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The Kentucky High School Athlete, March 1956

Kentucky High School Athletic Association

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THE KENTUCKY



High School Athlete

NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS AT PADUCAH AND HENDERSON

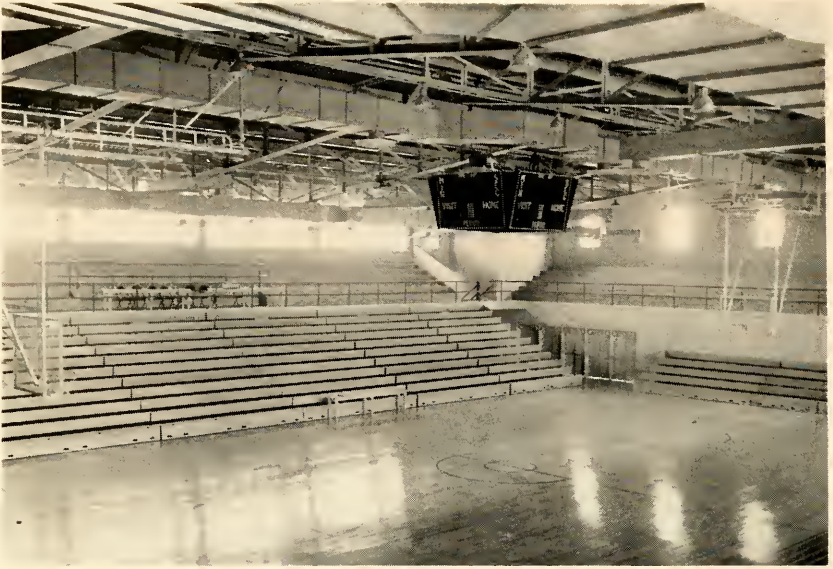


The top picture shows the new Paducah Tilghman High School. The gymnasium at the left and the auditorium at the right. Below is an airplane view of the Henderson (City) High School. The gymnasium is at the rear of the central entrance, and the auditorium is at the right.



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

MARCH - 1956



These are interior views of the Henderson and Paducah gymnasiums. The Henderson gym is pictured above.

The Kentucky High School Athlete

Official Organ of the

Kentucky High School Athletic Association

VOL. XVIII—NO. 8

MARCH, 1956

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BASKETBALL—CURRENT AND FUTURE

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN SEVERAL SEASONS, there is no pronounced opposition to the penalty rules. Either the bonus penalty wears well or a fatalistic attitude has developed. Probably it has taken a couple of years for players and coaches to fully realize that under such penalty, the odds are in favor of the team that avoids excessive fouling. The scores may be higher than might be desirable and the number of fouls is still too great, but the game continues to be thrilling, skills in throwing field goals continue to increase and the team which is behind in the score retains a reasonable chance to win up to the last few seconds unless the teams are very unevenly matched. These factors partially account for the continued great interest in the game.

AS THE SEASON DRAWS TO A CLOSE, it is in order to consider possible ways in which the code and the game can be further perfected without any radical change in fundamentals. Items which could be studied with profit include the following. Should the 12-foot wide free throw lane which is now prescribed for college and A.A.U. courts be extended to include high school and Y.M.C.A. courts? If the wider free throw lane should be adopted for universal use, what constitutes the most pleasing and efficient type of marking? During a jump ball, should the ball become alive when it leaves the Official's hand for the toss (rather than when it is legally tapped)? Should further restrictions be placed on action above basket ring level at a player's own basket?

COURT MARKINGS have always varied in accordance with decorative taste. A certain amount of variation is probably desirable. On some courts, the center circle is embellished with the trademark of the school. In some cases, that part of the free throw lane which is restricted by the 3-second rule is stained in a solid color. If the wide free throw lane should be adopted for high school courts, there should be some uniformity in the method of marking this part of the court. At the present time, the free throw

line is the only line on the court which is one inch in width. Since this line is one of the boundaries for the area limited by the 3-second rule, a good case could be made for making this 2 inches in width, the same as for the other lane lines. Regardless of what is done with the free throw line, the appearance of the floor will differ with different methods of marking the broken semi-circle which lies between the parallel lane lines. Because of the personal taste of the artist who drew the present illustration for the rules book, this broken semi-circle is shown as having many segments. Since only one purpose is served by this broken semi-circle, i.e., to act as a restraining line during a jump ball, there is no good reason why it should not be inconspicuously marked. Most gymnasium instructors prefer a gymnasium with a minimum number of markings. It is probable that a marking with not more than six segments would give a more pleasing effect as seen from the bleachers. Color of the circles should also be considered. If the lane lines are black, it might be best to show the entire circle in red or only the broken semi-circle in red. These matters should be given careful consideration before the rules for next season are authorized.

ACTION IN THE VICINITY OF THE THROWER'S BASKET: In the college game, nearly every team has at least one player who can handle the ball above the basket ring level. Because of this, there are a number of so-called "cheap tap-ins." Some of these follow a free throw. As a partial curb on free throw tap-ins, one or more conferences are experimenting with a modified rule which gives both the H and V alleys to defensive players. This probably reduces the number of "tap-ins" but it also reduces the severity of the penalty for a common personal foul. This could unset the balance which now makes it unprofitable to commit a foul and thus bring back a greater number of intentional or careless fouls.

The second factor concerning activity
(Continued on Page Eleven)

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From the Commissioner's Office

REPORTS NOW DUE

1. 1955-56 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 7-9, District Baseball Tournaments

May 11, Regional Track Meets

May 14, Regional Tennis Tournaments

May 18-19, State Track Meet

May 21-22, State Tennis Tournament

May 23, Regional Golf Tournaments

May 24-25, Regional Baseball Tournaments

May 28-29, State Golf Tournament

June 1-2, State Baseball Tournament

1956 Regional Tournament Sites

(1) Murray College, (2) Hopkinsville High School, (3) Henderson City High School, (4) Butler County High School, (5) Bowling Green High School, (6) Elizabethtown High School, (7) Louisville, (8) Owen County High School, (9) Boone County High School, (10) Harrison County High School, (11) U. K. Coliseum, (12) Somerset High School, (13) Bell County High School, (14) Hazard High School, (15) Pikeville High School, (16) Ashland.

