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The Kentucky High School Athlete, March 1939

Kentucky High School Athletic Association

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THE KENTUCKY



High School Athlete



Official Organ of the KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

MARCH - 1939





M. E. LIGON

First President - K. H. S. A. A.

M. E. Ligon was born at Owenton, Kentucky. He received his early education in the public and private schools of Owen County. He was graduated from Georgetown College and the University of Chicago. He has had a rich and extended experience as a teacher and school administrator. He taught in the schools of the Philippine Islands from 1905 to 1908. He was an elementary school principal in the schools of Paducah, Kentucky, from 1908-1910. He taught physics and chemistry in the Owensboro High School, 1910-1913. He served as principal of the Lexington High School, 1913-1919. He became superintendent of schools in Henderson in 1919 and served until 1921. He became principal of the Ashland High School in 1921 and served there until 1924. Since 1924 he has been professor of secondary education at the University of Kentucky. He served as a member of the board of directors of the K. E. A. for several years and was elected president and served for the year 1926. He is a deacon in Calvary Baptist Church and teaches the Men's Bible Class. He is president of the Lexington Rotary Club and is a member of the Lexington Country Club. Golf and fishing are his hobbies.

The Kentucky High School Athlete

Official Organ of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association

Vol. I - No. 7.

MARCH 1939

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From the President's Office

In presenting through this column the interpretations which have been made from time to time either by the president of the Board of Control, we are endeavoring to give the member schools a better understanding of the application of the constitution, by-laws and tournament rules of the Association.

The managers of the district and regional tournaments have the right to set the time of games but the Board strongly advises that the wishes of the schools be taken into account before the time is set and that the tournament managers exercise their authority only when the schools seem to have made an unwise choice.

A student may return to his home school without loss of eligibility if he has not been a candidate for a place on any major athletic teams of the school which he has attended outside his district. This is the clear implication of section 2 of Rule VI.

An athlete may transfer without loss of eligibility from one high school to another in the same district provided the change is the result of his parents' having moved from one part of the district to another that is more convenient to the second school. This rule is applicable to independent districts as well as to county districts. In order better to understand this ruling, let us take Madison County to illustrate the point we wish to make. Since the county is one district, any pupil in the county may attend any one of its seven high schools. A pupil may transfer from one of these schools to another without loss of eligibility whenever the parents move to a farm that is more convenient to the second school. It is important to remember that in these cases eligibility does not depend on the distance from the old residence to the new. In several of the independent districts there are two or more high schools just as there are seven high schools in the Madison County district. If an athlete may transfer from one Madison County school to another without loss of eligibility when his parents move, then an athlete in an independent district may change from one school to another in that district under exactly the same conditions.

However, each case must stand on its own merits and should be submitted to the president for an official ruling. The decision here quoted should not be considered as blanket authority for changes without loss of eligibility.

The drawings for district tournaments have always disclosed misunderstandings relative to the meaning of several of our tournament rules. In the course of years in many decisions involving such cases, the Board has uniformly held:

First, that a drawing made at any time after due notice has been received by all schools is binding upon all.

Second, that when a school is notified of the proposed date of the drawing and does not appear to participate in the drawing or to protest the drawing,

From the Secretary's Office

STATE TOURNAMENT PASSES

Numerous requests are coming in for principals' and coaches' passes to the state tournament. These passes will be issued at the tournament as they have been previously. A plan has been worked out for the issuing of these passes which should prove superior to that of former years. Principals and coaches should have some method of identifying themselves if they have not attended the tournament previously and are not known to tournament officials. Tournament Rule 16 requires the presentation of the school's membership certificate and the filing of signatures with the person issuing the passes.

PROPOSALS

School officials who wish to propose changes in the Constitution, By-Laws, or Tournament Rules of the association should file these proposals with the secretary at once.

SCHOOL REPORTS NOW DUE

1. 1938 Football Participation List.
2. School's Report on Football Officials.
3. 1938-39 Basketball Participation List.
4. School's Report on Basketball Officials.

REPORTS NOW DUE FROM OFFICIALS

1. Official's Report on Schools (Football).
2. Official's Report on Schools (Basketball).

Numerous schools have not filed eligibility lists for 1937-38. A list of these schools was printed in the February issue of the magazine. The secretary has made repeated efforts to get these lists to no avail. Unless these lists are received immediately, the matter will have to be brought to the attention of the Board of Control.

that it has lost its right to appeal to the Board of Control.

Third, that a school can not prevent the holding of a drawing by mere failure to send a representative.

The Board has recently held that a drawing made earlier than two weeks before the tournament is valid under the rules. It has also held that the Board can not enforce an oral agreement made prior to the drawing to the effect that if certain conditions prevailed another drawing would be held. It has always been the policy of the Board not to undertake to enforce oral agreements.

The Board is without authority to alter the written provisions of a contract between two schools unless the provisions are in violation of the constitution and by-laws. The Board must therefore enforce the usual penalty provided for in any contract for failure to carry out a school's pledge to play a game on a specified date. This rule was applied recently to a case involving the inability of a team to meet its engagement because of high water over the roads, and to another case where the visiting team through no fault of its own found the host's gymnasium dark when it arrived to carry out its contract.

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 32 Indiana Avenue, Fort Thomas, Kentucky

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COACHES TO PICK OFFICIALS

Under the new rules of the K. H. S. A. A. whereby the State Tournament is now under the management of the Secretary of the Association it became the duty of the Board of Control for the first time in 1938 to select officials for the State Tournament. Five men of experience, ability and reputation were chosen from a large list of applicants. The men who worked the 1938 tournament were selected on a basis of ability as revealed by hundreds of letters of recommendation. They ran true to form of all tournament officials. They pleased some, and dissatisfied others. For that they are entitled to neither praise nor censure—they merely called them as they saw them without fear or favor.

