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The Kentucky High School Athlete, February 1939

Kentucky High School Athletic Association

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THE KENTUCKY



High School Athlete



UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY
1939 SQUAD

Official Organ of the KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

FEBRUARY - 1939





J. MATT SPARKMAN
Member of the Board of Control

Here are some facts about J. Matt Sparkman, in point of service,
the youngest member of the Board of Control:

A native of Calloway County.

Graduated from Murray High School in 1922.

Graduated from Murray College in 1928.

Graduate work at University of Kentucky, summers of 1931, 1935, 1938.

Principal, New Concord High School, 1928.

Principal, Benton High School, 1929-1939, inclusive.

President, Alumni Association, Murray College, 1931 and 1936.

Director, Alumni Association, Murray College, 1937-38.

Director to K. E. A., 1937-1938.

Murray College—Basketball, football, track, and baseball.

Chairman, High School Division, F. D. E. A., 1934.

Steward, Methodist Church, Benton, Kentucky, 1931-1939, inclusive.

Member: Mason, W. O. W., Phi Delta Kappa, Local Civic Club.

Hobbies: Hunting, fishing, golf, and attend as many football and basketball games as possible.

Married.

The Kentucky High School Athlete

Official Organ of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association

Vol. I - No. 6.

FEBRUARY 1939

\$1.00 Per Year.

From the President's Office

The next meeting of the Board of Control will be held in Richmond the afternoon and evening of February 24th and the morning of February 25th. This information is given so that all member schools may have opportunity to present matters of importance for consideration by the board at that meeting. A number of schools charged with violations of the eligibility rules will have an open hearing before the board on that date, disputes involving the interpretation of contracts will be finally settled, and all preliminary arrangements for the state tournament will be approved.

The annual meeting of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association will be held in the ballroom of the Seelbach Hotel Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, April 13th. Since the meeting comes this year so soon after the first of the month, schools should be planning now to present their proposed changes in the constitution and by-laws to the secretary. Under the constitution of the Association, all proposed changes must be submitted to the secretary on or before April 1st. The secretary will then submit these proposed changes to the member schools through his regular April letter. In order to facilitate the work of preparing this letter in the secretary's office, proposals should be submitted well in advance of April 1st.

Occasionally we have complaints that too many boys are permitted to return to their home schools without loss of eligibility after having attended a school outside their home district. For many years it has been the policy of the Board of Control to encourage athletes to stay in the district to which they belong. We believe that under section 2 of Rule VI, the board must restore the eligibility of one who returns to his home school whenever the board is convinced that the returning athlete is not returning primarily for the purpose of participating in athletics. Even when we are convinced that a player went to an outside school in order to participate in athletics and has remained there long enough to become eligible we will permit him to return to his home school without loss of eligibility on the theory that it is better for him to represent his home school than to represent a school in another district.

Schools holding district and regional tournaments must distribute the receipts according to the plan outlined on page 27 of our Association's booklet unless the schools agree by unanimous vote upon some other plan.

We have recently had to decide in a number of cases whether a given high school is a two, three or four year high school. The classifications as given by local school authorities and by the State Department of Education do not agree. In all cases of this kind we have accepted the classification of the State Department of Education.

Letters written by the member schools to the president's office often contain some very picturesque

From the Secretary's Office

REPORTS NOW DUE

1. 1938 Football Participation List.
2. School's Report on Football Officials.

If you have not already done so, please file these reports with the secretary at once.

The following schools have not filed eligibility lists with the secretary for last year in the sports indicated. These reports should be sent in at once in order that the records may be complete.

1937 FOOTBALL

Bell County	K. M. I.	Morganfield
Boyd County	Louisa	Versailles
Bradfordsville	McKell	Witherspoon
Greenup	Middlesboro	Wurtland
Greenville		

1937-38 BASKETBALL

Crockett	Lewisburg	St. Patrick
Flat Gap	(Mason Co.)	Salt Lick
Gatliff	Pruden	Sanders
Lebanon	St. Jerome	

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST REGISTERED BASKETBALL OFFICIALS

John Booth, Carrollton.
Harold U. Buchi, 213 Greenwood Road, Middlesboro.
Paul Bullock, Pittsburg.
John W. Easley, Tolu.
Dick Fawbush, Benham.
Shelvie Fuson, Fourmile.
Thomas Harp, Pineville.
V. T. Hornback, Normal Drive, Bowling Green.
Lyle L. Judy, 1510 Beech Street, Louisville.
Frank J. Lawrence, College Heights, Bowling Green.
Nick Lewis, Jr., Hyden.
Edgar Peters, 808 Bath Avenue, Ashland.
Omar D. Phelps, Eubank.
Alvin Rice, 2515 Clinton, Ashland.
Lloyd E. Roberts, 614 North Street, Richmond.
Leo P. Sack, 1609 Ruth Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
John E. Schaar, 173 Kentucky Drive, Newport.
Ivan Sprinkle, Tell City, Indiana.
E. B. Stansbury, Bowling Green.
Gene Sullivan, 228 Knox Street, Barbourville.
Dravo E. Tarter, Russell Springs.
Hugh Wise, 604 Booth Avenue, Owensboro.

The following officials may have completed their applications by the time the magazine is published, and should present their registration cards as evidence of membership:

Chas. Wm. Cronin, 2 Gardner Place, Linwood, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Haskell H. Vincent, Martin.

expressions. One man reports that he "boils with rage." Another apologizes because one of his basketball players has a "temporary loss of temper," while another reports that forgery connected with a player's age is "as evident as a carbuncle on a man's nose."

FEBRUARY, 1939

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Kentucky High School Athletic Association.Editor.....RUSSELL E. BRIDGES
32 Indiana Avenue, Fort Thomas, Kentucky**BOARD OF CONTROL**President.....W. F. O'Donnell, Richmond
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COVER PAGE**UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY WILDCATS**

We are glad to add to our "Picture Gallery of Good Teams" our own University of Kentucky squad. Kentucky Basketball Teams have made a remarkable record in the past nine years under the direction of their great coach, Adolph Rupp. During Coach Rupp's tenure at Kentucky his teams have won undisputed championships of the Southeastern Conference three times and have had good claim to the title in four other years. Three All-American and a host of all-conference stars pay tribute to U. K. and Coach Rupp.

