a minimum amount of time used for business.

Since most associations do not have enough real business to take up the full time, a speaker, movies, recreational games or similar programs can be planned. If the officers or board of control will meet before the general meeting and decide on the business which needs to be brought up for discussion, the meeting will progress more smoothly and more will be accomplished than if no previous organization has taken place. Try to bring up only the most important things and give time for discussion by the entire group.

The Activity Program

The activities which usually make up a G.S.A. program include team sports, tests, rhythmic activities, self-testing activities, games of low organization, individual and recreational sports, outing activities and health education. A varied program should be offered; it is a mistake to concentrate on

one or two team sports such as basketball and softball to the exclusion of all others.

Class periods, before and after-school periods, noon hours and time outside of school should all be considered when programs are being planned. Class periods usually should be used for instruction in various sports activities and noon and after-school hours used for competition in these sports learned in regular classes in physical education.

Teams may be organized through color teams, home room teams, class teams and groups of interested girls. Next month we will try to help you with types of tournaments that can be used in small and large schools. The boys' coach in the school can be of help to you in planning these if you are not sure how to do it.

Coeducational Activities

Many of the G.S.A. activities may be carried on by girls and boys playing together. This may be done through an informal type of activity when the facilities of the gymnasium must be shared by both boys and girls. Or classes can be organized for instruction in these activities which are interesting to both; such as folk dancing, social dancing, table tennis, badminton, outings and many others. Team competition may even be scheduled having an even number of boys and girls on each team. Volleyball is an excellent game for this purpose.

Here is a suggested list of activities for you to try: Ariel darts, Archery, Badminton, Basketball, Bowling, Checkers, Deck Tennis, Golf, Hockey, Horseshoes, Kickball, Tennis, Table Tennis, Shuffleboard, Soccer, Softball, Swimming, Track and Field, Volleyball, Hikes, Picnics, Parties, Dances, Camping, Bike rides, Hayrides, Skating, Co-recreation parties, Cook outs.

Spring Meeting at K.E.A.

There will be a spring get-together of all women teachers who are interested in the G.S.A. on Thursday morning, April 14, during the week of K.E.A. The meeting will be held at 10:00 A. M. in the Kentucky Hotel in Louisville. It is hoped that we will have a large group of you to help us get this organization under way. Do be sure to come, even though you have not as yet gotten your local association going. We will elect officers for the State Federation at this time and will try to give you all the help possible in a meeting of this kind. Then plan to stay

on for the luncheon meeting of the Kentucky Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation. We will have the national president of our association as speaker at this luncheon, so it should be a worthwhile day for all of us. Hope to see you there.

A Softened Outlook

as in

Athletic Journal, May, 1954, and the
Washington High School Athletic Association,
May, 1954, *Bulletin*.

Someone once said: "On the timber line of the mountain, where the storms beat in full fury, we find the sturdiest trees, the hearty veterans of ten thousand blasts. In the hothouse is produced the puny plant that fades in a day. Adversity is hard to bear, but it tries the soul and strengthens it."

A short time ago we received a letter from a prominent New England coach who bemoaned the fact that the youth of today were spending their idle time riding around in automobiles instead of coming out for athletics.

We wonder if the shortened work week and numerous labor-saving devices have not softened us as a people? We wonder furthermore if this leisure attitude has not been passed on to our children?

The extremely high percentage of physical rejects in the recent draft statistics is, we feel, due in large measure to this mental attitude which classes physical exertion in the same category as work.

A clear illustration of our general softened outlook on life is to be found in one of the recommendations of the Educational Policies Commission. In their report on "School Athletics" they said: "More adequate health and safety protection is accomplished by avoiding play during inclement weather."

Mr. H. V. Porter summed up our thinking on the matter when he said: "There are certain to be a few rugged individuals who will wonder whether our effete society has reached the state where bad weather is a legitimate excuse for failing to report for work or to keep an appointment or for a doctor to avoid making a call or a pilot to leave the helm."

We are showing a tendency to develop a breed of hothouse plants that will not be able to endure the cold of Attu or the drenching rains of Guadalcanal. Our future survival may well depend upon a hardy citizenry as well as on adequate atomic bomb defenses.

—Reprint from Connecticut Interscholastic Athletic Conference Bulletin.

Hit That Line

By Hollis C. Franklin

(To the boys who play on Kentucky High School football teams)

Some other fellow on the team
May be playin' way "off-side";
The breaks may be against you,
And the passes wild and wide;
Your team may be playin' rotten,
The referee not so fine,
But get in there! Hurry up!
And hit that line!

The man you're facin' in the game
May be husky, and rough;
The field may be slick and muddy,
And the luck you've had be tough,
But the game isn't over
Till the whistle tells the time,
So get down to it! Get 'em low!
And hit that line!

As you play the game called "Life,"
You'll find conditions 'bout the same.
There's always trouble bobbin' up,
As you try to play the game,
But just get down and fight 'em,
It will pay you every time,
To snap into it, get your man,
And hit that line.

Often luck will be against you,
And the whole works goin' wrong,
And there'll be no one on the side-line
To cheer you with a song;
But keep your shoe-strings fastened,
And the signals in your mind,
Quit your beefin'! Watch the play!
And hit that line!

The head-lineman's watching,
He's got his eye upon the ball;
The time-keeper'll give you warning,
You play the game, that's all;
But that's what you're there for,
So it's no use to whine,
It's up to you to play the game,
So hit that line!

Editor's Note: Hollis C. Franklin, Marion banker and member of the Murray State College Board of Regents, is a man of many talents. He is an outstanding church layman and worker with young people. It goes without saying that he is an ardent lover of sports.

B. S. HUNT

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A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "W. S. Hunt".

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