# Eastern Kentucky University Encompass

The Athlete

Kentucky High School Athletic Association

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# The Kentucky High School Athlete, March 1959

Kentucky High School Athletic Association

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# THE KENTUCKYHigh School Athlete

ATHERTON HIGH SCHOOL SWIMMING TEAM
KENTUCKY CLASS "A" CHAMPION—1959



(Left to Right) Front Row: Bader, Mowen, Frieberg, Liebschutz, Sturgeon, Craddock, Mgr. Ford, Coach Beard. Second Row: Morrison, McLaughlin, Snow, Peterson, Dennis, Metcalf, Daniels, Co-Captain Monroe. Third Row: Davis, Roof, Kurrie, Wells, Akin, Barr, King, Bush, Co-Captain Lawrence.





### Modern Ides of March

The gym lights gleam like a beacon beam And a million motors hum In a good will flight on a Friday night; For basketball beckons, "Come!"

A sharp-shooting mite is king tonight.

The Madness of March is running.

The winged feet fly, the ball sails high

And field goal hunters are gunning.

The colors clash as silk suits flash
And race on a shimmering floor.
Repressions die, and partisans vie
In a goal acclaiming roar.

On Championship Trail toward a holy grail, All fans are birds of a feather It's fiesta night and cares lie light When the air is full of leather.

Since time began, the instincts of man Prove cave and current men kin. On tournament night the sage and the wight Are relative under the skin.

It's festival time,—sans reason or rhyme
But with nation-wide appeal.
In a world of hate, our ship of state
Rides high on an even keel.

With war nerves tense, the final defense Is the courage, strength and will In a million lives where freedom thrives And liberty lingers still.

Let commies clash and empires crash 'Neath the wreck of a victory arch!

Let our boys tread where hate is dead,—
In this happy Madness of March!

-H. V. Porter.

## The Kentucky High School Athlete

#### Official Organ of the

Kentucky High School Athletic Association

VOL. XXI—NO. 8

MARCH, 1959

\$1.00 Per Year

#### How About Football?

The question often asked by parents is whether or not they should allow their boy to participate in junior or senior high school football programs. Another question which frequently rises is whether it is better for a student to make "A" marks than to put in extra time in athletics which might possibly lower his grades. The Hopkins Syndicate, Inc., quoted in the Texas Leaguer, gives the reply to these questions made by Dr. George W. Crane, M.D., Ph.D., who is an outstanding authority in the field of medicine, psychology and psychiatry, to a mother who asked the questions:

"Football is not a dangerous sport when played under the supervision of school coaches and with proper equipment. As Coach Lynn Waldorf so tersely stated a few years ago, if the same number of teen-agers were NOT practicing for football, more of them would be injured or killed, as in auto accidents, than are hurt on the gridiron. Nowadays, thanks to dental aids, hardly a single player even chips a tooth during the entire football season. And the few injuries that occur are usually sprained ankles or maybe a broken leg—not fatal injuries.

"So you doting mothers must learn to be philosophical and think of the best interest of your sons. Football teaches them play. It also gives the boys excellent physical drill, which in itself is admirable health insurance for longer life. And it meanwhile broadens the boy's perspective so he is not a narrow, horn-rimmed glasses introvert all his life with little contact with reality. We'd have far better teachers and preachers if they had all played football or engaged in other competitive athletics during high school and college.

"Our medical and dental colleges are beginning to realize, too, that a "B" student who has a well-rounded personality from athletics and social leadership on the campus, is usually superior to an "A" student who has a shut-in personality. Besides, I am not joking regarding the health insurance that

athletics offers. Heart trouble is now the Number One cause of death in America, producing three times as many fatalities as all forms of cancer combined. An athlete tends to have a larger heart, which means his two coronary arteries are likewise bigger. Thus, as the coronary arteries grow thicker from hardening, due to old age, they don't get plugged as readily. For when a tiny blood clot flows along a coronary artery, it is not as likely to plug up the artery if the latter is larger. So please remember that exercise, especially running and distance swimming, produce larger hearts.

"The heart of the athlete doesn't beat as fast as the heart of the non-athlete. A 2-miler may thus have a normal pulse rate of only 66, instead of 72. His larger heart thus gets 6 additional rest periods or "heart naps" every minute: Since he doesn't race his human "motor" as fast as does the non-athlete, it doesn't wear out as rapidly. So encourage your children to build up more rugged hearts during youth, especially if they maintain a "B" average meanwhile in their studies. Athletic coaches also veto liquor and tobacco, so your sons benefit from that positive instruction, too."

Superintendent Ben Flora of Mt. Sterling believes that the sport of football can offer much to the high school program. In a recent letter written to the State Office of the

K.H.S.A.A., Mr. Flora says:

"There is no need for any controversy developing between high school football and basketball coaches as a result of the recent decision to stage championship play-offs late in November in Kentucky. Football as a sport and physical developer is too important to our national defense to think of taking it and its opportunities away from boys of high school age.

"Football is the one real defense left to present-day youth and the soft American life brought on by the present-day economic situation. We should not do anything to take it out of the schools. If anything, we should have more and more of it. It's a real give and take sport with great character building

(Continued on Page Ten)

MARCH, 1959

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Editor\_\_\_\_\_\_THEO, A. SANFORD Assistant Editor\_\_\_\_\_\_L B. MANSFIELD Lexington, Ky.

