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# The Kentucky High School Athlete, May 1939

Kentucky High School Athletic Association

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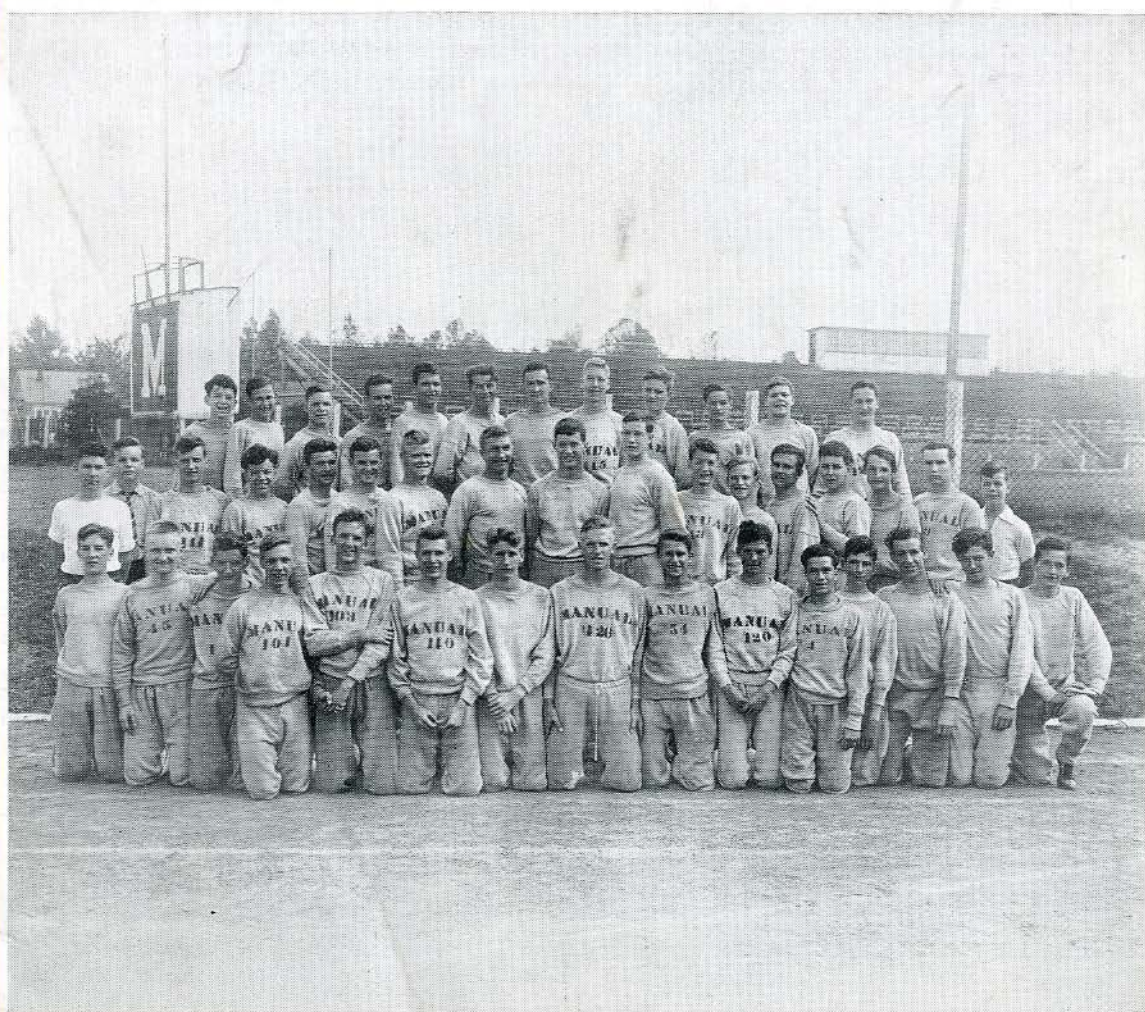
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# THE KENTUCKY



# High School Athlete



duPont Manual High School Track Squad - Ky. State Champions 1938

Official Organ of the KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

MAY - 1939





**GLENN O. SWING**  
*Third President of K. H. S. A. A.*

Born in Clermon County, Ohio. Graduate of Public School of Clermont County and of Bethel High School. B. A. and M. A. degrees from Ohio State University. Graduate work at University of Cincinnati. Taught in rural school of Clermont County in 1909-10; principal Pierce Township High School 1910-12. Teacher in Oxford, Ohio, High School in 1912-13; assistant in the mathematics department of Ohio State University in 1915-16; graduate student in Ohio State University, 1916-17. Principal Wilmington, Ohio, High School in 1917-18. Came to Holmes High School, Covington, Kentucky, as teacher of mathematics in January 1919. Became principal of Holmes High School in July 1919, serving in that capacity until 1927 when he was made superintendent of the Covington City Schools. Member of Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Delta Kappa, and Kappa Delta Pi, honorary fraternities.

A life member of the National Education Association and a member of its Department of Superintendents and of the "96 Club" of School Superintendents. Member of the Board of Directors of the K. E. A. and vice-president of the Kentucky Branch of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. Has served as president of the Cincinnati Schoolmasters' Club, of the Covington Schoolmasters' Club, and of the Covington Rotary Club. Belongs to the Covington Chamber of Commerce, and by virtue of his service as Lieutenant in the Field Artillery during the World War is a member of the American Legion. A member and an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church and a member of the Masonic Order. President of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association 1928-29. Relected for 1929-30 but resigned.

This brief biography of Mr. Swing was taken from the Program of a Testimonial Dinner given in his honor in May 1937 on the occasion of his Tenth Anniversary as Superintendent of Covington Public Schools.

# The Kentucky High School Athlete

Official Organ of the  
Kentucky High School Athletic Association

Vol. I. - No. 9.

MAY, 1939

\$1.00 Per Year.

## From the President's Office

The Board of Control takes this opportunity to thank the member schools, their principals and coaches for support and cooperation during the past year. It has been a real joy and pleasure to serve the organization this year when member schools have been so actively interested in a constructive program of athletics. Time was when the annual meeting frequently became a bitter controversy between so-called little schools and big schools. And although a good constitution and by-laws grew out of those meetings, they sometimes left unpleasant memories.

The friendly, business-like manner in which the delegate assembly conducted their program this year marked a new era in legislative procedure in Kentucky athletics. The proposals that were passed seem to possess merit and should materially add to our growing program. One proposal brought favorable editorial comment in the May issue of *The Illinois Athlete*.

Attention of member schools is called to the June meeting of the Board of Control. On June 9th the Board will meet for the purpose of redistricting the state for basketball purposes. A rule was passed permitting the Board to establish a region or regions with fewer than 4 districts. Present plans call for placing the City of Louisville in a separate region.

Suggestions from any or all members are respectfully solicited. Let us have the benefit of your ideas and plans for redistricting. After all the school men do know conditions best in their own areas.

Best wishes for a pleasant and profitable vacation.

—:—

## LEARNED AT THE LISTENING POST

Sport is winning, if win you can  
And keep to the sportsman's code.  
Sport is beating the other man,  
But giving him half the road;  
Being content with an even break,  
Scorning the trickster's art.  
Sport is the game for the game's own sake  
And the love of a fighting heart.

—Walter Trumbull.

## CARRY ON

By Robert W. Service

And so in the strife of the battle of life  
It's easy to fight when you're winning,  
It's easy to slave, and starve and be brave  
When the dawn of success is beginning.  
But the man who can meet despair and defeat  
With a cheer, there's the man of God's choosing,  
The man who can fight to Heaven's own height  
Is the man who can fight when he's losing.



C. I. HENRY

Principal Madisonville High School  
Second President K. H. S. A. A.

Born Muhlenberg County, Kentucky.  
Graduated Central City High School, 1914.  
Graduated Western Normal School, Bowling Green, '17.  
Summer School, Peabody College, 1921.  
A. B. Degree University of Kentucky, 1922.  
M. A. Degree University of Chicago, 1927.  
Summer School Columbia University, 1932.  
Sorbonne University, Paris, France, 1919.  
Vice-President Kentucky High School Athletic Association, 1925-26; President 1926-27, 1927-28.  
Member: Phi Delta Kappa, National Education Association, Kentucky Education Association, Madisonville Kiwanis Club. Served with 309th Engineers, 1917-19. American Expeditionary Forces, 1918-19. Board of Deacons, Madisonville Baptist Church. Board of Directors Kentucky Education Ass'n.  
Since 1922 Principal Madisonville High School. Member summer school faculty Western Teachers College, 1931, 1935, 1936, 1937. Teacher boys Sunday School class Madisonville Baptist Church.  
Married Mildred H. Bennett of Greenville, Kentucky.

