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# The Kentucky High School Athlete, September 1938

Kentucky High School Athletic Association

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1938-39 Magazines



# THE KENTUCKY



## *High School Athlete*



KENTUCKY STATE CHAMPIONS - 1938

Official Organ of the KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

SEPTEMBER - 1938



# FOREWORD



A survey of successful athletic associations in other states has convinced your Board of Control that a magazine is a desirable and effective agency in the development of a state wide athletic program. It can serve not only as an attractive and convenient medium of official communications from the Associations' Board to the member schools, but also to bring together in permanent form the current activities in athletics throughout the state.

The authority to publish such a magazine is implied in Article II of the Constitution, which defines the purpose of the Association; in section 4 of Article V, defining the Board's powers; and in all those provisions of the By-Laws directing the secretary to send information to the member schools.

The Board selected Mr. Russell E. Bridges, Vice-President of the Association, as the first editor. Mr. Bridges has long been interested in athletics both as a coach and as a school administrator. His work as radio commentator on sports has given him valuable experience in compiling interesting facts about games and the persons who play them. The Board feels that he is admirably trained for the editorship which he has agreed to accept at the Board's urgent request.

And so The Kentucky Athlete now greets you. We hope you may read it with pleasure, perhaps with pride. It is your magazine. Its purpose will be to promote athletics, rather than to publicize individuals. It is dedicated to the service of all the schools of the state, more especially to the service of our member schools.

—W. F. O'DONNELL.

# The Kentucky High School Athlete

Official Organ of the  
Kentucky High School Athletic Association

Vol. I - No. 1

SEPTEMBER 1938

\$1.00 Per Year

## From the President's Office

We have already received a number of inquiries as to when the new Rule VI went into effect. Principals want to know whether an athlete who transferred from one school to another last spring, without a corresponding change in the address of his parents, will be ineligible for 36 weeks. The answer is that the new rule applies only to those who transferred after July 1st. The cases of those who transferred before that date will be judged by the old rule. This ruling follows a precedent established over a long period of years and is in accord with section 6 of Article V of the Constitution which defines the official year of the Association.

An athlete who transferred last spring without a corresponding change in the address of his parents and before completing the course in the school from which he transferred will be ineligible during the first eighteen weeks of his enrollment in the new school. An athlete who has changed schools since July 1st, without a corresponding change in the address of his parents, and before completing the course in the school from which he transferred, will be ineligible for 36 weeks in the sports which are maintained in the school from which he transferred. The term athlete as here used refers to one who has represented his school in an inter-school contest.

We have many requests for rulings on the eligibility of players who transfer to another high school after the one which they have attended has been discontinued. The answer to this question is found in note 3 under Rule VI of the By-Laws. It is as follows:

"When a high school is discontinued the eligible players there do not lose their eligibility when they enter another high school."

This has been interpreted to mean that a student whose high school has been discontinued may enter the high school of his choice without loss of eligibility even though he may be directed to attend a specific high school and even though transportation is provided to enable him to attend a specific high school.

The clear implication of Rule VI is that it was adopted to prevent the unnecessary transfer of a student from one high school to another without a corresponding change in the address of his parents. However, when a school is discontinued the transfer is made necessary and, therefore, can not be penalized under the rules. Whenever a transfer is made necessary by the discontinuance of a school the stu-

## From the Secretary's Office

Within a few days, principals of the member schools of the K. H. S. A. A. will receive statements for the 1938-39 annual dues. This year, due to the fact that the association is in excellent financial shape, dues have been set at one dollar. The reinstatement fee for failure to remit dues before October 1st is still \$2.50, however. Last year approximately seventy-five schools were caught by the dead-line.

Your secretary hopes that every school will pay its dues before October 1st. If some are negligent, the \$2.50 "fine" must be added, as the secretary has no power under the constitution to waive the rules. In some cases, the letters containing the blue statement forms have probably gone astray in the mails. This is unfortunate. The first letter is always addressed "Principal, Blank High School." It has been found that practically all of the letters will arrive at their true destination if this method of addressing is used. A large percentage of last year's mailing list is now incorrect, due to the many changes in principalship.

Due to the additional amount of clerical work involved, it will be appreciated if schools will not send in their dues until they receive their statements, and that they take great care in filling out this blue form correctly. The information called for is very important for the records of the association. A great amount of redistricting has recently been done by the Board of Control, which will make it necessary for each principal to consult one of the new booklets to get the correct number of his district and region.

Numerous changes were made in the K. H. S. A. A. constitution, by-laws, and tournament rules at the last annual meeting. All of these changes will be given in the new booklet which will soon be mailed to member schools. The Board of Control asks every school official to make it a point of honor to know the rules and to carry them out to the letter of the law, as well as the spirit.

dent has the right under a well established precedent to choose the new school which is most convenient to him. The matter of convenience in this case is left entirely to the judgment of the pupil and his parents.

One of the rules adopted at the annual meeting last April provides that the person responsible for the immediate training of a team shall be a member of the regular staff of the school. It has been held that the head coach must be a member of the faculty but, with the approval of the superintendent and principal, he may use assistants who are not members of the regular staff of the school. The Board prefers, however, to believe that all assistant coaches will be members of the regular staff as soon as schools can adjust their present teacher contracts.

SEPTEMBER, 1938 Vol. I, No. 1  
Published monthly, except June, July, and August, by the  
Kentucky High School Athletic Association.

Editor.....RUSSELL E. BRIDGES  
32 Indiana Avenue, Fort Thomas, Kentucky

**BOARD OF CONTROL**

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## Report of Audit

**KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSN.**  
**June 30, 1938**

Louisville, Ky., July 5, 1938.

Mr. Theodore A. Sanford, Secy. and Treas.  
Kentucky High School Athletic Association  
Carrollton, Kentucky.

Dear Sir:

Pursuant to instructions we have made an audit of the books of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association for the period from May 15th, 1937, to June 30th, 1938, and present herewith Statements of receipts and disbursements, which in our opinion reflects the true financial condition of the Association as of that date.

We found the records well and accurately kept.