For the 1939 Tournament the Board of Control has adopted a new policy of selecting the officials. First a list of 16 approved officials has been made. This list of 16 represents every section of the state and includes all officials who were recommended from any section. The coaches of the sixteen Regional Champions will be asked to rate these officials in the order of their preference and the four officials receiving the highest ratings will be selected to work the 1939 State Tournament. The men on the list are: Lewis Litchfield, Princeton; Acree Austin, Mayfield; James Dewese, Sedalia; Edgar Stansbury, and Arnold Winkenhofer, Bowling Green; Ralph Mills, Hopkinsville; Buford Clark and Herb Tye, Barbourville; Edgar McNabb and George Wright, Bellevue; Yancey Burks, Horse Cave; Frenchy Demoisey and Elmer Gilb, Lexington; C. G. Lamb, Covington; Es Davis, Benham; and Herb Gruber of Louisville.

The Article PRACTICAL SANITATION IN HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETICS appearing on pages 10, 11, and 12 of this issue is released to The Athlete by special request of Mr. W. L. Terry, President of the Kentucky Health and Physical Education Association. It is made up of a series of articles prepared for the Illinois Athlete by Mr. C. O. Jackson, University of Illinois. Extra copies may be secured directly from Mr. Jackson.

Tournament Information

Twenty-first Annual Kentucky State Basketball Tournament, March 16, 17, and 18, 1939, at University of Kentucky Gymnasium, Lexington, Kentucky.

Sixteen of Kentucky's Outstanding "Thoroughbred" Regional Champions competing for the State Championship.

Six Big Sessions—16 Thrill-filled Games. A Real Clinic, Vacation and Coaching School that no Kentucky Coach should miss.

1938 Kentucky Champions—Sharpe High School of Region 1.

PAST STATE CHAMPIONS

1918 Owensboro	1929 Heath
1919 Lexington	1930 Corinth
1920 Lexington	1931 Manual
1921 Manual	1932 Hazard
1922 Lexington	1933 Ashland
(National Champs)	1934 Ashland
1923 Manual	1935 St. Xavier (National Catholic Champs)
1924 Lexington	1936 Corbin
1925 Manual	1937 Midway
1926 St. Xavier	1938 Sharpe
1927 M. M. I.	1939 ?
1928 Ashland	
(National Champs)	

Sports writers made the following selections on March 1, 1939. Keep this list and check it on March 19th. Several have been defeated in District play before this goes to press.

	Votes		Votes
Male	63	Highland	8
Covington	44	Brooksville	7
Hazard	37	Valley Station.....	6
Oxford	35	Williamsburg	5
Ashland	31	Newport	4
Paducah	26	Harrodsburg	4
Horse Cave.....	20	Milton	4
Heath	20	Kavanaugh	4
Paris	13	Tyner	4
Madisonville	10	Inez	4
Erlanger	10	Maysville	3

As a member of the Board of Control, your editor voted for this plan of selecting the State Tournament Officials, but did so skeptically. Years of experience in selecting officials and in observing groups of coaches and principals select them fails to convince one that this is the best way. At a meeting of the coaches and principals called recently for the purpose of making arrangements for one of the Regional Tournaments more than 25 officials, many of them outstanding men for years, were scratched from the eligible list. This apparently was done for no good reason except that some coach had lost a game when a certain man happened to be behind the whistle on the fateful night. This occurred in a community that has had some very fine officials for many years. If 8 men can not agree on who are the two best officials in one small area, it is hardly conceivable that 16 men from over the entire state will be able to select the best men from a group with whom they are not acquainted and about whom they know less than nothing. In the meeting referred to above, the name of Nat Holman of New York was submitted—to inject humor. One coach objected immediately and seriously on the ground that he had never seen the official, Mr. Holman, work in a game, and that he would object to any man that he had not seen in action. **The list presented to the coaches contains the names of excellent officials. May we hope that they can agree on the best available.** And don't forget, the school men of Kentucky have decreed that these officials must be **resident Kentucky** officials. All of the above named men meet this qualification.

THE MAN WHO WOKE UP AND FOUND HIMSELF A SUCCESS HAD TO WAKE UP TO DO IT.

Principals and coaches who have been attending the State Tournaments for the past few years will remember that the conduct of the players and occasionally the team followers has not on every occasion been such as to elicit great praise either for themselves or for their home and school training.

It was a real pleasure to report to the schools of Kentucky at the close of the tournament last year that teams, coaches, and team followers of the 1938 State Tournament had set a new high in sportsmanship and general conduct both at the games and in and around the hotels. We had the positive statements from Lexington Hotel Managers that never in the history of the tournaments had they observed such splendid behavior and genuine good sportsmanship as was displayed by the young people who attended the tournament last year. That indeed, was a compliment to the homes and the schools responsible for the training of our young people. Certainly, we want to maintain and even exceed that record.

With the idea in mind that we might make the 1939 Tourney a Banner Performance in every respect, we asked Mr. John G. Cramer, manager of the Phoenix Hotel to write a letter to the school men of Kentucky in which he would express some of his ideas regarding the behavior of young people attending inter-school contests. In his many years experience he has had ample opportunity to observe them at close range while they were not under the direction of parents or teachers. Mr. Cramer's letter follows:

NEW PHOENIX COMPANY

Incorporated

Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Bridges:

The more I think of your request to write something about the 1939 vintage of High School Students, the harder the job seems to appear. So many conflicting factors now govern the school and home life of young folks that it is quite doubtful if any material change from present customs could be made, should an individual or a group of them possess a deep-seated desire to face about.

The daily application of the time honored tenets as outlined in the Decalogue and "Golden Rule" and in the axioms, "Honesty is the Best Policy", "There is no substitute for common decency and genteel behavior" and other similar sentiment once considered of prime importance and necessarily an integral part of the intellectual make up of a lady or gentleman, regardless of Dun & Bradstreet rating, have in recent years become less and less noticeable to the naked eye until today practically "everything goes" in the matter of public behavior with old, young, and at times graduate infants, if one cares to see it.

It is doubtful if children brought up in a home atmosphere of indifference to, or disregard for, the refining influences that play such important part in shaping youthful character and integrity, high ideals and ability to differentiate good from bad and to resist harmful temptation should be blamed for the inability of many of them to do so, either because of lack of knowledge, or because of wilful determination to show off their modern tendency to "turn on" as the saying goes.