MAY, 1939

Vol. I, No. 9.

Published monthly, except June, July, and August, by the  
Kentucky High School Athletic Association.Editor.....RUSSELL E. BRIDGES  
32 Indiana Avenue, Fort Thomas, Kentucky**BOARD OF CONTROL**President.....W. F. O'Donnell, Richmond  
Vice-President.....Russell E. Bridges, Fort Thomas  
Secretary-Treasurer.....Theo. A. Sanford, Carrollton  
Directors — John A. Dotson, Benham; W. B. Owen, Horse Cave;  
J. Matt Sparkman, Benton.

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**THE COVER PICTURE**

The front-cover picture is that of the Louisville Manual High School Track Team, Kentucky State Champions for 1938. The Manual Team has won the state championship nine times in the past fourteen years. One of the outstanding members of the 1933 Champions was Bobby Scholtz who holds the state record in the high hurdles. Sengel won the shot put in 1938, missing the record by only 6 inches. However, in a later meet he bettered the state mark by 2 feet and 1 inch, tossing the 12-pound iron 50'-8". The big boy is a member of Coach Brad Jones, 1939 squad, and barring some upset should hang up a new state record.

**FEDERATION RULES ADOPTED FOR  
USE IN CALIFORNIA HIGH SCHOOLS**

The following is taken from the minutes of the April Meeting of the California Interscholastic Federation, submitted by A. B. Ingham, Secretary-Treasurer of the C. I. F.

"After some discussion it was apparent that all members of the Council felt that sentiment in the state was ripe for a change in the high school football rules. Throughout the United State there are more than 11,000 high schools using the interscholastic football rules, and during the coming year more than two-thirds of the games played will be under these rules. Since the interscholastic rules are made by men engaged in high school work and are for high school boys it seems only reasonable that they should be adopted. The members seemed agreed that (1) there should be unlimited substitution but no communication until after next play and (2) that the present collegiate rule on number of passes should be retained.

**On motion it was decided to strongly recommend to the sections of the state that the interscholastic rules for football be adopted for use this fall.**

On motion it was decided that the California Interscholastic Federation would ask for membership in the National Interscholastic Federation. It was explained by President Moore that this action would in nowise affect the policy of the C. I. F. in regard to its stand against out-of-state competition.

On motion duly made, seconded and carried, President Moore was instructed to appoint a committee to study insurance for high school students.

Mr. W. H. Orion, Chief Division of Health and Physical Education, made a report to the Council relative to the reaction of high school principals of the state to the problem of interscholastic competition in football. This report is here summarized.

A large majority of high school principals favor football as a desirable educational undertaking, but practically every principal feels that conditions at present are not satisfactory. Night football is not

avored by a great majority of principals. Much needs be done to eliminate the pressure for winning teams. Commercialization of the game is not for the best interest of the boys. Competition should be confined to small geographical areas. Greater emphasis must be placed on conditioning and the fundamentals of the game. Each section of the C. I. F. should make an effort to bring together only teams that are equally matched in ability to play football. It would be a fine thing for the game in general if before entering the contest each team had some assurance that it had an even chance to win. There is strong sentiment against (1) championship play-offs of any type; (2) spring practice; (3) summer camps or preschool practice. Football should not be played unless adequate protective equipment is furnished to the boys. Six-man football was suggested by many principals. This game seems to be sweeping the country and is very popular, especially in the smaller high schools. Perhaps this is a solution to the problem of making competition on a more equal basis, in that teams could be classified into A, B, C, and D divisions as is now done in basketball. Insurance on a statewide basis for athletes is desired by many.

No boy should be permitted to engage in the strenuous interscholastic activity until he produces satisfactory evidence that he is mature and sound enough to engage in such a program.

Recommended for statewide study:

1. Night football.
2. Local educational programs for parents, press and public.
3. Post season play-offs; limiting length of season.
4. Eligibility, particularly as regards equality of teams.
5. Finance, support by district taxes; free admissions.
6. Playing rules for high school age boys.
7. Six-man football.
8. Accidents; fields; insurance; medical examination and care.
9. More and better teaching in football fundamentals.

**1936 OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS****TRACK EVENTS**

100 meter dash—Jesse Owens, U. S. A.....	0:10.3
200 meter dash—Jesse Owens, U. S. A.....	0:20.7
400 meter dash—Archie Williams, U. S. A.....	0:46.5
800 meter run—John Woodruff, U. S. A.....	1:52.9
1500 meter run—Jack Lovelock, New Zealand...	3:47.8
5000 meter run—G. Hoekert, Finland.....	14:22.2
10000 meter run—I. Salminen, Finland.....	30:15.4
110 meter hurdles—Forrest Towns, U. S. A.....	0:14.2
400 meter hurdles—Glenn Hardin, U. S. A.....	0:52.4

**FIELD EVENTS**

Shot Put—Hans Woellke, Germany.....	53'- $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Discus Throw—Ken Carpenter, U. S. A.....	165'- $\frac{7}{8}$ "
Javelin Throw—G. Stoeck, Germany.....	235'- $\frac{8}{8}$ "
Hammer Throw—Karl Hein, Germany.....	185'- $\frac{4}{8}$ "
Broad Jump—Jesse Owens, U. S. A.....	26'- $\frac{5}{8}$ "
High Jump—Cornelius Johnson, U. S. A.....	6'- $\frac{7}{8}$ "
Pole Vault—Earle Meadows, U. S. A.....	14'- $\frac{2}{8}$ "
Decathlon—Glenn Morris, U. S. A.....	7,900 points

**COACHES:** Your attention is called to A PRACTICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES, compiled by C. O. Jackson, Assistant Professor of Physical Education, University of Illinois. This very valuable bibliography of books, pamphlets, and other materials may be secured directly from Mr. Jackson, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

## Secretary's Minutes of the Annual Meeting

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association was held in the ballroom of the Seelbach Hotel, Louisville, on Thursday afternoon, April 13, 1939.

President W. F. O'Donnell called the meeting to order at 2:15 P. M., with fifty-eight regularly elected delegates or alternates present.

The minutes of the 1938 meeting of the association, which had been previously sent to all member schools, were approved without being read.

The secretary-treasurer gave the following report on the activities of the association during the 1938-39 school year:

The Board of Control has held five meetings during the year, four in Lexington and one in Richmond. Three schools were suspended from the association for the remainder of the school year. They were, Rogers of Linton, Breckenridge County of Hardinsburg, and Scottsville.

Five hundred and sixty-five schools joined the association this year, which is seven less than the 1936-37 record membership. The rapid consolidation of schools which is taking place all over the state will probably cause the number of member schools to diminish slightly from year to year. 123 schools are listed as playing football, an increase of four over last year. 550 schools entered district tournaments this year, the same number as last year.

Four hundred and eighty-two basketball officials and 195 football officials registered with the K. H. S. A. A. this year. There were seven football rules interpretation clinics held under the direction of Rumsev Taylor of Princeton. Fifteen basketball rules interpretation clinics were conducted by Prof. T. E. McDonough of Eastern State Teachers College, Richmond. Most of these clinics were reported as being well attended.

Sixty-three district tournament reports have been received, showing total receipts of \$35,415.24, which approximates the figure of last year. Several tournament managers found it impossible to conduct their tournaments without exceeding the \$150.00 allowed by the association for overhead. In some cases, the additional expense was allowed by the participating schools; in other instances, it was paid by the host school out of its profit. Thirty-three districts used the state plan for the distribution of tournament proceeds.

The gross receipts of the sixteen regional tournaments were \$16,591.88, with thirteen regions using the state plan for the distribution of profits. Several regional tournaments exceeded the amount of \$150.00 allowed for overhead expenses.

The gross receipts of the state tournament were \$10,997.54, and total disbursements were \$4,331.10, for a profit of \$6,666.44. This is approximately \$1,100.00 more than last year's profit, and almost exactly twice the profit realized by the association in 1937.

Total funds of the association on June 30th, which ends the fiscal year, will exceed \$14,000.00. The annual audit will show details of receipts and expenditures, including the state tournament report.

The proposals included in the mimeographed list sent to all member schools and also printed in the April issue of the association magazine were then considered.

Proposal I, giving the Board of Control authority to publish an association magazine, was carried.

Proposal III, providing that the Board of Control may create a region which shall have fewer than four districts, was carried.

Proposal IV, concerning the withholding of a membership certificate from a school until it has filed with the secretary all reports required by the association for the preceding year, was carried.

Proposal V, providing that both football and basketball games played in Kentucky by K. H. S. A. A. members shall be played under the National Federation rules, was carried.

Proposal VI, providing for an annual fee of \$2.00 in each sport to be charged officials, was carried.

