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The Kentucky High School Athlete, October 1939

Kentucky High School Athletic Association

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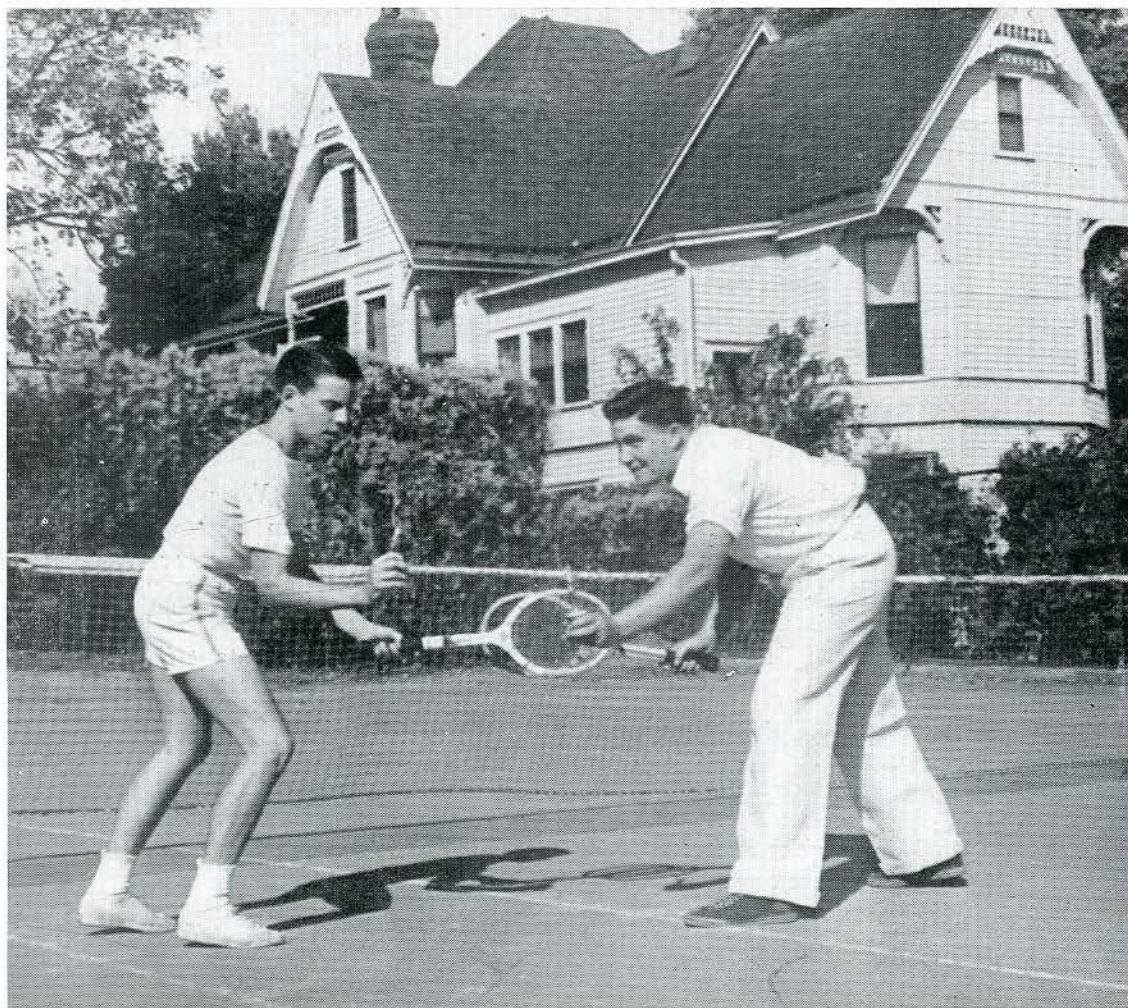
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THE KENTUCKY



High School Athlete



JACK and RYLAND BYRD
KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL TENNIS CHAMPS - 1939

Official Organ of the KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

OCTOBER - 1939





JOHN E. SCHARR
Secretary, Little Six Conference

Native of Wisconsin. Graduate of Public School, Owen, Wisconsin, and of Normal High, Whitewater, Wisconsin. Graduated from the two-year Commercial Teacher's Course, Whitewater State Normal, Whitewater, Wisconsin, in 1924. Started teaching at the Bellevue High School, Bellevue, Kentucky, in 1924. Coached football, basketball, baseball and track at Bellevue from 1924 to 1931, inclusive. Director of athletics and assistant football coach 1931 to 1939.

Served in the United States Navy during the World War. Transport duty, 1918 to 1919.

Member of the Masonic Blue Lodge.

Served as president of the Greater Cincinnati Class "B" Athletic Association, 1926. Secretary and treasurer, 1927 to 1928.

Served as secretary and treasurer of the Little Six Conference from 1934 to 1939, and re-elected for the 1939-1940 school year.

Member of K. E. A. and N. K. E. A.

The Kentucky High School Athlete

Official Organ of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association

Vol. II - No. 3.

OCTOBER, 1939

\$1.00 Per Year.