As stated in the beginning of this letter, there are many conflicting factors that now govern child life at home, at school, and in the open that it is difficult to outline satisfactorily a suggestion or workable schedule of what could or might be done to elevate the trend of thought in children of High School and College age necessary to eliminate or reduce or improve the amount of uncouth rowdyism, noisy, drunkenness, and other forms of misbehavior that frequently occur when they are in mass formations for no apparent reason other than to give vent to an unfortunate desire to explode a charge of "School Spirit," whatever Research Specialists have determined that to be.

It is not the desire or purpose of this writer by inference or in any way to indicate that he believes all children are bad. They are, inherently, to some extent. The Bible tells of sparing the rod and spoiling the child in days gone by, but apparently few parents pay any attention to that warning now. We have known cases where the child ought to take the rod and try to keep the parent from spoiling, but that would be contrary to the "Honor thy Father and thy Mother" theory.

We do not recall ever having seen a student rumpus in full blast during which time any effort was made by the "good students" present among them to help quell the disturbance. That was always left to police or other interference. I maintain that student energy and police effort should always work in the same direction, and not in melee formation, that would indicate that modern school spirit decrees that those who do not join in the spectacular manifestations must applaud or acquiesce in the deeds of the beligerents, and not hinder or impede them.

However, recent developments indicate that the group of men now in control of Kentucky High School Student Athletics have brought about marked changes for improvement among student bodies on athletic excursions.

The public should commend this effort in highest terms and lend every encouragement. The young boys and girls of today are the adult You and I's of tomorrow. They need and are entitled to the sympathy, help and beneficial influence of today's adults, whether any of them are kin to each other or not. Our duty to the Flag and to our Country demands that we give them all we have in the way of helpful guidance.

Young race horses in Kentucky, of the Animal Kingdom, have blood lines to be cared for and protected. The children of Kentucky, human beings, have both blood lines and morals to be considered carefully.

Which of the two, as a general proposition, get the greatest amount of consistent care at all times?

Yours, in the interest of Kentucky children becoming distinguished Kentuckians,

JNO. G. CRAMER, Manager.

Facts About The National Federation Interscholastic Football Rules

By J. R. MOUNTJOY

What is the Federation?

It is a national organization made up of State High School Athletic Associations. Representatives are state board of control members or some one appointed by them. Voting is by states. Its purpose is to sponsor activities for promoting the welfare of the high schools in which joint action of the various state associations is desirable.

How is the Football Committee made up?

The board of control of each member state that uses the rules, appoints a member to represent that state. The editors are appointed by the National Federation Executive Committee. All of the members are thoroughly acquainted with the needs of the HIGH SCHOOLS and are actively engaged in some type of HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC WORK.

Publication of Rules

The rules book and supplementary books are published by the Federation and supplied at cost to the State Athletic Associations. They are also sold to dealers who may sell them at prices set by the Federation. The profits to the Federation from the sale of books, are used to finance the committee meetings and other activities of like nature.

Adoptions of the Rules

The interscholastic rules were first published in 1932 and used in three states—Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. They were so successful that they were officially adopted for all school contests in those states. Almost immediately other states began to ask information about the rules and to adopt them officially. At the present time they have been adopted for all interscholastic contests in the states of Alabama, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, North Dakota, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming. The states of Michigan and Ohio are using the rules in some sections and sent representatives to the rules meeting this year. They have not yet officially adopted the rules but are expecting to do so soon. Several other states are using the rules in part but have never joined the Federation. Still others have no state organization and so do not have the machinery necessary to join the Federation. There are more than 11,000 High School teams using the Federation rules. Approximately two-thirds of all the football played in the United States next year will be played under the Federation rules. There is now almost universal agreement that rules for the high school game should be formulated by men who are thoroughly familiar with the high school needs and selected by high school men thru their state and national organizations.

Advantages of the Interscholastic Rules

There are many advantages that come from using the Federation rules. In the first place, few officials know the rules, either Federation or Collegiate. Hence for them to have to learn a new set will only result in their review of all rules. Very few coaches know the rules and absolutely no players know them. To be able to coach or play the game well we should have a rule book that almost anyone can read and understand. Who ever heard of a player who could read the College code and understand it? The Federation rules have been made with the idea of having them studied not only by expert officials and coaches but by the high school players themselves. Care has been taken in the wording and arrangement so that the code lends itself to class study. Even at the expense of making the code more lengthy, various questionable points have been definitely covered in the Federation rules.

It is natural that there should be some concern as to whether the adoption of the Interscholastic rules make it difficult for officials to work in both high school and college games. It has been found that the better high school officials have no difficulty in adjusting themselves to the college game. The better college officials have no difficulty calling a high school game. The only officials who have had any real trouble are those who never did know the rules and would not understand them regardless of whether there is one code or several. It is natural for the officials to want to make their work easier and one code would no doubt do that. But the high schools are having to pay the bill. Federation rules are making it possible to pay that bill, because they have opened up the game. The people like an open game, so they will come out and see the boys play. High school coaches and officials are not unduly tied by tradition. If methods of improving the game or the code are discovered, the high school men show a willingness to give them a trial. More than twenty major changes in the Collegiate rules were pioneered by the Federation rules committee. The professional rules committee has adopted even more than that. Evidently some of the high school rules committee-men have been doing some pretty straight thinking.

Every high school football coach in Kentucky, and of every other member state, has the opportunity to express an opinion on every contemplated major change in the code before the committee meets. It is done in the form of a questionnaire. The findings of the questionnaire are tabulated and the committee is guided by the desires of the majority. The coaches are asked whether the major changes of the year before are satisfactory or not.

The following will show how most of the rule changes have been accepted by the coaches:

1. A forward pass may be thrown anywhere behind the line of scrimmage. Is this rule satisfactory? Yes 1026, No 73.
2. The side zone is 15 yards wide instead of 10. Is this rule satisfactory? Yes 1015, No 86.

3. The penalty for illegal shift is 5 yards. Is this satisfactory? Yes 1789, No 48.

And many others.

Approximately 1100 coaches returned the questionnaire in 1938. Nearly 2000 returned them in 1939. This tends to show that the high school coaches are becoming more interested in their own affair.

It is hard to understand how any high school coach or administrator could seriously consider returning to the use of collegiate rules. High school administrators have never had any representation on the Collegiate rules committee, although they have fought for it for many years. The high schools have always realized that the college rules were not satisfactory for high school play, but they could do nothing about it. Finally a group of men decided to do something, so they wrote a new set of rules. In six years they have been so well received that more than two-thirds of all the football played in the United States next fall, will be played under their rules.