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NATIONAL FEDERATION**INTERSCHOLASTIC FOOTBALL RULES**

A statement in Mr. Rumsey Taylor's article in the October issue of *The Athlete* has led to much discussion. Mr. Taylor wrote: "The majority of the coaches attending our clinics do not approve of the SCHOLASTIC football rules." Quoting further from the same report by Mr. Taylor, "Coaches should adopt ONE SET OF RULES AND EVERY TEAM STICK TO IT." In the last statement, Mr. Taylor is quite right; in the first, it is to be hoped that his observations were incorrect.

The school men of Kentucky have very definitely adopted ONE SET OF RULES for use in their games. If they are not sticking to these rules it is not the first instance of rule breaking that has been observed in high school athletics in Kentucky or elsewhere. The fact that rules are not followed does not necessarily make the rules wrong. Rule XXV of the By-Laws of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association reads: "All football games played in Kentucky by member schools of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association shall be played under the National Federation Football rules." Contrary to the opinion of some, this rules was not made by the Board of Control. The rules governing high school athletics are administered by The Board of Control, but are made by the 64 representatives of the member schools.

Now the fact that approximately 40 of our 48 states are using the Federation Rules is not absolute proof that Kentucky should use them, but is fairly concrete evidence that a MAJORITY OF OUR COACHES and school men of the United States feel that the high schools should employ in their games rules made BY high school people FOR the high schools. Kentucky coaches have not been noted for taking radical steps. Isn't it likely that they knew pretty well what they were doing when they wrote RULE XXV into our By-Laws? Discussion with coaches and officials of various parts of the state leads to the conclusion that the difficulties arising out of playing games with Tennessee and Ohio

teams under different rules are more imaginary than real. Observations of dozens of games between Ohio and Kentucky teams in the last two years worked by competent officials have failed to reveal a single difficulty. Before any radical steps are taken leading possibly to the use of Intercollegiate Rules would it not be well to make sure that our neighboring states are not just now getting ready to adopt Federation Rules?

We have in progress a constructive program for Kentucky High School Athletics. All over the state men are saying that more progress has been made in the past two years than in the previous ten. If that is true, and it undoubtedly is, it has been due to the fact that high school men have been giving more attention to their own problems and have not been leaving them to the college people. As for the rules, we must come to realize that the whole rules movement is a part of our larger problem of giving direction to the high school athletic program by men who are actually engaged in high school athletics and who are organized in state and national associations.

More will be said in future issues of *The Athlete* regarding rules. Opinions of coaches and officials will be welcomed and will be presented to our readers if signed and offered for that purpose.

Hundreds of testimonials can be given from coaches and officials of other state paying tribute to the progress made under Interscholastic rules. Perhaps the following pretty well sums up their statements:

I am a believer in the interscholastic rules for the following reasons:

1. It has simplified the rules from officials, coaches, and players' angles. All of these groups are able to study the rule book as it is now written, and really understand the rules, the interpretations and have reasons for them.
2. It has resulted in better officiating particularly because the rules have been simplified.
3. Since the adoption of the Interscholastic Rules we have had fewer injuries. I feel that this is the result of legislation on the part of the rules committee to safeguard at all times the boys who are playing the game.
4. It has tended to make a more interesting game, due to the fact that the game is now more open because the rules provide for more and better ball handling.

Another article by Mr. A. L. Lassiter, "Interscholastic Football Rules," printed on page 5 of this issue pretty well summarizes the coaches' attitude on football rules.

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STATE MAGAZINES

The Georgia Coach and Athlete is a new magazine published for coaches, players, and officials. It is devoted to the coaching of the various sports and is published by the Georgia Athletic Coaches Association and the Georgia Football Officials Association, 751 Park Drive, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia.

The Kansas High School Activities Journal is another new official state organ devoted to high school athletics and activities. Its attractive cover, and interesting content make it a real contribution to the service that the Kansas Association renders to its member schools.

We hear that Pennsylvania is publishing a monthly magazine which they call the Pa'athlete. And, speaking of new magazines, we are reminded of the many nice comments and letters of congratulations on our own Kentucky High School Athlete.

BASKETBALL ETHICS FOR COACHES

Basketball Ethics for Coaches has been printed in Rule Books, Magazines and Bulletins over the country this year, but it will bear publication again. Regardless of whether or not you have read this Code of Ethics, read it again. Principals, read it and pass it on to your coaches. Let them read it and then file the magazine for future use and reference. Do your coaches and boys play by "the code"?

In a sincere effort to promote better sportsmanship on the part of coaches, players and spectators at all basketball games, the Coaching Ethics Committee of the National Association of Basketball Coaches through John J. Gallagher of Niagara University, Chairman, offers the following suggestions in which it is hoped every basketball coach will concur.

1. Instruct your players according to the letter and spirit of the Rules.
2. Insist that your players do not question the judgment decisions of a referee. In disputes covering misinterpretation of rules have your captain call time out and discuss in a gentlemanly manner with the referee the situation in so far as the rules cover it.
3. Treat the visiting team coach with the same friendly attitude that you would hope for when your team played on the opponent's court.
4. Secure honest and capable officials, preferably members of the National Association of Approved Basket Ball Officials. Do not attempt to intimidate them or talk to them prior to the contest regarding the faults of your opponents. It is advisable to stay away from the officials before the game and between the halves. There is no one more vitally interested in having a well officiated game than the official himself. A basket ball official is called upon to make many judgment decisions and occasionally he will make mistakes. Usually, however, the average official does not make the number of mistakes that the average coach or player is guilty of during the course of a game.
5. The Coaching Ethics Committee of the National Association of Basket Ball Coaches intends making a National Drive to improve Spectator sportsmanship. From the reports of our predecessors on this committee we find that the attitude of the coach on the bench either encourages good spectator and player sportsmanship or throws fuel on the fire of poor sportsmanship which The National Basket Ball Coaches Association is attempting to eliminate. If the coach is in the habit of making uncomplimentary gestures every-time the official calls a foul on one of his players, then you can be assured that the partisans of his team will break loose in their loud disapproval of the decision. This condition sometimes leads to worse situations on the court as spectators exercise a tremendous influence in determining the sportsmanship attitude or the lack of it among the contestants.
6. The coach should make efforts prior to the opening of the season to encourage good spectator sportsmanship. This can be accomplished if the coach would request The College Dean or the High School Principal for permission to address one of the school assemblies prior to the opening of the basketball schedule. Notices in the school's weekly publication before the season opens is another means, especially in large universities where it is impossible to contact directly all the students.