From the President's Office

Again we wish to remind our member schools that in making contracts for football games next fall it should be clearly stated whether the game is to be played at night. The Board also urges schools to designate specifically the dates on which games under a two-year contract are to be played.

Many rulings have been given this fall concerning the eligibility of athletes who have transferred to a new school because all sports have been discontinued in the schools which they attended last year. The Board has held that the discontinuance of all sports does not in itself give a player the right to transfer to another school without loss of eligibility. However, the period of ineligibility for the discontinued sport is limited to 18 weeks under Rule VI of the By-Laws.

Apparently many of our members do not know that a student who has never participated in athletics may always transfer without loss of eligibility provided the transfer is made within 20 days after the beginning of the semester.

Excerpts from the President's rulings

By-Laws I provides that six weeks enrollment in a school shall constitute a semester. In the interpretation of this provision of our by-laws, we have held that if a student is enrolled during any part of the sixth week a semester must be counted against him.

The Board of Control will be very reluctant to charge off short semesters after these alleged short semesters have once been certified as semesters.

The Board will refuse to consider cases after eight semesters have already been certified. In taking this position, the Board wishes to emphasize the necessity for accuracy in the certification of players. It is assumed that the rules of our Association should now be so well known that member schools will be able to observe them by the exercise of a little care in re-reading the rules every fall.

The fact that a parent says that he lives in a particular place does not necessarily establish his residence there so far as our State Athletic Association is concerned. The Association assumes that a parent has moved whenever he abandons his old home and moves his furniture or when he becomes a registered voter in a new precinct.

The fact that a player is married and is able to set up a separate home does not give him the privilege of moving about from school to school without loss of eligibility.

In the interpretation of Rule IV, a player is not considered to be a regularly enrolled bona fide student until he actually begins attending classes.

It is the policy of the Board of Control to encourage players to attend school in their home districts. Following this policy, the Board will usually act favorably on a petition made under the provisions of Section 2 of Rule VI.

Our rules do not cover contests with independent teams.

Rule V applies to graded school pupils as well as to high school pupils.

The Association can not act as a Board of Examiners to determine whether a student has completed any particular subject in high school. The certification of a player's scholastic record must be left to the principal's character and judgment.

Whenever parents move to a new location the eligible children may transfer to the most convenient school without loss of eligibility. This most convenient school is not necessarily the school in the district to which the parents have moved. In every case where an athlete wishes to attend a school which is not in his new district, the Board should be asked to decide whether the transfer may be made without loss of eligibility.

The fact that a student is given a choice of schools by the city or county board of education does not enable him to transfer from one school to another without loss of eligibility.

The fact that County Board of Education maintains a junior high school within the limits of a city school district does not give the city school the right to use the county's junior high school pupils on the city high school team even though the junior high school pupils ordinarily enter the city high school on completion of their junior high school work.

Some of the most interesting letters received in this office come from high school students who have been declared ineligible. Here is one which was received in September. Not a word has been changed in it:

"You may think this a very silly question to ask but I am really serious about the whole matter. I wish to play football this year, but I have been in high school eight semesters. This is what I want to ask you about. When I was in grade school my teacher skipped me from the first to the third grade without my consent, therefore I entered high school a year before I was supposed to. I thought maybe if I could take the second grade over I would be eligible to play because grade school years do not count as semesters when playing football."

OCTOBER, 1939

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32 Indiana Avenue, Fort Thomas, Kentucky**BOARD OF CONTROL**President.....W. F. O'Donnell, Richmond
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THE COVER PICTURE

For the front cover picture you have the 1939 Kentucky High School Doubles Tennis Champions, Jack and Ryland Byrd of Shelbyville High School, Shelbyville, Kentucky. Jack Byrd also won the State singles championship.

Principal Bruce Daniels says in a letter to the Editor, "We are very proud of our State tennis champs and appreciate your carrying their pictures in the October Athlete." Athlete readers will be glad to add the picture of these fine players to their "gallery of State champions."

BASKETBALL BOOKS

A slight error appears in the basketball guide. It is in connection with putting the ball in play following a free throw for a technical foul. The statement which appears on the inside of the front cover for Rule 13-5 is correct. Through an oversight, the Editorial Committee failed to provide a complete coverage for this situation. The following correction is announced:

Delete clause "c" of Rule 8, Section 5. Also the first sentence of Rule 13, Section 5, should read as follows:

"After a free throw the ball shall be put in play, (a) by any opponent of the free thrower as after a field goal, if the throw is for a personal foul and if the free throw is successful, or (b) by any player of the free thrower's team from out of bounds at mid-court if the free throw is for a technical foul, whether or not the free throw is successful."

ANOTHER CONFERENCE SECRETARY

Shifting from the far western part of the State from which we presented in September J. O. Lewis of the Western Kentucky Conference we go to the extreme north and give you for October a picture and short biography of John E. Scharr, secretary of The Little Six Athletic Conference.