It is reported that 119 high schools in Kentucky sponsored football teams last fall. Twelve colleges were represented by football teams. It looks like a case of the tail wagging the dog when we think of returning to college rules. It is better to return to college rules than to substitute a hybrid situation as was suggested by a certain officials group. Under hybrid rules you would have no authority to turn to whatever.

It seems that there are only two questions to answer. Do the high schools want to return to a situation in which they have no voice whatever? Are they going to say that men, who are not connected with high schools, and who have no interest in high schools, can write a better set of rules for our boys than we can write ourselves? It doesn't seem reasonable that those questions could possibly be answered in the affirmative. The officials in Kentucky work for 119 high schools. The vast majority of them never work in a college game. Do the high schools want a small group of officials who sometimes work a college game, to tell them what kind of rules they should use, just because the official does not want to learn two sets of rules? After all, the high schools are paying the bill. The official should be able to furnish whatever the high schools want as long as he is working for a fee. The good official is not having any trouble. Those fellows who are in a fog now, were in one long ago.

It seems reasonable to believe that in the next few years that nearly all the high school football in the United States will be played under the federation rules. Surely Kentucky will continue to play the part of a leader in this good work.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST BASKETBALL OFFICIALS

Yancy Burks, Horse Cave.
Charles Harris, Carrollton.
Robert Hickey, 573 Woodland, Lexington.
Woodrow W. Hinkle, Richmond.
Ralph Mills, Hopkinsville.
George H. Riggs, Jr., Calhoun.
E. C. Roemele II, 306 Shelby, Frankfort.
James Salato, Village, Bowling Green.
Gale Templin, 946 Burton, Louisville.
Dalton Williams, 1836 E. Parkway, Louisville.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST FOOTBALL OFFICIALS

Robert Hickey, Woodland, Lexington.
Dayton Williams, 1836 E. Parkway, Louisville.

MARCH MADNESS

Homo of the Hardwood Court is a hardy specie. There are millions of him. He exists through summer and fall, shows signs of animation through the winter and lives to the utmost during March when a hundred thousand pairs of rubber soled shoes slap the hardwood in a whirlwind of stops and pivots and dashes on the trail to the state championships. He is a glutton for punishment. When the March madness is on him, midnight jaunts of a hundred miles on successive nights make him even more alert the next day. He will polish his pants on sixteen inches of bleacher seat through two games or three and takes offense if asked to leave during the intermission between sessions. He is happy only when the floor shimmers with reflections of fast moving streaks of color, when the players swarm at each end and the air is full of leather. For the duration of the endemic he is a statistical expert who knows the record of each contender, a game strategist who spots the weak points in a given system of offense or defense—a rules technician who instructs the officials without cost or request. Every canine has his day and this is Homo's month.

He is a doodler who, while conversing, scribbles free throw lanes with a hundred alleys. In May the three symbols of the New York Fair will take on their intended meaning but in March the pericline is a ramp to the balcony, the trylon is the pyramid of hundreds of teams being narrowed down to the one at the state championship pinnacle and the perisphere has the traditional four panel basketball markings.

In everyday life he is a sane and serious individual trying to earn enough to pay his taxes. But he does a Jekyll-Hyde act when the spell is on him. He likes his coffee black and his basketball highly spiced. He despises the stall—unless his team is ahead. It is a major crime for the official to call a foul on the dribbler—unless the opponent is dribbling. His moods are as changeable as a March wind. He flies into a frenzy at some trivial happening on the court and before his vocal expression of disapproval is half completed he howls in delight at the humorous twist of a comment from the bleachers. He is part of the mass mind and is subject to its whims. He berates the center for attempting a long shot and lauds him when it goes in the basket. He is consistent only in his inconsistencies.

The thud of the ball on the floor, the slap of hands on leather—the swish of the net are music in his ears. He is a connoisseur in matters pertaining to team coordination and artistry in action. The shifting zone, the screen and the spot pass are an open book to him. He speaks the language.

He is biased, noisy, fidgety, boastful and unreasonable—but we love him for his imperfections. His lack of inhibitions adds a spontaneity that colors the tournaments. Without darkness there would be no light. A little March madness may complement and contribute to sanity and help keep society on an even keel.

The writer's temperature is rising. The thing is catching. It's got me! Gimme that playing schedule!

—As Diagnosed by H. V. PORTER.

FACTS ABOUT STATE HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATIONS	Ala.	Ariz.	Ark.	Calif.	Colo.	Conn.	Del. [‡]	Florida	Georgia	Idaho	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Kansas	Ky.	La.	Maine	Md. [‡]	Mass.	Mich.	
Number of Member Schools	319	59	400		205	97		231	416	168	918	804	904	665	570	362	185		170	713	
Approx. No. of pupils in Member Schools	56m	18m	40m		40m	77m		38m	64m	33m	260m	167m	136m	80m		51m	36m	39m		221m	
Have full time paid executive											*	*	*	*						*	*
Require registration of Officials	*									*	*	*	*	*	*						*
Conduct state rules interpretation meetings	*	*			*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*
State has organ. of officials without regis.		*	*			*		*	*							*	*				*
Use Interscholastic Football Rules	*				*		*	*		*	*		*	*	*		*				*
Sponsor athletic accident plan						*		*						*			*				*
Determine state championships in:																					
Football					*											*					
Basketball	*	*	*		*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Track and Field	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tennis	*	*	*			*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Golf			*			*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Swimming						*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wrestling					*					*	*	*	*	*	*						*
Softball																					
Baseball		*				*		*	*				*	*		*	*				*
State sponsors activities in:																					
Literary				*					*	*				*			*				*
Musical			*					*	*					*							*
Commercial			*						*	*											*
Have state-sponsored girls' athletic assn.					*	*					*		*	*							*
Publish bulletin at regular intervals	*	*	*		*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Member of National Federation	*	*	*		*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

†Male enrollment. ‡No State Athletic Assn. State Department of Public Instruction promotes athletics.

Some Comments on the Organization of The K. H. S. A. A.