Similar publicity in the local newspapers may help educate local fans who are not connected with the institution. The coach should stress the fact that it is unethical, unsportsmanlike, and ungentlemanly for a student or spectator to express disapproval in a vociferous manner the decisions of the official. The coach also should encourage students and spectators to regard the opposing team players as friendly rivals, who happen to be the guests of the institution, and not as hated opponents. Making disconcerting noises when an opposing player is attempting a free throw and booing an opponent are the principal faults in unsportsmanlike conduct. It is advisable for coaches to seek the cooperation of other members of the faculty in helping promote good sportsmanship among the student body. A brief comment in a class or group by a teacher or professor, not directly connected with the Athletic Association, may help students continue good sportsmanship within their own school. Conduct at basketball games, as well as at other athletic activities, actually is the school's course in sportsmanship.

7. Instill in your players that in a competitive sport like basketball it is necessary for a boy or young man to frequently mobilize during the course of a game all the skill, intelligence and courage that he possesses; to do this when opposed by competent opponents endowed with similar ability and purpose; to do this with a spirit of genuine sportsmanship that will not permit him to stoop to that which is base and mean in order to secure some advantage over his opponents.
8. Quite a few natural rival basketball games among various schools and university teams are not scheduled because the athletic authorities feel that the conduct of partisan spectators would constitute such a nuisance, and possibly such a disturbance, that such games are not arranged.
9. Emphasize to your players that when any of them descend to unsportsmanlike conduct or action during the course of a basketball game that they injure hundreds of other persons other than themselves. Each player is a representative of his institution. If he violates the principals of good sportsmanship he brings disgrace upon the institution and the entire student body.
10. Basketball is a sport that was originated in an educational institution. Ever since its humble beginning the game has been administered principally by basketball authorities associated with educational institutions. The popularity of the game has become so widespread that it now embraces numerous types of leagues. The leaders of this latter group look to the school and college division for the sportsmanship traditions of the game. Let us resolve that we shall set a good example by regarding it as a duty to teach and encourage good sportsmanship among our players and the other members of the student body, but what is equally and perhaps more important let us regard it as an obligation to practice the ideal principles of good sportsmanship.

FOOTBALL INJURIES - ATHLETIC INSURANCE

Recent reports indicate that 14 states have now set up a plan by which a program of Athletic Insurance is sponsored by the State Athletic Association. To this list of 14 may be added the states of Iowa and Nebraska which states are preparing to put into effect such plans in the fall of 1939.

Kentucky voted several years ago to promote such a program of protection but no machinery was ever set up whereby the plan might operate.

The plan now in operation in Northern Kentucky has been so successful and the inquiries from over the entire state have been so numerous as to indicate that this "sleeping plan" might be revived and put into operation on a state-wide basis.

There is now available ample information and statistics upon which to base such programs with assurance of success. A report of one of the subcommittees of the National Federation Meeting (mentioned elsewhere in this issue) was devoted to Football Injuries.

This report given by W. A. Witte and F. R. Wegner include statistics which had been gathered from the athletic insurance departments of Wisconsin and New York.

Here are some of the statistics presented by Mr. P. F. Neverman for the state of Wisconsin.
Total number of boys covered..... 14,568

1938 FOOTBALL INJURIES

Broken Leg—Above knee.....	2
Below knee	35
Both bones below.....	4
Broken Arm—Above elbow	6
Below elbow.....	37
Both bones below.....	14
Broken collar bone.....	55
Broken shoulder	17
Broken ribs	34
Broken nose	52
Broken teeth	176
Broken bone in hand.....	37
Broken bone in foot.....	3
Broken jaw	3
Dislocated knee	12
Dislocated shoulder	18
Dislocated elbow	6
Dislocated wrist	1
Broken vertebrae	7
Concussion	9
Miscellaneous	30
X-Rays	46
Total 11-man football injuries.....	604
41.5 per 1000	
Total 6-man injuries.....	34
18 per 1000	
Total 6-man coverage.....	1878
Total 8-man injuries.....	16
28 per 1000	
Total 8-man coverage.....	568

Type of Play

Kick-off	23
Forward pass	31
Lateral pass	6
Punt	32
End Run	116
Field Goal	1
Off tackle	148
Inside tackle	55
Unclassified	17

Boy Activity

Blocking	90
Blocked	52
Tackling	192
Tackled	71
Forward Passing	10
Receiving Forward Pass.....	9
Lateral Passing	0
Receiving Lateral Pass.....	2
Kicking	3
Receiving Kick	0
Returning Kick	7
Unclassified	16

Position on the Field

29 injuries occurred in the end zone.
134 injuries occurred between the 20-yard line and the goal line.
254 injuries occurred between the 20-yard lines.

Time of Injury

The greatest number of injuries occurred in the third quarter and the next greatest number occurred in the second quarter.

The number of injuries occurring in games are about equal to the number occurring in practice.

During a game.....	300
During practice	304

These figures showing 41.5 injuries per 1000 boys participating on Insured-teams are indicative of the trend in Wisconsin and in other states that are DOING SOMETHING ABOUT injuries sustained by the boys who participate for the high schools. Where school men are making a study of conditions and making coaches and players injury-conscious there has been a decrease in the number of injuries and a fewer number of serious injuries. This has been due, no doubt, to more careful and longer periods of preliminary training and conditioning, to better equipment, and to more careful supervision.

From the figures given in this report, the high school coaches in Wisconsin may say to the boys who come out for football, "If we have an average team and an average season, you should be able to play through all of our practice sessions and our entire schedule with no more than 2 of each 50 of you getting hurt."



COACHES: Consider the Hammer!

1. It keeps its head.
2. It doesn't fly off the handle.
3. It keeps pounding away.
4. It finds the point, then drives it home.
5. It looks at the other side, too; and thus often clinches the matter.
6. It makes mistakes but when it does it starts all over again.
7. It is the only knocker in the world that does any good.
8. If you are inclined to lose your head and fly off the handle, just pause a minute and consider the hammer.

—Delaware News Letter.



Who misses or who wins the prize
Go lose or conquer as you can;
But if you fall, or if you rise,
Be each, pray God, a gentleman.
—Thackeray.

INTERSCHOLASTIC FOOTBALL RULES

By A. L. LASSITER, *President Kentucky H. S. Coaches Assn.*

The high school coaches and administrators were among the first to recognize the need of making certain changes in the rules of football to improve the game and at the same time insure greater safety to those boys playing the game.

Prior to the year 1932 the high school coaches and administrators had no voice in the changing of the football rules. It was apparent to those in charge of high school athletics, if they expected to have a game suitable for boys from the age of 14 to 19 years, they would have to work out a set of rules of their own that would improve the game and at the same time place a greater stress on safety.