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 1-2. This represents a change from the dates of June 7-8, shown on your calendar.

News About Swimming

Regulations concerning the forthcoming

State High School Swimming Meet, scheduled to be held in Lexington on Saturday, April 7, 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 Breaststroke (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 B, C)

200 Yard Medley Relay (Class A)

200 Yard Freestyle Relay (Classes A, B, C)

Fancy Diving (Classes A, B, C)

A school is limited to four entries in Class A and B events and two entries in Class C events. It shall have 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, O. K. Clay, Williamson, West Virginia, has qualified as a "Certified" official.

Protection Fund News

Three hundred eleven 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. Six hundred nine claims, totaling \$13,673.26, have been paid since July 1.

ANNUAL MEETING SPEAKER



Dr. Henry H. Hill

Dr. Henry H. Hill, President of George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tennessee, 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 13. The subject of Dr. Hill's talk will be "Athletics and Education: Rivals or Partners?"

In responding to an inquiry concerning his educational activities, Dr. Hill gave the following information:

Degrees—Attended Davidson College; received A.B. and M.A. degrees from the University of Virginia, and the Ph.D. degree from Teachers College, Columbia University.

Professional service—Has served in a professional capacity for a year or more in Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, and Pennsylvania; served as superintendent of schools at Lexington, Kentucky, for ten years, as professor of school administration and as a dean of the University of Kentucky; has been president of Peabody College since 1945.

Special interests—Has written for professional periodicals, and for various state educational journals; has had occasional articles in other magazines, including one in *The Atlantic Monthly*; and has also written brochures, pamphlets, and reports in the field of Education.

Professional honors—Has served as president of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and of the American Association of School Administrators; as chairman of the Educational Policies Com-

mission; and as chairman and trustee of the Educational Testing Service. Dr. Hill is a member of Phi Delta Kappa and Kappa Delta Pi. He has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from five colleges and universities, including the University of Kentucky, and in 1954 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters from Columbia University. He is a member of the Committee for the White House Conference on Education.

Personal—Was first president of United Givers Fund of Nashville; is a member of the Rotary Club, Belle Meade County Club, Round Table, and other similar organizations. Dr. Hill is a native of Statesville, North Carolina.

Films

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, \$75

This is the annual edition of 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. Useful for all ages except primary.

Batting Fundamentals, j-s-c-a, 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, a 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, \$75

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, \$75

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.

1955 Kentucky High School A. A. Baseball Tournament, j-s-c-a, 4 reels, silent, color, \$75

This film has some shots from each of the games played in the tournament. duPont Manual defeated Hall High School for the championship by a score of 13-3. All the final game is shown 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, \$75

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 1951, e-j-s-c-a, 3 reels, \$75

The picture above 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, 3 reels, \$75

This is the fifth 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.

Swimming Films

Aquatic Artistry, e-j-s-c-a, 1 reel, \$1.50

The film presents a diving exhibition by Harold Smith, an Olympic champion. Slow motion photography brings out clearly various points in Smith's techniques.

Beginning Swimming, e-j-s-c-a, 1 reel, \$1.50

Through scenes photographed both above and beneath the surface of the water, basic techniques of swimming for beginners are demonstrated. Land and water drills involving kicking, breathing, floating, padding, and stroking and pulling with the arm are practiced separately, then coordinated as the swimmer learns the American crawl. The back float, back stroke, and breast stroke are also illustrated and explained.

Breast Stroke, Side Stroke, and Underwater Swimming, e-j-s-c-a, 1 reel, \$1.50

This film presents the conventional breast stroke, timing the strokes, and the kick.

Crawl Stroke, e-j-s-c-a, 1 reel, \$1.50

The basic principles of the stroke are presented in this film. The arm stroke, the kick, and breathing are demonstrated. This film also includes slow motion shots under water.

Diving Fundamentals, j-s-c-a, 1 reel, \$1.50

After a brief history of the sport of diving, the following points are explained and demonstrated: The hurdle jump, determining the correct distance, proper arm action, correct way of landing on the feet, proper takeoff and lift, correct entry into the water. The backward dive is also taught, including lift, arching the body, and entry into the water. The motion is stopped at various points to enable detailed study of form.

1951 Kentucky High School A. A. Swimming Meet, e-j-s-c-a, 1½ reels, silent, \$75

This is a film showing some of the qualifying heats and finals of all the events in the 1951 State Swimming Meet. The individual divers are included. St. Xavier High School won the title for the fifth consecutive year.

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

This is a film showing some of the qualifying heats and the finals of all the events in the 1952 State Swimming Meet. The individual divers are included. St. Xavier High School won the title for the sixth consecutive year.

1953 Kentucky High School A. A. Swimming Meet, j-s-c-a, 2 reels, silent, \$75

This film shows the finals of all events in the 1953 State Swimming Meet. The individual divers are included. St. Xavier was the winner in Class A, Berea Foundation in Class B, and Newport in Class C.

1955 Kentucky High School A. A. Swimming Meet, j-s-c-a, 4 reels, silent, \$75

Highlights of the meet and championship heats are shown in the film. St. Xavier of Louisville won the Class A title for the ninth consecutive year. University High of Lexington won the Class B and Bellevue the Class C.

Tennis Films

Advanced Tennis, e-j-s-c-a, 1 reel, \$1.50

While working with a tennis pupil, Bill Bill Tilden narrates and demonstrates, showing advanced techniques of tennis.

Tennis Rhythm, j-s-c-a, 1 reel, \$1.50

Bobby Riggs is shown winning national tennis championship of Forest Hills. Later, at his tennis school in Chicago, he demonstrates how to make various shots correctly—the grip, service, forehand drive, backhand, etc., using regular speed and slow motion.

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

Discus, 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.

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

The starting position—preliminary run—concluding stride—throwing stance—throwing and reverse—alternative hand and finger grips—facing positions—balance of stomach and back muscle tension—throwing angle—body and leg coordination drills—flexibility exercises.

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, \$7.75

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 A. A. Track Meet, j-s-c-a, 2 reels, silent, \$7.75

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.

1955 Kentucky High School A. A. Track Meet, j-s-c-a, 4 reels, silent, \$7.75

The finals of all the track and field events are shown as Ashland High School won the meet with 26 points. Tighman High School of Paducah was second with 20 1/4 points. New records were set in the Mile Run, Mile Relay, and Discus.