Mr. Scharr has for many years been active in Northern Kentucky Athletics. It is a pleasure to pay tribute to a man who has exerted so much effort and influence for better sportsmanship and better athletic relations.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

From our neighboring state of Tennessee comes an attractive new 20-page publication, The Tennessee High School Athlete. For information or subscriptions write F. S. Elliott, secretary-treasurer of The Tennessee Secondary School Athletic Association, Whitehaven, Tennessee.

The Southern Coach and Athlete, the official organ of the Georgia Athletic Coaches Association

and the Georgia Football officials Association should prove interesting and valuable to all coaches and officials. Further information may be secured by writing Dwight Keith at 751 Park Drive, Atlanta, Georgia.

"The Football News" for coaches, fans and players may be secured by writing Byron F. Boyd, Editor, 2361 Westridge Court, Ferndale, Michigan.

BOOK REVIEW**H. V.'s Athletic Anthology**

The new book, "H. V.'s Athletic Anthology," by H. V. Porter, has just been announced by the Interstate Printing Company, Danville, Illinois. It is a cloth bound volume of 250 pages and includes the best of the material originally published in Volumes I and II of the original Athletic Anthology and much new material.

Besides being useful for assembly, banquet or community club programs, the material is designed to engender a wholesome philosophy of inter-school athletics. This philosophy permeates the book and makes it suitable for study in any course in athletic administration, journalism or composition. The prose articles are of such a length and are so arranged that they will be read, some of them with a smile—others with a disposition to dissent but all of them with a feeling that these articles as well as the poems are vivid word pictures of actual conditions and episodes and were written by one who has had years of experience on the firing line. It is a safe bet that anyone, be he student or school administrator, who opens this book will not relinquish it until he has read it from cover to cover.

The best in athletic philosophy and athletic traditions is condensed into the material. The book is a worthy addition to any school or personal library.

Mr. H. V. Porter, managing Editor of The Illinois High School Athlete, has contributed so much to The Kentucky Athlete that we are glad to pass on to the readers this review of his latest book.

LONG DISTANCE CRITICISM

George Moriarity, the famous American League umpire, told a group at a luncheon club gathering that he could never understand how crowds, hundreds of feet from the plate, could see better and judge more accurately than he can when he is never more than seven feet away. Yet they often boo and jeer decisions and now and then throw anything they can lay their hands on!

How often in life, too, we call strikes on a chap when we are too far away to understand! Perhaps if we had a close-up view of the man and his problems we would reverse our decisions.

Long distance criticism seldom is just—From the Friendly Adventurer.

THAT DRUDGING RUT

The state librarian of Maine, Henry E. Dunnack, gives rules by which you may judge whether you are in a rut:

1. Have you had a new idea in the last six months?
2. Have you done anything in a new way?
3. Are you afraid of responsibility?
4. Are you tired of your job?
5. Have you read an important book recently?

A good way to get out of a rut is to get into a community meeting where you can exchange ideas with your neighbors. It's an exceptional person, indeed, who cannot get one new idea from each contact.

From the Secretary's Office

At the last annual meeting of the association, the Board of Control was authorized to establish sixteen employment bureaus for officials, one in each basketball region. The following registered football officials have been asked to secure the schedules of officials in their respective areas in order to assist the schools in the employing of competent officials:

W. T. Sledd, Jr., Murray; W. E. Keith, Jr., 2106 So. Va. St., Hopkinsville; Ben F. Medley, 1600 Parrish Ave., Owensboro; E. E. McMullin, Leitchfield; W. M. Baker, W. K. S. T. C., Bowling Green; J. W. Bravard, Springfield; L. P. Frank, 449 S. Fourth St., Louisville; Jack Dawson, Buechel; Richard Bathiany, 119 Center St., Southgate; Darrell C. House, Carlisle; M. E. Potter, U. of Ky., Lexington; John Horky, N. Third St., Danville; Emerson G. Cobb, 308 North Main, Barbourville; Roscoe Davis, Hazard; Robert Montgomery, Paintsville; Max L. Spray, 1100 Central, Ashland.

Principals and coaches of member schools are urged to have efficient statisticians collect data for football statistics, the items of which appeared on the inside of the back cover of the September issue of the magazine. The summary of these findings should be sent to the secretary at the end of the football season. This information is important, and will assist the state and national football committees.

The following schools are members of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association for the year ending June 30, 1940. Principals of member schools should check this list carefully to see if the names of schools with which they have scheduled games are included. The list was compiled and sent to the printer on October 5th. A supplementary list of members joining in October will appear in the November issue of the magazine.