Proposal VII, providing for the amending of the K. H. S. A. A. Official Contract Form to include an agreement between schools to use registered officials, was carried.

Proposal VIII, providing for the establishing of sixteen employment bureaus for officials, was carried.

Proposal IX, providing for the association furnishing rules books and play situations books to member schools and officials, was carried.

Proposal X was withdrawn due to its similarity to Proposal V, which had already been accepted.

Proposal XI, providing that the molded ball be adopted as the official basketball for 1940, was carried.

Proposal XII, providing for the elimination of the three second rule in basketball, was lost.

Proposal XIII, providing that the annual meeting of the association be an open session instead of a delegate assembly, was lost.

Proposal XIV, providing for the district tournaments to be held on the third Friday and Saturday in March with the regional and state tournaments on the corresponding following weekends, was lost.

Proposal XV, providing that only such teams as have played a regular schedule of at least six games with at least three schools of their respective district may compete in district tournaments, was lost.

Proposal XVI (a), providing for the selection of a tournament manager, was lost.

Proposal XVI (b), directing the district tournament manager to engage two officials to call all of the games of the district tournament, was lost.

Proposal XVII, directing the Board of Control to lay down certain requirements for schools holding regional tournaments and to award the tournament each year to a different school in a different district, was lost.

Proposal XVIII (a), providing that all contestants become ineligible on their eighteenth birthday, was lost.

Proposal XVIII (b), providing that no district or regional tournaments start before Friday, was lost.

Proposal XVIII (c), providing that the runners up in district tournaments shall not be eligible to participate in regional tournaments, was lost.

Proposal XVIII (d), setting the number of semester hours of college credit in the field of health and education for coaches, was lost.

Proposal XVIII (e), providing that no member school shall give any athletic award exceeding one dollar in value, was lost.

Proposal XVIII (f), providing for the distribution of 40% of the net profit from the state tournament among the sixteen teams playing, was lost.

Proposal XIX (a), providing that the site of the regional tournaments shall be selected by the winners and runners up in each district, was lost.

A motion was made that Proposal XIX (b), providing for the maximum overhead expense of district

and regional tournaments to be changed to \$175.00, be amended to include the following: "provided that \$200.00 or less shall be allowed in any district tournament where ten or more teams participate, and in any regional tournament." The amendment failed to carry. Proposal XIX (b) was then accepted as originally submitted.

Proposal XX (a), providing for the distribution of state tournament proceeds, was lost.

Proposal XX (b), providing for the transfer of a student from a private school to a public school in his home district without loss of eligibility, was lost.

Proposal XXI (a), providing for the ten semester rule, was lost.

Proposal XXI (b), which had already lost as an amendment to Proposal XIX (b), was withdrawn.

Proposal XXII, providing that all contestants shall become ineligible on their nineteenth birthday, was lost.

Proposal XXIII, setting the maximum size for playing space for all basketball tournaments, was lost.

Proposal XXIV, modifying the twenty-year rule to allow a contestant to complete his season in which he was eligible at the beginning of said season, was lost since it fell short of the necessary two-thirds majority required to amend the constitution and by-laws.

Proposal XXV (a), providing that no member school shall play more than twenty-two games of basketball during the regular season, was lost.

Proposal XXV (b), providing that a suitable medal be annually awarded to the player in the state basketball tournament showing the best mental attitude, was lost.

Proposal XXVI, providing that member schools must have played at least six games with three different schools before January 25th in order to be eligible to vote for the location of tournaments, was lost.

Proposal XXVII, providing for annual dues of \$5.00 and \$10.00 according to the number of sports engaged in by member schools, was lost.

Proposal II was next considered. A motion was made that Proposal II be amended to provide for a flat fee of \$5.00 each for all member schools. The amendment was lost. The Board of Control, by agreement of all its members present, then amended its own Proposal II to provide for an annual fee of \$3.00 for each member school. The motion was carried.

Proposal XXVIII (as printed in magazine), providing that the Board of Control be authorized to set up the necessary machinery for financing and putting into operation a plan for state-wide athletic insurance, was carried.

Proposal XXIX (as printed in magazine), providing for the rotation of regional tournament sites, was lost.

By consent of the delegate assembly, a motion was made by Harlan Kriener, seconded by Ralph Mills, that Article VII, Section 1, of the Constitution be amended to include the following: "Each district shall be represented by two delegates to the general meeting, one of whom shall be chosen from a school maintaining a football team, provided there is a football team in the district." The motion was lost.

The following officers and directors were then re-elected by acclamation: W. F. O'Donnell, President; Russell E. Bridges, Vice-President; John A. Dotson, W. B. Owen, and J. Matt Sparkman, Directors. There was no vote for secretary-treasurer, inasmuch as that office had been filled in 1938 for a term of three years.

The business meeting was then adjourned shortly after five o'clock, reconvening in a social meeting at the Seelbach Hotel at 6:30 P. M. Speakers at the dinner meeting were Adolph Rupp and Ab Kirwan, of the University of Kentucky.

## A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

### On the Hundredth Anniversary of Baseball 1839 - 1939

We should all be grateful to Abner Doubleday. Little did he, or the group that was with him at Cooperstown, N. Y., in 1839, realize the boon they were giving the nation in devising baseball.

The rules of the game may have changed since Doubleday and his associates formulated them a century ago, but baseball through all changes and chances has grown steadily in popular favor and remains today the great American sport, with its fans counted by the millions.

General Doubleday was a distinguished soldier both in the Mexican and Civil Wars. But his part in giving us baseball—he was a youth of twenty at the time—shows again that peace has her victories no less renowned than war.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

## HE DIED CLIMBING

Somewhere in Switzerland a gravestone marks the final resting place of a certain Mountain Guide, and on it are these words: "He Died Climbing." Could anyone ask for a finer epitaph?

To continue to grow and expand our personalities straight through to the end—that is valiant living. As long as we have minds to think with, hands to work with, and a will to command them both, we can climb up to better things. "Improvableness" is the birthright of every man, woman and child. Dr. Charles Mayo says, "We are using only a small part of our brains today. The unused parts are unlimited." Life offers us challenging peaks to scale!

I like this inspiring poem by Florence Earle Coates:

Thank God, a man can grow!  
He is not bound  
With earthward gaze to creep  
along the ground:  
Though his beginnings be but  
poor and low,  
Thank God, a man can grow!

—From McGill News.

## AN ATHLETE'S PHILOSOPHY

I take no thought of my team-mate's birth  
Or the way he makes his prayer;  
I grant him a White man's place on earth  
If his game is on the square.  
If he plays straight,  
I'll call him mate;  
If he cheats, I'll drop him flat.  
All rank but this is a worn out lie,  
For each clean man is as good as I,  
And a king's no more than that.

—Lieberson.

# STATE and REGIONAL TRACK MEETS

To High School Principals  
and Track Coaches:

The Twentieth Annual Interscholastic Track Meet will be held at the University of Kentucky May 19 and 20. District meets will be held one week prior to the state meet at the places indicated on their entry blank. These entry blanks must be sent to the manager of the district meet in which the high school is participating in one week prior to the date of the district meet.

The only qualification for a boy to participate in the State Interscholastic Track Meet is to take part in a district meet.

Immediately after the district track meet is run, coaches should indicate to the district managers the boys that will be sent to the State Meet.

Trophies for the district track meet will be furnished by the Kentucky High School Athletic Assn.

Each school will be allowed to enter two men in each event. A contestant may enter only three events exclusive of the relays. Five places will be counted in each event including the relays, points to be counted as follows: 5-4-3-2-1. Each school must furnish its own towels, shot, and vaulting pole.

The district managers will be in charge of the district track meet, and B. A. Shively with the managers of the district meets will be in charge of the State Interscholastic Meet at the University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.