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

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

Pole Vault, j-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

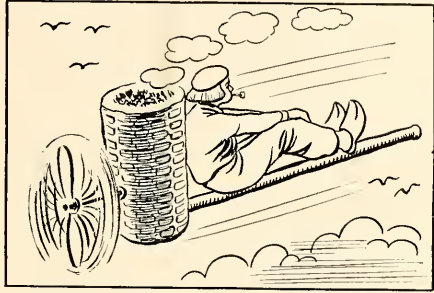
Passing—visual pass—hind pass—right and left exchange—merging of runners' speed—baton grips—relay starts, underhand action—cup style—overhand sprint pass—fly scoop—practice and team work.

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

Fitting style to physiques—tension control—one, two, three rhythm—exercise—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.



The Flying Dutchman

Three state tournament officials made news this month. "Handsome Ralph" Mussman, Newport's progressive recreation director, has been elected president of the Kentucky Recreation Society to succeed Frankfort's Charlie Figg, while Ben Edelen was selected to serve as an official for a pictorial Courier-Journal magazine story, co-starring with Northern Kentucky's Bob Miller and depicting the woes and thrills of officiating basketball games.

Since we have started off talking about officials, let's study some rules which may cause controversies in the tournaments unless we have the "dope" in advance.

Al Gustafson asks, "What constitutes persistency by a defensive player in kicking the ball, inasmuch as a technical foul is involved when repeated kicking takes place?" The ruling: The first time a defensive player intentionally kicks the ball, it is a violation and the ball is awarded out of bounds to his opponents; the second time he kicks the ball, it is a violation and the player is warned that the next occasion will result in a technical foul; the third time he kicks the ball, a technical foul is called.

Jack Thompson asks for a ruling on this play: In a sudden death overtime period, A-1 jumps and shoots, coming down on his defensive player B-1 and fouling him. The ball then goes in the basket scoring the two points necessary to win the game after the first overtime period. Inasmuch as B-1 has a foul shot and a possible bonus shot due him, Jack wants to know if the game is over. The ruling: B-1 gets his foul shot and if he makes it, gets another one, and if he scores on both, the game continues until one of the teams has scored at least one more point. If, however, B-1 missed his bonus free throw, the game would be over.

Now let's talk about the five-second rule as it pertains to the dribbler: The rule is in effect when the dribbler is obviously stalling in the area between the outer edge of his foul circle and the mid-court dividing line, provided that a defensive man has him under close guard for five seconds. Close guard is defined as reaching distance. If the dribbler, after being guarded for less than five seconds, is able to break far enough away from his guard to be outside of reaching distance, the count stops and a new count starts when he is again under close guard. In the event that he is guarded by A-1, breaks away from A-1 and is immediately picked up by A-2, the count would not stop but would be continuous. Remember that the rule pertaining to stalling by the dribbler is never in effect in that area between the outer edge of his foul circle and the end line in his team's front court.

While we are talking about rules, the Federal Internal Revenue officials have asked The Flying Dutchman to advise all officials that if they have an income from officiating in excess of \$100 on or before April 15, 1956, they are required to file an estimated tax return for the year of 1956. While this information will not be especially delightful to the officials, it will save much difficulty with the tax officials later on.

Cob Pipe Awards have gone out during the month of February to Bellevue's Ben Flora, Owensboro's Charlie Hayes and H. E. Lashbrook. Ben merited The Flying Dutchman's Honor Award for his countless years of service in developing fine character in the young men of Northern Kentucky. Charlie Hayes and "Speedy" Lashbrook were sent cobs after Sam Barker, Director of the Mile of Dimes in the Owensboro-Daviess County Campaign, praised them highly for rendering their expert officiating services free of charge in a polio basketball game aimed at raising funds to eliminate this dread disease forever.

Let's talk some more about awards, because Earl Roberts, of Science Hill, has called for an Atou Ben Adhem Award to be sent to Harrodsburg High School for outstanding courtesy extended to basketball officials working games in that town. Earl was especially high in his praise of Coach Aggie Sale, and to that The Dutchman says "Amen." With such men as Aggie and Bill Ed Leedy handling young athletes in Harrodsburg, those citizens will always be able to be proud of the sportsmanship for which their town is noted.

The Game Guy Program in Kentucky has been paying big dividends during this year. The Dutchman's salute goes to his friend, E. C. Jones, Principal of Montgomery County High School, for the interest he has taken in this month's Lionheart Award winner, Edward Earl Ginter. According to Jones, Edward Earl qualifies as an outstanding candidate for the Game Guy Plaque of 1956. Due to an accident at the age of 5, Edward Earl has lost the use of his right arm. The fingers of his right hand will open when the wrist is turned so that he is able to type at the rate of 30 words a minute, but when the wrist is straightened, his fingers will not open. This does not stop this fighting youngster from being an outstanding basketball player. Against Fleming County High he ripped the net for 13 points, and ranks third among Mt. Sterling's Eagles in defensive work in games played this year, besides averaging 8 points per game. And all this with the use of only one arm. For such determination and will power Edward Ginter has evened up the odds which life stacked against him and is the recipient of the Lionheart Lapel Button Award for February.

You officials, whose legs are not moving as fast this year as last, may take it from The Dutchman that you are getting old. This becomes evident as Walter Combs, "The Old Hazard Flash," writes that his son Jimmy is playing ball in Ashland on a team which boasts also the son of Stan Radjunas as a member. Old Father Time is pickin' Walter's and Stan's pockets.

Every now and then in the countless letters which come to The Flying Dutchman each month, we find a note of humor which we like to pass on to you. The one which gave your Dutch Reporter a chuckle this month came from Clyde Cantrell of Collista, Kentucky. Clyde said he'd like to be straightened out on who makes the rules for the game of basketball. It seems that somebody had told him that the Governor of Kentucky made them. We told Clyde that this was one thing nobody could blame on "Happy." It's a safe bet that if the Governor of Kentucky had to write the basketball rules, there would be few seeking the candidacy for that office. You couldn't stay in politics and take the beating the rules committee takes each year.