Respectfully submitted,

**JOHNSON-FOWLER & COMPANY.**

**Kentucky High School Athletic Association**  
**Period from May 15, 1937, to June 30, 1938**

Balance in Checking Account May 15, 1937  
(Includes annual dues, 1937-38, for  
Hopkinsville and Holy Family)..... \$ 3,161.54

**RECEIPTS**

570 Annual dues @ \$3.00 (1937-38)..... 1,710.00  
77 Reinstatements @ \$2.50..... 192.50  
Overpayments on dues..... 9.50  
Bad Checks made good..... 11.50  
Refund on phone calls, 1937 Tournament..... 1.10  
Refund on money advanced for printing  
1938 State Tournament tickets..... 18.00  
Transferred from 1938 Tournament account 565.79  
  
\$ 5,669.93

**DISBURSEMENTS**

Transferred to Savings Account No. 2..... \$ 1,600.00  
President ..... 500.00  
Expenses of Board of Control..... 684.02  
Telephone and Telegraph..... 136.14  
Miscellaneous expenses, President's office... 13.65  
Printing ..... 348.98  
Addressograph service ..... 21.21

Repair of office equipment..... 33.85  
Supplies ..... 50.45  
Postage ..... 152.00  
Secretary ..... 1,500.00  
Fidelity bond for treasurer..... 17.50  
Express—Shipment of office fixtures..... 3.50  
R. E. Hill—Cleaning and repair'g office rugs 8.44  
John Dunbar—Investigation for Board  
of Control ..... 9.50  
J. L. Lair—Investig'n for Board of Control 6.00  
Expenses State Track Committee..... 23.25  
Annual Banquet, Brown Hotel—  
66 Delegates and Guests @ \$1.35..... 89.10  
Additional 35c paid for 63  
members buying tickets..... 22.05  
Tip for waiters..... 15.00  
  
Refunds ..... 126.15  
Bad Checks ..... 23.50  
Honorarium—Annual banquet speakers..... 11.50  
40.00  
  
\$ 5,309.64

Cash Balance in Bank on this date..... \$ 360.29

Balance in Checking Account..... \$ 360.29

Balance in Savings Acct. No. 1,  
January 1, 1937.....\$2,801.01  
Interest, July 1, 1937..... 27.26  
  
2,828.27  
Less State and County Tax..... 2.83  
  
2,825.44  
Interest, January 1, 1938..... 27.44

**Total Amt. in Savings Acct. No. 1** 2,852.88

Balance in Savings Acct. No. 2,  
January 1, 1937..... 1,650.47  
Interest, July 1, 1937..... 8.25  
  
1,658.72  
Transferred from checking acct.,  
June 30, 1937..... 1,600.00  
  
3,258.72  
Less State and County Tax..... 3.26  
  
3,255.46  
Interest, January 1, 1938..... 16.27

**Total Amt. Savings Acct. No. 2...** 3,271.73

Transferred to Ky. State Bank from  
State Tournament Account, to  
open new Savings Account..... 5,000.00  
Interest to June 30, 1938..... 16.66  
  
5,016.66

**Total Funds on Hand, June 30, 1938.....** \$11,501.56

**Statement of Receipts and Disbursements  
STATE BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT  
March 17-18-19, 1938**

**RECEIPTS**

Ticket Sales .....	\$9,255.50
Profit on Stands Concession.....	257.96
Profit on Program Concession.....	120.00
Sale of Basket Balls.....	38.00
	<hr/>
	\$9,671.46

**DISBURSEMENTS**

Transportation .....	\$1,039.83
Meals .....	1,016.00
Lodging .....	1,019.58
Ticket Sellers, Guards, etc.....	213.00
Officials .....	305.00
Trophies and Basket Balls.....	225.45
Phone Calls, Telegrams.....	12.51
Auditing, Detective Service, etc.....	32.00
Asst. Managership (J. S. Mitchell)..	50.00
Public Addr's Rental & Announcer	24.00
Tournament Manager's Expenses.....	60.80
Tickets and other printing.....	49.00
Scorer and Timer.....	20.00
Miscellaneous Expenses .....	38.50
	<hr/>
	4,105.67

PROFIT to the K. H. S. A. A. .... \$ 5,565.79

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## Officials and Clinics

At the last annual meeting of the association two new by-laws which should have far-reaching results were made a part of the rules. They were By-Law XXVII, which provides for football and basketball clinics for the training of officials, and By-Law XXVIII, which requires registration with the secretary of all football and basketball officials used by K. H. S. A. member schools, beginning with the current football season. Kentucky thus joins the ranks of the other states which are registering and training their officials.

There is no reason to believe that the officiating in Kentucky is much worse, if any, than that of neighboring states. Kentucky officials probably know the rules just as well, are just as honest and conscientious, and have just as keen eyesight as other officials. Unfortunately, however, there are many interpretations which may be put on the rules of sports, most of them, perhaps, technically correct. Lack of uniformity in these interpretations is responsible for much of the squabbling and unnecessary argument which have taken place on Kentucky gridirons and basketball courts in the past.

The registration of officials and the setting up of clinics is an attempt by the association to work toward the goal of uniformity of rules interpretation. It is a goal which can never be fully reached because of the human element. It is a worthy one to seek, however.

The annual official's fee of one dollar in each sport will be used to help defray the expenses of the clinics. The application card, which must be endorsed by four persons who are familiar with the applicant's ability, may be secured from the secretary. The application must be received before September 25th for the one dollar rate to prevail. After that date, the fee will be \$1.50 for one sport, and \$2.50 for two. Each official is expected to attend at least one clinic annually in the sport in which he is registered.

All officials who enroll for the 1938-39 school year will be known as registered officials. In the fall of 1939 officials will be placed in two classes, registered and approved. Approved officials will be those who have been registered for at least one year, have attended the clinic for the year in which approval is asked, have attained a mark of at least 80% on an examination in the rules of play, and have worked as an official in at least three football games and/or six basketball games during the previous year. In 1940 a third classification known as certified officials will be used. Certified officials shall have five years experience in the sport in which certification is requested.