The State is divided into eight districts, as follows, for the State Interscholastic Track Meet:

### I Region (Murray)

Preston Holland, Manager

Fulton	Graves	Lyon
Hickman	Galloway	Caldwell
Carlisle	Marshall	Trigg
Ballard	Livingston	Christian
McCracken	Crittenden	

### II Region (Henderson)

Archie Riehl, Manager

Union	Daviss	Muhlenberg
Henderson	McLean	Ohio
Webster	Hopkins	Hancock

### III Region (Bowling Green)

W. L. Terry, Manager

Todd	Adair	Hart
Logan	Metcalfe	Grayson
Simpson	Barren	Green
Allen	Warren	Taylor
Monroe	Butler	Wayne
Cumberland	Edmondson	Russell
Clinton		

### IV Region (Louisville)

Brad Jones, Manager

Breckenridge	Washington	Shelby
Meade	Nelson	Henry
Hardin	Bullitt	Oldham
Larue	Jefferson	Trimble
Marion	Spencer	

### V Region (Fort Thomas)

R. E. Bridges, Manager

Carroll	Grant	Kenton
Owen	Pendleton	Boone
Gallatin	Campbell	

### VI Region (Lexington)

John Heber, Manager

Bracken	Lincoln	Bourbon
Mason	Casey	Clark
Fleming	Boyle	Woodford
Bath	Mercer	Montgomery
Menifee	Anderson	Fayette
Powell	Franklin	Jessamine
Lee	Scott	Garrard
Jackson	Harrison	Madison
Estill	Robertson	
Rockcastle	Nicholas	

### VII Region (Pineville)

Walter Grabuck, Manager

Pulaski	Bell	Breathitt
McCreary	Harlan	Perry
Whitley	Leslie	Knott
Laurel	Clay	Letcher
Knox	Owsley	

### VIII Region (Ashland)

Ernie Chattin, Manager

Pike	Wolfe	Carter
Martin	Morgan	Boyd
Johnson	Lawrence	Greenup
Floyd	Elliott	Lewis
Magoffin	Rowan	

## ORDER OF EVENTS

### STATE INTERSCHOLASTIC TRACK MEET

University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.

MAY 19th and 20th

Friday, May 19th

Preliminaries - 2:30 P. M.

120 Yard Hurdles.....	6 to qualify
100 Yard Dash.....	6 to qualify
440 Yard Dash.....	10 to qualify
200 Yard Hurdles.....	6 to qualify
220 Yard Dash.....	6 to qualify
Shot .....	6 to qualify
Pole Vault.....	6 to qualify
High Jump.....	6 to qualify
Broad Jump.....	6 to qualify

Saturday, May 20th

Pole Vault.....	1:30 P. M.
120 Yard Hurdles.....	2:00 P. M.
Shot .....	2:00 P. M.
Broad Jump.....	2:00 P. M.
100 Yard Dash.....	2:15 P. M.
1 Mile Run.....	2:30 P. M.
440 Yard Relay.....	2:45 P. M.
440 Yard Dash.....	3:00 P. M.
High Jump.....	3:00 P. M.
200 Yard Low Hurdles.....	3:15 P. M.
880 Yard Run.....	3:30 P. M.
220 Yard Dash.....	3:45 P. M.
1 Mile Relay.....	4:00 P. M.



## Schools' Ratings of Basketball Officials - Season 1938-39

	Ex.	Good	Fair	Poor		Ex.	Good	Fair	Poor
Aker, Gay.....	2	6	2	1	Dunigan, Robert.....				1
Allen, H. Edwin.....	14	4			Duning, Carl.....	1			
Allen, John W.....			1		Dunn, Harry G.....			4	3
Amos, Gerald E.....			4		Dunn, Joe.....		1	1	
Applegate, Sparky.....	4	5			Easley, John W.....		2		
Ashlock, James.....		1			Edens, Ray.....		1	5	5
Austin, Acree.....	4	11			Elkins, Archie.....		2	1	
Bacon, J. R.....	1	2	1		Ellington, Russell F.....			3	
Baker, Carl W.....			3	1	Elliot, James.....		2	1	
Baker, Wilford.....		4			Elliot, Silas.....		1		
Bale, Don C.....		1			Ellis, Leslie.....		5		
Barclay, Gradie.....			5		Ellison, C. B.....			3	
Baril, Chas. A.....	1	3	6		Emmerich, Charles.....			4	
Barney, Jim.....			2		Ernst, Ray C.....		1		
Bass, W. A.....			1		Eversole, Homer.....			3	
Bathiany, Richard.....		8	1		Ewing, R. L.....	9	1	4	3
Bauer, Bernhardt.....			8		Farrell, Monne.....	10	14	1	
Beiersdorfer, Jim.....	3				Farris, Charles.....			2	
Bennet, Fred.....				3	Featherstone, Walter.....		10		
Berry, L. A., Jr.....			3		Flowers, Wilmer.....		1		
Blackburn, Marc.....		4			Forsythe, Robert.....		4		
Blair, William C.....		4	1		Francis, John E.....		2	2	
Boswell, W. E.....		5	5	1	Fulks, Kendrick.....	4	13	1	
Bottom, O. G.....	2	1			Garner, Buford.....	6	2		
Bourn, Dick.....		3	4		Garth, Russell.....	1	7		
Branhem, Frank.....	1				Gash, William.....			2	
Braun, Robert.....			1		Gates, S. C.....		1	1	3
Brawner, R. H.....			1		Gilb, Elmer T.....	3	5	1	
Brookshire, James.....		4			Gish, Delmas.....		11		
Brown, Clayton.....			2	1	Gividen, Geo. M.....		2		
Brown, Joe.....		2			Gordon, R. T.....			2	
Brown, Sam.....		1			Gray, James.....		1	1	
Bryant, R. B.....		3			Green, Tom.....	3	10		
Burks, Yancey.....	4	3	1		Griggs, James.....			4	
Burr, John.....		2			Grimes, J. D.....	2			
Bushart, Edward.....			1		Grimes, Orbin.....		2		
Butler, Chas. E.....			5	3	Gruber, Herbert C.....		2		
Butler, Dick.....				2	Guastini, Herman.....		1		
Calvert, Walton.....		8	1		Gulick, Richard.....		1	2	
Campbell, George H.....			1		Gupton, Dennis.....		12	1	
Card, Robert E.....		2			Hall, Elves.....	7	6		
Carroll, Jack.....		3	3		Hall, Bob.....		2	1	
Carroll, Willard.....		2			Hampton, Kelley.....	15		3	2
Cavender, Virgil.....		1			Hansel, William.....			3	
Caylor, Ed. L.....		1	1	1	Hatfield, Wm. J.....			8	
Chalfic, Sam L.....		2			Hayes, Hilbert.....		2		
Chumbler, W. W.....		3	1		Haynes, W. H.....	4	1		
Clark, Buford.....	25	1	1		Head, John W.....			1	
Cobb, Roy D.....		1	1		Heatherly, J. Foster.....		24	11	
Cole, Herman.....			1		Heldman, John.....	1	2	4	1
Colwell, Bob.....	1	2			Hembree, G. N.....		1	3	
Combs, Charles.....		2	1		Henry, Maxwell.....			1	
Cooper, Waymond.....			1		Henson, Howard.....		3	1	
Covington, Pat.....				1	Henthorn, Conrad.....			2	
Crider, J. E., III.....	1				Hickey, Robert.....		4		
Croley, Arthur.....				1	High, Carlos.....		13	1	
Cross, Jim Ed.....			1		Hinkle, Woodrow W.....		2		
Crutcher, Ernest J.....		14	1		Hornback, V. T.....		1	3	1
Cunningham, Jacob H.....		1			Howard, J. M.....		1	3	
Curlin, Charles.....		2	1		Howard, Z. R., Jr.....		4	1	
Currie, Thomas E.....	2	3	2		Hubbard, J. D.....		20		
Curry, Earl T.....			1		Hughes, Chas. T.....	1	2	2	
Daniel, Clifton.....		9			Hughes, Edward.....			1	
Daniel, Lee.....		9			Jackson, Kit.....			1	
Darby, Darrell.....		5	2		James, Arnold.....	4			
Davis, Earl R.....			3		Jeffers, Howard Daniel.....	10		1	
Davis, Es.....	6		1	1	Jeffries, Owen L.....		1	2	1
Davis, Johnnie.....			2		Johnson, Thomas.....	1	2		
Davis, Ralph.....	3				Johnson, Willard.....		1	1	
DeMoisey, John.....	14	2			Jonakin, James.....			2	
DeVan, Orrin E.....	15	19			Jones, Kermit.....	5	7	3	
Deweese, James B.....	3				Juett, James G.....		1		
Dossett, Burnett.....		2			Kidd, Robert.....	3	3	10	1
Dossett, Norman V.....	2	3			Kiesey, Ray.....		13	2	1
Duncan, Smith.....		2	1		King, Samuel E.....				1