Let's give Franklin's "Johnnie" Crowdus a salute for an outstanding achievement. Shortly "Johnnie", who serves a member of the Board of Control, will receive his Ph.D in the field of Recreation. As far as The Dutch-

(Continued on Page Eleven)

Football Officials' Ratings on Sportsmanship of K. H. S. A. A. Member Schools--1955

SCHOOL	COACH			OTHER SCHOOL OFFICIALS			CROWD			TEAM		
Anderson (Lawrenceburg)	21	3		20	4		18	6		20	4	
Ashland	32	4		31	2		27	8		24	5	
Atherton	31	4	2	35	2		33	3		24	5	3
Austin Tracy (Lucas)	8	1		7	2		5	3	1	3	3	
Barbourville	18	4	1	19	4		17	6		16	7	
Bardstown	23	2	1	24	2	1	21	3	2	22	5	
Beechwood (Fort Mitchell)	23	5		20	5		19	7		19	8	
Belfry	18	2	2	19	2	1	14	6		14	5	
Bell County (Pineville)	17	5	1	16	7		11	10	2	1	12	7
Bellevue	24	11	1	29	6		21	13	1	23	11	2
Betham	26	8		24	3		24	3		24	2	
Berea	8	5		9	4		9	4		9	3	
Black Star (Alva)	15	2	1	18	2	2	15	3	1	1	18	3
Boone County (Florence)	23	5	1	24	6		22	8		20	9	
Bowling Green	35	4	1	38	3		35	6		29	5	4
Burgin	8	3		6	3		6	3		6	3	1
Caldwell County (Princeton)	22	6	1	26	3		22	8		23	6	
Campbell County (Alexandria)	20	4	1	18	7		13	12		15	10	
Carlisle	7	4		8	1	1	11	1		10	1	
Catlettsburg	19	1		17	3		16	4		18	2	
Caverna	8	4		10	2		10	2		11	1	
Corbin	22	6		24	4		19	6		3	19	7
Cumberland	19	2	2	27	1		25	2		24	5	1
Cynthiana	28	1		27	1		23	5		25	3	
Dayton	27	2		24	5		24	5		26	3	
Dayness County (Owensboro)	25	8	1	25	9		25	9		25	9	
Dayton	28	9		27	9		16	19		25	10	
Dixie Heights (Covington)	28	4		25	5		25	8		28	6	
duPont Manual (Louisville)	35	7	1	39	1		37	3	1	43	4	
Eastern (Middletown)	40	7		40	4		36	5		36	7	
Elizabethtown	26	3	1	29	3	1	28	3		28	2	
Elkhorn (Frankfort)	21	3		21	3	1	20	4	1	18	5	1
Elkhorn City	15	1	2	14	2	1	11	4	1	10	6	1
Eminence	12	1		12	1		12	1		11	2	
Evarts	26	2		26	2		24	2	2	24	2	
Fern Creek	36	2		38	1		29	7	2	29	8	
Flaget	25	9	2	28	8	2	25	11	1	29	7	2
Fleming-Neon	23	7	2	26	5	2	23	7	1	24	7	
Floyd County	12	7	5	18	7	3	11	10	3	5	13	7
Frankfort	18	2	2	19	2		17	4	1	21	4	5
Franklin-Simpson (Franklin)	20	4		22	1		14	7		2	15	6
Fulton	30	2		29	3		29	2		27	5	
Fulton	16	2	3	1	20	1	20	2	1	1	20	7
Garth (Georgetown)	17	6	1	20	1	1	17	6	1	1	16	2
Glasgow	24	1		23	2	1	20	4	1	1	22	3
Hall (Grays Knob)	23	1		24	2		23	1		23	1	
Harlan	28	4		28	2		27	2	2	2	26	1
Harrodsburg	24	4		23	2		16	8	1	24	1	
Hazard	24	1		24	4		22	6		21	6	1
Henderson	27	9		27	9		19	16		22	10	2
Henderson County	15	4	2	18	3	1	15	5	1	16	4	1
Henry Clay (Lexington)	20	1	1	20	2		19	3		19	3	
Highlands (Port Thomas)	32	6		32	6		21	17		20	16	1
Hiseville	4	2	1	6	1		4	3		2	4	
Holmes (Covington)	30	5	1	29	7		24	12		23	12	
Holy Trinity (Louisville)	30	2		29	3		28	3	1	27	5	
Hopkinsville	29	5		32	3		28	4		29	5	
Irvine	24	3	2	24	1	1	22	3	1	24	2	
Jackson	19	3	3	24	2		19	5		21	4	1
Ky. M.H. Inst. (Lyndon)	35	1		38	2		32	2	2	32	4	
Knox Central (Barbourville)	16	6		16	6		13	7	2	13	9	
Lafayette	31	2		30	2		28	4		26	6	1
Lancaster	18	4		20	2		18	2	1	20	4	
Lebanon	14	5	1	20	5		14	7	1	2	16	4
Lloyd (Erlanger)	26	9		25	9		23	12		23	12	
Louisville	10	5	1	11	5		10	6	1	9	4	4
Louisville Male	48	3		50	1		42	7	1	40	9	2
Loyd	18	3	1	22	1		18	2	1	18	1	1
Ludlow	31	5		30	6		26	11	1	25	10	1
Lynch	24	1	2	25	1		23	1	1	23	2	1
Lynn Camp (Corbin)	14	6		15	6		17	2	1	1	17	2
McKel (South Shore)	8	4		11	1		7	5		6	6	
Madison-Model (Richmond)	22	1		23	1		19	4		19	4	
Madisonville	25	5	1	25	6		20	5	5	2	24	7
Marion	19	11	2	27	5	2	23	7	4	2	20	10
Mayfield	19	11	3	27	6		28	9	1	21	10	1
Middlesboro	18	4		20	3		16	5	1	1	15	4
Millersburg Mill. Inst.	19	3		19	3		16	6		17	5	
Morganfield	30	4		25	6		23	7	1	2	24	7
Mt. Sterling	9	4	3	16	2	1	16	2	1	1	12	3
Murray	37	1		37	1		36	2	2	32	3	3
Newport	24	5	3	28	4		25	5	2	22	5	2
Newport Catholic	21	1	1	22	2		20	2		20	3	
Nicholasville	17	3	1	17	4		15	5	1	1	16	5
Oldham County (LaGrange)	12	3		12	2		12	4		12	2	
Old Kentucky Home (Bardstown)	20	3		21	2		20	4		22	2	
Ormsky Village (Anchorage)	9	1		10	1		9	1	1	10	1	
Owensboro	26	6	2	28	5	1	23	9	2	25	9	