Adairville	Barlow	Blandville	Calvert City	Dayton	Glendale
A. J. Jolly (California)	Barnes (Franklin, R. 6)	Bloomfield	Campbell Co. (Alexandria)	Deming (Mt. Olivet)	Gleneyrie (Shelbyville, R. 2)
Almo	Barrett Manual	Boston	Campbellsburg	Dixie Heights (Covington, R. 5)	Glensfork
Alvan Drew	Training (Henderson)	Boston (Quality)	Campbellsville	Dixon	Great Crossing (Georgetown)
Alvaton	Beaver Dam	Bowling Green	Camp Dick Robinson (Bryantsville)	Dorton	Greensburg
Anchorage	Beech Grove	Bradfordsville	Caneyville	Drakesboro	Greenup (Riverton)
Anton (Madisonville, R. 3)	Beechmont (Hawesville)	Breathitt Co.	Cannel City	Dry Ridge	Greenville
Artemus	Beechwood (S. Ft. Mitch'l)	Breckenridge Co. (Hardinsburg)	Carlisle	Dundee	Hadley
Ashland	Beclerton (Fulton, R. 4)	Breckenridge Tr. (Morehead)	Carr Creek	Dunmor	Hall (Grays Knob)
Athens (Lexington, R. 5)	Belfry	Bremen	Carrollton	duPont Man. Tr. (Louisville)	Hamilton Cons. (Union, R. 1)
Auburn	Bell County (Pineville)	Brewers	Carter	Earlington	Hardeman (Mayfield, R. 6)
Augusta	Bellevue	Bristow	Casey Co. (Liberty)	East Bernstadt	Hardin
Augusta Tilghman (Paducah)	Benham	Bruin (Trench)	Catlettsburg	Eddyville	Harlan
Aurora (Benton, R. 5)	Benton	Buckeye (Lancaster)	Cave City	Edmonton	Hartford
Austin-Tracy (Austin)	Berea Academy	Buena Vista (Cynthiana, R. 3)	Cayce	Ekron	Harrodsburg
Auxier	Berea	Burgin	Center	Elizabethtown	Hazard
Bagdad	Berry	Burkesville	Center Hill (Paris, R. 5)	Eminence	Hazel
Bald Knob (Frankfort, R. 4)	Bethany (Beechwood)	Burnside	Central City	England Hill (Catlettsburg)	Hazel Green
Ballard County (LaCenter)	Bethel Cons.	Butler	Central (Clinton)	Eubank	Heath (Paducah, R. 2)
Bandana	Betsy Layne	Butler (Princeton)	Central Park (McHenry)	Evarts	Hebron
Barbourville	Bevier-Cleaton (Bevier)	Cairo (Henderson, R. 2)	Chalybeate (Smiths Grove)	Ewing	Hellier
Bardstown	Big Creek	Calhoun	Chandler's Chap. (Russellville)	Fairview (Bondville)	Henry Clay (Lexington)
Annville Instit'te	Black Star (Alva)	Camargo (Mt. Sterling, R. 2)	Chaplin	Falmouth	Henry Clay (Shelbyville, R. 3)
Bardwell	Blaine		Clark County (Winchester)	Fairdale (Coral Ridge)	Hickman
			Clarkson	Farmersville (Princeton, R. 1)	Highland (Waynesburg)
			Clay County (Manchester)	Farmington	Highland Instit'n (Guerrant)
			Clay	Ferguson (Luretha)	Highlands (Ft. Thomas)
			Clifford	Fern Creek (Buechel)	Hindman
			Clifty Cons.	First Creek (Blue Diam'd)	Hiseville
			Clinton County (Albany)	Flaherty (Vine Grove)	Holy Cross (Loretto)
			Clintonville	Fleming	Holy Name (Henderson)
			Cobb	Flemingsburg	Holmes (Covington)
			Cold Spring	Finchville	Hopkinsville
			College High (Bowling Green)	Flat Gap	Horse Branch
			Columbia	Flat Rock (Fredonia)	Horse Cave
			Columbus	Florence	Howell
			Combs	Fordsville	Howesvalley
			Corinth	Frances (Fredonia)	Hustonville
			Connersville (Cynthiana, R. 1)	Frankfort	Inez
			Corbin	Franklin	Irvine
			Cordia	Frederick Fraize (Cloverport)	Irvington
			Cornishville	Fredonia (McKee)	Jackson County
			Crestwood	Friendship (Cobb)	Jackson
			Crittenden	Frenchburg	Jamestown
			Crockett	Fulgham (Clinton, R. 1)	Jeffersontown
			Cromwell	Fulton	Jenkins
			Cropper	Gallatin County (Warsaw)	Jenny's Creek (Leander)
			Cuba (Mayfield, R. 1)	Gamaliel	John's Creek (Meta)
			Cub Run	Garrett	Junction City
			Cumberland	Garth (Georgetown)	Kavanaugh (Lawrenceb'g)
			Cumberland (Praise)	Geo. H. Goodman (Big Clifty)	K. M. I. (Lyndon)
			Cynthiana	Glasgow	Kevil
			Dalton		Kings Mountain
			Danville		
			Davess County (Owensboro)		
			Dawson Springs		