	Ex.	Good	Fair	Poor		Ex.	Good	Fair	Poor
Kirk, Charles.....			3		Roemele, E. C., II.....	1	1		
Kirkland, Kelly.....		4			Royalty, Glenn.....	1	12	7	
Kriener, Harlan.....		3			Sack, Leo P.....		2		
Kron, Max.....			2		Sams, Roscoe.....				1
Lamb, C. G.....	10	19		1	Schaar, John E.....			1	4
Lantrip, Al.....			1		Schieman, Leo A.....		4		
Laukhuf, Louis.....			2		Searcy, J. C.....			4	
Lawrence, Bemis.....	1		2		Seltsam, Albert.....		11	1	2
Lewis, Edwin H.....			1		Settle, Ray W.....			3	
Lewis, Gilbert D.....			1		Shanklin, E. C.....		1	3	1
Lewis, Thomas A.....		2	1	2	Sharpton, Clarence T.....		1	5	
Litchfield, Louis C.....	1	2			Shaw, Dale.....				1
Long, Cooper.....			17		Shay, Harry L.....				
Long, Marvin.....		1			Shelton, Gentry A.....	1	5	2	
Looney, Dick.....				2	Sidwell, Kenneth B.....	8	1	1	
McAfee, John N.....		2	3		South, Wendell.....			1	
McAtee, Oreville.....		6	4		Speight, E. E.....	4	4		
McCauley, David W.....			2		Spencer, Herman.....			4	
McCombs, George, Jr.....			3		Spray, Max L.....		1		
McConnell, G. W.....	8				Spurlock, E. M.....		6		
McCubbin, Gleason.....			1		Stansbury, Ed B.....	1	1		
McCuston, Pat M.....			4		Steers, Roy.....	2	6		
McDonough, Thos. E.....	2	6			Stengell, Jack.....		1		1
McNabb, Edgar.....	12	7			Stephens, J. B.....		17		
McReynolds, Willie.....	1	2	7		Stevens, R. H.....			3	
Maggard, Jas. F.....		2			Stevenson, Marvin.....				1
Mansfield, Joe B.....		5	2		Stith, Robert B.....	19	8		
Markham, J. Paul.....	3	13	1		Stivers, Charlie, Jr.....		2	1	3
Martin, Ray.....			1		Story, J. B.....		2		
Mason, James E.....			3		Sullivan, Alvin.....			3	
Mathews, H. T., Jr.....				1	Sullivan, Gene.....		1		
Mathis, Curtis W.....		5			Sumner, Cary.....		11		
Mattingly, Harvey W.....			1	1	Tanner, James F.....	1	1		
Mayfield, Duke.....		1			Tarter, Dravo E.....			1	1
Meade, Foster.....		1			Taylor, C. E.....		1	9	
Messer, James B.....	1	8	3		Tehan, Dan.....	1	2		
Milbern, Joda.....				2	Thomas, E. A.....	1			
Miller, John E.....	5				Thompson, A. W. (Tommy).....	3	1	1	
Moore, W. A.....	1	1			Thompson, Jack.....		9	2	
Morris, Edmund S.....		2			Thompson, Raymond.....			1	
Mutchler, Bradford D.....	8	4	2		Threlkeld, William.....		1		
Nailling, W. A.....	1	6			Tomes, Lonnie D.....		4		
Newby, Paul H.....		6			Trusty, W. F., Jr.....		1		
Newton, Ernest, Jr.....		4			Tucker, Jack G.....		7	2	1
Nix, Harold.....	2		1		Tucker, W. C.....	2	3	2	
Norman, Guin.....			4		Turner, Eugene.....		1		
Nunn, Byron.....		2			Tye, Herb.....	8			
O'Dell, Dorse.....		1		1	Utley, William O.....	5	1		
Orme, Charles N.....		1			Van Meter, L. E.....	6	4	1	
Osborne, Paul.....		7		1	Vettiner, Charles J.....	20	5		
Owens, C. B.....			2		Vickers, John L.....	10	10	3	
Oxley, Lus.....		2			Wait, Harry S.....		9		
Park, J. W.....			1		Walker, Earl J.....		1	1	
Parson, Robert.....			1		Walker, Paul C.....	7			
Patrick, Joe J.....	1				Wallace, Clovis.....	10	4		
Patterson, Rowland.....		1			Walton, E. W.....			3	
Perkins, Joe.....		1	1		Warford, Leon.....			7	
Phelps, Omar D.....			1		Weales, Dale.....			3	
Phillips, Bob.....	7				Welch, James R.....			1	2
Pickard, James.....		3			Wells, Darwin.....		10		1
Pickerill, W. E.....		2	1		West, Larry.....	12		1	
Pickett, Russell.....	3	2			White, J. S.....			3	
Porter, F. W.....	3				Whitehouse, Gilbert.....	1		1	
Powell, Lee F.....		2	1		Whitis, Alonzo L.....		4		
Pratt, John.....		1	2		Whitlock, Foster.....		10	3	
Price, Orman.....			1		Wilhite, O. G.....	12	7	1	1
Pulliam, Arch.....			2		Williams, Dalton.....		1		
Purcell, Robert.....			3		Wilson, Barney E.....		1		
Putnam, Lyle.....	8	2	1		Wilson, Frank (Zeke).....		3		
Rankin, Otwell.....	17	2			Wilson, Morris.....		12	1	
Reece, Alfred M.....			1	1	Wilson, Roy.....		3		
Reid, Cecil.....			3		Winkenhofer, A.....	4	12		
Reid, Edward L.....		2	1		Woford, Ernest.....	1	2	3	1
Reid, Edwin Lyles.....		3			Woosley, Spencer.....		4		
Rice, Alvin.....			1	1	Wooton, Oakley.....			1	
Robbins, B. B.....			2		Wray, M. L.....	12	11		
Roberts, Lloyd E.....		1	2		Wright, George H.....	2	6	3	
Rodgers, T. W.....	2				Wyatt, Forest.....	4	1	2	

## Schools' Ratings of Football Officials - 1938

Failure of more than half of the schools playing football to file reports with the secretary has caused numerous registered officials to receive no ratings for the 1938-39 school year.

	Ex.	Good	Fair	Poor		Ex.	Good	Fair	Poor
Allen, A. D. ....		3			Karsner, M. G. ....		6		
Arnold, Joseph L. ....		3			Klinck, Earl F. ....			1	
Bach, Stanley ....	3	2			Koster, Fred C., Jr. ....	2			
Baker, Geo. M. ....		2			Kraesig, Raymond A. ....	2	1		
Baker, W. M. ....		4			Lawson, Carl E. ....			1	
Bathiany, Richard ....		4			Leathers, J. A., Jr. ....		2	1	
Bauer, Bernhardt ....		3			McClurg, Charles ....	4	5		
Bennett, Kenneth ....		4	1		McDonough, Thos. E. ....	1	1		1
Bourn, Dick ....			1		McMillen, J. N. ....	3	2		
Braidwood, Charles ....	9	4			McNabb, Edgar ....	2	2		
Bruce, J. Charles ....	1	3			Maddox, C. L. ....		1		
Brunson, Ray ....			2		Maddox, Harry ....		4		
Burklow, Martin ....		4			Maggard, Jas. F. ....		2		
Butler, Chas. E. ....			2		Mathis, Curtis W. ....		9	1	
Campbell, W. W. ....			1		Mayhew, Happy ....	2		6	
Carroll, Joe ....		1			Medley, Ben F. ....	1			
Cavana, Milton James ....			1		Miller, Reed S. ....	4	3	3	
Chinery, Frank L. ....			1		Mohney, Gayle A. ....	15			
Clark, Buford ....	5	3		1	Moore, W. A. ....	6	1		
Cobb, Emerson G. ....			4		Newman, J. Avery ....		2	1	
Colwell, Bob ....	2				Oakley, Carlos ....	3	6	1	
Covington, Will Ed. ....	5				Peak, Bart N. ....	1		4	
Cox, Cliff J. ....		2			Phillips, Lowell ....		1		
Creasy, Fred C. ....		6			Porter, F. W. ....		3		
Crow, Ed. ....		3			Potter, M. E. ....	6	1	5	
Daniel, Oval ....		2			Powell, Lee F. ....	5			
Davis, Es ....	1				Rayburn, J. D. ....		1		
Davis, Roscoe C. ....			3		Reece, Alfred M. ....		1		1
Dawson, Jack ....		2			Reynolds, J. D. ....	1	2		
Deaver, John ....		3			Reynolds, Wayne ....		1	1	
Derryberry, Everett ....	1				Sacks, Leopold ....		3	1	
Duning, Carl ....		1			Samuels, Tom C. ....	1	4	1	
Dunn, Jeff S. ....			2		Schieman, Leo A. ....	2	4	2	
Edney, V. J. ....		1			Schrim, James D. ....			3	
Egry, Calvin M. ....		2			Schuette, Frederick J. ....		1	1	
Ernst, Ray C. ....	3		2		Schwarberg, Wm. D. ....		1		
Farrell, Monne ....	4	2			Seay, Wat C. ....			1	
Fields, Emmett G. ....		2			Shanklin, E. C. ....		1		
Frank, L. P. ....	3	3		1	Shay, Harry L. ....		6	1	3
Galbraith, Milton A. ....		4			Sledd, W. T. ....	5	2		
Geverts, Jim ....	1				Spray, Max L. ....		5		1
Gilb, Elmer T. ....		1			Springer, O. B. ....		1		
Gilly, Joe G. ....			2		Stevens, Paul ....		1		
Gividen, Geo. M. ....			1		Streicher, Abe ....	1			
Goff, Earl ....		2			Talbert, R. L. ....			2	
Gosiger, Paul ....		2			Taylor, Frank J. ....		3		
Grause, J. Ben, Jr. ....		1			Taylor, Rumsey ....	1	1		
Groves, Fergus C. ....	1	1			Tehan, Dan ....	1			
Gruber, Herbert C. ....	2		2		Thomasson, Case ....		1		
Hackensmith, C. W. ....	3	3	3		Thompson, A. W. (Tommy) ....	5	4		
Hacker, Henry ....		7	5		Thompson, Jack ....			1	
Hale, W. L., Jr. ....	5				Thornton, David L. ....	2			1
Hansen, W. H. ....		4	3	1	Tucker, C. N. ....		4		1
Harp, Thomas ....			1		Wagner, Pete ....		4		
Hatfield, Wm. J. ....			1		Walker, J. Earl ....		4		
Head, John W. ....	2	1			Waters, Richard W. ....		2		
Heil, John H., Jr. ....	5		1		Webb, C. A. ....	2	3		1
Hembree, G. N. ....	1	5	2	1	Webb, C. Buford ....		6	3	
Henthorn, Conrad ....		1	1		Weber, Edward H. ....			1	
Hickey, Robert ....		2	2		Wessling, Harry E. ....			1	
Hickey, William ....	4	2							
Hirt, Lewis R. ....	1								
Horky, John ....		2		1					
Huddleston, Joseph J. ....		2							
Hughes, Chas. T. ....	3	6							
Jones, Cloyde C. ....		2	1						
Juergensmeyer, Chas. ....				1					
Keith, William E., Jr. ....			1						