SCHOOL	COACH			OTHER SCHOOL OFFICIALS		CROWD			TEAM		
Ovensboro Catholic	16	5		18	3	14	7		17	2	2
Paducah Tighman	20	10		23	3	18	11	1	17	12	1
Paintsville	22	5		24	3	17	10		20	6	1
Paris	14	3		11	6	13	4		11	6	
Park City	8	4		9	3	9	2	1	7	3	2
Perryville	9	4	1	14	2	12	3	1	9	6	4
Pikeville	29	4		29	4	21	12		21	8	4
Pineville	15	5		17	3	16	3	1	12	6	2
Providence	20	7	1	19	8	19	7	1	18	8	1
Raceland	18	2		17	3	16	9	1	16	4	
Russell	4	3		8	1	3	5	1	5	5	2
Russellville	31	4	2	34	3	31	5		31	2	3
St. Charles (R. 2, Lebanon)	25	1		24	2	22	3	1	21	4	
St. Joseph (Bardstown)	24		2	1	21	1	4	1	21	4	2
St. Xavier (Louisville)	22	6	1	9	26	10	2	21	13	4	1
Shawnee (Louisville)	42	1		45		40			36	8	
Shelbyville	19	4		20	3	18	5		20	3	
Shepherdsville	5	3		5	3	5	3		5	2	1
Somerset	26	3	2	27	2	25	3	3	23	7	
Southern (Louisville)	29	3		30	1	30	2		30	2	
Springfield	25	2		25	1	22	1	1	23	2	1
Stanford	13	3	1	9	8	15	2		12	5	
Sturgis	31	4		31	3	27	5	2	29	5	
Suda E. Butler (Shively)	3			3		2			2		
Temple Hill (R. 4, Glasgow)	6	1		6	1	2	1		5	2	
Tompkinsville	16	3	1	17	2	11	6	3	16	3	1
Trigg County (Caidz)	24	4	1	25	4	22	7		19	7	3
Valley (Valley Station)	30	4		30	4	30	4		27	6	
Versailles	14			17	3	17	4		15	6	
Wallins	27	5	2	27		27			27		
Whitesburg	25	4		23	6	18	10	1	21	7	1
Williamsburg	17	8	1	19	6	15	8	2	15	8	3
Wilmore	4	1	1	4	1	4	1	1	5	1	1
Winchester	19	3	1	1	22	2			21	2	
Wurtland	10	4		11	3	6	8		10	4	

Early Season Baseball Questions

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: How does the National Federation Baseball Code differ from the Professional Code?

Ruling: The primary difference is in organization, arrangement and wording. The Federation Code follows a pattern which is similar to the codes for football and basketball. This has advantages in making them more teachable and easier to learn, especially for anyone who is somewhat familiar with codes for one or more of the other major sports.

2. Play: In playing procedures, what are the differences between the National Federation Code and the Professional Code?

Ruling: There are only a few significant differences. They are as follows: (1) All money and suspension fines are omitted from the Federation Code. (2) The high school game is seven innings unless the teams or the league agree to play nine. (3) Unless the two teams or the league authorities agree otherwise, the coach's box at 1st and 3rd may be occupied only by someone eligible to play. (4) Catcher is not compelled to remain in his box until the pitch leaves pitcher's hand. (5) Batting out of order is not an appeal play in the Federation Code. Use of an Official Scorer is encouraged and he or anyone else may call attention to any irregularity in the batting order. To eliminate some of the complications, the administration of this infrequent foul is slightly different from that prescribed by the Professional Code. (6) If ball becomes dead and runner is awarded a base in advance of one he inadvertently misses, the missed base is ignored. An illustration is: A home run is hit over the fence so ball becomes dead. If runner circles the bases but happens to miss one, no appeal can be made.

Any other minor differences have little significance except to simplify procedures for learning the rules.

3. Play: What is the responsibility of the Umpire if a batter steps in the batter's box without wearing a head protector?

Ruling: Unless the conference or State Association has authorized the Umpire to enforce a penalty, he will allow the game to proceed if no head protector is available. If a head protector is available, he will order the batter to use it. Failure to comply may result in disqualification of the player in accordance with Rule 10-2-2-c.

4. Play: After three or four innings of a high school game have been played, the home manager informs the visitors that the game will be nine innings in length.

Ruling: Unless the visitors agree to nine innings, Umpire should declare the game ended after seven innings unless the game ends in a tie. If it ends in a tie, the usual procedure for extra inning games shall be followed.

5. Play: Is administration of penalty for a batter interfering with the catcher the same as for a runner interfering with a batted ball or with a fielder?

Ruling: There is a slight difference between interference at home base and interference elsewhere. The difference is in the time the ball becomes dead. If a batter interferes with a catcher's attempt to put out a runner at home, the ball becomes dead immediately. The runner is declared out unless there are already two out, in which case, the batter becomes the third out. In contrast, if the batter interferes with a catcher's throw to a base, there is a delayed dead ball, i.e., play continues until the outcome of the throw is determined. If the throw is in time to put out the runner, the interference by the batter is automatically declined. But if the throw is not in time to put out the runner, then the penalty is automatically accepted and the ball is retroactively dead as of the time of the interference. In such case, the batter is out and the runner returns to the base he occupied at the time ball became dead.

6. Play: May penalty for the following infractions be ignored if all runners, including the batter-

runner, advance a minimum of one base? (a) Balk; (b) catcher interferes with batter, (c) pitcher throws an illegal quick pitch; (d) runner illegally kicks a batted ball.

Ruling: Penalty is ignored in (a), (b) and (c). It is not ignored in (d).

7. Play: It is sometimes stated that two players cannot be declared out for one infraction. Is this correct?

Ruling: When an infraction prevents a double play which involves the batter-runner, two runners may be called out because of the infraction which prevented the double play. In certain cases, it might be obvious that an infraction has prevented a double play which does not involve the batter-runner. Under such circumstances, only one player is called out because of the infraction. This is on the assumption that practically all such cases will involve some doubt as to whether the second runner would have been put out, while it is easier to determine whether the batter-runner would have been put out except for the infraction.