The high school coaches and administrators are not unduly tied by tradition, so in the year 1932 the INTERSCHOLASTIC RULES were first published and used by three states—Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. Since 1932, a period of six years, the Interscholastic Rules have been adopted by twenty-six states—Alabama, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, South Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming—and Cleveland, Ohio. By the fall of 1939 there will be at least thirty states to have officially adopted the Interscholastic Rules. Practically all of the states that have high school organization machinery for promoting cooperative action have adopted the Interscholastic Rules, or will soon do so.

There are over 10,000 high schools (or some 300,000 boys) playing under the Interscholastic Rules. When the high school coaches are responsible for so many boys playing a game, why shouldn't they have a voice in the rules of the game? In the state of Kentucky there are 115 high schools (or 4500 boys) playing football. Should we as coaches be interested in the rules and conditions which are best suited for all the boys, or the possible 10% that may play college football? After all, the fundamentals of the game such as blocking and tackling are the same under all rules. Should we abolish the Interscholastic Rules because some of the college coaches are so tied up with tradition that they are not willing to accept the changes the Interscholastic Rules Committee has adopted and are proving to be very successful? Should we do away with the Interscholastic Rules and adopt the Collegiate Rules because 2% of the officials have worked in some of the college games of our state, and are too lazy or bound by tradition to become familiar with the few differences? Are we playing football in Kentucky for the benefit of the officials, in order some day a half dozen in this state may be placed on the Southern Conference Official List, or are we to have a game for the boys of Kentucky, a game they like to play and which offers greater safety while playing?

How is the Football Rules Committee made up? Each state that uses the rules appoints a member. The appointment is by any method desired by the

state high school athletic association. All members are actively engaged in some type of high school athletic work.

Results brought about by the Interscholastic Football Rules. The publication of the football rules has also led to other significant developments. We now have high school representation on the Basketball and Track Rules Committee.

Safety Measure. The interscholastic rules committee and interscholastic organization which they represent have continued to stress safety measures in football. A safety committee recently listed 32 measures that have been adopted in the interest of safety during the last several years and which are incorporated in the interscholastic rules.

The rules are the result of the organized effort of thousands of progressive high school coaches and administrators who have been eager to cooperate in direct experimentation with any provision which has offered possibilities in proving the game of football, or of better adapting it to the capabilities of the high school plays, or of making it safer, or of eliminating unnecessary complexities in the code.

It is the opinion of coaches all over this country that within three years the 48 states will be playing under the Interscholastic Rules. When that time comes the colleges of this country will pull away from their tradition and accept a code of rules that are adapted to the boys who play the game. After all, college players are boys too, only a little older.

—:—

A FRIEND

A friend is one who's lived a while
And learned a world of stuff;
Who smiles a kind of patient smile
Though things be smooth or rough.
A friend is one who's tried you out;
Who's heard your every plan;
Knows all your weakness and your doubt,
And says, "I like that man."
A friend is one who stands a lot;
Yet tells you you're a sinner;
And after that, as like as not,
Invites you out to dinner.
A friend is one who knows your faults,
Yet doesn't hide his own;
Who'd rather walk with one who halts,
Than plod along alone.

—Alfred Arnold.
From October Minnesota Bulletin.

—:—

GOD GIVE US MEN

God give us men. The time demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith, willing hands;
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor; men who will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagogue
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking;
Tall men sun-crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty and in private thinking!

—J. G. Holland.

Summary of Activities of National Federation Interscholastic Football Rules Committee on January 6 - 7, 1939

This Summary of the Activities of the National Federation Interscholastic Football Rules Committee which met in Chicago on January 6 and 7, 1939, is released to the readers of the Kentucky High School Athlete by J. RICE MOUNTJOY and A. L. LASSITER, Kentucky's representatives at the meeting. Mr. Lassiter is President of the Kentucky Coaches Association and Mr. Mountjoy the Representative of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association on the National Rules Committee.

There was a full attendance with the exception of the representative from Delaware. Those present were: George Brown, Des Moines, Iowa; John J. Butler, Lewiston, Maine; J. P. Creel, Sylacauga, Ala.; Jesse Day, Davenport, Ia.; Geo. E. Denman, Burley, Idaho; H. R. Dieterich, Maryville, Mo.; W. A. Fisher, Lynden, Washington; C. E. Forsythe, Lansing, Mich.; Hugh Francis, Kansas City, Missouri; H. A. Harmony, Cleveland, Ohio; George Haun, Bemidji, Minnesota; Salen Herke, Peoria, Illinois; S. D. Jackson, Johnson City, Tennessee; John Johnson, Des Moines, Iowa; A. L. Lassiter, Richmond, Kentucky; John Mach, Williston, North Dakota; J. Rice Mountjoy, Danville, Kentucky; F. P. Maguire, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; D. R. Mitchell, Lehi, Utah; H. V. Porter, Chicago, Illinois; Hugh L. Ray, Chicago, Illinois; G. O. Ream, Albuquerque, New Mexico; LaMar Sarra, Tampa, Florida; J. F. T. Saur, Fairfield, Iowa; Walter Shupp, Cleveland, Ohio; O. E. Smith, Anoka, Minnesota; E. A. Thomas, Topeka, Kansas; E. M. Thompson, Rock Springs, Wyoming; R. W. Truscott, Loveland, Colorado; Troy Walker, Portland, Oregon; R. M. Walseth, Pierre, South Dakota; O. L. Webb, Lincoln, Nebraska; F. R. Wegner, Roslyn Heights, New York; W. A. Witte, Appleton, Wisconsin; Roy Wood, Butte, Montana; E. R. Stevens, Independence, Kansas; C. W. Whitten, Chicago, Illinois.

The reports of the various sub-committees resulted in definite action relative to the following matters: A sub-committee made up of Messrs. Wood, Sara, Walseth and Ray drew up recommendations for the modifications which are necessary for six-man football. These were acted upon by the entire committee and will be included in the back of the interscholastic rules book. The usual interscholastic rules for the standard game will be official except where modifications are listed in the back of the book.

A statement designed to assist officials in the matter of pass interference was authorized and will be included in a special bulletin.

A statistical blank was authorized for the collection of data on various phases of the game. This blank will be printed and placed in use so that extensive and accurate statistics will be available for the meeting next year.

A thorough study of injury statistics were supplied by Wisconsin and New York. These were evaluated and were considered in connection with the various rules proposals.