#### BOARD OF CONTROL

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#### From the Commissioner's Office

#### Reports Now Due

- 1. 1958-59 Basketball Participation List
- 2. School's Report on Basketball Officials
- 3. Official's Report on Schools (Basket-

#### Spring Meets

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

May 11, regional tennis tournaments May 12-14, district baseball tournaments May 15-16, regional track meets May 18-19, State Tennis Tournament May 20, regional golf tournaments May 22-23. State Track Meet May 25-26. State Golf Tournament

May 27-28, regional baseball tournaments June 3-4, State Baseball Tournament

#### **Board Election**

Superintendent Robert P. Forsythe of Greenville, in Section 2. and Superintendent Kenneth G. Gillaspie of Georgetown in Section 5, were unopposed for reelection to membership on the K.H.S.A.A. Board of Control. Articles concerning the reelected directors will appear in the April issue of the magazine.

#### Protection Fund News

Three hundred twenty-six 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. Nine hundred twenty-one claims, totaling \$22,-274.11, have been paid since July 1, 1958.

#### ANNUAL MEETING SPEAKER



Philip Davidson

Dr. Philip Davidson, President of the University of Louisville, 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 16. The subject of Dr. Davidson's address will be "Academics and Athletics."

Dr. Davidson was born in Omaha, Nebraska, on May 28, 1902. His father was an Episcopal clergyman. The family moved to Greenville, Mississippi in 1906, where the father was rector of St. James Parish until his retirement in 1941. The mother still lives in Greenville.

In 1922 Dr. Davidson graduated from the University of Mississippi. He taught in Mississippi county high schools from 1922 to 1925, when the received his M.A. degree. In 1925 he went to the University of Illinois where he taught in the history department for two years while working on his doctorate at the University of Chicago. He received his Ph.D. degree in 1929. In 1928 he went to Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Georgia, as head of the History Department. He remained there until 1942 when he went to Vanderbilt University as Dean of the Graduate School. He remained at Vanderbilt until 1951, when he became President of the University of Louisville.

Dr. Davidson is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Omicron Delta Kappa, and Board of Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation. In Louisville he is a member of the Norton Infirmary Psychiatric Council, member of the Board of Directors of the Louis-

ville Fund, member of the Board of Directors of the Louisville Philharmonic Society, and member of the Board of Directors of the J. B. Speed Museum. He was General Chairman for Brotherhood Week in Kentucky (National Conference of Christians and Jews) in 1954 and 1959. He is a member of the Louisville Rotary Club, and a member of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature from the University of the South, June, 1954.

#### **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 Burean of Audio-Visual Materials.

#### Track

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 nosition.

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.

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 tensioncoordination of arm and leg action.

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

Basic hurdling styles-rear hip and leg actionrhythmic running-hurdling calisthenics-body balance-correct clearance-circular stepover actionadapting styles of physiques.

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

Four stage catapult throw-preliminary runconcluding stride-throwing stance-throwing and reverse-alternative hand and finger grips-facing position-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.

1954 Kentucky High School A. A. Track Meet, j-s-c-a, 2 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.

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

The finals of all the track and field events are shown as Ashland High School won the meet with 26 points. Tilghman 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-penculum 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-takeoff-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-over-hand 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 exercisesstarting techniques-slow motion of muscular utilization and coordination.

#### Baseball

Baseball All-Star Game of 1956, j-s-c-a, 2 reels, color, \$.75

The All-Star Game of 1956 was played in Griffith Stadium at Washington, Stars of the American and National League are pictured in action during the pre-game activities. Highlights of the game are shown as the National League wins by a score of 7-3.

Baseball By The Code, e-j-s-c-a, 3 reels, color, \$.75 This picture gives an official interpretation of the rules and a demonstration of game administration by Umpires from the Major and Minor Leagues. Play situations are demonstrated by high school, college, and professional players. Correct pitching procedure, interference and obstruction, live and dead ball, trap plays, infield fly, and strike zone are illustrated.

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

Basic skills which must be mastered before one becomes an accomplished hitter. Bat selection, stance, grip, stride, swing and follow-through are clearly demonstrated in this film 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 catching baseball 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.

Catching Stars of Baseball, j-s-c-a, 2 reels, \$.75

This is a film designed to assist in the coaching of catchers but it is also interesting and entertaining. Correct methods and techniques of receiving, throwing, signalling and fielding are illustrated by Bill Dickey, Sherman Lollar, Yogi Berra and Roy Campanella.

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 cavalacade 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 position are shown.

Infield Play at 1st and 3rd, e-j-s-c-a, 2 reels, \$.75. The fundamentals and finer points of infield play at first and third base are illustrated by big league players. Fielding, stance, throwing, tagging runners, etc., pictured, often in slow motion. Sponsored by A. G. Spalding Co., The American and National Leagues.

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

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

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

This film shows the first inning of each game played in the tournament at Parkway Field, in Louisville, Kentucky. Several innings of the final game between Newport Catholic and Louisville Male are shown. The pictures of daytime play are in color.

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

duPont Manual defeated Hall High School for the championship by a score of 13-3. All the final game is shown in color,

1956 Kentucky High School A.A. Baseball Tourna-

ment, j-s-c-a, 4 reels, silent, \$.75

Group pictures and action shots of the eight teams in the tournament are shown in the film. Also included are the first innings of the semifinal games and four innings of the final game between Newport Catholic and Murray.

1957 Kentucky High School A. A. Baseball Tournament, j-s-c-a, 3 reels, silent, color, \$.75

duPont Manual defeated Owensboro High for the championship by a score of 8-3. All of the final game is shown in color.

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.

Pitching Stars of Baseball, e-j-s-c-a, 2 reels, \$.75 Shows four of the leading pitchers in action. Types of pitches and methods for practice are portrayed.

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 overhead, three-quarter 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, 3 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. The 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.