By M. E. LIGON, First President

I became principal of the Lexington High School in 1913. The school then had a student body of approximately 500. I soon discovered that athletics in the high school were being run by the students with little supervision and little coaching. During the first year in the school I tried to correct some of the evils that were existing but soon discovered that there was no organization to which I could appeal for help concerning eligibility of players, scheduling of games, and things of that sort. In May 1914, I invited the principals and superintendents of all the towns in central Kentucky to meet me in Lexington with a view to discussing the whole subject of athletics. At that first meeting it was agreed that it would be profitable to all the schools of central Kentucky if we would bind ourselves together in an association. At a meeting about one month later the association was perfected and rules of eligibility were drawn up

and schedules made for the ensuing year. This association operated until 1916.

The influence of the Central Kentucky High School Athletic Association had spread to other parts of the state, and a meeting was called in 1916, during the K. E. A., for the purpose of discussing the advisability of organizing a state high school athletic association. The meeting was called in the Seelbach Hotel in Louisville in April 1916. Officers were elected and the rules of eligibility of the Central Kentucky High School Athletic Association were adopted for the first year. I was elected president of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association at that first meeting, and served the Association until 1926. I attempted to govern the Kentucky High School Athletic Association during my period of office on thoroughly democratic principles. Few committees were appointed to formulate rules of eligibility and things of this sort.

Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Neb.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. M.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio	Okla.	Oregon	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Texas	Utah	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyom.	Totals
483	530	756	212	570	32	98	185	135	554	330	225	1142	721	255	836	29	235	312	442	5397	74	95	238	290	218	455	79	22114
20m	58m	106m	32m	68m	4m	28m		15m	118m		30m	280m	107m	54m	331m	12m		38m	54m		20m			64m	77m	140m	18m	3130m
*				*								*	*	*	*			*		*			*			*		16
	*			*								*	*	*	*			*		*						*	*	18
	*	*		*							*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*				*	*	31
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*		*			*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*		*			14
	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*		*			*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	25
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*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
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																						*	*					11
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												*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	30
*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	35

Representatives of all member schools were invited to meet once a year during the K. E. A. and sit down together and thrash out the changes in existing rules and in the formulation of new rules. This method was long and tedious. In fact, we assembled for our meetings at 6:00 o'clock for dinner. We would then sit around these tables and discuss our problems, and frequently we remained in these meetings until well after midnight. When rules of eligibility were finally thrashed out and agreed upon and adopted by the Association, the superintendents, principals, and coaches would return to their schools and put forth an honest effort to see that their schools lived up to these regulations. Of course, the Association grew rapidly, and about the time of my resignation from the office of president it became necessary to appoint committees to study various phases of the work of the Association.

During my administration it became necessary for the Board of Control, consisting of the president, vice-president, and secretary, to rule upon the eligibility of many players. Here and there a school would appear that attempted to evade the rules of

eligibility. Sometimes it became very difficult for the Board to secure accurate information concerning the age of players and the school records of the players. But on the whole schools cooperated well and, little by little, the rules and regulations of the Association were accepted as being fair for all and all attempted to enforce them. It was a pleasure on my part to see the Association grow from a little handful of schools in 1916 to several hundred members in 1926. Some of the most pleasant school experiences that I have had, have been my associations with the coaches and principals of the high schools of Kentucky. It has been a source of great gratification to me to see this small effort on my part, beginning in Lexington in 1914, grow to the proportions that it now has in 1939.

I wish to congratulate the present officers on the fine way in which they have conducted the Association. I have been interested in athletics all these years and get a great deal of pleasure from attending the games and seeing the development of character that is taking place through the medium of the Athletic Association.

Demonstration Game - University of Kentucky Gymnasium

MARCH 18, 1939 - 11 A. M.

On March 18th at 11 A. M. at the University of Kentucky gymnasium the Kentucky Coaches Association will hold a demonstration basketball game which the coaches and general public are invited to attend. Three experiments will be tried in this demonstration game Saturday morning, namely NO JUMP BALL, SCORING COUNT and DIVIDING THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE TWO OFFICIALS.

No Jump Ball. The game will start by putting the ball in play at the end of the court opposite the goal of the offensive team. Whenever a tie ball, or a jump ball under the present rule, the ball will go to the defensive team out of bounds. In case of a tie ball on a rebound, the ball will go to the defensive team or to the team that was on the defense when the attempt for the goal was made.

Scoring. Field goals will count three points and fouls one point.

Responsibility of Officials. One referee follows the offensive team down the floor and is charged with

calling the rule violations of carrying outside the foul line. The other official moves to or near the end of the court as the ball is advanced toward his goal and calls only such infractions of the rules as occur within the 17 foot area. Their capacities change as soon as the ball changes position and the advance is toward the other goal.

This plan is designed to divide the duties and responsibilities of the two men equally and to eliminate such absurd situations such as calling by one official a foul committed clear across the floor from him and practically under the nose of the other official.

The demonstration game will be played by two high school teams that are eliminated in the first round of the state high school tournament.

The Kentucky Coaches Association will keep statistics on the fifteen games of the state tournament checking the number of jump balls, etc.

The following is the form which will be used by the Coaches Association:

1939 KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT

STATISTICAL REPORT ON THE JUMP BALL FOR K. H. S. C. A.

March

Game

..... vs.

I. Total No. Jump Balls.....

1. No. jump balls when defense fouled.....
2. No. jump balls when offense fouled.....
3. No. jump balls should not have been called.....
4. No. jump balls on the rebound.....
5. No. jump balls in front 17' line.....
6. No. jump balls inside 17' line.....
7. No. jump balls not called that should have been called

II. Total No. Times Ball Out Of Bounds.....

1. No. times ball out of bounds caused by defense
2. No. times ball out of bounds caused by offense
3. No. times ball out of bounds caused by walking

III. Total No. Fouls Called.....

1. No. fouls called in front 17' line.....
2. No. fouls called inside 17' line.....

IV. Total Amount of Time Consumed by Jump Balls

(Note: Nos. 3 and 7 under No. I are merely the judgment of the statistician.)

STATISTICAL REPORT ON EXPERIMENTAL BASKETBALL GAME for the K. H. S. C. A.