The Board of Control will protect both officials and schools against violations of contracts. Only written contracts will be considered. New contract forms have been printed and will be sent to member schools with their other supplies. These forms will also be sent to officials if they ask for them. Since every member school will have a supply of these blanks, and since most contracts will originate at the schools, it is thought unnecessary to send a large supply of blanks to the officials.

This is the year for Kentucky superintendents, principals, and coaches to round up the officials in their respective cities and counties and insist that they attend the clinics. This is the year to round up prospective-official material and start training it. This is the year to refuse to employ any official who does not have his registration card. This is the year to prove that Kentucky can train its officials as well as any other state. This is the crucial year in this phase of K. H. S. A. A. work. This is the year!

### Important Changes In The Rules

Principals and Coaches would do well to read again your K. H. S. A. A. booklets noting particularly the following:

- Thirty-six Weeks Eligibility Rule.....  
By-Law VI, Section 1
- Head Coach Member of Faculty.....By-Law XX
- Football and Basketball Clinics..By-Law XXVII
- Registered Officials.....By-Law XXVIII
- District Track Meets.....By-Law XXX
- Distribution of Tournament Receipts.....  
Tournament Rule 4
- Seeding of Tournament Teams.....Tour. Rule 12

## A Short History of the Kentucky H. S. A. A.

The Kentucky High School Athletic Association was organized in Louisville in April, 1917, when a small group of men met by appointment to discuss the regulation of inter-high school contests in athletics. The adoption of the constitution and by-laws was left to the Board of Control consisting of M. E. Ligon of Lexington, W. O. Hopper of Mt. Sterling and John H. Way of Carrollton. This Board perfected the organization on September 22nd of that year. Although the secretary in his first letter declared that the high schools had long felt the need of the influence of such an association, only eighteen schools were sufficiently interested to join it. Enthusiasm for the Association was still lacking in the second year of its life when only twenty-one schools paid their dues of \$1.50 to the Association. The secretary complained in January, 1919, that the Association was "not making a bit of progress" and that "no new members and only five or six of the old members have paid their dues this year. I am going to try them again in a few days." Later he wrote: "The printing bill is something fierce—about \$30.00. For the welfare of the Association we ought to have 25 or 30 members."

Today, the Association has almost 600 members and completely controls high school athletics in the State. Its annual meeting is the largest sectional meeting of the Kentucky Education Association, and legislation enacted at this meeting affects nearly every high school in the Commonwealth.

The reason for the Association's growth in membership and prestige is not difficult to understand. Its original purpose was to develop and regulate high school athletics by the adoption of uniform rules of eligibility and by making the principal responsible for their observance, by improving the status of the coach, and by the promotion of district and state tournaments. The Association's program appealed to thoughtful school men who saw in organized athletics a most powerful agency for the forming of character. With a state-wide association supporting them, principals welcomed the opportunity to accept full responsibility for the athletic program, to direct it in the interest of bona fide high school students and on a basis common to all schools. How well they have succeeded is attested by the fine sportsmanship, clean play, and friendly rivalry that prevail in our inter-school contests, and by the general observance of eligibility rules and contract obligations.

The first basketball tournament held under the auspices of the Association was conducted by Centre College in March, 1918. Centre College, by the way, was the pioneer in Kentucky in conducting basketball tournaments. It had already conducted two successful tournaments in 1916 and 1917. Prof. F. L. Rainey of Centre was the first tournament manager. The correspondence with the officers of the Association indicates that he had considerable difficulty in getting newspaper publicity for the tournament. Apparently the schools themselves were not

interested. Two weeks before the tournament only three schools had definitely entered their teams. A few others entered, however, before play began. The referees of the first tournament were Dr. John J. Tigert, now president of the University of Florida, Robert T. Hinton, popular Georgetown official, and Prof. T. G. Grenert, basketball coach at Centre at that time. These men served without pay, while the college absorbed the deficit in the entertainment expenses for the teams. The tournament was moved to the University of Kentucky the following year and has been held there annually since 1919. During the first few tournaments, teams stayed in the fraternity homes and the receipts were not sufficient to reimburse the University for the cost of this entertainment. Each team paid its own traveling expenses. The University provided the trophies and granted free use of the gymnasium. Mr. S. A. Boles, of the University staff, ably directed the tournaments for the Association from 1919 to 1937.

In recent years the State tournament has been one of the outstanding sporting events in Kentucky. No longer are teams invited to attend. They must contest through two tournaments for the privilege of entering the State tournament. Capacity crowds watch the games, thousands listen to the radio broadcasts, while the best sports writers are assigned by the daily press to report for an interested public the skill and colorfulness of the several teams and to pass judgment upon the merits of every blast from the referees' horn. The 1938 tournament was managed by Mr. Ted Sandford, the Association's secretary. It was the most successful financially in the history of the Association, the profit being approximately \$5500 after all necessary expenses for officials and the sixteen teams had been paid.

### RESULTS OF THE STATE INTERSCHOLASTIC TRACK MEET

May 21, 1938

#### MILE RUN

(Record—4:35.6 - Isaacs, Berea Acad.)

Place	Name	School	Time
1st	Davisson	Raceland	4:45.9
2nd	Rosenberg	Male	
3rd	Thompson	Raceland	
4th	Seilkop	Newport	
5th	Cornelson	Male	

#### 440 YARD DASH

(Record—51.8 - Eckerle, Male)

FIRST RACE			Time
1st	Hinerman	Highlands	53.6
2nd	Spieth	Manual	
3rd	Chalk	Newport	
4th	Norton	Dayton	
5th	Frazier	Covington	

**SECOND RACE**

Place	Name	School	Time
1st	Ruth	Bellevue	54.2
2nd	Wright	Newport	
3rd	Baker	Henry Clay	
4th	Dupre	University High	
5th	Kruer	Highlands	

**100 YARD DASH**

(Record — 9.9 - Woodward, Male)

1st	Case	Highlands	10.2
2nd	Neely	Manual	
3rd	Brown	Covington	
4th	Kurk	Manual	
5th	Petty	Male	

**120 YARD HIGH HURDLES**

(Record — 15.6 - Scholtz, Manual)