RULE MODIFICATIONS

The major changes from the present rules follow:

NOTE: It should be understood that this is not meant to be a complete summary of the activity of the committee. The detailed report will be made up at a later date and supplied each member of the committee. The present draft is made without any effort to properly word the provision. This material is merely for the convenience of members of the committee, who may choose to publicize the committee action.

1. If a foul occurs in the continuing action following dead ball (anywhere) enforce as for a foul between downs.

Comment: The questionnaire vote on this proposal was overwhelmingly in favor. It is adopted primarily because of eliminating many complicated situations when the continuing action is considered a part of the previous down. The new rule will make it necessary for the official to determine whether a foul occurs before the ball is dead or after it is dead. With this method of enforcement many complicated sections of the rule and play situations books will be entirely eliminated and it will be much easier for the officials to properly interpret the rule.

2. The one remaining case of "free ball" will be eliminated and the penalty for any foul which occurs during the one situation which was listed as a free ball in the 1938 interscholastic rules will be enforced from the spot of the backward pass or fumble (similar to present enforcement for a foul during a return kick).

Comment: The vote on the questionnaire was overwhelmingly in favor of this change. The committee feels that considerable simplification in the rules will result without any handicap to any player or team. The occurrence happens so seldom that in actual practice any alleged inequity will be negligible.

3. A player will be allowed to re-enter once during any quarter.

Comment: The questionnaire vote was overwhelmingly in favor of this and the injury statistics show that the rule which permitted re-entry in the fourth quarter last year probably reduced the number of injuries which occurred during the fourth quarter. It is hoped that further reduction will result from the change. Coaches will be able to better supervise the physical condition of their players at any time in the game and to avoid undue fatigue which so often results in injury.

A note will be included in this section strongly recommending that coaches be responsible for enforcement of this rule so that officials will be relieved of the bookkeeping which would otherwise be involved.

4. A slight change will be made in the penalty for unsportsmanlike conduct of players. The present interscholastic penalty prescribes fifteen yards from the succeeding spot for all such cases. The new penalty will prescribe fifteen yards from the previous spot if the foul occurs while the ball is in play and fifteen yards from the succeeding spot if the foul occurs while the ball is dead. This penalty is now consistent with the present penalty for fouls by non-players.

Comment: This change was made largely in the interests of simplification and will include an invalid signal for fair catch. Heretofore the penalty for the invalid signal made an exception to a general rule. It is now enforced from the previous spot the same as for most other fouls committed during a loose ball.

5. During a forward pass all ineligible players will be required to remain on or behind the line of scrimmage until after the pass has left the passer's hands. Violation of this provision will be considered interference with the usual penalty.

Comment: The committee felt that this would considerably simplify the problems which arise relative to which players are ineligible. It should also enable officials to center their attention on alleged interference in the immediate vicinity of the pass receiver.

7. The present rule relative to a pass touching an ineligible player on or behind the line of scrimmage is to be retained. If there should be a major incompleteness in the scrimmage zone, the penalty is to be the same as for interference and there will be no option for the offended team if the major incompleteness is between the ten yard line and the goal line. In this situation, the penalty will be the same as for anywhere else on the field, i. e., the usual interference penalty.

Comment: This change is an extension of action which was started last year when the touching of an ineligible player on or behind the line was ruled the same as if the ball had touched an eligible player of A.

8. The interpretation relative to the permissible movement of linemen on a play when a pass is completed in the vicinity of the line of scrimmage will be made slightly more liberal. Any ordinary initial line charge is not to be considered part of a screen.

Comment: There has been considerable difference in interpretation relative to interference in the vicinity

of the line. The proposed interpretation is in harmony with the practice which has been in vogue in territories which have allowed the offense slightly more latitude in this respect. It is a slight compensation for the advantage given the defense in certain other pass changes.

9. A number of interpretations which were adopted by the Editorial Committee during the season were discussed and voted upon. A few of these are listed here for convenience.

The choice of color for the ball for night games will be made a responsibility of the officials rather than a matter to be decided purely by mutual consent of the teams.

Such acts as kicking the ball at certain times when a kick is not definitely permitted will be penalized. This applies to such acts as kicking a ball from the hands of an opponent or kicking the ball during a backward pass or a fumble.

The rules relative to the penalties for substitutions at certain unauthorized times will be simplified.

Several refinements in the present rules will be made in the interests of simplification or clarity. These will be included in the complete summary of the committee actions.

When a backward pass or fumble is touched simultaneously by players of both teams and goes out of bounds, the ball is to be awarded to the team which last had possession. This is consistent with the procedure in several analogous situations.

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EXTEMPORANEOUS BASKETBALL

This article named by the editor "Extemporaneous Basketball," was written for The Athlete by Wm. J. "BLUE" FOSTER, athletic director and coach of Newport High School. Foster, a graduate of Southwestern Texas and Columbia University is considered one of Kentucky's leading high school coaches, with a record that entitles him to speak with authority on basketball. His teams at Newport have won 193 games and lost 43 since 1931. Included in this list of victories is numbered Four Regional Championships and Five District Championships, not to mention several State Tournament games. Fans who have not seen the Newport High School Teams in action should not be deceived by the title, Extemporaneous Basketball, and thus get the idea that these teams play "by ear" and are not drilled in fundamentals. Rather the opposite is true—they are so well trained that they are able to adjust their game on short notice to the style of game set up by their immediate opponents.

Some of my friends in the coaching profession have often accused me of having no set system of play in basketball, but of playing the opponents. Perhaps this is true. I am sure some of my teams when losing, and at times when they were winning, have given me the impression they knew very little about any system. Seriously, though, I have felt for some time that a team to be consistently successful, must be well versed in a variety of attacking maneuvers and be able to play an altered defense on short notice.

In other words, give the opponents the thing they dislike most, both on offense and defense. Adapt the game to their weaknesses, give them a special prescription. Of course, in order to do this the team to be played must be scouted; in the absence of the information the coach is obliged to observe quickly during the early moments of the game and make changes and suggestions to his team through substitutions. Also, the team captain can be placed upon his own, in this regard. Especially is this true, where this system of play has been used for some time at a school.

It is my contention that if a team concentrates on an orthodox offense and defense, they are making it possible for the coach of a weaker team, that makes special preparation, to defeat them.

For instance, if a team consistently uses a fast break it will be found that their outlet pass very often goes to the same man in approximately the same area. A smart team or one especially drilled, will anticipate this and intercept a percentage of them for baskets. Most fast breaks are three lane offensives, or a variation, while a team using a slow break with two men in, and three out, and two men doing the rebounding, has three men in excellent position to pick up the fast break. The fast break, to be effective, must develop situations where there are more offensive men down than defensive, that is, a situation where there are two on one, three on two, and etc. I am convinced the two can be very easily blended together. The play diagrams on opposite page illustrate my point. It is possible for a team to number similar plays the same and run them from the altered set-ups.