March 18, 1939 - 11 A. M.

..... vs.

I. Total No. Out Of Bounds.....

1. No. out of bounds caused by tie ball.....
2. No. out of bounds caused by walking.....
3. No. out of bounds should not have been called
4. No. out of bounds in front of 17' line.....
5. No. out of bounds inside of 17' line.....
6. No. out of bounds caused by defense.....
7. No. out of bounds caused by offense.....

II. Total No. Fouls Called.....

1. Referee A.....
 1. Fouls inside 17' line.....
 2. Fouls outside 17' line.....
2. Referee B.....
 1. Fouls inside 17' line.....
 2. Fouls outside 17' line.....

III. Total Amount of Time Consumed Out Of Bounds Tie Ball.....

(Note: No. 3 under No. I is merely the judgment of the statistician.)

—A. L. LASSITER,
President K. H. S. C. A.

From the Conferences and The 64 Regional Tournaments

Paris Greyhounds Take C. K. C. Crown

Final conference standings, under the percentage system:

	Won	Lost	Pts.	O.P.	Pct.
Paris	14	2	414	280	.875
Lawrenceburg	10	2	354	259	.833
Harrodsburg	8	4	365	250	.667
Irvine	6	3	185	158	.667
Lexington	6	3	181	149	.667
Maysville	4	2	184	138	.667
Mt. Sterling.....	7	4	259	240	.636
Nicholasville	5	3	183	148	.625
Madison	8	5	327	204	.615
Winchester	9	6	379	299	.600
Somerset	3	2	140	110	.600
M. M. I.	5	4	218	231	.556
Cynthiana	6	5	323	223	.545
Shelbyville	4	7	278	283	.364
Frankfort	4	8	280	291	.333
Carlisle	4	11	218	358	.267
Versailles	3	9	261	386	.250
Lancaster	2	6	116	219	.250
Stanford	1	9	135	268	.100
Georgetown	0	14	171	494	.000

* * * * *

Final Little Six Conference Standings

	Won	Lost	Pts.	O.P.	Pct.
Lloyd	9	1	427	262	.900
Dayton	8	2	411	266	.800
Ludlow	7	3	306	296	.700
Dixie Heights	3	7	251	382	.300
Highlands	3	7	283	310	.300
Bellevue	0	10	247	358	.000

* * * * *

Benham Wins Sixth Title in 12 Years

Following are the final Cumberland Valley Conference standings:

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Benham	12	0	1.000
Black Star	11	0	1.000
Corbin	11	1	.916
Lynch	12	2	.857
Middlesboro	11	5	.687
Barbourville	9	5	.642
Hall	9	8	.529
Wallins	5	5	.500
Bell County	3	4	.428
Harlan	4	8	.333
Pineville	4	11	.266
Loyall	3	13	.187
Knox Central	2	12	.142
Lynn Camp	1	11	.083
Evarts	0	12	.000

* * * * *

District tournament survivors and the regionals in which they will play are listed below:

First at Murray

- Dist. 1—Hickman and Cayce.
- 2—Paducah and Barlow.
- 3—Symsonia and Mayfield.
- 4—Calvert City and Birmingham.

Second at Madisonville

- Dist. 5—Kuttawa and Farmersville.
- 6—Marion and Tolu.
- 7—Madisonville and Hanson.
- 8—Hopkinsville and Crofton.

Third at Owensboro

- Dist. 9—Morganfield and Clay.
- 10—Henderson and Corydon.
- 11—Owensboro and Calhoun.
- 12—Irvington and Ekron.

Fourth at Leitchfield

- Dist. 13—McHenry and Horse Branch.
- 14—Central City and Hughes-Kirkpatrick.
- 15—Sunfish and Kyrack.
- 16—Clarkson nad Yeman.

Fifth at Glasgow

- Dist. 17—Woodburn and Bowling Green.
- 18—Lewisburg and Olmstead.
- 19—Glasgow and Petroleum.
- 20—Tompkinsville and Galatiel.

Sixth at Glendale

- Dist. 21—Campbellsville and Greensburg.
- 22—Horse Cave and Buffalo.
- 23—Vine Grove and Lynn Vale.
- 24—Springfield and Bardstown.

Seventh at Shelbyville

- Dist. 25—Valley Station and Anchorage.
- 26—St. Xavier and duPont Manual.
- 27—Shelbyville and Cropper.
- 28—Lawrenceburg and Kavanaugh.

Eighth at Carrollton

- Dist. 29—Eminence and Sulphur.
- 30—Frankfort and Elkhorn.
- 31—Carrollton and Owenton.
- 32—Crittenden and Dry Ridge.

Ninth at Dixie Heights

- Dist. 33—Hamilton and Walton.
- 34—Dixie Heights and Erlanger.
- 35—Dayton and Highlands (Fort Thomas)
- 36—Covington Holmes and Newport.

Tenth at Maysville

- Dist. 37—Cynthiana and Connersville.
- 38—Brooksville and Mount Olivet.
- 39—Maysville and Flemingsburg.
- 40—Paris and Little Rock.

Eleventh at Richmond

- Dist. 41—Oxford and Midway.
- 42—Burgin and Wilmore.
- 43—University High and Henry Clay.
- 44—Madison and Bobtown.

Twelfth at Sanford

- Dist. 45—Danville and Camp Dick Robinson.
- 46—Highland and Brodhead.
- 47—Parnleysville and Somerset.
- 48—Hazel Green and East Bernstadt.

Thirteenth at Corbin

- Dist. 49—Tyner and Manchester.
- 50—Corbin and Lynn Camp.
- 51—Lone Jack and Middlesboro.
- 52—Benham and Cumberland.

Fourteenth at Jackson

- Dist. 53—Whitesburg and Fleming.
- 54—Hazard and Vicco.
- 55—Hindman and Breathitt County.
- 56—Beattyville and Powell County.

Fifteenth at Paintsville

- Dist. 57—Virgie and Cumberland.
- 58—Garrett and Prestonburg.
- 59—Inez and Louisa.
- 60—Frenchburg and Crockett.

Sixteenth at Morehead

- Dist. 61—Winchester and Mount Sterling.
- 62—Breckenridge and Sandy Hook.
- 63—Olive Hill and Grayson.
- 64—Ashland and Catlettsburg.