:-:-:-  
HAPPINESS IS NOT THE END OF LIFE:  
CHARACTER IS.—Beecher.

LIFE BEGINS EVERY MORNING.  
—Chas. R. Weir.

## LEISURE AND THE SCHOOLS

By W. K. STREIT, Director of Physical Education,  
Cincinnati Public Schools

Scarcely a day passes that some public reference is not made to the increasing responsibility which rests upon the schools to train children in order that they may make effective use of their leisure hours and to afford additional recreational opportunities for young people and adults. It is important that educational leaders recognize the increasing emphasis which is being laid upon the school's responsibility in dealing with these problems.

Training for the worthy use of leisure time will require at the outset a greater degree of cooperation between schools, homes and recreational agencies of the local community. Within each school it may be advisable to have a committee to direct the leisure time activities of the school and to adapt the program to the needs and facilities of the local community. Within the scope of the more formal school program certain changes will be necessary. More attention may have to be given to hand crafts, industrial arts, nature study, recreational reading and opportunities for social contacts. Photoplay appreciation and the intelligent use of the radio merit greater attention. Greater use may have to be made of school facilities for after school and evening recreation. The school will have to take greater account of individual interests, voluntary activities, hobbies, and the like. Teaching procedures should result in interests and tendencies which carry over into home and community life. Creative development must come to hold the important place, the emphasis on abstract book learning and accumulation of factual materials must be greatly subordinated. And with it all a broader view of education must be developed which will consider avocational and leisure time activities as truly essential as vocational and academic pursuits.

When we look around at the world as it is today and at the general condition of the mass of mankind, we are bound to admit that man, with all his education and all his science, has not achieved for himself a greater state of efficiency in waging the struggle for existence than any of the lower animals. That, I venture to think, is a consideration worth serious reflection. It leads one to the conclusion that it is by what men do with their leisure we must judge to what extent civilization has been a success. And the corollary to that is that nations must be judged by the degree to which the social structure they have erected provides for their people the opportunity for making the best possible use of their leisure time.

There are, broadly speaking, four main uses to which leisure may be devoted. The first is idleness, which may take many shapes, from loafing at street corners to drinking at bars. The second may be described as entertainment. The third is some form of physical recreation or sport, and the fourth is intellectual self-improvement. Not even the first of these uses of leisure is to be wholly decried. Any may be abused by excess. It is quite reasonable for a man to say after his day's work he wants to relax and do nothing. In the words of the old villager: "Sometimes I sits and thinks, and sometimes I just sits." It is perfectly reasonable too, for a worker to say that after his toil is finished he prefers to take his pleasure at the theatre or listening to vaudeville on the radio, or else to watch other people play games. He has no desire to exercise his brain or his body which he already exercises sufficiently during the day. At the same time, both from his own point of view, from the standpoint of his employer and the community, he would probably be best using his leisure if he spent part of it in healthy exercise such as games and sports, and part of it in developing his

mind. Ideally, therefore, our leisure is best spent by devoting it in reasonable proportions to idleness, entertainment, physical recreation and intellectual pursuits.

Being a spectator at an athletic contest is an occupation for one's leisure time by no means to be despised. It is an elemental part of human nature to enjoy a contest, and it is far better that Anglo-Saxon crowds should watch sporting encounters of this kind than that they should attend gladiatorial contests of bull-fights or some of the barbarous sports enjoyed by their ancestors. But undoubtedly, it would be better if they were actors than spectators, and if we could multiply the number of our playing fields ten times we should have ten times as many players and the crowds of onlookers would be correspondingly reduced.

Public recreation facilities must increase. Our great danger is that proper facilities for wholesome public recreation will be insufficient to meet the strain that will be placed upon them. Each year has seen greater crowding of our public parks, playing fields, golf courses, tennis courts and bathing places. The rapid advance made in extending these facilities has by no means kept pace with the crowds that throng them throughout the summer season. It is conservatively estimated that our municipal park acreage should be immediately doubled in order to meet the requirements of our urban population.

It is recognized that children should play and be happy, but for adults to continue to play just because they want to, because they find "durable satisfaction" in it is thought to show that they have not grown up, that they are childish. Of course one may play to keep up one's health. One may play to improve oneself, to prepare for a later life that may never come. One may play to aid in one's business connections. One may play to build up, or keep up his morale for work.

But one must always have an excuse for merely living, for playing. The thought of a grown man or woman right here and now in the present having the nerve just to live, just to do the things because he wants to—why it violates all our established American habits.

We must give excuses even to ourselves for daring to live in the present. We must apologize. We must hide our present play as adult education, as some serious and painful process being carried on as a duty. We are becoming cultured. We are growing. We are improving ourselves. We would test everything by how far it has educated us. Some of our number would even like scales to measure our growth, our education from year to year. And there are many who set out to make the great mass of the American people in their free time self-conscious prigs. To live and to live gloriously as much of the time as possible—that is the thing.

Soon we shall have a new generation that has not made a god of work, that does not apologize for "having fun," that without self-consciousness, without priggishness, can live in the present as well as in the past and in the future.

Whether leisure is pleasant or not depends on circumstances, and still more on the kind of man who has it. There is all the difference in the world between the leisure of wise men and the leisure of fools. Leisure is not pleasant—at least as a rule—when it has to be spent in a work house, or on a sick-bed or in listening to the conversation of a bore.

Our friends can turn our leisure into a time of torture, and often do so by inviting us to parties we

don't want to attend, or by ringing us up on the telephone, or by telling us long yarns about uninteresting things. Which leads, by the way, to an important rule about the use of leisure, one of the very few that can be laid down. "Don't spend your leisure in ways that spoil the leisure of your friends." Some of my own best friends seem to be ignorant of this rule and I am not sure that I always observe it myself!

Another common mistake is to draw a sharp line between labor and leisure, putting labor occupations into the left-hand column and leisure occupations into the right; or treating leisure as though it began where labor left off. This clearly will not do, because the labor occupation of one man is often the leisure occupation of another. A country walk is a leisure occupation for many of us, but not for a postman who walks fifteen miles every day in delivering his letters. Even playing the fool, which is good (in small doses) for people who work too hard or take life too seriously, is not always a leisure occupation. A clown in a circus, who plays the fool professionally every night, is a hard-worked man. He reminds one of Byron's gladiators "butchered to make a Roman holiday." I am not sure that even playing bridge can always be counted as a leisure occupation. Not long ago a lady confided to me the interesting secret that she spent so much time playing bridge that she had no leisure at all. Thomas Edison used to say that his work was his recreation, for him there was no line between labor and leisure and most of the great men of the world seem to have been made that way. On the highest levels of life the distinction between labor and leisure or between work and play fades out. A great artist finds his play in his work. Play becomes art when raised to its highest excellence, its highest beauty, and its highest power. Anything one does, from cooking a dinner to governing a state, becomes a work of art if motivated by the passion for excellence and done as well as it can be. A man who does his job in that spirit gets all the fun out of it that another will spend thousands of dollars to get at Monte Carlo, (and perhaps commit suicide when he has lost his money).