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

Highlights of the games between the Cleveland Indians and the New York Giants are shown in this film. The Giants, sparked by the sensational hitting of Rhodes, defeated the Indians in four straight games. The Indians had set a record for the number of games won in winning the American League Pennant

World Series of 1955, j-s-c-a, 4 reels, \$.75
Exciting moments of the seven games between the Brooklyn Dodgers and the New York Yankees are shown in this film. The commentary leading up to each game makes the film interesting as the Dodgers win the worlrd championship.

World Series of 1957, e-j-s-c-a, 4 reels, \$.75 The American League champion New York Yankees, carry the series the full seven games before bowing to the Milwaukee Braves, champion of the National League. The film catches most of the hitting and shows the plays in which runs were scored in each game. The narrator, Lew Fonseca, describes the play and fills in the background with interesting bits of information concerning the games.

#### Tennis

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

While working with a tennis pupil, 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.

#### Golf

From Tee to Green, e-j-s-c-a, 1 reel, color, \$.75

The camera makes a tour of the Canadian golf courses from Newfoundland to Vancouver Island. A caddy starts out hitchhiking across Canada and stops at courses in each province to earn his way on by caddying for awhile. Final scenes are of Bing Crosby enjoying a game at Jasper. Beautiful scenery.

Saving Strokes with Sam Snead, s-c-a, 1 reel, \$1.50 Golf champion Sam Snead illustrates his grip, his stance, his swing on each of several types of golf situations. Slow motion and "freeze" shots help to clarify the instruction. Shots with driver, brassie, and various irons for difficult lies are illustrated and finally his putting technique is shown.

#### What Is America?

Overhead the clouds were gathering for a late afternoon storm. The sun in one of its more defiant moods nevertheless bathed the West Technical High School Stadium on W. 93rd St. with a mellow light.

Under the nimble direction of indefatigable George Seedhouse, hundreds of boys and girls lined up for the colorful Olympics march led by the buoyant band from Culver Military

Academy.

These boys and girls came from all parts of Greater Cleveland, from all kinds of homes, the rich and the poor, of all shades of skin, all religions—all gathered for one common purpose to test their competitive skills and stamina against one another on the cinder track.

I had left my office only a short time before. The last thing I read before putting on my hat to drive out to West Tech was a letter from a national magazine. It said, in part:

"Therefore, would you, at your earliest convenience, write for this special purpose a thousand words centered around the question, 'What is America?' This edition containing these six articles, will be distributed throughout both Europe and Asia."

I stood in the center of the West Tech field with some of the officials, with Mayor Anthony Celebrezze, an imigrant Italian boy who became chief executive of one of America's great cities; with Big Bill Willis, now a recreation official who for years at Ohio State and on the Browns was one of the nation's top football stars; with alert young businessmen like George Steinbrenner, and Stouffer, Tom Clark and Charles Smythe; with labor leaders, with workers on the assembly line in factories now officiating at this great civic event for the youth of the community.

Around me also were Eddie Finegan and George Kozak, and John Nagy, Charlie Hofelich, Carl Antel and Charlie Murphy and Joe Gallagher of the School Board, the Red Merridews and John FitzGeralds of Station WJW —stout backers of the Junior Olympics from the very beginning. All giving their time, their effort, their enthusiasm to this event for boys and girls.

Was this part of the answer the magazine asked, "What is America?" Men dropping everything else to help this great event.

Was it, also, the very gathering of boys and girls itself-drawn from every typical

(Continued on Page Nine)

#### The Flying Dutchman

Good sports require good officiating. Kentucky's sports will only continue to improve as long as officiating continues to improve.

Gradually, officials' associations are beginning to spread over the Commonwealth which is encouraging from the standpoint of the improvement of sports officiating. Our aim for this year is the development of officials' associations in every county.

A most energetic association, coming into existence recently, is the Jackson Purchase Officials Association with headquarters at Gilbertsville, Kentucky. According to Joe Fields, this association is a live-wire organization aimed at cooperation with schools and at the improvement of officiating in Western

Kentucky.

Joe writes the Dutchman that his organization is serving the first region so well that coaches and fans evaluate the officiating as much more uniform. Joe goes on to say that two of the Fourth Region coaches have commented that officiating in their region is improving all the time and is better this year than ever before. My old friend, Amos "The Swift One" Teague, and his association get some credit for this, too.

This Jackson Purchase Officials Association meets on the first Monday of each month for a period of two hours and insists on each member official attending. Such attendance is important because many fans, coaches, and even new officiating aspirants little realize how much an arbiter has to know.

The main accomplishment of an officials' association is the insistence that all officials courageously enforce the rules set up by the National Basketball Committee. An official called the Dutchman a few days ago to say that he did not like the stalling rule and that he was not going to call it. A good officials' association would have advised this gentleman quickly that he was not worthy of his whistle and to turn in his officiating card.

Regardless of whether we like the rules handed down or not, we are honor bound to enforce them to the best of our ability. High school officials have a high-powered representative on the Rules Committee in the person of Cliff Fagan, Executive Secretary of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations. If coaches or officials feel that the rules are not everything they ought to be, it is a "lead-pipe-cinch" that they will get consideration from Cliff.

When the National Basketball Committee

meets in Louisville this month Cliff will be armed with the following suggestions which have come from officials. From Henderson came the suggestion that a part of Rule 4-8 stating that a free throw ends when the ball touches the floor does not always mean this. Technically, when a foul shooter bounces the ball against the floor prior to his try, the free throw would end and his opponents would get the ball out of bounds because of the failure of the thrown ball to touch the basket. We know that this is not intended.