If a team has a five-man offensive and concentrates on follow ups, a fast break with the outlet pass

going at least to the middle of the floor should be troublesome.

Suppose the opponents are large, and a bit slow, and not the best of ball handlers. By covering such a team all over the floor, putting five men against four, on passes in bounds, after you have scored, and etc., their height is not so useful, and their slowness and lack of polished footwork, may become a serious liability. The team you are playing may be very good with set floor plays (the destination of which is a short under the basket shot), by covering such a team all over the floor their attack becomes disconcerted and wild passes often result.

Perhaps their guards are a bit cumbersome in bringing the ball up the floor. Covering such players in the back court or picking them up two steps before they get to the center line should be advantageous.

Where a team has a splendid pivot man, then perhaps a team should use the relaxed man-for-man or combination man-for-man and zone defense, with the weak side guard and forward helping to sandwich the pivot man.

Still another possibility would be to play a tall man or a small ball hawk in the free throw area, zone style, with the other four men playing man-for-man. In this defense the weak scoring guard can be allowed freedom until he attempts to come in for a short shot.

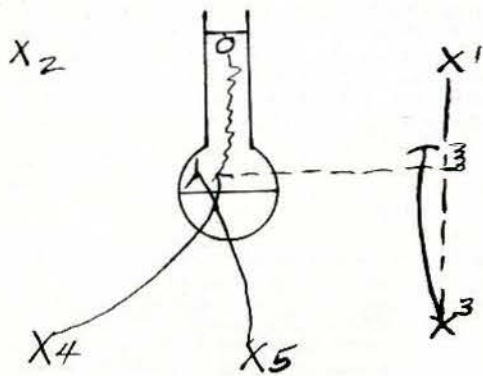
Some coaches frown upon long shots, insisting on the ball being worked in close. This is valuable information for the defense, and should cause the coach playing such a team to alter his defense accordingly.

I can recall many games that my teams have won through alterations in the attack and defense. Four years ago we were trailing one of our rivals, 16 to 6 at the half, and had been completely outplayed in all departments. Between halves, our lineup was altered for speed. We shifted from a conservative man-to-man to covering all over the floor and won 30 to 28 in an overtime.

I also remember winning a regional championship by simply shifting a guard to forward and a forward to guard between halves. The half score was 19 to 16 against us and we had looked bad all the second quarter. We were ahead 26 to 19 at the end of the third quarter and won from a strong team, 36 to 24.

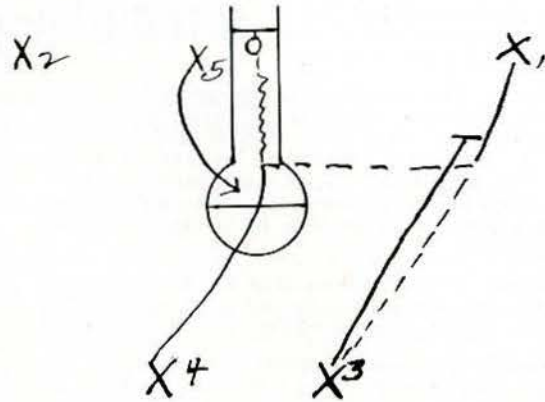
Now it is not my idea that a coach should expect his team to play several variations of defense and offense on short notice.

It would be suicide against some teams to attempt to cover them all over the floor, without long preparation. No high school player should be expected to perform ably in an altered offense or defense without thorough schooling from the coach.



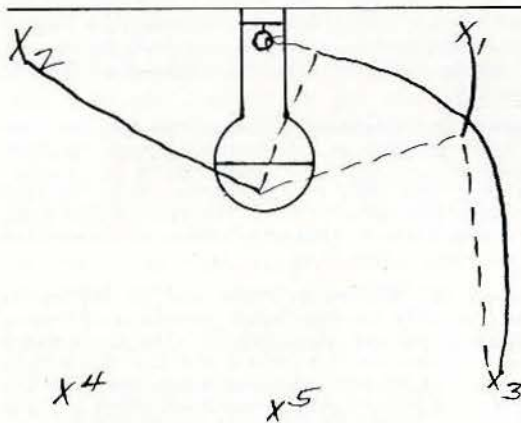
#2 from A Set-up

3 passes to 1, 1 takes short dribble and passes to 4 who has used 5 as a screen. A great play!



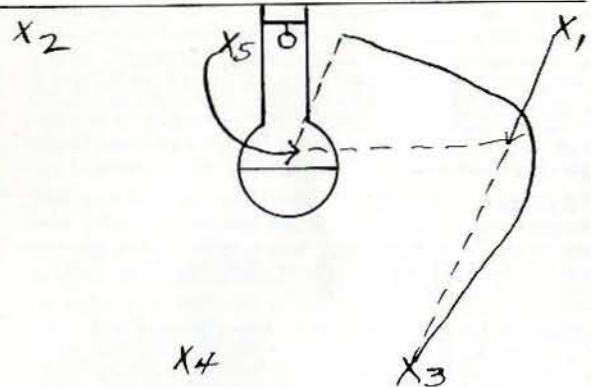
#2 from B Set-up

3 passes to 1, 1 to 4 who has used 5 as a screen.



#1 from A Set-up

X3 passes to 1, 1 passes to 2 who relays on to 3.



#1 from B Set-up

X3 passes to 1, 1 to 5, 5 back to 3 who has used 1 as a screen.

NEWS FROM THE CONFERENCES

All over Kentucky there is now much speculation about what teams are likely to go to the state tournament. There is much difference of opinion as to what are the best teams, and how the really good teams compare with the state tourney entrants of 1938. To refresh the memories of our readers we present the Regional Winners of last year paired just the way they met in the state tournament:

Harlan	Corydon
Lewisburg	Highland
St. Xavier	Maysville
Central City	Russell

Bellevue	Hazard
Burgin	Frenchburg
Sharpe	Horse Cave
Carrollton	Madisonville

Of course, you remember that Sharpe eventually won the championship, with Maysville in the runner-up position. St. Xavier, beaten by Sharpe in the semi-finals went on to greater honors by winning the National Catholic High School Championship.

Most of the teams above named are outstanding in their respective regions again this year. Present standing and records indicate, however, that they will all have bitter opposition in their district and

regional tournaments and that not a single one of the 1938 representatives will be able to return to Lexington without showing real class.