A mistake of another kind is often made by people who talk about "education for leisure," as so many of us are now doing. Education for leisure is greatly needed, and I am inclined to think the fate of civilization depends on our getting it. But we can easily go about it in the wrong way. We go about it in the wrong way when we give it in the form of detailed instruction as to how leisure should be spent, so much time for this, so much for that. Leisure is precisely one of those things which cannot be dealt with in that way. Psychology is now very busy in helping young people to choose their labor occupations—vocational guidance we call it—but I doubt if it can give as much help in choosing our leisure occupations, though they are just as important as the other. At all events, I am very sure that my own leisure occupations would lose their charms if I took them up merely because a psychologist has told me that they were the ones best suited to my psychology. The essence and the charm of a leisure occupation arise from the fact that we have **freely chosen** it, that it represents our self-expression and is not a thing which some expert in leisure has told us we ought to do.

Education for leisure is imperatively needed, but it must take a different line. What we can do and ought to do is to train young people, beginning in earliest childhood, up to the point where they will be able to make a good choice of their leisure occupations for themselves. We do that **by awakening the creative side of them**, by giving them opportunities for using those creative faculties which all human beings possess to some degree, but which are often killed to their great detriment in after life, in regard to both happiness and character.

The reason so many people are at a loss what to do with themselves in their leisure time, and make a

stupid use of it in consequence, is that their **creative faculties** were never awakened when they were young. A person whose creative faculties have been awakened will seldom be at a loss for an enjoyable and worthwhile leisure occupation.

There is another common mistake that I must refer to. It is the notion that recreation consists only in the playing of games—golf, bridge, tennis, baseball, and all the others that are played by children and adults. Of course recreation does include all that, but, much as I value games, I should not have it thought that recreation consists in them alone. There is something more. Recreation includes all the beautiful skills, crafts and hobbies that human beings can practice, on and up to the finest of the fine arts. This is Higher Recreation. You may think of music as a typical form of it, though, of course, there are a hundred others. We need playgrounds for the body, but we also need playgrounds for the soul, and it is in them, I think, that the most enjoyable recreation, the most delightful and lasting of all leisure occupations, are to be found.

While the new leisure will be valued primarily because of the added opportunities for various kinds of diversions and amusements, we must not overlook the possibilities of using it also for educational purposes. The adult education movement in its efforts to teach English to immigrants, to remove the stigma of adult illiteracy, and to enable the unskilled to learn useful trades, has always been handicapped by the fact that those who most needed this type of education had the least leisure to devote to it. Now with the coming of shorter hours of work even to the lowest grades of employes, this old obstacle to adult education disappears and the time is ripe for progress in this direction.

The demands of industry have been placed first in our scale of values. The schools of classic traditions have been replaced by institutions designed to train workers for jobs. Vocational education has taken the lead and we judge the effectiveness of our schools by the facility with which their graduates find employment in the economic world.

Any suggestions that our schools place training for hobbies on an equality with training for vocations do not meet with popular favor. We are impatient of the so-called frills of education which seek to broaden life and provide means for its enrichment. The National Education Association has called attention to the need for training for the wise use of leisure, but its public pronouncement has not yet brought about any extended change of policy in our school systems.

Very few schools possess either the equipment or the personnel adequate for such a purpose. School grounds are too small for the playing of appropriate games, few budgets make proper provision for play supervisors, the curriculum is not built up with the needs of leisure-time instruction in mind, and when attempts are made to correct the situation the public sharply criticizes this emphasis upon non-essentials.

The prodigal wasting of so much of our leisure in ill-advised ways is largely a result of our failure to develop a wide variety of interests. A generation that appreciates good books and has cultivated a taste for reading; that has sufficient training in music to be able to sing and play some musical instrument; that has a love for outdoor life and an appreciation of the beauties of nature; that has built up hobbies in different fields of activity, such as gardening, mechanical arts, painting, architecture, collecting and the rest; that has early acquired skill in sports and games which can be enjoyed throughout adult years, and that has developed ease and facility in social relationships through wise direction in childhood and youth, will **not** be swept off its feet by the appeal of amusements of a low order. One of our important problems is the reorganization of our schools so that they may better prepare for leisure.

## Kentucky State Basketball Tournament Play

By RALPH CARLISLE, Coach  
Madison High School

The 1939 State Basketball Tournament drew the largest attendance it has ever drawn. The Kentucky High School Athletic Association netted approximately \$6,000.00.

The sixteen teams at the tournament this year were more evenly matched than ever before; and on the whole were better than the teams in the 1938 tournament; although there was not an outstanding team in the 1939 tournament as there was in 1938.

Brooksville, the winner, rightly deserved the championship. They made their fouls when they needed them and came from behind to win two of their four games. Warren Cooper, unanimous choice for all-state center, from Brooksville, was high scorer of the tournament with 72 points. This boy was the chief cog in Brooksville's offense. He played in the pivot and was very accurate with either hand.

Hindman, runner-up, presented five good natural ball players. John Campbell, their center, was also unanimous choice for all-state. Hindman's offense was mainly a fast break.

In the championship game with both teams using a fast break at every opportunity, Brooksville took advantage of Hindman's laxity on defense and held a ten-point lead at half time. At the end of the third quarter, Hindman had tied the score at 29-29. Brooksville's superiority reigned in the last period and with Warren Cooper's brother leading the way finished on top of a 42-39 score.

In the sixteen games of the tournament there were 1,584 shots attempted from the field and 355 of these were good. This shows a percentage of 22.4%. Of this number 707 were one handed shots, and 770 two handed shots. 25% of the one handed shots were made as compared with 21% of the two handed shots. This does not prove that the one hand shot is more accurate, because one handed shots are taken closer to the basket and craps are also included. The other 107 shots were tip-in shots; 17 of these were made.

In comparison with the 1938 tournament there were 1,553 shots taken with 370 successful for a percentage of 23.8%.

The percentage in both tournaments seems low due to the fact that teams at the State tournament are supposed to be sixteen of the best in the state. A good ball club will hit 28% of its shots during the season. Fright, excitement, and strangeness of the floor probably has much to do with the low percentage. Teams with deliberate offensive attacks hit a good percent of their shots, but few of these kind of teams have been at the state tournament in the last two years.

Free throws attempted in the 1939 tournament were 373 with 172 of these being made for a percentage of 46%. In 1938 there were 351 attempted with 180 being made for a percentage of 51.2%.

These figures show that in the 1938 tournament there was a better percentage of shots made; but in the '38 tournament there was only 920 points scored as compared with 924 scored in 1939. This shows an average of  $57\frac{1}{2}$  points a game in '38, and  $57\frac{3}{4}$  points a game in '39.

—:—

NEVER EXPLAIN. YOUR FRIENDS DO NOT  
NEED IT—AND YOUR ENEMIES WILL NOT  
BELIEVE YOU ANYWAY.—Elbert Hubbard.

## Minutes of Ky. High School Coaches Association

By A. L. LASSITER, President

The Kentucky High School Coaches Association held its annual meeting at the Y. M. H. A., Louisville, Kentucky, Friday, April 14th, at 10 A. M.

The following officers were elected for the year 1939-40: A. L. Lassiter, Richmond, reelected President; Rice Mountjoy, Danville, was elected First Vice-President; Walter Grabuck, Pineville, Second Vice-President; Raymond Baer, Louisville, Secretary-Treasurer; and D. C. Burton, West Liberty, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Kentucky High School Coaches Association at its March meeting added the following to the By-Laws:

"All registered coaches of the State of Kentucky shall be admitted free to any regularly scheduled high school game of schools whose coach is a member of the Kentucky High School Coaches Association upon presentation of his coach's registration card."

We are exceedingly anxious to have the coaches pay their dues to the secretary-treasurer before the end of the present school year as we expect to publish in the September issue of the Kentucky Athlete the names of the coaches and the schools to which they belong in order that the members of the Coaches Association may know the schools that will honor their registration cards as passes at their regular games. The dues are only 50 cents a year.

The Coaches Association expects to arrange for a basketball and football rules clinic during the week of the coaching school at the University of Kentucky. This rules interpretation meeting will be in addition to the clinics that will be held throughout the state this fall and winter. The Coaches Association is trying to work out with the University of Kentucky a plan by which the coaches of the high schools of the State of Kentucky may attend the coaching school in 1940 without having to pay tuition. For this reason, if no other, it would be almost necessary for us to have a hundred percent registration within the Coaches Association for the coming school year.