Kingston (Berea, R. 1)	Memorial (Hardyville)	Pleasant View Pleasureville	Stanford	Tompkinsville	Webbville
Kirksey	Middlesboro	Poole	Stearns	Trapp	Western (Hickman)
Kirksville	Middleton	Poplar Creek	Stinnett Settle- ment (Stinnett)	(Winchester)	Western (Sinai)
Knox Central (Barbourville)	(Franklin, R. 2)	Powell County (Stanton)	Stuart Robinson (Blackey)	Trenton	West Point
Kuttawa	Midway	Prestonsburg	Trigg Co. (Cadiz)	Trident	Wheatcroft
Kyrock	Milburn	Prichard (Grayson)	Summer Shade	Trimble Co. (Bedford)	Wheelwright
Lafayette (Lexington)	Millerburg Mil. Academy (Millersburg)	Providence	Sunfish	Uniontown	Whitesburg
Lancaster	Mill Springs	Raceland	Sunrise (Cynthiana, R. 2)	University (Lexington)	Whitesville
Laurel Creek (Mill Pond)	Milton	Reidland (Paducah, R. 4)	Sylvan Shade (Hickman, R. 1)	Upton Valley (Valley Station)	Wickliffe
Lawrenceburg	Minerva	Renaker (Cyn- thiana, R. 6)	Symsonia (Elva, R. 1)	Van Lear	Williamsburg
Lebanon	Monticello	Richardsville	Taylorville	Versailles	Williamstown
Lebanon Junct'n Lee Co. (Beattyville)	Morgan County (West Liberty)	Rich Pond	Temple Hill (Glasgow, R. 4)	Vine Grove	Wilmore
Leitchfield	Morganfield	Rineyville	Todd County (Elkton)	Viper	Winchester
Leslie County (Hyden)	Morgan	Riverside Instit'e (Lost Creek)	Tollesboro	Waddy	Windy (Susie)
Lewisburg	Mt. Eden	Robards	Tolu	Wallins (Wallins Creek)	Wingo
Lewis County (Vanceport)	Mt. Sterling	Rockfield		Walton-Verona (Walton)	Witherspoon College (Buckhorn)
Lewisport	Mt. Vernon	Rockhold		Warfield	Woodbine
Liberty (Prospect)	Mt. Victory (Trammel)	Rockport		Washington	Woodburn
Lily	Mt. Washington	Rose Hill			Wurtland
Little Rock (Paris, R. 3)	Mt. Zion (Holland)	Ruddles Mill (Paris, R. 3)			
Livermore	Munfordville	Rugby Univers'y (Louisville)			
Livingston Co. (Smithland)	Murray	Russell			
Lloyd Memorial (Erlanger)	Murray Tr. Nancy	Russell Springs			
London	Nebo	Russellville			
Lone Jack (Fourmile)	New Castle	Sacramento			
Lone Oak (Paducah, R. 6)	New Concord	Sadieville			
Louisa	New Haven (Union)	St. Jerome (Fancy Farm)			
Louisville Male	New Liberty	St. Joseph's (Owensboro)			
Lowes	Newport	St. Joseph's Prep. (Bardstown)			
Loyall	Newtown (Georgetown, R. 1)	St. Xavier (Louisville)			
Ludlow	Nicholasville	Salt Lick			
Lynn Camp (Corbin)	No. Middletown	Salvisa			
Lynch	Nortonville	Salyersville			
Lynn Grove	Oil Springs	Sanders			
Lynnvale (White Mills)	Okolona (Louis- ville, R. 4)	Sandy Hook			
McAfee (Harrodsburg)	Olive Hill	Science Hill			
McCreary Co. (Whitley City)	Olmstead	Scottsville			
McDowell	Oneida	Sebree			
McKell (Fullerton)	Orangeburg (Maysville, R. 3)	Sedalia			
McKinney	Ormsby Village (Anchorage)	Shady Grove			
Mackville	Owensboro	Sharpe (Calvert City)			
Madison (Richmond)	Owenton	Sharpsburg			
Madisonville	Owingsville	Shelbyville			
Marion	Owsley Co. (Booneville)	Shepherdsville			
Martha Noris Memorial (at Marrowbone)	Paint Lick	Shiloh (Clinton, R. 3)			
Martwick	Paintsville	Shopville			
Mason Cons.	Paris	Short Creek			
Mattoon	Parmleysville (Coopersville)	Silver Grove			
Mayfield	Peaks Mill (Frankft, R. 1)	Simon Kenton (Independence)			
May's Lick	Perryville	Simpsonville			
Maysville	Pellville	Sinking Fork (Hopkinsville, R. 5)			
Meade County (Brandenburg)	Pembroke	Slaughters			
Meador	Petroleum	Slick Rock			
Melber	Phelps	Sildier			
Middleburg	Pikeville College Academy	Somerset			
	Pineville	Sonora Cons.			
		So. Portsmouth			
		Springfield			
		St. Augustine (Lebanon)			
		Stamping Ground			

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**SUPPLEMENTARY LIST
REGISTERED FOOTBALL OFFICIALS**

These officials have registered since the September report was made. This list was compiled October 5th. Officials registered after this date may present their registration cards as evidence of membership until the November report is made.