1st	Scholtz	Manual	15.6
2nd	Metz	Manual	
3rd	Craik	Male	
4th	Baltzer	Newport	
5th	Eger	Newport	

**HALF MILE RUN**

(Record — 2:01.1 - Paxton, Male)

1st	Burke	Ky Military Institute	2:06.8
2nd	Technow	Dayton	
3rd	Silverson	Manual	
4th	Durham	Pineville	
5th	Ries	Newport	

**220 YARD DASH**

(Record — 22. - Eckerle, Male)

1st	Neely	Manual	25.3
2nd	Brown	Covington	
3rd	Case	Highlands	
4th	Higgins	Newport	
5th	Wilson	Highlands	

**200 YARD LOW HURDLES**

(Record — 23.6 - Fishback, Male)

1st	Zechella	Newport	23.9
2nd	Finfrock	Highlands	
3rd	Lea	Male	
4th	Metz	Manual	
5th	Clayman	Henderson	

**MILE RELAY**

(Record — 3:36.4 - Highlands)

1st	Newport	3:44.6
2nd	Male	
3rd	Manual	
4th	Highlands	
5th	Dayton	

**440 YARD RELAY**

(New State Record set — 44.9 - Highlands)

(Old Record — .45 - Manual)

1st	Highlands	44.9
2nd	Manual	
3rd	Newport	
4th	Covington	
5th	Male	

**FIELD EVENTS**

**POLE VAULT**

(Record — 11'10<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" - Schutte, Henderson)

Place	Name	School	Distance
1st	Wooford	Danville	10'10"
2nd	McKinney	Ruddles Mill	
3rd (tie)	Beckett	Raceland	
	Duell	Bellevue	
5th	Cumber	Bourbon County High	

**SHOT**

(Record — 48'7" - Schutte, Henderson)

1st	Sengel	Manual	48'½"
2nd	G. McKenny	Ruddles Mill	
3rd	Ponder	Breckinridge	
4th	Crady	Male	
5th	Zechella	Newport	

**BROAD JUMP**

(Record — 22'11" - Best, Manual)

1st	Chapman	Manual	21'10½"
2nd	Hogan	Highlands	
3rd	Stoll	Ludlow	
4th	Kenny	Bourbon County High	
5th	Rice	Henry Clay	

**HIGH JUMP**

(Record — 6'½" - Best, Manual)

1st	Chapman	Manual	5'6"
2nd (tie)	Beckett	Raceland	
	Kenney	Bourbon County High	
4th (tie)	Lawton	Central City	
	Royall	Male	
	Craik	Male	
	Posey	Barret Manual	
	McGraw	Highlands	
	Carty	Fineville	
	Wooford	Danville	
	Haggard	Winchester	
	Cowens	Bellevue	
	Richardson	Manual	

**TEAM RESULTS**

Place	School	Total Points
1st	Manual	51
2nd	Highlands	30
3rd	Newport	29
4th	Male	19
5th	Raceland	14
6th	Holmes	10
7th	Ruddles Mill	8
8th	Bellevue	7½
9th	Dayton	7
10th	Bourbon County	6½
11th	Kentucky Military Institute	5
	Danville	5
13th	Henry Clay	4
14th	Ludlow	3
	Breckinridge	3
16th	University High	2
	Pineville	2
18th	Barret Manual	1

Ashland	Middlesboro
Campbell County	Bryant Station
Owensboro Trade	Somerset
M. M. I.	Paris
Benham	Berea Academy
Central City	Winchester
Picadome	Maysville

Thirty-two schools entered. Nineteen placed.

## The Purchase and Care of Football Equipment

By ROME RANKIN, Head Coach,  
Eastern State Teachers College, Richmond, Kentucky

One of the most important phases of the athletic program is the purchase and care of athletic equipment. Since no definite standards for the purchase and care of football equipment have been established it is the purpose of this article to aid in establishing such standards.

In considering the subject, it must be realized that the same basic skills and technics should be used in purchasing athletic equipment as are used in any other business. Changes and improvement in equipment, the variety of raw materials used in their construction, individual designing to meet the requirements of various coaches, the demand of the spectators that their favorite team be as well dressed as any opponent have united to make the purchase of equipment a bewildering affair.

Cheap equipment is more expensive in the long run than the better grades because it has to be replaced sooner and does not have a foundation so that it can be repaired. Good equipment properly serviced is the best investment that a school can make. Clean, neat, well-fitted equipment has a direct psychological effect on athletes in that it makes them feel more like playing the game. Many minor and even serious injuries can be prevented by buying good equipment.

A good principle to keep in mind when buying material is "maximum protection and minimum weight." The bulk of business in athletic equipment is carried on, not with the large institutions where a coach or purchasing agent has time to study and experiment with equipment before passing judgment on it, but with small schools where coaches supervise several sports. Sales of a majority of equipment are made to these schools through hearsay, that is, through the exchange of ideas and opinions concerning certain items of equipment. Because proper service has not been available, good items are often condemned as being of inferior quality.

Three important factors should be considered in buying material: (1) quality, (2) service, (3) price.

One should use the following guiding principles for purchasing:

1. Equipment purchased should conform to specifications; it should be official and should be suitable for the service for which it is intended.
2. Prices should be consistent with market conditions. Cut prices are to be avoided.
3. Purchasing should show consideration of the need of all activities.
4. Every purchase should show that the interests of the school have been preserved.
5. Every purchase should be made on regulated forms and in such manner as will insure legality of contract, prompt delivery and payments, and sufficient management.

Orders for equipment should be placed several months before it is to be delivered. This gives the manufacturer time to make any special articles and also to employ his men the "year 'round." This may result in better material at a better price. Defective material should be returned at once. Discounts and special concessions should be avoided as these are often only "bait." Equipment should be bought from a firm with a reliable reputation.

Orders for equipment should be made on a triplicate requisition, each sheet being a different color. These sheets should be distributed as follows: one to the local business manager, one to the stock manager, one to the manufacturer.

The following standards are given for the purchase of specific equipment:

Williams and Hughes, **Athletics in Education**. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Company.