8. Play: B3 bunts. (a) If this is on third strike, is it illegal? (b) If the batted ball goes high in the air and comes down over the infield, is it an infield fly if 1st and 2nd are occupied? (c) May the bunt be a foul or a foul tip?

Ruling: (a) No. In case it should be a foul ball, it would not be a bunt but only an attempt to bunt. The attempt causes batter to be out. (b) and (c) No.

9. Play: R1 is trapped between 1st and 2nd but he escapes being put out and reaches 2nd safely. Is this recorded as an error or a stolen base?

Ruling: R1 is credited with a stolen base.

10. Play: R1 is on 3rd. Pitcher F1 stretches for set delivery. Before he has brought the ball down to the stop position, R1 breaks for home. F1 throws to catcher. Is this an illegal pitch or a throw to a base? If batter chooses to strike at the ball, he committed an infraction.

Ruling: It depends on whether F moved his pivot foot by stepping backward off his plate. If he did, it is a throw to a base and B1 may not interfere by striking at such throw. If F1 did not step off his plate before the throw, B1 has no way of knowing whether it is an illegal pitch or a throw to a base. Umpire would be justified in regarding it as an illegal pitch and, since there is a runner, administration is the same as for a balk.

11. Play: Following an overthrow at 2nd, runner A1 is advancing from 3rd when batter B4 illegally interferes with the throw to the catcher. Is B4 or R1 declared out?

Ruling: If two are already out, B4 is the third out. If two are not already out, R1 is declared out.

Comment: At one time, there was some question as to whether this procedure is followed since this is neither a steal nor a squeeze play. Under current rules, the same procedure is followed, regardless of the type of play.

12. Play: B1 steps forward in front of his box to meet a pitch or he steps out of his box toward home plate to reach for a wide pitch. What is the penalty?

Ruling: If he does not hit the pitch, there is no penalty unless it should be interference with the catcher's throw. If he does hit the pitch fair or foul, B1 is out.

13. Play: If a pitcher is touching his plate when he overthrows a base, does this always result in the awarding of one base instead of two?

Ruling: It does provided the pitcher is touching his plate in a normal pitching situation. If the

pitcher has fielded a batted ball or has fielded a throw and happens to be in contact with his plate when he overthrows a base, he is then regarded as an infielder. In these cases, the pitcher is touching his plate but he is not in his pitching position.

14. Play: With R1 on 2nd, it is the time of B5 to bat but B6 erroneously bats and hits a 2-bagger. The irregularity is discovered: (a) before a subsequent pitch; or (b) after a subsequent pitch.

Ruling: In (a), the proper batter, R5, is declared out. R1 is ordered back to 2nd and it is now the turn of B6 to bat again. In (b), no adjustment can be made. If B7 has properly followed B6, B5 has lost his turn at bat.

15. Play: Is batting out of turn an appeal play?

Ruling: No. The Scorer is expected to help prevent such an irregularity. Also, the Umpire, if he should happen to discover it, is expected to call attention to it and, if possible, prevent the wrong batter from receiving a pitch.

16. Play: With R1 on 2nd, pitcher F1 delivers an illegal spit ball. Is this a balk or an illegal pitch?

Ruling: Technically, it is neither since it is not directly covered under 6-1 nor under 6-2.4. If Umpire discovers the infraction before the pitch is delivered, he should declare the ball dead immediately and no runner may advance. If he does not discover the infraction until after delivery, he will administer it the same as if it were a balk. In either case, F1 is disqualified.

17. Play: With no runner on base, F1 delivers an illegal spit ball to B1 who: (a) does not hit the pitch and it passes through the strike zone; or (b) hits a fly ball which is caught.

Ruling: Such a pitch is not included as an illegal pitch as outlined in 6-1. For practical purposes, it is best to treat such a pitch as an illegal pitch except that F1 is disqualified. If this procedure is followed, a ball would be awarded in either (a) or (b).

18. Play: With the ball alive, R1 and R2 are both on 2nd base. Which runner may be tagged out while standing on the base?

Ruling: If a force play is involved, only the advance runner may be tagged out. Otherwise, only the succeeding runner may be tagged out.

19. Play: Since a high school game is seven innings in length, how many innings are necessary for a regulation game when it is called because of weather?

Ruling: The same as for a nine inning game, i.e., at least four and one-half innings.

20. Play: From 2nd base, R1 attempts to steal 3rd as F1 starts his delivery. The pitch is over the catcher's head for a wild pitch. Which base is awarded R1?

Ruling: If the wild pitch does not go into the bleachers to become dead, no bases are awarded. If the pitch does become dead, only one base is awarded. Hence, if R1 should advance home, he would be sent back to 3rd.

21. Play: Is it always illegal for a runner to leave the 3-foot baseline in his advance?

Ruling: No. It is quite common for a runner to make a wide swing in rounding a base. This is illegal only when it is an attempt to avoid being tagged or to interfere with a fielder or for purposes of deception.

22. Play: With one out and R1 on 3rd, B3 has 2 strikes. On the next pitch, he strikes at and misses the ball which then touches him. Does ball become dead immediately? Who is declared out?

Ruling: The ball becomes dead immediately. B3 is out.

23. Play: After pitcher F1 has taken his stretch and stop, the ball strikes the pitcher's body and falls to the ground.

Ruling: If there is no runner, this is not an infraction. If there is a runner, it is a balk.

24. Play: Is it a catch when a fielder traps the ball against his body or under his arm?

Ruling: No. However, this may become a catch as soon as the fielder gets the ball securely in his hand after having trapped it.

Early Season Track Questions

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. Situation: Are any corrections needed for the 1956 Federation edition of the Track and Field Rules Book?

Ruling: The first paragraph on page 21 is inadvertently held over from last year. It conflicts with the new procedure which permits competitors in the high jump and pole vault to pass one to three of their opportunities at a given height. Correct procedure is at the bottom of page 18. Also, the cross country data on page 90 are for the year 1954 instead of for 1953.

2. Situation: What is the penalty for knocking over a hurdle? Will a record be accepted if one or more of the hurdles is knocked over?