From the mountains comes the suggestion that if a rule cannot be enforced it should be taken out of the book. Rule 10-6 says that it is a technical foul for a coach to signal or communicate with players except during an intermission or a charged time out. It is impossible for officials to enforce this consistently and uniformly. Maybe coaching from the sideline should be legalized. It is legal in baseball. From the Bluegrass came the suggestion that Rule 1-7 stating that when new equipment is being installed for high school gymnasiums the fan-shaped backboard shall be used. Again we have a rule which is impossible to enforce. This rule has been in the book for almost a decade during which many new backboards have been put in high school gymnasiums with utter disregard for a rule which athletic directors recognized could not be enforced. The Dutchman knows of only three gymnasiums in Kentucky with fan-shaped boards.

From the Dutchman himself comes the criticism of the "Legal forceout." Here negligible contact by B1 causing A1 to step out of bounds causes the ball to be awarded to Team A. This should either be a foul by the B1 for forcing A1 out because of contact or else B1 skillfully maneuvered his A1 into an unfavorable position causing him to step out of bounds. In this case the Team B should be compensated with an out of bounds award.

Now consider negligible contact by a B1 against his opponent at the dividing line: A1 holds the ball near the division line in his front court. B1 attempts to secure the ball and his slight contact causes A1 to step into the back court. Here negligible contact is ruled a personal foul or a violation, inconsistent with the ruling on negligible contact on the "force out."

All of us have the democratic privilege of disagreeing with the rules. Maybe we are right and maybe we are wrong! In either case we may democratically express our-

(Continued on Page Eight)

# Football Officials' Ratings on Sportsmanship of K. H. S. A. A. Member Schools—1958

SCHOOL	SCHOOL COACH				OTHER SCHOOL OFFICIALS				CROWD				TEAM			
	Е	G	F	P	E	G	F	P	E	G	F	P	E	G	F	P
AndersonAshland	21 31	1			2 <sub>1</sub> 31	1		Ī	18	3			18	3	1	-
Atherton	83	13 1	1		31	14	2		29 35	3 11	1		28 35 7 12	4 12 2 2 7 3		
Attucks	δį	4			9	3 1			9	3			7	2	3	
Austin Tracy	9	3 I	2	1	10	4	i	1	9	4	1	1	12	2	1	
BarbourvilleBardstown	23	5	1		22 22	5 6	1		20 19	10	1	1	16 26	7	1	3
Bate	2 1	9			1	10			19	11			26	10		1
Reechwood	21	4		i	22	3	i	i	22	2	1		22	3		1
BeitryBell CountyBelievue	23   37	4			26	1 1			21	4	2		24	3		
Bell County	21 [	7	1		36 24	1 5		!	34 22	3		l	35 24 27	3 2 5 2		
Benham	24 1	3	2		28	1		1	26	6 2 2 3 7	1		24	5		
Berea	7   27	6	_	i	13	- 1		i	10	2	1		12	1		
Black Star	27	3			30			i	26	3	ĩ		25	1 2	3	
Boone CountyBowling Green	25   23	11	1	1	28 28	8 1	1 3	Į.	28	7	1 2 2		27	6	3	1 3
	7 1	1			7	1	0		24 6	8 2	2	1	22	8	2	3
Butler. Caldwell County. Campbell County. Campbellsville Camp Dick Robinson Carlisle	26	7	2	5	26	10	1	3	25	13	2		22	13	1	2
Caldwell County	27 1	9 1			28	8 1		i	24	9	3		22 22 26	10	3	1
Campbell County	28   23	12			30 23	10			29	10	1		26	12	2	
Camp Dick Robinson	20 I	3			10	1 1			18 10	5 1		1	20 10	3		
Carlisle	8 19	4			19	4			18	2	2	1	19	1 2	2	
	21	5	3	1	26	4		i	17	3 8 2	5	i	15	10	4	1
CavernaCentral (Louisville)	13	1		i	14			ļ	11		1	ļ	9	5		
Corbin	20	13			17 42	16 2		!	14	19			13	19	1	
CorbinCrittenden County	41 11	3 7	6	10	15	8	3	8	35 14	6 5	3 6	9	37 11	8	1 6	9
CumberlandCynthiana	20			-	20			l	20	3		1 3	20	°	0	9
Cynthiana	23	7		i	23	6	1	İ	22	8			99	7	1	
Danville	28	5			29	4		!	26				28	5		
Daviess CountyDayton	22 27	13 7	1 3	1	27 25	8	1 2		28 23	.8			27	9		
DoSalos	28	12	3		33	9 7 3	î	2	23	13			26	10		
Dixie Heights  Douglass (Henderson)  Douglass (Murray)	28 29	5		i	31	3	_	i -	31	3			29	5		
Douglass (Henderson)	10	3 6		1	9	5		İ	- 8	6		i	7	5	2	
Douglass (Murray)	9	6	1		7	8	1		6 2	8	2		4	8 9	4	
DuBoisduPont Manual	9 40	6		1	6 41	10 1			2 41	14			4	9	2	1
Durrett	32	7 1	1	i .	32	8		i	33	7			40 33	7		
East Benham	6	4		2	6	8	2	i	8	1	3		6	2 7 2	2	2
East Main Street (Lynch)	37	8	3	2	45	4 2	1		44	6			42	5	3	
Elizabethtown	28 26	1 4	3 1	2	29 27	6	1		29	1	1	2	30	5 2 5 3		
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Eminence Evarts Fern Creek	8 1	6			12	2			12	2		ì	6	6	2	
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FlagetFleming-Neon	27	4	1		6	11	- 1		31 28	10	1	1	30 26	11	1 2	
Fort Knox	19	6	4		20	8	î	i	20	2 7 2 5	2	,	19	12 7	3	
Frankfort Franklin County Franklin-Simpson	19 [	4	2		24	1 1			23 15	2	_		16	7	ī	1
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Fulton	27	b	3	1	21	1		I	32 19	4 2			31 21	4	1	
Georgetown	21 17 22 27	15			22	9		i	19	12	1		19	12	1	
Glasgow	22	6	1	4	22 27	8	2	1	23	8	2		10	12	î	ĺ
Hall	27			3	27	1	1	1	27			3	27 19	3 4		
Harlan Harrodsburg Hazard	26 27	2			26 26	3			25 23		1		19	4	2	1
Hazard	26	2			28	ı ° l		i	26	6			24 25	5 3		
	11 31			ĺ	9	2 8	i	i	8	2 3	i		1 8 1	3	1	1
Henderson County	31	10	_		33	8		!	30	9	2	i	29	10	2 2	ĺ
Henderson County	24 17	13	3 1	1	30	10	1 2	2	28	12	1		20	18	2	1
Henry Clay	31	8	1	1	18 31	9	4	4	13 30	11	2		11 25	13   15	2	
Highlands High Street (Bowling Green)	21	3		1	18	6		ĺ	18	8 4 5 8 7	1 2 2 2 2 4		16	8		
Hiseville	15	3		ĺ	17	1 1		İ	18 11	5	2	i	12	6		
Holmes	24	6	5		24 27	5	6	ļ	23	8	4	1	25 21	6	4	l
nopkinsville	24 21 21 23 20	2	2	2		5			19	7	4	2	21	8	3	
1rvine Jenkins	21	3	1		23	3			23 23	1 2	1		23 26	1		
Jessamine County	20	5	1		21	5		i	19	7			20	6		i
Jessamine County Ky. Mili. Inst Knox Central	28 22	1	1	j	28	5 2		ĺ	90	i			25		1	
Knox Central	22	1	_		21	2			19 27	1 2 8	2		18	5 3 8	2	Í
Lafayette Lancaster	16 20	12	5	2	28 22	6	1		27	8			27 20	8		
Lebanon	26	3	2		97	1 4			18 19	2 11	3 1		20	3	1	
	21	3	5	1	28 10	1 1		1	1 28	1	î	1	26	8 2 3	2	
Lily	21 11	1			10	2			9	3			9	3		
Lesie County Lily Lincoln (Franklin) Lincoln (Middlesboro)	13	c			13				11	1	1		10	3 4 3		-
Lincoln (Middlesboro)	6 8	6 3			8.7	4 4			8 7	1	3		8	4	2	2
Lincoln (Stanford)	11	6			i	6			· '	1 4 7			1	6		
Lincoln (Middlesboro) Lincoln (Paducah) Lincoln (Stanford) Lincoln Inst. (Lincoln Ridge)	9	5				6 7 3 6				6	1		2 1	5		
Tland	28 34	3	1	1	29	3	1		28 34 8	5 4			26	4	2	1
Lloyd London		4			32								27	11		