Earl Adams, Bardstown.
M. H. Alcorn, Jr., 223 Cedar St., Hazard.
J. B. Andrews, 1508 So. Third, Louisville.
Sparky Applegate, Bardstown.
Bernhardt Bauer, Worthville.
Richard L. Bourn, 828 Clark St., Bellevue.
Frank Branham, Prestonsburg.
Ray Brunson, 136 W. Seventh St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Charles E. Butler, 6 E. Arcadia, Covington.
Paul D. Cain, Travelers Ins. Agency, Carew Tower, Cincinnati, Ohio.
J. Everett Cocanougher, Washington
J. M. Crowley, 3707 Grovedale Ave., Cincinnati, O.
Russell Ellington, 236 Castlewood Dr., Lexington.
Herbert Gruber, 1915 Richmond, Louisville.
John W. Head, 225 So. Fourth, Louisville.
Conrad Henthorn, 844 St. James, Park Hills, Covington.
R. L. Hoendorf, 3436 Price Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
M. G. Karsner, 251 E. High St., Lexington.
Virgil G. Kinnaird, Danville St., Lancaster.
Pete Kurachek, 403 Penn. Ct., Lexington.
Carl E. Lawson, 210 Ford St., Corbin.
John A. Leathers, Jr., 1714 Harvard Drive, Louisville.
Winton Moeller, 3502 Victoria Pl., Cincinnati, O.
Robert L. Moore, 348 Harrison Ave., Lexington.
W. A. Moore, 1219 Union Ave., Louisville.
Richard Musick, 308 O'Fallon, Bellevue.
J. Avery Newman, 415 Central St., Harlan.
William Perkins, Catlettsburg.
M. E. Potter, University of Kentucky, Lexington.
Dick Robinson, Box 942, Lexington.
L. Sacks, Washington Court, Evansville, Ind.
J. Q. Sammons, 400 Chestnut St., Corbin.
Leo Schieman, 449 So. Fourth St., Louisville.
James D. Schrim, Baker Ave., Hazard.
Paul Lloyd Shillers, Sulphur.
Paul B. Stevens, Dawson Springs.
A. W. Thompson, 1400 Sixth St., Louisville.
Charles J. Vettiner, 205 Esplanade Dr., Kenwood Village, Louisville.
C. Buford Webb, Earlington.

Stability and Strength

No strong institution was ever built in a short space of time. It takes years to age and refine a nation or other organization. History is replete with accounts of groups that have envied the possession of others and through the putsch, the coup or other form of revolution have taken over an established race or group which has previously been welded together through common interests and unity of purpose. The act is always performed in the name of progress or protection. Often a stable, carefully built national entity has been traded for promises which will not be fulfilled and the original strength and stability are soon sapped. The current cataclysm in Europe is a case in point. Loosely woven groups which are nations in name only are not old enough to have perfected an organization nor to have welded their people into unified groups which could make the most of their resources and work together to protect their liberties. Disintegration results from the first major storm.

Independence, a sense of security, and confidence in group strength are usually given little thought until they are threatened. Men are prone to accept the services of a State High School Athletic Association or a National Association as a matter of course and without any deliberation on the years of work which has been done by leaders in the group to perfect the organization, to make it strong and stable and such as to command respect within and outside its ranks. Organizations such as these do not grow by accident and they are not built in a few days or a few years. They represent the life work of several men and the best thought of many. They grow only in the presence of qualities of leadership, sincerity and constancy of purpose and the will to work together toward common ends.

When such an organization has been built, it must be protected at all costs. Group liberty and independence are just as important as those of the individual. The one depends upon the other. Anything that might tend to weaken these through dissipating the strength and stability of the established order must be scanned with double care. It takes long years to build a stable and serviceable organization. It is worth preserving when it is built.

A past-president of a State Educational Association recently commented on the difficulty in building a spirit of cooperation in any group of teachers. He attributes it to the fact that each of the members is a leader in his own right and is a lord in his own locality. As a result, he is an individualist by nature and training. When, in such a group, a spirit of cooperation and a feeling of confidence has evolved over a period of many years in connection with an organization to regulate a given group of activities, **it behooves every educator to protect the existence of that organization as a priceless heritage.** One of the comparatively few such institutions is the State High School

Athletic Association. It has weathered turbulent times and resisted the ennui of peaceful eras. It has retained the confidence and cooperation of most of the influential schoolmen of the State. They have shaped its policies and when necessary, battled in its behalf. Its friends are legion.

Common sense dictates that any movement which affects the entity of such an institution, must be conclusively proved to be such that the strength of the established organization will not be weakened, or its stability impaired or the confidence in its efficiency be dissipated. The claimed merit in any movement must be carefully studied with these things in mind.—H. V. Porter in Illinois Athlete.

OCTOBER

The first frosts have taken their toll in the garden. Grasshoppers are sluggish and easy prey for the biology class if hunted early in the morning. The corn shocks stand at attention in regimented rows, framework for later snow covered igloo homes of quail or rabbit. The rows of sheared hybrid stalks are cuneiform lines punctuated with periods and commas formed by yellow pumpkins and crook-necked squash. The radiator emits a steamy odor as the first heat waves dispel the chill of the morning and the janitor is benefactor or malefactor depending on whether the class is on the sunny south side or the shaded north. Brown stained fingers indicate walnuts in bushel baskets or spread on the roof of the woodshed or smoke-house to dry. After-school chores include digging potatoes and picking apples. Sweet cider is Friday night or Hallowe'en party ambrosia and a hunter's moon ushers in the marshmallow or wiener roast season.