Ruling: Assuming that the hurdler makes an actual attempt to go over the hurdle and does not drag a leg outside the hurdle, there is no penalty. Experience has shown that no advantage can be gained from knocking down a hurdle. Records may be accepted even though not all of the hurdles are standing at the end of the race, provided the hurdles meet the overturning specifications. If they do not, no record will be accepted even though the performance counts in points.

3. Situation: What was the purpose in lowering the overturning specifications for the high hurdle?

Ruling: If the 8-pound overturning force which is specified for the low hurdles were to be applied to the high hurdles, it would require an expensive set of shifting weights to make the same hurdle suitable for use in both races. Tests indicate that a hurdler cannot gain an advantage by knocking over a high hurdle with an overturning force of 6 pounds. Hence, there is no good reason why 8 pounds should be required.

4. Situation: With the pole vault bar at 12 feet, A1 passes all of his turns because of competing in other events or for other reason. After all of the competitors have failed, A1 requests permission to try at this height.

Ruling: Unless A1 happens to be the last in the list of all competitors, his request should not be granted. The bar should be raised, after which A1 is entitled to his remaining turns.

5. Situation: Why is it required that the bar be raised in the above situation?

Ruling: To prevent a competitor from passing all of his turns at a given height in order to wait until after all of his competitors have finished at that height. In the case cited, A1 had three opportunities and he did not choose to use any one of them. He can compete only in his regular turn and his third turn was passed. When the bar is raised,

he is competing in his regular turn since all other competitors were eliminated at the lower height.

6. Situation: In the first line on page 19 of the Track Rules Book, there is a reference to "his third opportunity." Is this correct or should the reference be to "his second opportunity"?

Ruling: The statement is correct as printed. In the case cited, the competitor had his first opportunity at 6 feet. He passed his second and this makes a succeeding opportunity the third.

7. Situation: What is the purpose of the slight change in wording which permits a shot putter or discus thrower to touch the inside of the ring provided the does not step on top of it?

Ruling: In past years the rules concerning this were indefinite and they were not the same for the two events. If a chalk mark is used for the ring, it is expected that the competitor will stay inside the chalk mark. However, the inside edge of such mark often becomes ragged. It is not intended that a competitor be unduly handicapped because of such ragged edge. In the case of a raised metal ring, it is quite common for a competitor to rest the side of his foot against the inner edge of the ring in order to be sure of getting maximum distance for his approach. The current wording permits him to do this.

8. Situation: What developments in equipment are being considered?

Ruling: Many improvements in equipment have been made during the past few years. One of these is in the perfection of a satisfactory lightweight metal vaulting pole. The best of these has a strength equal to that of a bamboo pole and it is claimed that such poles have a springing quality which is of some assistance to the vaulter.

Experiments with the standard high school discus is being promoted. The small discus which was adopted several years ago for high school meets has increased the popularity of this event. The use of the lighter discus permits better control and feels more comfortable in the hand of a competitor of high school age. Some track coaches have expressed the opinion that the smaller discus would be even more satisfactory if it were slightly thinner at the edge where the fingertips grip the instrument. Experimental implements of the same weight as at present but with a slightly thinner edge for gripping purposes are being tried during the spring meets.

NATIONAL INTERSCHOLASTIC RECORDS ESTABLISHED IN 1955

POLE VAULT (14' 2")—James A. Brewer, Phoenix, Arizona

HIGH JUMP (6' 9 3/4")—Charles Dumas, Compton, California

MILE RUN (4 min. 19.5 sec.)—Tom Skutka, Rockaway, New Jersey

4-MAN 880 RELAY (1 min. 27.2 sec.)—Thomas Jefferson High School, Los Angeles, California (Phillips, White, Brice and Walter)

220 YARD DASH (20.7 sec.)—Ties former record)—Eddie Southern, Dallas, Texas

180 YARD LOW HURDLES (18.5 sec.)—Charles E. Tidwell, Independence, Kansas

440 YARD DASH (47.2 sec.)—Eddie Southern, Dallas, Texas

ONE MILE RELAY (3 min. 17.9 sec.)—Robert E. Lee High School, Baytown, Texas (Smajstrla, Robins, Davis and Wilson)

K.E.A. Program**K.A.H.P.E.R.**

Thursday, April 12, Louisville, Kentucky

9:00-10:00 A. M.

Division of Physical Education—Minnie Maude Macauley, Vice President; Kentucky Hotel—Mirror Room

Panel Discussion—"Relating School and Community through Physical Education"

Division of Health Education — Charles Acuff, Vice President; Kentucky Hotel—Room B

Panel Discussion—"Health, a School and Community Responsibility"

Division of Recreation—James P. Ross, Vice President; Kentucky Hotel—Room C

Panel Discussion—"Relating the School and Community Through Recreation"

9:30-11:30 A. M.

N.S.G.W.S.—Elsie Sawyer, State Chairman; Y.W.C.A. Gymnasium

Demonstration and Discussion—"Posture and Body Mechanics in the Physical Education Curriculum"

12:00-2:00 P. M.

Luncheon for all members; Kentucky Hotel—Terrace Room

Reports of Divisions, Election of Officers, Honor Awards

Program—Dancers from Kentucky State College—Miss Esther Brown; Dancers from University of Kentucky — Miss Joanna Gewertz

Reservations for the luncheon should be sent to Dr. Sue Hall, Department of Physical Education, University of Louisville; price of luncheon will be \$2.00. Reservations should reach Dr. Hall not later than April 9.

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. Barry, Harold L., Route 1, Elizabethtown, 2226 (Bus. No.)
Duncan, Hickman E., 624 Skyview Dr., Nashville, Tenn., An-82556

Espie, Sidney, 1614 Algonquin Parkway, Louisville, ME 7-2703, WA 1121, Ext. 292

Morris, Buddy G., 2177 Winchester Ave., Ashland Schmalfluss, Werner, 3021 Scioto, Cincinnati, Ohio, CA 1-0027
Watson, Everett, 1319 Cypress, Louisville, AR 7627, WA 1121, Ext. 292**BASKETBALL—**

(Continued from Page One)

near a player's own basket is related to the "dunk shot" whereby a tall player rises so that his hand is above the basket and he can't miss because he stuffs the ball down through the ring. This could be prevented if

it seemed desirable to do so by expanding the present restrictions which now apply to the defensive player so that it will also include a player at his own basket. Under such rule no player of either team would be permitted to touch the ball while it is on the ring or while the hand in contact with the ball is in the cylinder above the ring. If a more drastic rule were desired, this could be expanded to prohibit touching the ball while the ball is touching the ring or cylinder. This would make all "dunk shots" illegal.