Practical Sanitation In High School Athletics

By C. O. JACKSON, University of Illinois

Mr. Principal, and Mr. Coach, do you realize that a contagious disease, the common cold, is the greatest single factor in causing absences from school, and that much of it is preventable? It was found in a study of the athletics in 365 schools in Indiana*, that 82% of the illness necessitating absence from school for two or more days was due to colds. If you have ever lost one or more varsity players just before an important game, because of a bad case of "sniffles" you can appreciate how serious this really is, and will be interested in any suggestions which may possibly help cut down this appalling percentage.

*Patty, W. W. and Van Horn, P. J., "Health of the High School Athlete," Journal of Health and Physical Education, Vol. VI, No. 10, December 1935, p. 26-27, 51-52.

Last month, you had an opportunity to check your school with the same criteria which 529† schools in the state used to estimate the efficiency of their health practices in athletics. In this issue, you can examine the statistics, and see just where your school actually rates with many others. Certain data did not lend itself readily to table form so material on practices in sanitation of the physical plant is not included. The tables, in all but one case, represent actual practices in the high schools. This one table indicates opinions concerning certain practices which may or may not be desirable. The figures in each case show the number of schools checking each item.

†Jackson, C. O., "Practical Sanitation," High School Athlete, Vol. 9, No. 4, December 1936, p. 50-51.

TABLE I.—MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS FOR VARSITY ATHLETES

Total	Required	Optional	By School Doctor	By Family Doctor	After Illness	Annually	Seasonally
522	272	250	180	114	125	179	122

Slightly more than half the schools responding, require a medical examination before participation in athletics, and permission of the parent is also necessary in the great majority of cases.

TABLE II.—PROTECTIVE OR NUTRITIVE FOODS FURNISHED ATHLETES

Total	All	Some	Cod Liver Oil	Orange Juice	Milk	Hot Chocolate	Basketball	Football
66	16	50	26	27	24	9	44	11

66 schools, or 13%, attempt to supplement the diet of their varsity athletes, and eight of these do so in all sports. The majority who follow this practice, however, pay much more attention to boys on the basketball team than to the others.

TABLE III.—TOWEL SERVICE FOR VARSITY ATHLETES

Total	All Sports	Football	Basketball
122	89	13	32

About a fourth of the schools, or 23%, furnish their athletes with clean towels for each practice session.

TABLE IV.—OPINION OF PRINCIPALS CONCERNING PRACTICES IN SANITATION

	Permissible - Recommended		
1. Players exchanging practice jerseys.....	113	21%	1
2. Players exchanging sweat clothing.....	94	18%	2
3. Players sharing a common water bottle.....	81	15%	2
4. Players sharing a common towel or sponge.....	71	13%	2
5. Players sharing a common orange or lemon.....	46	9%	2
6. Sliding wet towels across the floor to team.....	25	5%	2
7. Players spitting behind wall paddings or in corners.....	7	1%	2
8. Players spitting on playing floor.....	4	.5%	3

Three hundred and fifty-two, or 67% of the principals responding, stated that all of the practices mentioned above were undesirable from the standpoint of health. Two principals felt that other items, such as sharing soap, and personal equipment (socks, supporters, and shoes) were also undesirable. While it does not appear possible that anyone, particularly a schoolman, could conceivably recommend any of the above practices, nevertheless as the table shows, this was true in several cases. It was apparent, however, that in at least two of these instances an error had been made in the marking.

TABLE V.—EPIDEMICS AMONG VARSITY ATHLETES

Total	Boils	Colds	Sore Throat	Athlete's Foot
185	56	53	26	89

One rather significant correlation underlies the figures in the preceding table. Although some schools which follow the best practices in athletics did have epidemics, in nearly every instance where the administrator indicated that the use of the common towel or the common drinking bottle were permissible, he also checked the fact that one or more epidemics had occurred on the team within the past two years!

Dr. Patty says, ". . . it is recommended that all pupils at the slightest indication of a cold, be confined to their homes until the danger of the infection is passed." This is certainly desirable, but might perhaps be difficult to enforce. Any improvement of the health and sanitary practices in the conduct of athletics which may play some part in reducing the waste of human time and health must also be considered. Surely we can no longer justify ignoring accepted principles of health just because a boy is out for athletics!

* * * * *

If you filled out the check list concerning ideal practices in health and sanitation which appeared in the December issue, and so compared your school with 529* others in the state, and later studied the statistics as presented in summarized form in the last issue, you will be interested in specific recommendations for worthwhile goals of health in high school athletics. Here are the most important ones, based on suggestions made by more than 100 administrators, and 6 nationally-known physicians:

1. **Educate the community** to an appreciation of the goals in health sought by the local high school, and a realization that achieving them depends materially on backing the school board in increased appropriations for more efficient janitor service, adequate facilities, and suitable personal equipment in athletics. (It must be recognized, however, that even as the situation now stands in most schools, many of the improvements named below are possible if the authorities consider them worthwhile.)

2. **Educate the janitor** to an appreciation of the importance of his part in maintaining healthful and safe surroundings for the students, as well as a realization of the responsibilities this implies. (Daily cleaning of all floors, mats, toilets, and urinals using accepted cleaning agents should be considered the minimum.)

3. **Educate the student body** to better health habits by precept and example, and particularly by the development of a real, "live" course in health education which will achieve the primary objective of inculcating

those attitudes and ideals that tend to bring about desirable habits. (This should be one of the most worthwhile courses in the entire curriculum.)

4. **Provide safe, adequate, and healthful facilities** in all parts of the athletic plant. (This implies smooth-finished, crackless floors, modern plumbing fixtures, proper ventilation, and adequate lighting.)

5. **Provide a comprehensive medical examination** for all athletes by a competent physician before seasonal participation in athletics, and after illness or injury. (Ultimately this will be done annually for all students.)

6. **Eliminate all filthy, dangerous, and socially condemned practices** such as the common use of clothing, drinking utensils, and bathing equipment, by providing individual sports outfits (adequately and frequently cleaned) wall fountains, or individual drinking containers (sterilized previous to use) towel service (clean individual towels at all times) suitable places for expectoration (kept in sanitary condition) and liquid soap in the showers.