On the athletic field, baseball makes its exit as football moves into the spotlight and the premature thump of the basketball echoes in the gymnasium. Crisp air dispels the ennui of equinoxial heat. Green chlorophyll cleaves into red and yellow derivatives and trees and shrubs rival the spectrum. A spirit of pageantry matches nature's technicolor display and athletic event or masquerade acquire the attributes of a mardi gras.

Prize dahlia or sunburst zinnia graces the assembly or class room desk. Exuberant laughter and animated conversation fill the corridors between classes but in the walk home after school there is a tinge of melancholy as dry leaves crunch underfoot and headlines flaunt the news that Flander's poppies are again being drenched and Europe's wine press is once more operated by bloody hands.

October's matchless beauty, peaceful pursuits and joyful pageantry constitutes a priceless heritage. And appropriately, a double Thanksgiving is in the offing.—Word Picture by H. V. Porter.

Length of Sports Season

One of the problems which has been receiving considerable attention throughout the country, and especially in Kentucky, is that concerning the matter of length of season and post-season games. In order that schoolmen may be acquainted with what is being done along these lines in other states a summary has been prepared. The synopsis is shown in the following table:

State	— FOOTBALL —				— BASKETBALL —			Age Limit	
	No. Games Permitted	Limit of Season	Post-season Games Allowed?	Spring Football Practice Allowed?	No. Games Permitted	Length of Season	Post-season Games		
Alabama	9	Thanksgiving Week	No	2 weeks	2 per wk.	To State Series	No	21	
Arkansas		Thanksgiving Week	No	2 weeks		To State Series	No	21	
Colorado	1 per week	Last Saturday before Christmas	Consent of Board		16	To State Series	In hands of Exec. Com.	21	
Delaware						21			
Florida						21			
Georgia		20							
Illinois		20							
Indiana		20							
Kansas		20							
Michigan		21							
Minnesota		9	December 1	No	No	20	Nov. 1 to State Series	No	21
Missouri		9	Thanksgiving Week	No	Only Upper Peninsula—3 weeks	14	State Tourney	No	19
Missouri	10		No		17	10 days after State Tournament	No	20 20½	
Nebraska	7	Thanksgiving Week	Consent of Board	No	16	Nov. 15 to April 1	No	21	
New York		December 1	Consent of Board					20	
Ohio		Thanksgiving Week	No	4 consecutive weeks		To State Series	No	20	
Oklahoma		Thanksgiving Week	No	No		To State Series		20	
Pennsylvania					20			20	
Rhode Island		Thanksgiving Week	1 with outside state team			To State Series		20	
Tennessee		Thanksgiving Week	No					20	
Texas	10	Thanksgiving Week	No	Not after Feb. 1				20	
Utah			Consent of Board					20	
Virginia		Thanksgiving Day	No	No				21	
Washington		Thanksgiving Week	No		20	State Tournament Dec. 1 to State Tournament		20	
West Virginia		Thanksgiving Week	Consent of Board	No			Dec. 1-April 1	19	
Wisconsin		December 1						20	
Oregon				No				21	

Special Letter To Our Customers

Our prices are always competitive and will continue to be so, however, the war in Europe has already had considerable effect on prices of raw materials, especially on woolens, yarns, and fabrics.

The manufacturers are withdrawing their quotations on numerous items, and new prices will soon be into effect.

We, therefore, suggest your placing orders at this time for basketball uniforms, warm-up clothing, honor sweaters, and other equipment necessary to carry on your basketball program. Several items have advanced on football equipment and we suggest your giving this matter your immediate attention.

A card will bring our representative, Mr. George Wilson, to your school with a complete line of samples, without any obligation on your part to buy.

This information is for your protection, as all prices in our catalog No. 103 are subject to change without notice.

Hunt's Athletic Goods Co.

Phone 103

MAYFIELD, KENTUCKY



"We Ship The Day You Buy"



1939 CHANGES FROM LAST YEAR

- - in - -

Interscholastic Football Rules

Compiled by H. V. PORTER

(Continued from September issue)

8-5-5-5. Penalty for major incompletion is now loss of down and 15. If it occurs in B's end zone, it is a touchback only on fourth down. In this respect it is similar to a minor incompletion. It differs from interference by A in the end zone since such act results in a touchback on any down.

8-5-7. This section on interference has been rewritten to take care of the change which requires all ineligible players to remain on the line until a pass has been thrown and to give coverage relative to certain situations which have caused doubt in past years. It will be noted that players of Team A are supposed to know at the time of the snap whether or not a forward pass it being thrown. Ineligible players are allowed their customary initial line charge. At this time the line of scrimmage is an indefinite area in accordance with the note under 2-9-2. Officials must use judgment in connection with this situation. If a linesman is driving his opponents backward through actual combat with him, the width of the "line of scrimmage" may be considered great since the movement of the linesman would usually be considered his initial line charge. However, if the linesman slides off his first opponent and attempts to block another opponent who was not on the line at the snap, the act should usually be considered interference. In case the linesman of A purposely allow the opponents to sift through the line and then charge forward to block backfield opponents, this too is interference.