Region 1. The supremacy of Sharpe will be challenged by Hickman, Heath and Kirksey, so our informants tell us. And then Barlow too, must be figured in any final calculations as they recently tripped the high flying Heath aggregation. Surely the first and largest region in the state will live up to their reputation of sending up a real contender for top honors.

Region 2. Madisonville by their record of victories and a winner over previously unbeaten Horse Cave should be favorites to represent the second region.

Region 3. No official reports have come to the Athlete from this section but if Coach Dorsey is to bring his Corydon boys through he will evidently have to beat such teams as Morganfield, Henderson, and Daviess County, not to mention Owensboro. Perhaps Coach Horner may furnish the upset in No. 3.

Region 4. Nothing short of an Act of Providence or a Republican Landslide can usually keep George Taylor's Central City team out of the state tournament, and nothing short of a miracle can keep him from getting the hardest possible draw. Sooner or later Coach Taylor is bound to get a break.

Region 5. Teams of Region 5 try to emulate the example of Western Teachers College, and that makes the competition keen. Lewisburg, smarting under what Coach Mitchell believes to be an undeserved defeat at the hands of Harlan last year will fight back strong and should be one of the favorites in a very tough region. The winner must get past College High, Franklin, Scottsville, Tompkinsville, and Gamaliel.

Region 6. In this region, of course, the question always arises, "who can beat Horse Cave?" The present record of W. B. Owen's team defies an answer to the question. Perhaps Hodgenville or Bardstown may supply the answer.

Region 7. No team other than one of the Louisville schools, Male, Manual or St. Xavier, has ever won in this region. This fact is not very encouraging to the other 21 teams, and it has led to the consideration of the possibility of placing these three schools in one separate region. At the present time the record of Male High is rather imposing, but any team or group of teams that must contend with Lawrenceburg and Kavanaugh in the same region must be lucky or must have real class to win. Shelbyville, too, must be regarded as a dark horse, given a favorable draw.

Region 8. State secretary, Ted Sanford, hopes to get his Carrollton team back to Lexington with him, but doubts the possibility. Eminence, Frankfort and Dry Ridge expect to make a warm contest in this region while Milton, a non-conference team, has developed some winning habits that may not be broken before they reach the State meet. 15 straight victories and 58 victories in the last 61 games, with a game average of 42 points, certainly indicates a team of Championship calibre. That's the record of Coach Wilkinson's Milton Big 5.—Just another of Coach Diddle's boys who made good!

Region 9. Bellevue, winner of the Northern Kentucky honors in '38 lost the entire team by graduation, so have not fared well during the current season. Teams in this region with outstanding records to date are: Holmes, Newport, Walton, Lloyd Memorial, Campbell County at Alexandria, and Dayton. Any one of these teams is capable of winning in a region that is always made up of fine teams.

Region 10. As February 1st heralds the approach of tournament time, Maysville finds their supremacy challenged seriously by Brooksville, Morgan, and Paris. Maysville at present leads the Central Kentucky Conference with 3 wins and no losses, but Paris boasts a more impressive record with 8 wins and only 1 defeat. Madison High put this one on and made it stick 29 to 9. The team that represents Region 10 will have tremendous support for the state championship.

Region 11. If Burgin hopes to repeat their 1933 performance they must make an about face hurriedly. Harrodsburg, Henry Clay, and Madison High are names that signify basketball finesse to Central Kentucky fans, and one of the three would give a good account of their stewardship in the big classic. President O'Donnell would be very proud of the Madison High Purples if they were able to accompany him to the Tournament as representatives of Region 11. Officials who have worked in Central Kentucky, however, bring us the information that Oxford High School Hornets will swarm over any team in the state. Only one loss in nearly two seasons of play is a strong argument in their favor.

Region 12. Hazel Green, Somerset, Highland, and Danville are the headline winners in region 12. Any one of these teams should be capable of winning, but the superior record of the Highland Flyers should make them favorites. The gymless wonders, as the Highlanders are called, have just completed a run of 27 consecutive victories which may indicate one of those wonder teams for which Kentucky High Schools are famous.

Region 13. Apparently Harlan has another fine team whose progress may be barred by such mountain sharpshooters as Benham, Middlesboro, or Corbin. Black Star, too, must be considered. It is reported that Coach Jim Goforth of U. K. fame has a team of "twinkling stars" that may shine in more than one tournament this time.

Region 14. Hazard gets the nod of the sports writers not only for first place in their own region but likewise for the state banner. No doubt much of this is based on the respect for the shrewdness of Coach Pat Payne who has been bringing fine teams out of Hazard since "way back when." Since losing Callahan and Deatherage Hazard's fans have been very much concerned about such worthy rivals as Hindman, Whitesburg, Carr Creek, and Breathitt County. Some good friendly feuds should develop from this sort of competition.

Region 15. Frenchburg is reported to have another fine team, now making definite plans to better their 1938 performance in Lexington. Pikeville has designs on the Frenchburg crown and are making a nice record to support their claim to state recognition.

Region 16. In a quest for another winner the Russell aggregation of Coach Papperson have been meeting stiff opposition from Olive Hill and Louisa. Followers of the 16th region fortunes will always wager, however, that Ashland and Mt. Sterling must be reckoned with in the settling of any championship claims.

Here you have, basketball fans, some of the teams that have been making basketball history in their own sections of the state. Many good teams, however, never make the championship grade. Root for your favorites, BUT, DON'T BET ON BASKETBALL GAMES!

CLEAN BASKETBALL

"Clean Basketball" is a preprint from the February Issue of the Illinois Athlete used by special permission. It is passed along with a hearty editorial "Amen."

For a number of years the men who have been in charge of high school basketball have waged a battle for a game in which there is a minimum of contact and where clever footwork, speedy pivots and passes and fast thinking rather than weight and pugnacity are the determining factors. Attempts to intimidate or bait opponents, and profane language have been almost eliminated. Unsportsmanlike acts such as deliberately pushing an opponent shooter in the back result in immediate disqualification, and no questions asked. Sulky actions of players to engender hate in spectators are prevented by strict administration of the rules by progressive coaches and well trained officials.

These results have not been brought about over night. It took several years to convince old school coaches, officials and sports writers that a clean game can still be popular among both players and fans and it required patience, industry and organization to educate various conservative sections of the state away from the tendency to ape the practices of University pressure groups and independent promoters. Time has shown the wisdom of making the high school game fit the needs of the high school program and adapted to the capabilities of high school players. Anyone who has watched games in sectional or state final tournaments can vouch for the fact that the non-contact type of game is as thrilling as any to be found anywhere. It has player appeal and crowd appeal and for the most part, good will is engendered.