SCHOOL	соасн				OTHER SCHOOL OFFICIALS				CROWD				TEAM			
	Е	G	F	P	E	G	F	s P	E	G	F	P	E	G	F	P
Louisville Country Day	23	4			22	5	1	-	22	5	1	1	21	6	1 1	
Loyall	20		1	İ	20		1		20		1	ĺ	20	1		
Ludiow	26	3		1	27	3			27	3	Ì		25	4	1	
Lynn Camp	23	2			25				23	2			19	5	1	
Mcneli	22	8			26	4			23	6	1	1	21	9		
madison-Model	30	3	1	2	30	5	1		29	5	2		31	5		1
Madisonville Male	30	7	1	2	38	2			30	6	3	1	32	7	1	
Mayfield	30 37	11		1	31	10	1		29 37	12	1		31	11		
Middlesboro.	24	5			38	4				5			35	7		
Millersburg Mili, Inst.	16	2 7			25 16	7			25 16	1		i .	23	3		
Morganfield	37	6								7			14	7 7	1	1
Mt. Sterling	14	13			37 32	6			37 25	12	1	1	35	1 7	1	
Mt. Vernon	13	1 1	6	6	14	6		1	7	7	1		22	13	4	
Murray	33	2		1	33	2			33	2			8	6		
Napier	31	2		1	32	4		1	31		1	ļ	29	2 2 5	3	
Newport	28	6	1	1	30	1 5	1	1	28	3 7	1	!	29	4	2	
Newport Catholic	23	2	1		23	2	1		20	2	1 1	2	29	2	1	1
Oldham County	23	7			24	6			20	7	1	1	24	6	1	1
Old Ky. Home	20	7	4	1	24	6	2		23	9		1	25	6	1	
Owensboro	33	2	4		32	9	- 1		30	5			31	4	1 1	
Owensboro Catholic	21	10	1		23	3 9	1		25	4	3		16	9	5	- 0
Paducah Tilghman	37	3	1		37	3			36	4			36	4	9	- 4
Paint Lick	7	3			9	1	1		7	1	2		7	3		
Paintsville	31	5	2		35	3	- 1		28	9	ĩ		31	7		
Paris	25	7	-		25	7			22	8	ī	1	20	9	1	9
Park City	13				13	٠,	- 1		10	3		1	12	1		-
P. L. Dunbar	11	14	4		9	19	1		4	23		2	7	16	3	3
Perryville	9	2	- 1		11	10			9	2		-	10	1	0	
Pikeville	20	6	2	2	24	4	1	2	18	9	2	1	17	6	4	3
Pineville	28	3	ĩ	~	30	1	1	~	26	3	ĩ	2	25	4	2	1
Prestonsburg	30	5			32	3			25	9	î	-	24	10	ĩ	1
Providence	23	11	2		24	10	1	1	20	13	î	2	18	17	î	
Raceland	22	5	1		25	2	î i	^ 1	15	12	î	~	17		2	
Rosenwald (Harlan)	13	ĭ	î		14	1	_ ^	i	14	1	-		12	9 2 4	ĩ	
Rosenwald (Lebanon)	9	3	- 1		7	5	- 1		7	5			7	4	1	1
Russell	13	6	2		14	7	1		10	10	1		11	9	1	-
Russellville	26	7	1	1	28	5	2		25	8	-	1	26	7	ī	1
St. Charles	25	2	- i	- 1	25 I	2	- i	- 1	20	6	1	-	18	7	2	_
St. Joseph Prep	30	8 1			30	8			27	11			26	12		
St. Xavier	38	6	1	1	39	7	1		37	9			37	9	i i	
Seneca	11	3	- 1		11	3	1		11	3			8	6	i i	
Shawnee	37	4	Ì		36	5	- 1		33	8			35	5	1	
Shelbyville	29	2	1	1	31	2	i		30	3			31	2		
Shepherdsville	12	4	1	2	15	1	1	2	14	3	1	1	13	5		1
Somerset	33	7			38	- 1	1		30	8		1	28	12		
Southern	35	6	1		38	4	- 1		38	4			38	3	1	
Springfield[	17	5			16	6	- 1		14	7	1		14	8		
Stanford	17	4	3	1	22	2	1		16	5	1	3	14	7	2	2
Sturgis	39	1			38	2	- 1		36	4			35	5		
Temple Hill	12	1	1	1	14	- 1	1	- 1	11	3			12	2		
Tompkinsville	12	12	1	- 1	17	8	- 1	- 1	8	9	6	2	12	11	2	
Trigg County	29	10	1		31	8	- 1	i	30	8			28	11		
Trinity	33	4	1		33	4	1		35	7 5			28	9	i	
Valley	37	6			38	5			38	5			38	3	2	
Versailles	29	2		1	28	3	į.		22	8		1	22	8	1	
Waggener	30	6	1	2	34	4	1	- 1	33	5	1		32	6	1	
Wallins	25	3			27	1			27	1			27	1		
Western (Owensboro)	22	3		1	16	9			16	9			21	4		
Western (Paris)	4	11			2	13				15			4	9	1	1
West Main Street (Lynch)	11	7	1	2	13	8	1		14	5	1	1	14	7		
Wheelwright	20	5			23	2			20	4	1		18	4	3	
Whitesburg	23	3		1 1	26	1			25	2			23	3	1	
	23				23	1			21	1	1	1	23			
Williamsburg	20															
Williamsburg	24 10	9		i	29	4	Í		26	7 4		1	23	8 5	2	