THE ANNUAL BASKETBALL QUESTIONNAIRE is now being distributed. It gives opportunity for everyone to express his opinion concerning these and other related problems which will be placed before the National Basketball Committee when it meets in Chicago on March 24 and 25.

—National Federation Press.

THE FLYING DUTCHMAN

(Continued from Page Six)

man can find out, "Johnie" will be the only native born Doctor of Recreation in Kentucky. Back in 1930 Gene Flippin prophesied that this fighting little guy, who cavorted as center on the Hilltoppers' football team, would leave his footprints in the sands of time.

There is no doubt that one friend is worth more than can ever be measured by financial return. Last month, The Dutchman mailed two thousand letters to the readers of The Flying Dutchman column explaining the Youth Ambassadors of Friendship Flight planned to Old Mexico in 1956 and asked their support. It was heartwarming that 301 readers contributed \$357 to purchase "Buck Sponsorships" to help make this world friendship project possible.

Erlanger's Paul Champion presented the project to his Citizenship Class and each student kicked in a dime and raised \$3.45 to show what they thought about the development of future world peace through our young people of today. Paul came up with a good idea because the project does have a merit when presented to classes who are interested in what they may do toward making the world a better place in which to live.

The Dutchman just can't help feeling warm inside toward the countless friends who said, "We're behind you." That's the reason we're looking forward to the State Tournament when we'll be able to once again renew friendships which are worth much more than money in the bank.

A Philosophy of Athletics

The following philosophy of athletics was prepared by the Monessen (Pennsylvania) School District. Dr. Michael Duda is superintendent of schools. K. Fife Sterett is principal of the high school and Frank McKoskey serves as athletic director.

WE BELIEVE THAT

1. Athletics are an integral part of our secondary school program. Our high school sports are administered by secondary school authorities and all instruction is provided by competent, qualified, and properly certified teachers so that desirable, definite educational aims may be achieved. Participation contributes to happiness, physical skill, emotional maturity, social competence, and moral values.

2. Cooperation and competition are both important component parts of American Life. Athletic participation can help teach the values of cooperation as well as the spirit of competition.

3. Athletics are for the benefit of all youth. A sport for every student and every student in a sport in a well-balanced intramural and interscholastic program with emphasis on safe and healthful standards of competition.

4. Athletics are to be administered under rules which provide for equitable competition, sportsmanship, fair play, health, and safety.

5. The aim of athletics is the development of desirable character traits for useful and satisfying democratic living.

6. The objectives of coaching are to provide the best type of training for our athletics since sports play an important part in our American way of Life, to instill a spirit of playing the game for the sake of the game and not for rewards other than that of winning a letter, and to protect our youth from exploitations by outside interests.

7. The desire to learn all phases of the sport and to develop one's ability to the fullest extent should be stimulated.

8. Each coach should recognize his responsibilities in developing sportsmanship in the youth under his guidance. Sportsmanship requires that one gives as well as takes. Sportsmanship is really the Golden Rule applied to the fields of combat. We should always treat our visitors, both players and spectators, as we would like to be treated when we visit them. Sportsmanship is the quality that makes one desire to play the game fair and hard, determined to win without breaking the rule, without discourtesy to an opponent. It is the spirit that wins without using victory as a means to humiliate a worthy opponent, the spirit that loses without resorting to alibis, to discount an opponent victory.

9. The best discipline is that which enables the athlete to develop the ability to govern himself and to respect the coach.

10. Conduct out of school reflects the training not only of the home and the school but also the church and community. If the athlete's good conduct in all these agencies is a self-imposed discipline, it will carry over into all other community situations.

11. There will be a carry-over from a good participant to a good spectator.

12. School morale is important. Intramurals are fine and essential, but interscholastic competition is needed to give a school life. High morale depends upon the harmonious relationship between all groups and agencies that affect the athlete, student, and teacher.

13. The learning process takes place most effectively in attractive physical surroundings in which the athlete has a feeling of pride and shared ownership and in an atmosphere where there are mutual respect and understanding between the coach and athlete and between athlete and athlete.

14. A good public relations program should be built. Our athletic program is a major school activity of interest to participants and spectators alike. In its ramifications it gives rise to considerable comment in the local and surrounding communities. When properly conducted, it is a source of good will to those exposed to its many facets.

15. Since community and school benefit mutually from a well conducted program, the community should be recognized and kept fully informed of the finances and program of the school.

16. Since the success of democracy depends upon democratic action, athletics must foster basic democratic principles, not through verbiage but by actually living it. Every opportunity possible should be provided for the development of the American way of Life.

17. Athletics suggest health and happiness. It arouses school and community pride and also arouses school and community spirit. A student should be proud of the place in which he lives so that his school will be proud of him.

18. Athletics develop a more sturdy, a more self-reliant, and a more responsible student.

19. Ethics in school sports are very important. Our ethics grow out of our thinking and are reflected in our attitude and conduct.

20. The highest type of behavior should be developed, especially respect for individual rights and for law and order. Coaches, teachers, and parents must work together in this grave task of preparing the athlete to be a good citizen of God, community, and country. If the athlete is thoroughly inured in the practice of obedience for the common good, he will have a firm foundation in fundamental law and order. He will acquire stability of character that will last him through life. With obedience will come prudence to distinguish between what is valuable and what is useless. In the practice of obedience he will recognize the existence of a higher authority than his own will. He will learn to respect the rights of others.

21. Because of increased leisure time, it becomes incumbent upon each community to provide as much adult recreation as is of interest to the people of the community.

22. No expense within reason should be spared to give our youth the best of equipment and a wide variety of activities to meet his needs and interests. Money spent for sports is money invested in the future of our community and our country.

—THE ATHLETE

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★★★★★ **STATE BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT** ★★★★★★

Lexington March 14-15-16-17

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