This is not an indictment of the basketball played in other groups. If some of the University conferences or independent groups desire a rough type of game, that is their prerogative and it will appeal to

a certain class of team followers. If they desire the official to look out of the window when a defensive player deliberately shoves an opponent in the back or pushes him off balance when he is holding the ball, the fee which is paid is large enough to attract officials who will permit that type of game. No one can be surprised when the accounts of the games contain statements about players being in a "fighting mood," about the game being a "cross between hockey and a fight" or about boys who "were groggy from vigorous socking and shoving tactics." Neither can one be surprised at the belief that such games ruin good officials almost as fast as the high school organizations can train new ones.

This is not a claim that the high school type of game is always perfect or that all players, coaches and officials are above reproach. There are still plenty of imperfections. Sometimes a mediocre official gets credit toward the end of a season because he works in a clean game without blowing the whistle too much when the credit really lies with officials who made such a game possible through early season insistence on rigid enforcement of the rules or with coaches who drill their players to out-speed and out-guess instead of out-shove the opponent. There are still scattered individuals who like to hark back to the good old rough and ready pioneer days. But despite these exceptions, high school officials, coaches and administrators have declared their independence. The high school game has outgrown its swaddling clothes. There is no need to ape the practices of any other group. Here is the game at its best. Others may prefer the game seasoned with a dash of hockey, rugby and intimidation but as for the high school groups—No, thanks! They are not having any.

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A Page from "An Athletic Anthology"

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THE TEN COMMANDMENTS OF SPORT AND OF EVERYTHING ELSE

1. Thou shalt not quit.
2. Thou shalt not alibi.
3. Thou shalt not gloat over winning.
4. Thou shalt not be a rotten loser.
5. Thou shalt not take unfair advantage.
6. Thou shalt not ask odds thou art unwilling to give.
7. Thou shalt always be willing to give thine opponent the shade.
8. Thou shalt not under-estimate an opponent, nor over-estimate thyself.
9. Remember that the game is the thing, and that he who thinketh otherwise is a mucker and no true sportsman.
10. Honor the game thou playest, for he who playeth the game straight and hard wins even when he loses.

—Hugh S. Fullerton.

SELF CONTROL

We are coming to realize that a game should be played between teams that respect one another and that unless this can be true the game had better not be played. We are coming to realize the importance of having as officials for these games men of unquestionable competence and character. We are coming to realize that administered in this spirit the voice of sport may say to the heart of a boy, "In a hard game you will meet gruelling competition. It will be your duty as a sportsman to endeavor by all fair means to mobilize strength, skill, endurance; no matter how roughly you may be used, to keep your temper and play fair. When you pass out from the playing fields to the tasks of life you will have the same responsibility resting upon you, in greater degree, of fighting for the cause you represent. You will meet bitter and sometimes unfair opposition to all that you try to do. You will meet defeat. The "lost causes" of history are proof that victory will not always come because the cause you represent is right. You must be prepared to see what you believe to be wrong for the moment triumphant, and still have courage to fight on. You must know that the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. Especially you must not forget that the great victory of which you never can be robbed will be the ability to say, when the race is over and the battle done, that the flag you fought under was the winning flag of sportsmanship, never furled nor hauled down, and that in victory or defeat you never lost that contempt for a breach of sportsmanship which will prevent you from stooping to it anywhere, anyhow, anytime.

—Charles W. Kennedy.

DO UNTO OTHERS, ETC.

This exhortation is not a sermon although the heading has the appearance of a text. It is written after years of experience in the settlement of thousands of cases in athletics. It is believed that there is a remedy for some of the ill feelings engendered between schools and communities regarding athletics. Of course, human nature is what it is and there is no panacea for all of our ills.

Often a principal, coach, teacher, student, fan or Dame Rumor of one high school thinks he has reason to believe a student of another high school ineligible. Convincing evidence is not at hand but the case is the subject of conversation and many mean things are said and done. The honesty and integrity of the students and school officials of the other school are impugned and happy relationships are somewhat strained. The sad part about all of this is that the information, true or false, that is used as the basis of the conversations and strained relationships, does not reach the Principal of the school that has a student whose eligibility is in question directly from the Principal who has the information, or who has Dame Rumor in his school or community. Sometimes the information is withheld until the student has participated and then the I. H. S. A. A., rather than the Principal, is notified. The withholding of evidence cannot be justified and eleventh hour protests are not in order.

The I. H. S. A. A. recommends and strongly stresses the recommendation that the Principal and the Coach in one school, who have any reason to question the eligibility status of a student in another school, should inform the other Principal and Coach as soon as the question arises and prior to participation of the student, if possible. There seems to be no valid reason why the Principal of one high school should not receive information and questions directly and frankly from the Principal of another high school when the eligibility of a student has been questioned. Surely, a Principal of any high school desires complete information, carefully documented, about his athletes before trouble arises. A protest is not necessary in such cases. The question should be introduced for settlement and there need be no ill feelings at all. Both schools, both communities and the student whose eligibility is in question will be benefited by a check and a determination of the eligibility status of a student.

If anyone had a question about the eligibility of one of your players, what would you desire him to do?

If anyone had a question about the number of games on your schedule, what would you desire him to do?

If anyone had a question about the age of one of your students, what would you desire him to do?

If anyone had a question about the conduct of your players or the way your athletics is handled, what would you desire him to do?

The exhortation ends as it began — Do Unto Others, Etc.

—From the Indiana October Bulletin.

SUCCESS



It's doing your job the best you can,
And being fair to your fellow men;
It's making money, but holding friends,
And staying true to your aims and ends;
It's figuring how and learning why,
And looking forward and thinking high,
And dreaming a little and doing much;
It's keeping always in closest touch
With what is finest in word and deed;
It's being thorough yet making speed;
It's daring blithely the field of chance,
While making labor a brave romance;
It's going onward despite defeat
And fighting staunchly, but keeping sweet;
It's being clean, and it's playing fair;
It's laughing lightly at Dame Despair;
It's looking at the stars above,
And drinking deeply of life and love;
It's struggling on with the will to win,
But taking loss with a cheerful grin;
It's sharing sorrow, and work, and mirth,
And making better this good old earth;
It's serving, striving through strain and stress,
It's doing your noblest—that's success.

—Author unknown.

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