#### THE FLYING DUTCHMAN

(Continued from Page Six)

selves to our rules representatives. Once the rules are written we are law-abiding officials and must enforce them. Nobody can please everybody.

Congratulations to "Johnie Crowdus, The Sage of Franklin!" "Johnie" was honored this month by being the recipient of the Degree of Doctor of Recreation Arts along with the Bachelor's Degree in Fishing from the Jefferson County Recreation Board. "Johnie" is one of Kentucky's outstanding men in the field of recreation beside being a golfer par excellence.

With State Tournament time approaching

the Dutchman reminds Kentuckians that the deadline for nominating young athletes for the Game Guy Award is the night of the finals on March 21. Kentucky's Game Guys, its sportsman-like competition plus emphasis on character-building add up to outstanding school boy sports program.

#### 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. Dial, Jack, 1230 26th Street, Huntington, W. Va. Hall, C. E., Jr., Raceland Prichard, Glenn W., Kermit, W. Va. Schellhase, David, 1614 Keck, Evansville, Ind. Whitham, M/Sgt. Challenger, 3028-C, Ft. Campbell, 4538, 3320

Team Scoring-1959 Kentucky State High School Swimming Meet-Class A

EVENT				TEAM			
	Atherton	Waggener	Lafayette	St. X.	Manual	Eastern	Holmes
400 Yard Freestyle	7	5	10	0	0	0	0
50 Yard Freestyle	12	4	2	0	0	4	0
100 Yard Butterfly	4	5	2	10	1	0	0
200 Yard Freestyle	11	5	5	1	0	0	0
100 Yard Backstroke	9	4	5	3	0	0	0
100 Yard Freestyle	11	0	7	1	0	3	0
100 Yard Breaststroke	9	4	0	9	0	0	0
Fancy Diving	9	8	0	4	1	0	0
150 Yard Individual Medley	8	9	1	4	0 -	0	0
200 Yard Medley Relay	14	10	6	8	4	0	0
200 Yard Freestyle Relay	6	14	10	8	2	0	4
Total Points	100	68	48	48	8	7	4

#### WHAT IS AMERICA?

(Continued from Page Five)

American home, from Shaker Heights on the east to Rocky River on the west, from the central area to Parma, across, up, down and deep into the very heart of this tremendous, vital, sweeping cosmopolitan community—this community of diversified industry, diversified interests, of understanding, and working together in so many common causes? Of men and women giving so freely of themselves for so many worth-while things?

Where else on earth, in any other country anywhere, and, for that matter, at any other time, would there be gathered together, laughing, gaily talking with one another, completely relaxed, and with an utter absence of a dictator's lash or tension, so many boys and girls of so widely diverse origins and beliefs and colors?

Gathered not by anybody's order—not because some ruler wishes to "stage" a crowd for some obscure purpose—but only because on a July afternoon, in a high school stadium, these boys and girls came freely, naturally, spontaneously together for competition because they felt it was a normal part of their community lives.