The Coaches Association is working on a chart which it believes will be a little more scientific method of grading the efficiency of the official than the method they have been using in the past. The chart that the Association has is far from satisfactory and we realize that it will be necessary to make changes from time to time, but the organization as a whole at the end of the year should be able to work out a very satisfactory rating sheet to grade officials. A copy of this chart will be mailed to each high school in the state at the beginning of the next school year. We would like very much for the schools to try this out as we believe it will be of considerable benefit to the official, the school and its followers if they let them know their results or findings at the end of each and every game.

Within the next week or ten days each district representative will be mailed sufficient registration cards to take care of the coaches within their district. They will be asked to contact the coaches in their district, collect the dues and issue registration cards and mail to Mr. Raymond Baer, Secretary-Treasurer, the names of the coaches and the school with which they are connected.

### HIGHLANDS 1938 TRACK SQUAD

RUNNERS-UP TO MANUAL FOR KENTUCKY STATE CHAMPIONSHIP. WINNERS OF LITTLE SIX CONFERENCE MEET FOR FOURTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR



Front Row, left to right—Voige, R. Case, Simpson, Watts, Bratcher.  
 Second Row—Potts, Hinerman, Gruele, W. Wilson, Coach Rader, Hogan, Asst. Coach Sadosky, Sebree, Hunter.  
 Third Row—Halloran, Carothers, DeMoisey, Lehman, Newman, Diesel, W. Case, Zimmerman.  
 Fourth Row—Horan, Gahagan, D. Wilson, Sutherland, Mott, Butler, Stoms, Keuper, Rawlings, Yelton.

### A LETTER TO DAD

I don't know the author of this letter but I am sure all coaches and principals who have sons will appreciate it.

Dear Dad:

I am writing this to you, though you have been dead thirty years.

From you seat in the Place Beyond, I hope you can see these lines. I feel I must say some things to you, things I didn't know when I was a boy in your home, and things I was too stupid to say.

It's only now, after passing through the long, hard school of years; only now, when my own hair is gray, that I understand how you felt.

I must have been a bitter trial to you. I was such an ass. I believed my own petty wisdom, and I know how ridiculous it was compared to that calm, ripe, wholesome wisdom of yours.

Most of all, I want to confess my worst sin against you. It was the feeling that I had—that you "did not understand."

When I look back over it now, I know that you did understand. You understood me better than I did myself. Your wisdom flowed around mine like the ocean around an island.

And how patient you were with me! How full of long suffering and kindness.

And how pathetic, it now comes home to me, were your efforts to get close to me, to win my confidence, to be my pal!

I wouldn't let you. I couldn't. What was it held me aloof? I don't know. But it was tragic—that

wall that rises between a boy and his father, and their frantic attempts to see through it and climb over.

I wish you were here now, across the table from me, just for an hour, so that I could tell you there's no wall any more. I understand you now, Dad, and God! how I love you and wish I could go back and be your boy again.

I know now how I could make you happy every day. I know how you felt.

Well, it won't be long, Dad, till I am over, and I believe you'll be the first to take me by the hand and help me up the further slope.

And I'll put in the first thousand years or so making you realize that not one pang or yearning you spent on me was wasted. It took a good many years for this prodigal son—and all sons are in a measure prodigal—to come to himself, but I've come, I see it all now.

I know that the richest, most priceless thing on earth, and the thing least understood, is that mighty love and tenderness and craving to help which a father feels toward his boy. For I have a boy of my own.

And it is he that makes me want to go back to you, and get down on my knees to you.

Up there somewhere in the Silence, hear me, Dad, and believe me.

Your Son.

# Characteristics of the High School Athlete That Appeal to the College Coach

By CARLISLE CUTCHIN, Athletic Director and Basketball Coach,  
Murray State Teachers College, Murray, Kentucky

When the college coach looks over the prospects for the freshman team from year to year and realizes that those selected will be the men causing him to fail, get by, or be successful, it causes him to consider very carefully definite qualifications, characteristics, and attitudes of these prospects. Some of these boys are naturally superior to others; some have had better training than others. There is a great difference in their physical ability and development, as well as in their scholastic ability and social tendencies.

In view of these facts, the college coach has to set up in his mind certain criteria for judging the fitness or unfitness of each individual for doing the definite things he plans to have done. There are many points, coaches consider; while the characteristics considered by the individual coaches vary greatly. In the following paragraphs I mention, with some comment, some of the mental and physical characteristics that I should like to find (or develop) in the athletes coming to me direct from secondary schools. The first four of these characteristics are mental, and are more important to me than the remaining physical ones.

**Eligibility**—Over and above every other consideration of athletes is their possibilities of eligibility. The fact is that they **must** be eligible before they can compete. The coach cannot rely on a boy who is likely to be ineligible, for he is as much concerned with what the boy will do in the coming season as the current season. Up to a certain point, at least, there is a close correlation between scholastic ability and athletic smartness. In general, the habits that result in poor scholastic standing will result also in careless and indifferent play. However, we have all seen the athlete who has constant trouble passing his work; and yet he is the natural athlete, and on occasion can attain stardom in performance. Becoming and remaining eligible is a habit, which, as any other habit, may be acquired by a poor student provided he is skillfully encouraged and is given the proper incentive to acquire this habit.

**Courage or Competitive Spirit**—By courage we mean that quality that drives the athlete to better performance as the going gets tougher and tougher; that quality that causes the athlete to keep on carrying on well when conditions and situations are at their worst. It is mighty hard to beat a team composed of boys who won't be beat, even though everything else is against them. It is not the "two-o'clock" hitters, but those that can hit with men on bases, that win the games; it is not the sixty-yard practice kicker, but those that can kick forty yards and out of bounds from their end-zone, that save the game. The athlete with the competitive spirit will keep his opponent pressed so hard at all times that he usually causes him to break, and at the same time is in a position to take advantage of this break. Give me a man of courage.

"Life's battles don't always go  
To the stronger or faster man  
But soon or late, the man who wins  
Is the fellow who thinks he can."

**Co-operation**—The first thing we tell an athlete is that we want him to learn to listen. This is the foundation of all co-operation. Sometimes co-operation demands that the athlete must make certain sacrifices; but a good athlete has learned how to take it and like it. Giving up sweets, tobacco, etc., is not sacrificing, they do him no good, they pay no

dividends; giving up friends, pleasures, society, perhaps "high marks" is sacrificing. One must co-operate with the coach, the members of the team, the policies of his institution and also that most trying person—himself. This spirit of co-operation is contagious; it will infect the student body, it will spread to the faculty and administrative staff, reach the proportions of an epidemic in the community and its adjoining areas. Co-operation is caught, not taught.

**Dependability**—There are certain very definite attitudes that the coach desires in his prospective athletes, one of the chief of which is plain honesty. Coaches expect the acts of their athletes to bring honor to their institution and never dishonor. We believe that an athlete should always play to win; in business, in love affairs, in politics, engineering, in manufacturing, and all other activities, man goes in to win, with universal approval; then why not go in to win in athletics, with universal approval also. We like the athlete who is not only punctual to his work, but who is enthusiastic about it. Tendencies may often be developed into ideal attitudes with the proper appeal, but are seldom if ever brought about by driving. Alertness is desirable, while sluggishness is undesirable. Keeping a jump ahead and never getting caught napping; sensing a situation as it begins to develop, and thwarting the undesirable ones—this is real alertness.

**Size**—Other things being equal, a good big man is better than a good little man. I like the boy with big feet, big hands, big arms, big thighs, big shoulders, big chest; yes, a big body. I like them tall and heavy. Yet there is no discrimination against an athlete simply because he is small. There are great possibilities for the small man in every sport, especially if he has a good build and is fast.

**Speed**—Regardless of size, and probably more than other physical characteristic, speed is a very definite asset to any athlete. The man that breaks the tape, the man that steals home, the man that scores a touchdown on a long run, the man that breaks through and scores a crisp shot, is the man that wins the close contests for his team. Speed is the one thing that can most nearly offset lack of size.

**Endurance**—The athlete is not worth much to his team when he is injured. He must be able to take it physically as well as mentally. The foundation of endurance is health. No athlete who is in poor health has a chance. "Get well and stay well," "Keep training," "Eat right and sleep right," "Take a workout and a shower every day"—these should be the athlete's slogans.

**Coordination**—Of all the desirable physical characteristics, the most important is coordination. Being ready to act correctly, to meet any situation is hardly sufficient. With the truly great athlete, it is nothing short of reflex-action. Some of the things that bring this coordination about are: adopting a good stance, drills without variation until accuracy is attained, physical fitness, learning to relax, natural ability, and participation in a variety of sports.

We realize that the high school coach is just as desirous of having the above mentioned characteristics developed to a high degree in his athletes as are the college coaches, and that he works to that end purposefully. For this we commend him for his efforts and congratulate him on his successes.



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# VACATION TIME

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**HAVE A GOOD SUMMER**

*We will see you again in the Fall.*

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