**SHOES**—Detachable cleats are most desirable for they make the shoe more efficient by rendering cleats changeable to meet conditions at game time. They are also easily altered if worn or broken. The cleat stud and fixture should be made of non-rustable steel which will make the cleat easy to remove and quickly interchangeable. The cleat should screw onto the sole of the shoe. The type of last should be considered as to the design of the shoe, and the material from which the shoe is made. Comparison should be made as to the cost of different shoes and the usability of the same. A high top shoe is preferable. The type of innerlining and servicability of shoe strings are important. The problem of rebuilding the shoe should also be considered.

**HOSE**—The hose should be footless. They should be of medium weight wool with a light weight wool top. A wool or heavy cotton short sock should be used.

**PANTS**—The shell type is more efficient since the shell wears faster than the pads. The shell can be replaced. The game shell should be of fly-tex. The practice shell should be of eight ounce duck. The shell should be form-fitting, cut high in the back and have a ventilated crotch; this part of the shell wears more rapidly than any other part and it should be made so that it can easily be replaced. An insert should be provided at the knee for fit. Hip pads should be made of foam rubber and fiber, fitted to protect the hip bones, tail bones, and spine. These pads should not restrict the movement of the player. A light weight fiber side-swipe pad should be used. The knee guard should be made of foam rubber, the outside covered with light weight leather. The pad should buckle below the knee to prevent injury.

**JERSEY**—The jersey should be made of durenne or worsted. It should be of the double elbow and

shoulder, adjustable supporter type. The numbers on the front should be six inches in height, while those on the back should be eight inches in height. All numbers should be of drill cloth or satin and they should be sewed with a chain stitch. The size of the jersey is very important. A white quarter-sleeve cotton undershirt should be used with the jersey.

**SHOULDER PAD**—This piece of equipment should be made of foam rubber. It should be of the light weight cantilever type. It is important that this pad provide for the complete protection of the shoulder bone and the process.

**HELMET**—Helmets should be light in weight. All helmets should be provided with a fiber crown and wide cupped ears. They should be leather lined, well ventilated, padded with foam rubber, and should be provided with rolled edges. The size is very important.

After good equipment is purchased, the next important consideration is its care. The stock room should be large enough to keep all athletic materials. The room should not be too hot or damp. A hot or damp room will have some detrimental effect on certain kinds of goods, such as rubbermaterials, shoes and balls. The ideal temperature is seventy degrees. The rooms should be so arranged that all equipment is readily accessible. Equipment should be shelved so that all articles may be obtained without great effort. The stock for the sport in season should be kept near the front.

New equipment should be unpacked when delivered and checked for quantity, quality, and size. Before it is placed in storage, some moth preventer should be applied, because equipment always becomes somewhat soiled in storage. Wherever dirt collects on cloth, there will also be found moths unless preventatives are used. Permanent markings of sizes, numbers, and names should also be done at this time as it will make reconditioning easier. Such markings will also discourage theft. Sizes should always be marked on equipment permanently. Laundry ink serves this purpose best. The numbers may be placed in inconspicuous places on the equipment, but where they may be found when sizing. Some manufacturers have started to label equipment with permanent size tags. Numbers may be placed on the shoes by means of a clip tag clamped to the tongue of the shoe.

A very efficient man should be placed in charge of the stock room, and he should be placed in charge of such repair work as he may be able to do. It is important that he keep a record of all equipment on hand as well as of material issued. The stock room should be fenced off from those receiving equipment and no person should be permitted behind the cage.

A business-like method should be used in giving out equipment. Care should be taken when equipment is issued to the individual to see that it fits properly. Ill-fitted equipment is often the cause of injury. In addition, such equipment will not last as long as that which fits well. Those receiving equipment should sign a card which lists a complete record of all items issued. Any additional equipment should be issued on a small order blank signed by the coach.

After equipment is issued, it should be divided into two classes, i. e., personal and team. Personal equipment is that over which the player has complete control, such as shoes. He is held responsible for this equipment. Team equipment, such as balls, should be checked in every night and the team manager should be held responsible for it.

The next important thing to consider is the care of equipment. Several hundreds of dollars may be saved each year by looking after equipment properly. For example, it is neither practicable nor economical to issue equipment at the beginning of the season and then use it the entire season regardless of its condition. The time to service a pair of football pants is not after they have been used so much that a new pair should be placed around the padding. Rather, they should be serviced just as soon as a small rip or tear is found. Equipment should not be allowed to remain in lockers if it is wet because it will mildew quickly while in that condition. It should be remembered that mildew rots cloth. Rainy weather is not the only cause of wet equipment; excessive sweating also brings about a saturation. Insist on having men hang their equipment on hooks in the lockers. With proper ventilation in lockers, most equipment will dry overnight.

Shoes are the most expensive item of equipment. Water-proof oil should be used every day if the shoes are wet. All shoes should be cleaned and oiled after each game. The counters should not be oiled or they will become soft. Shoes should be placed in an upright position after each practice. Helmets should be placed with the crown down so that they may air properly. If pants are wet, the thigh pads should be removed from the pants. Socks, jerseys, and supporters should be washed often to prevent infection.

At the end of the season all equipment should be returned at once. It should not be thrown in a pile and forgotten until the next time it is wanted. It should be cleaned and repaired at once. That equipment which is not worth saving should be discarded so as to keep the store room as clean as possible. All equipment which does not need repairing should be cleaned, for dirty equipment rots in storage. Dirty equipment held over from the year before is often the direct cause of infection and should be guarded against. All equipment should be cleaned, oiled, and repaired at once. It is a good idea to stuff the shoes full with paper so that they will retain their shape. They should not be stored in a pile as such piling will often result in breaking down the counters and warping the soles. Helmets should be repaired, varnished, filled with paper, and hung up.

### SEVEN STAGES OF MAN

1. He sees the world.
2. He wants it.
3. He starts out to get it.
4. He decides to be satisfied with about two-fifths of it.
5. He further modifies his desires.
6. He would be satisfied with a space about 2 feet by 7.
7. He gets it.