Eddie Finegan, who helped so much to spur Harrison Dillard to world-wide fame as a track star, stepped to the microphone. He said: "Junior Olympians, march!"

The band struck up a quick tempo. For-

ward marched the hundreds of boys and girls from all of Greater Cleveland's widely different localities and homes—marching together, oblivious altogether to their differences and thinking only of their similarities—young American citizens, all.

The band stopped. The marching ceased. Tug Wilson, the famous arbiter of American athletics, raised his hand and requested that the famous Olympic oath be repeated after him.

In unison these hundreds of Greater Cleveland boys and girls spoke out concluding with the words—"We shall be generous in victory, and gracious in defeat."

A whistle blew. The hundreds of boys and girls took their places. The Junior Olympics finals were on.

It was exciting. It was something more than that!

It was deeply significant and impressive and helped an editor, only a short time before requested to answer in an upside-down world—a world beset with an unending series of crises—a world threatened by extinction with nuclear weapons in the hands of power-hungry dictators—a world that seemed more than ever to need answers to questions—the question "What is America?"

The answer was there yesterday afternoon on the track field at West Tech High School—there for all to see, there in the presence of hundreds of boys and girls who represented more kinds of geople gathered from more places on earth with more differing points of view than any other place on this earth.

And there they were, brought together, voluntarily, and because sensitive men and women cared for them and for the country they love—there they were together, on the same field, for the same purpose, in a free country, learning to play together, compete against one another under good sponsorship and fair rules—and learning the biggest lesson that any of us in this vast, free, dynamic country can ever learn, the lesson of "What is America?"—L.B.S.

—The Cleveland Press.

#### HOW ABOUT FOOTBALL?

(Continued from Page One)

assets, more so than any other activity in our present-day school systems.

"Any idea that a little longer football season will hamper basketball does not necessarily prove true in Kentucky or other states, or even in certain sections of the state. All that would be needed to equalize the situation would be a simple changing of dates. Start the basketball season about two weeks later and let it end the last of March instead of the middle of the month. Outside weather the last two weeks of March is very seldom suitable for baseball or even spring football practice, or track or tennis. Spring football could be eliminated in the high school without any serious loss by starting practice earlier in August and developing track and baseball as good sports in the spring."

Mr. Flora thinks that tennis and baseball schedules might be carried on through the early summer months to build a stronger over-all sports program. This would keep many male faculty members employed during the full year and would "enable them to help keep our boys off the streets, out of trouble, and in clean, body building, character building activities." Some school budgets might not find it possible to allow this extended program, but Mr. Flora's suggestion is a worthy goal. He concludes: "It's time we in Kentucky stop thinking about economy in school systems, and start developing a much fuller program to provide for the 'Space Age' living."

#### Here and There

H. V. Porter, National Federation Secretary-Emeritus, was guest of the Hawaiian High School Athletic Association during the third week in October. While in the Hawaiian Islands, Mr. Porter made presentations to the Hawaiian High School Athletic Association's annual meeting and a conference of Public School Principals. His topics were: "Interscholastic Athletics-A Challenge to School Administrators" and "The National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations." Both presentations were enthusiastically received. At a luncheon meeting he, on behalf of the H.H.S.A.A., awarded keys to retiring Executive Board Members. His opening addresses emphasized the administrator's responsibility and the tremendous potential inherent in a welladministered athletic program. His second presentation explained the philosophy of the National Federation and related its history, reviewing many of the projects conducted within the organization.

Mr. C. N. (Cal) Sparrow has recently been named Vice-President in Charge of Sales by John T. Riddell, Inc., of Chicago, manufacturers of athletic shoes and safety suspension helmets. Mr. Harry A. Henderson was promoted to Sales Manager. Both men have had extensive experience with football shoes and head protectors. Mr. Sparrow joined the Riddell Company in 1950, after more than twenty-five years' experience in the footwear industry. As Assistant Sales Manager, and then Sales Manager, Cal has traveled throughout the country working with and helping coaches in properly fitting players and caring for protective equipment. He supervised and conducted field testing projects in conjunction with the Riddell Re-

search Department.

Information concerning the large number participating in interscholastic athletic activities sponsored by State Associations continues to be a source of satisfaction to those administering the program. Iowa, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin, among others, are several states which have, on previous occasions, released information concerning the large percentage of male students participating on one or more interscholastic squads during the school year. Just recently, Idaho's Annual Report revealed approximately 15% of all the students in member schools (30% of the boys) participated in 11- and 8-man interscholastic football during the 1957-58

school year. 22% of the boys played basketball interscholastically and the four-sport spring season provided opportunity for 27% of the male high school population to compete. Few, if any, activities in the secondary school program interest such a large segment of the enrollment. To many, this is gratifying evidence that interscholastics are not for the few but, to the contrary, are for many.

A plaque honoring the late P. F. Neverman for his services to the Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Association as first Executive Secretary will be presented to Mrs. Neverman during the Association's annual meeting. Mr. Neverman served the W.I.A.A. for more than a quarter of a century. He died this past summer at his home in Marinette, Wisconsin.

The number of schools within National Federation member states and affiliates playing football has more than doubled since 1941, a period of 16 years. Football was sponsored in 1941 by 6,121 schools. In 1957, there were 12,412 schools providing the activity. 16 years ago, approximately 312,000 boys participated on an interscholastic basis and last year over 656,000 played. The greatest period of growth was during the years 1944, 1945, 1946 and 1947, when approximately 1,000 schools added interscholastic football to their program annually. Many schools, of course, sponsor three or four interscholastic squads, each of which plays a full schedule of games.