7. **Include definite provision for certain nutritive foods**, as well as foods high in Vitamin C and D content, for those athletes who need it, and who do not receive it at home. (Many parents do this for their children as a matter of course.)

The study on which these recommendations are based showed definitely that in spite of increased attention to public health, and the many developments in medical and sanitary knowledge, the average high school does not take the necessary precautions to maintain safe and healthful surroundings for all of its students, particularly in the gymnasium, showers, and locker rooms. Likewise, in the conduct of sports especially (1) medical examinations are not required of all participants, and (2) practices which have been condemned for years as dangerous and lacking in social approval are still permitted. This fact is even more astounding when the curricula of many of these same schools reveal courses designed to build attitudes and habits of good health! And finally, "the arresting feature of the report" according to Doctor Jirka, "is that unhygienic and insanitary practices are permitted . . . in spite of the opinion to the contrary among the administrators . . . !†

Mr. Principal, and Mr. Coach, you have checked the practices pertaining to health and sanitation in your school; studied the tables showing actual practices in many schools and compared them with your

*Refers to a study, "Health and Sanitary Practices in High School Athletics," conducted by the author in February, 1936. 730 questionnaires were sent out to accredited schools in the state, and 529, or 72% were returned. A limited number of mimeographed summaries of the study are available for free distribution. Any administrator, principal, or coach interested in

the development of high school athletics may secure a copy by sending a request to the author at the University of Illinois, School of Physical Education.

†Jirka, Frank J. "Theory and Practice." Illinois Health Messenger, 6:9 p. 78, May 1, 1936.

TABLE VI.—SHOWING ESTIMATED BACTERIAL COUNT ON COMMON TOWELS

	Towel	Bacteria per cc	Bacterial count estimate minimum per towel
Team A.....	1	460,000	690,000,000
	2	390,000	585,000,000
Team B.....	1	127,000	190,500,000
	2	1,300,000	1,950,000,000
Team C.....	1	4,900,000	7,150,000,000
	2	8,000,000	12,000,000,000

own situation; and now have read the list of specific recommendations for improving the situation. If sports and athletics are to be educational and desirable, and conducted with the best interests of the students at heart, here is a real challenge. What are you going to do about it?

* * * *

HEALTH PRACTICES?

"You can lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink," runs an old saying. The truth of this statement was all too graphically brought out in the last State Basketball Tournament held at Champaign.

The sixteen teams, leaders in the state as demonstrated by their survival of a number of tournaments, all showed the effects of splendid coaching, but practically all of them demonstrated most vividly, a woe-ful lack of any effective training in good health habits. The majority of the teams still used the common towel, in spite of the fact that such practices lack social approval and are also recognized as potentially dangerous to the participants. There was even less excuse than usual for this because of the splendid facilities for individual towel and drinking service behind each basket, provided by the university trainer, Matt Bullock. Such practices smack of the "horse and buggy" era, with its promiscuous spitting, the community roller towel, the rusty old pail and dipper, and other symbols of the common disregard for health in the free and easy conduct of human relations.

Just as an experiment, Dr. G. I. Wallace, of the Department of Bacteriology of the University, analyzed a number of these common towels. Each towel was placed in sterile water, and the towel agitated for several minutes to get as many bacteria in suspension as possible. A count was then made to determine the number of bacteria present. Table VI gives the results.

If bacteria secreted any noticeable stain, imagine what these towels, and the boys' faces would look like at the end of a game! Inasmuch as most of these towels were thrown across the floor, that too, would undoubtedly exhibit many discolorations. Team C had

the highest bacterial count on its towels because it used the same ones for a number of games; the coach was afraid "it might hurt their luck if they changed!"

No plans had been made ahead of time to conduct such a test, because it was assumed that all participants would use the facilities behind the baskets, and consequently no slides had been prepared so that the predominant forms of bacteria present might be isolated. However, such an experiment was carried on after a Conference game, using some of the towels which the visiting team shared in the same promiscuous manner. Eight different forms of bacteria were isolated, and of that number, five were the forms usually found in nose and throat infections, and respiratory diseases! It is highly probable that among the billions found on the towels described in the table there were some which belonged to these dangerous groups.

It may be true that many of the boys participating in such practices as those mentioned, develop a form of resistance which may even approach immunity, but no one knows when the vitality of the youngster may fall below the danger line, and he is at once again susceptible. If some form of resistance did not exist, it is quite likely that the majority of our young athletes would never live to grow up, considering the present lack of attention to sanitation in sport. However, the fallacy of relying on any hope of immunity is only too apparent, as every coach and principal can recall times when epidemics of colds, sore throat, mumps, impetigo, or even less common but equally contagious diseases, have swept through the squad with disastrous results.

In a day when we point with pride to our better schools with their fine teachers and improved curricula educating for life, we must face the fact that the first cardinal principle of education, that of health, is usually ignored in the field of athletics. **Isn't it high time that we do something about it?**

Dig It Out Again!



The big reason that Major-General Goethals succeeded in his tremendous task of completing the Panama Canal was because he was an inspiring leader of men. He succeeded where others failed because he could look despair in the eye without blinking.

One day in January 1913 Goethals stood at the top of the cut at Cucaracha and looked upon a scene of disaster. Another big slide had ruined the work of many months . . . the huge ditch was choked. Frantic with despair Goethals' chief aid asked in a shaking voice, "What will we do now?" Lighting a cigarette with a steady hand and tossing the match away Goethals replied, "Hell, dig it out again!"

Have your dreams been buried by failure? Dig them out again! Are your plans choked by the sands of despair? Dig them out again! Digging out the Cucaracha cut looked like an impossible task but inspired by Goethals the men set to work and completed the task of removing 2,500,000 cubic yards of dirt and rocks! When the landslides of misfortune block our progress the only sensible thing to do is to begin digging again. Remember Goethals' dynamic words, "Hell, dig it out again!"

—From THE JAQUA WAY.

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LETTERING EXTRA --- SEE BELOW



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March 16 - 17 - 18



No. 900—Heavy brushed wool jacket with colored leather sleeves..... 7.50

No. 903—Same as above, except colored wool sleeves instead of leather..... 6.55



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