## DIFFERENCES BETWEEN INTERSCOLASTIC AND COLLEGIATE FOOTBALL RULES

The wording and arrangement of the Interscholastic Football Rules is different from that of the Collegiate, hence there are some minor differences. There are also some major differences. These might be listed under the titles of **Equipment, Substitutions and the Right to Return, Rules of Enforcement, Forward Passes, Kicks, Out of Bounds, Length of Periods, and Shifts and Backs in Motion.**

It will be noted that under Collegiate rules the wearing of headgears is optional while under Federation rules players must wear head protectors. Also under Collegiate rules quarters are 15 minutes with intermissions of 1 and 15, while under Federation rules quarters are 12 minutes with intermissions of 2 and 15 minutes.

It is expected that all of these rules situations will be cleared up in the various clinics to be held over the state prior to the opening of the football season. For your reference you will find included here the major differences in the rules governing FORWARD PASSES.

### Federation Rules

Forward passer may be at any point behind line of scrimmage.

Protection is given the passer after the pass.

Penalty for a forward pass from beyond the line is 5 yards and loss of down from the spot of the pass.

This applies even though the pass is incomplete in the end zone. Thus, a team receives credit for distance legally gained prior to the pass.

Penalty for a pass not from scrimmage is the same as for a pass from beyond the line.

Penalty for foul prior to or during a pass is from previous spot unless it is interference by B or interference by A in an end zone.

A minor incompleteness is classified as a foul since it draws a penalty (loss of down).

Handing the ball forward to an eligible teammate one yard behind the line is not a forward pass, and if a pass accidentally strikes an ineligible player in the line it is not a major incompleteness.

### Collegiate Rules

Passer must be 5 yards behind the line of scrimmage.

Protection is not specific.

Penalty for a forward pass from beyond the line is loss of down from previous spot and in some cases it results in a touchback.

Penalty for a pass not from scrimmage is 15 yards from spot of the pass.

Spot of enforcement for foul prior to or during a pass depends on nature of such foul, whether it is before or during the pass and whether it is by A or B.

A minor incompleteness is not called a foul.

Handing the ball forward is a forward pass, and touching an ineligible player in the line is a major incompleteness.

## COACHES AND SUPERINTENDENTS OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

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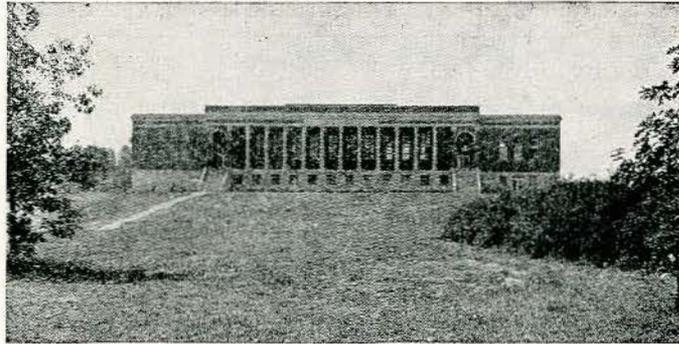
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Richmond, Ky.



Weaver Health Building

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- To the development of the body, to the ideal that the physical body should be kept sacred.
- To the ideal that the strong body may be kept strong; that the weak body may be made strong.
- To the promotion of the idea of play and recreation as aspects of the finest living and that man may learn to use properly and profitably leisure time.
- To the end that youth may renew the games of childhood and learn new games to carry over into mature age.
- To the end that the carefree joy, the utter abandon, and the spontaneity of youth may serve to help defer old age.
- To the highest ideals of good sportsmanship including a high born love of justice and fair play; a frank and uncompromising opposition to falsity and injustice and cheating.
- To the ideal that the enjoyment of and participation in all games and plays and sports shall come to everyone and not merely to a few who play on teams.
- To the promotion of better health and the prolongation of life to the end that citizenship may have greater happiness and increased capacity for service and productiveness.
- To a program of health and physical education based upon the nature of man and the evident needs in American life and devoted to the health, happiness and character of the American people.
- To health instruction based upon scientific materials, progressively arranged thruout the elementary school, the high school, and the college, and directed toward person accomplishment and social ideals.
- To the training of teachers in health and physical education that they may teach the children of the commonwealth more effective health habits and ideals.
- To the use of Eastern and the people she serves, to the ideals for which she stands and the scholarship which she promotes.

## 1938 COLLEGE FOOTBALL SCHEDULES

### CENTRE COLLEGE OF KENTUCKY

Danville, Kentucky

- Sept. 24—Mississippi College at Danville
- Oct. 1—University of Chattanooga at Danville
- 7—Transylvania University at Danville
- 15—Villanova University at Philadelphia
- 22—Presbyterian Coll. at Danville (Homecom'g)
- 29—Washington University at St. Louis
- Nov. 5—Washington Lee University at Louisville
- 12—Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware
- 19—University of Louisville at Louisville

\* \* \* \*

### WESTERN KENTUCKY STATE

Bowling Green, Kentucky

- Sept. 24—Kansas State Teachers.....Home
- Oct. 1—Vanderbilt University.....Away
- 8—Howard College.....Home
- 15—Tennessee Polytechnic.....Home
- 29—Western Mich. State (Homecoming) Home
- Nov. 5—Eastern Kentucky State.....Away
- 12—Western Carolina State.....Home
- 19—Murray Kentucky State.....Away
- Dec. 3—Tampa University.....Away

### EASTERN TEACHERS COLLEGE

Richmond, Kentucky

- Sept. 23—Georgetown at Richmond
- 30—Transylvania at Lexington
- Oct. 8—Tennessee Teachers at Johnson City
- 14—Central Normal at Richmond
- 22—Open
- 28—Morehead at Richmond
- Nov. 5—Western at Richmond
- 12—Indiana Teachers at Richmond
- 19—Union College at Barbourville

\* \* \* \*

### MURRAY STATE COLLEGE

Murray, Kentucky

- Sept. 16—Superior Wisconsin at Superior\*
- 30—Middle Tennessee at Murfreesboro\*
- Oct. 8—Morehead at Morehead, Ky.
- 15—Birmingham-Southern at Murray (Homecoming)
- 22—Hardin-Simmons at Paducah, Ky.\*
- 28—Union University at Jackson, Tenn.\*
- Nov. 4—Southwestern at Murray
- 11—Howard College at Murray
- 19—Western at Murray

\*Night Games. All Home Games at 2 P. M.