Saturday, November 8 was Harold W. Emswiler Day in Columbus, Ohio, as proclaimed by the city's Mayor. It was a day for an earned and richly deserved "Emmy for Emy"; an occasion at which the retiring veteran Commissioner of the Ohio High School Athletic Association and his charming wife were honored by their many, many friends and coworkers. In recognition of 55 years of public service, the Emswilers were guests at an All-District Board dinner where they received a television set, a movie camera and projector and jewelry as gifts. Following the dinner, the group adjourned to the Columbus Central High School where Emy had served as Principal for several years prior to his appointment as Commissioner in 1944. There, several hundred of his friends from throughout Ohio paid him tribute. Ohio State Association Officers, the Mayor of Columbus and Ohio State's Dick Larkin and Woody Hayes were among those who participated in the informal program. Messages from the Governor, several State Executive Officers, the National Federation, Fritz Crisler and Paul Brown among others, were read. To climax the evening, Mr. and Mrs. Emswiler were presented with the keys to a new Pontiac Station Wagon, a gift from their hundreds of friends and admirers.

Two suggestions to enable the traveling basketball team to reach home at an earlier hour than is customary has been made by the Tennessee Secondary School Association News. It is proposed the schedules be arranged so distant schools are played on Friday or Saturday evenings and nearby schools be played on nights which are followed by a school day. The second recommendation suggests all games played during the week start at 7:00 o'clock, or earlier. The News contends, "A little advance planning by principals and coaches along this line can be made to pay big dividends" and "The 30 minutes saved enables the players to arrive home at an earlier hour and it does not greatly inconvenience those that attend the games as spectators.

A new baseball picture to be filmed under the sponsorship of the Official Sports Film Service at Al Lopez Field, Tampa. Florida is now being planned. The schedule calls for the film being made during the week of April 6, 1959. 20 players will be selected from the four Tampa area high schools to demonstrate the rules situations. The players will be supervised by the four high school baseball coaches and a technical staff representing the National Federation. A new format is anticipated to introduce the rule interpretations.

Football data, as collected for use by the National Football Committee at their recent meeting revealed some significant facts. On the annual questionnaire, there was an almost unanimous vote in favor of retaining the current rule which provides that one point shall be scored for any type of successful try-for-point. The feeling in this connection may be influenced by a related fact revealed by the data sheets. On the high school level, skill in kicking is somewhat less than in Professional ranks. Of the try-for-point attempts by kick, only about 40% are successful. In contrast, attempts by rushing are 60% successful and attempts by passing are 50% successful. It was pointed out at the meeting that if greater value should be given to any type of try-for-point, it should probably be given for the more difficult attempt by kicking. Those interested in 6-Man Foot-

ball have recognized this for a number of years and a higher value is placed on a tryfor-point by kicking. If the high schools were to make the run or pass twice as valuable as a kick, it would tend to eliminate all kicks, thus leaving football as a misnamed sport since there would, then, be almost no incentive for teaching the skills which are connected with use of the foot.

The 1959 Basketball Questionnaire is being widely distributed. This has become a useful device for maintaining interest coaches, officials and administrators and for permitting great numbers to participate in matters pertaining to the rules and further perfection of the game. The questionnaire provides opportunity to express opinion as to rules which are being used for the first time this year and to indicate desires as far as proposals for rules revision are concerned. The topics included on the questionnaire indicate that there is continued interest in attempts to further decrease the number of free throws without reducing the incentive for avoiding contact. The greatest current problem continues to be the last few minutes of the game when there seems to leave the team behind no alternative but to intentionally commit a foul while pretending no such intention. No official calls such act an intentional foul because most coaches and spectators sympathize with the predicament of the team which is behind. A "pat on the back" and a trip to here, there and yonder awaits the individual who is smart enough to find a cure for this difficulty in the game.

Safety Factors continue to command the attention of all of those connected with the contact sports. In baseball, use of protective headgear is now mandatory and the new rule recommends that the protection extend to the temples as well as to the top of the head. In football, the practice of using some type of face protector has come to be nearly universal. Efforts are now being made to substitute more adequate protection for the single-bar face mask which has been widely used because of its lightness and because of its minimum obstruction of view. The recently issued football minutes folder lists the following code provisions which are significant safety devices: freedom to freely substitute without the necessity of entry and withdrawal records; allowing one player to confer with his coach at certain times; requiring a one-down withdrawal of any injured player when the injury requires a time-out; avoidance of injury hazards by having ball become dead when kick touches in R's end zone; and clear-cut rules prohibiting dangerous use of elbows or hard pads on the arm or wrist.

The Colorado High School Activities Association anticipates construction of its new headquarters building early in the Spring. The building is designed to especially improve the efficiency and convenience of the many committee and Board meetings and conferences which member school officials must attend in order to properly meet the responsibilities of the interscholastic activity program. The proposed building will make it possible for the headquarters staff to improve and extend the services desired and needed by the Colorado public high schools. As planned, it will provide ample office space for the present staff, along with an assembly room which will be approximately 53 by 35 feet. A basement will provide storage space for records and stock, plus two rooms for committee meetings. The estimated cost will be \$89,500, with approximately \$37,000 coming from the State Association's operating budget and general reserve fund, \$30,000 to be borrowed and about \$22,500 from member schools. It was suggested that contributions from the member schools be made on a basis of twice the annual service fee of each school, the total to be paid in the ensuing two years. Since there are approximately 65,000 students in the Colorado High School Activities Association member schools, each school would have the responsibility of providing about 35¢ for each student served by the program. The committee is of the opinion the potential benefits are so great and the cost to the member schools on a per student basis so low that the project will be carried to a successful conclusion at a very early date. A unique feature of the building will be a memorial room which will provide a place to honor those who have given much personal time and effort to the State Association and those who have made outstanding contributions to its development and growth.

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