## END PLAY

By CLEM F. CROWE  
Director of Athletics, Xavier University

End play is one of the most important phases of offensive and defensive football. Since the offense is the most important part of football, suppose we begin our discussion of end play from this angle.

If the question were asked what are the responsibilities of the offensive end, what would be the answer?

First, the offensive end must take care of his blocking in the line. To do this he should have a good stance with feet well apart, tail low, and head up. The shoulders should be straight and parallel with the ground.

Secondly, the offensive end should know how to charge. The charge should be made the instant the ball is snapped, and not a fraction of a second afterwards. In other words, the end must try to get the jump on the defensive player he is going to block. While the starting signal is being given, the end looks at his defensive man with split vision while apparently keeping his gaze straight ahead. He now decides, according to the position of the man, what type of block he will use and will carry out his plans at the instant the ball is snapped. Regardless of the type of block used, the most important point after having gotten started with the ball is to get contact and follow through.

Why is it hard to do this? Because of certain faults that are hard to overcome. The most common fault of offensive blocking, especially for beginners, is that of lowering the head and closing the eyes at the instant of the charge. This fault is easy to detect. The lowering of the head causes the entire body to go out of position, and of course with his eyes closed the offensive blocker is sure to miss his man.

If the play is called to the right, then the left end should not think that this gives him a rest period. Upon his actions will depend to a large extent whether the play just called will gain short yardage or go for a touchdown. The left end now has an assignment to get a secondary defense man with an open field block. This is probably harder to do than his ordinary blocking in the line. If he gets his man, along with his teammates who have assignments in the secondary, the play just called will be a potential touchdown. If the end, or any of his teammates, miss, the play no doubt will be a short gainer.

The aerial attack of an offensive team is very important. The instant a defense senses that the offense cannot execute forward passes, then it will concentrate all of its strength on stopping the running game of the offensive team. When this happens, it is unlikely that the running game will succeed. A condition of this kind will mean almost certain defeat.

What can an end do about this? Is it possible that the responsibilities of winning a game can rest to such a large extent upon the shoulders of ends?

Yes, this is true. The ends are a highly important cog in our pass offense. To be a good pass receiver, an end must be able to think quickly, be fast, agile, and able to relax. He must also be a good actor in order to be able to fool his defensive man. His job is to try to make his opponents think that he is going to get the ball when actually he is not, and also, he must be able to elude his man when he expects to receive the pass.

When the offense is forced to punt, the kicker is back and the ends are out ready to cover the receiver. The end's first job now, is to keep the receiver on the inside of him, and to reach the receiver quickly so that he will have no chance to return the punt. To be successful it is necessary that he evade all blockers as he runs down the field.

This is not an easy task for the end. His best weapons while going down on a punt are the use of a change of pace and a change of direction. At the same time, he must keep his hands out to help ward off the opposing blockers. When he gets within approximately five yards of the receiver of the punt, the end slows up, spreads his legs, and makes the receiver show. He can then drive in and make the tackle.

Now we have given up the ball to our opponents and our ends are playing defense. They will line up and charge low and fast across the line of scrimmage and be ready for anything that might develop. The first job is to diagnose the play, then carry out their work according to the instruction of their coach. If the play should develop into an end run for instance, the end, after having gone in, should fade rapidly and turn the play to the inside. If it is a pass, he may either rush the passer or drop back to help cover the flat zone. If a lateral pass is coming, the end should think of intercepting the pass or covering the passer—leaving the job of covering the receiver to the halfback. Since the passer may pass while being tackled, it is generally safer to play high at this particular time and try to knock down the pass.

When the game is won, the ends can feel that they have taken good care of their jobs, otherwise the victory would have been turned into a defeat.

### DATES AND LOCATIONS OF FOOTBALL CLINICS

RUMSEY TAYLOR, Director

September 3—PRINCETON  
September 12—ASHLAND  
September 13—LEXINGTON  
September 14—NEWPORT  
September 15—LOUISVILLE  
September 19—LEBANON  
September 20—BARBOURVILLE

## NEWS FROM THE CONFERENCES

In bringing you "News from the Conferences" it is perhaps necessary to make apologies in the very first issue. We have not been able to get responses from representatives of all of the conferences, so it is possible that some have been omitted altogether, and that other valuable news and information has been omitted. If your conference is not included here, or if there is information in which other parts of the state would be interested just send it along to the editor at once and we shall be very glad to include it in the next issue of "The Athlete."

It is our belief, shared by many others, that much good may be derived from an exchange of ideas and practices among the various conferences of the state.

\* \* \* \*

### North Central Kentucky Conference

#### OFFICERS

President.....O. L. McElroy, Eminence  
 Vice-President.....Warren Payton, Bedford  
 2nd Vice-President.....Roy Cobb, Jeffersontown  
 Secretary-Treasurer.....M. T. Gregory, Anchorage

All officers elected for a period of two years, terms expiring in 1940.

#### MEMBER SCHOOLS

Eminence	New Castle	Ormsby Village
Anchorage	Pleasureville	Fern Creek
Carrollton	Campbellsburg	Jeffersontown
Bedford	LaGrange	Valley

This conference sponsors football, basketball and softball. During the year 1938-39 they will make use of the Dickinson System of rating for the first time. The conference meetings are held semi-annually, with the football players as the guests at the winter meeting and the basketball players as the guests at the spring meeting. Anchorage won the 1937 football championship and is one of the favorites for the 1938 season.

\* \* \* \*

### Northeastern Athletic Conference

The Northeastern Athletic Conference is composed of the following schools:

McKell	Catlettsburg	Grayson
Wurtland	Louisa	Olive Hill
Raceland	Boyd County High	Morehead
Russell		

#### OFFICERS

President.....E B .Whalin, Raceland  
 Vice-President.....C. R. Lisanby, Olive Hill  
 Secretary.....John York, Catlettsburg

Catlettsburg won the 1937 football championship and will be rated the favorite to repeat in 1938. However, Russell, Olive Hill, and Louisa should be strong contenders.

### South Central Kentucky Conference

Composing the South Central Kentucky Conference are the schools of

Campbellsville	Springfield	Leitchfield
Lebanon	Bardstown	Hodgensville
St. Augustine	Elizabethtown	Glasgow

Bardstown was the 1937 football champion and is conceded to be one of the favorites of the coming campaign. Names of the officers have not been secured at this time.

\* \* \* \*

### Western Kentucky High School Athletic Conference

One of the largest and perhaps the most active conference in the state is the Western Kentucky Conference, organized at Madisonville in December, 1923. Quoting from the constitution and by-laws: "The charter members were Fulton, Henderson, Hopkinsville, Madisonville, Mayfield, Morganfield, Owensboro, Paducah, and Princeton High Schools. Coach L. C. Sullivan of Paducah was the originator of the idea of establishing the conference, which was to be known as the 'LITTLE TEN'."

The present members are:

Bowling Green	Henderson	Murray
Central City	Hopkinsville	Owensboro
Clay	Madisonville	Paducah
Dawson Springs	Marion	Princeton
Fulton	Mayfield	Sturgis
Greenville	Morganfield	

#### OFFICERS

President.....K. G. Gillaspie, Morganfield  
 Vice-President.....Ed. Philbeck  
 Secretary-Treasurer.....J. O. Lewis, Fulton

Paducah won the football Championship of the Conference in both 1936 and 1937.

One of the outstanding innovations of the Fall meeting of the Conference is the clearing up of eligibility of players before the season starts. Each principal brings to this Fall meeting a list of the names of the players on his football roster for the coming season. This list is read and the opportunity is given for challenging the eligibility of any player on any team. As a result of this practice there has been no difficulty whatsoever in regard to eligibility in the Conference. Four years ago an officials conference was formed which has done much to develop a fine group of qualified officials.

Mr. J. O. Lewis who has served as secretary for the entire duration of the conference points out in commenting on the progress of the organization that more than 66% of the changes that have been made in the State Constitution and By-Laws have originated in the Western Kentucky Conference. Many

# University of Kentucky

## 1938 Football Schedule

Sept. 24	– Maryville . . . . .	at Lexington
Oct. 1	– Oglethorpe . . . . .	at Lexington
8	– Vanderbilt . . . . .	at Lexington
15	– Washington & Lee . . . . .	at Lexington
22	– Xavier . . . . .	at Cincinnati
29	– Alabama . . . . .	at Lexington
Nov. 5	– Georgia Tech . . . . .	at Atlanta
12	– Clemson . . . . .	at Lexington
24	– Tennessee . . . . .	at Knoxville

**HIGH SCHOOL DAY — WASHINGTON AND LEE GAME, OCTOBER 15th**

**High School Students with proper identifications admitted at reduced prices at all games except Vanderbilt and Alabama.**

principals and coaches to whom we have talked have paid tribute to the valuable contributions of Mr. J. O. Lewis, secretary. His work in helping to develop this splendid conference is truly appreciated by his fellow-schoolmen.

\* \* \* \*

**Northern Kentucky "Little Six" Conference**

**MEMBERS**

Bellevue	Dixie Heights	Lloyd
Dayton	Highlands	Ludlow

**OFFICERS**

President.....W. A. Cook, Dayton  
 Secretary-Treasurer.....John Scharr, Bellevue

The Northern Kentucky Little Six maintains conference competition in football, basketball, tennis, track, golf, and swimming. The 1937 football championship was shared by Bellevue and Highlands. Competition and rivalry is keen so it is always difficult to predict probable winners. Ludlow seems to be a good choice for the 1938 banner.

The Little Six together with other Northern Kentucky schools is sponsoring, beginning with the 1938 football season, a program of Mutual Benefit Protection for Athletes against injuries sustained in athletic competition. In order to raise funds for this enterprise three Northern Kentucky Conferences,

The Little Six, The Suburban, and The Boone County, together with Newport High School and Covington High School conducted an All-Star Basketball Tournament in March, 1938. Present interest indicates that this Protective Program should prove successful just as similar programs have been in many other states.

\* \* \* \*

**Central Kentucky Conference**

**MEMBER SCHOOLS**

Carlisle	Lexington	Paris
Cynthiana	Lawrenceburg	Richmond
Frankfort	Maysville	Somerset
Georgetown	Millersburg Mil.	Stanford
Harrodsburg	Institute	Shelbyville
Irvine	Mt. Sterling	Versailles
Lancaster	Nicholasville	Winchester

**OFFICERS**

President.....E. E. Pfansteil, Carlisle  
 Vice-President.....Duke Young, Mt. Sterling  
 Secretary-Treasurer.....J. W. Lancaster, Georgetown

Football Champions in 1937, Henry Clay High of Lexington. The Dickinson System of rating is used in deciding championships. The Conference was organized in 1926 with thirteen of the above schools and Danville as the charter members. Mr. J. W. Lancaster, Superintendent of Georgetown City Schools has served as secretary and treasurer since the organization.



*Your President - W. F. O'Donnell*

Has broken three records: Served longer than any other person as superintendent of schools at Carrollton, has exceeded the term of any other superintendent at Richmond, and has been president of the State Athletic Association longer than any other man.

Has attended every annual meeting of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association except one. Was present at the organization meeting. The principal of the high school of which O'Donnell was then superintendent was the Association's first secretary.

Graduate of Transylvania and of Teachers College of Columbia University. In addition to being superintendent of the schools at Richmond he is a member of the faculty of Eastern Teachers College, teaches there during the summer term and supervises student teaching in the city schools during the regular term.

Has been president of the Central Kentucky Education Association and was twice president of the Richmond Rotary Club. He is vice-president of the Telford Community Center in Richmond and for twenty years has been either the superintendent of the Sunday School or teacher of the Men's Bible Class in the Sunday School of his church. Probably knows as many school men as any other school man in the state. Coached the basketball team at the Carrollton High School for eight years. Known as a dub at the Richmond Golf Course but prefers to remain such rather than to take lessons from the Pro.

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