The last paragraph of this article is designed to cover certain questionable situations which have caused discussion in the past. Note that the interference rule applies only beyond the line. No interference can be committed by a player who is on or behind A's line. If a player is legally beyond the line prior to or during a pass he is entitled to any spot on the field as long as he remains stationary but any shifting from place to place in order to hinder the progress of an opponent's direct path to the ball is interference. Likewise taking a position between an opponent and the ball and waving arms to hinder the vision without any actual attempt to catch or bat the ball is interference. Officials will usually find it safe to allow more liberties to a player who is actually trying to catch or bat the ball than to one who has no chance of reaching the ball. Note that there can be no interference after the pass is touched. However, there might be illegal use of hands, i.e., offensive or defensive holding.

The note following the penalty makes it clear that there can be no interference during an illegal pass from beyond the line. Here again there might be offensive or defensive holding during such pass.

Question. An originally eligible player of A goes out of bounds over the end line during a forward pass. He turns back into the end zone and is on the end line when he is the first to touch the pass. Is this a major incompletion or is it a pass out of bounds and also is it interference?

Answer. This is considered a pass out of bounds. Even if the player had been in bounds it would not be considered interference.

8-5-8-1. This article has been slightly reworded for clarity. Note that this gives a very simple method of administration for any foul during a play from scrimmage which involves a forward pass. The third exception is included because the incompletion is classi-

fied as a foul and consequently the general statement applies to all such incompletion, i.e., enforcement is from the previous spot, except on fourth down. Note that this is not meant to cover the case where there is some foul during the down in addition to the incompletion foul. Of course, in that case, it would be a double foul or multiple foul and the general double and multiple rules would apply.

9-3-2. This article has been simplified. Last year provision was made for a foul by B during a try which would automatically result in a safety. This provision is no longer necessary because under the new loose ball rules such a foul could never result in a safety.

9-5-2. This article has been rewritten. There is no change in meaning but the new statement is more accurate in that it covers all possible situations where a safety results from a foul by a guardian.

9-6-2. This article has been brought into harmony with the new rule which prescribes that a major incompletion in B's end zone is a touchback only during a fourth down.

Page 76. The forward pass chart has been brought up to date.

Pages 78 to 81. The modifications necessary for Six-Man football are made more specific and also the rule numbers have been made to harmonize with the Eleven-Man code.

SAMPLE TEST QUESTIONS

Note: When more than several answers are given, cross out incorrect ones.

1. While ball is in play during third down, A1 throws off his headgear and the down ends with the ball on the 40 yardline behind the necessary line. Penalty?..... Number of next down?..... Where is ball put in play?.....

2. The whistle sounds to start a try. A1, who is to kick, throws off his headgear (a) before the ball is snapped or (b) after the snap. The kick is successful. Whistle should be blown immediately in (a) (b) (both a and b). Try should be made again in (a) (b) (both a and b).

3. For a night game, A desires to play with white ball and B desires yellow ball. (Tan ball must be used) (Referee chooses) (Home team decides).

4. On the last play of a half there is a kick from scrimmage and during the kick A1 clips. The kick is touched by B and recovered by A in B's end zone. If B accepts the penalty is the quarter extended by one down?.....

5. A1 is holding ball for a place-kick when B1 breaks through and deliberately kicks the ball. This is (legal return-kick) (treated as a fumble) (foul by B).

6. A1 throws legal forward pass which is caught by B1 who advances beyond his scrimmage line and fumbles. A2 catches fumble in flight and (a) punts or (b) throws forward pass. Is the punt legal?..... Ruling on pass?.....

7. Third down on B's 30. A1 passes and B1 intercepts in his end zone and advances to his two where he fumbles. While the ball is rolling in the end zone, B2 kicks or bats it out of bounds to keep A2 from falling on it. Penalty?..... From?..... Where is ball put in play if penalty enforced?..... If declined?.....

8. A1 carries ball across his line and hands it to A2

who is one yard in advance of him. (Legal) (illegal pass) (Loss of down at previous spot).

9. A1 place-kicks for attempted field goal. The kick is short and comes down on B's 10. While ball is bouncing straight in the air, B1 bats it out of bounds across the end line. Ruling?.....

10. A kick-off alights in a side zone on B's 5. B1 deliberately bats the ball backward so that it goes out of bounds on the 1 yardline. Penalty?..... From?..... How is play resumed?.....

11. On last play of a half, A1 kicks from scrimmage and A2 is the first to touch the kick. B recovers and advances to A's 5. May B extend the quarter?..... If so, where is the ball put in play?.....

12. Fourth down—4. A1 advances ball two yards

to the 50. In the continuing action following the whistle, B uses profanity. Penalty?..... From?..... Whose ball?..... Number next down?..... Distance?.....

13. While A is advancing the ball near B's 20, B1 uses profanity on his 35. Touchdown is scored. Penalty?..... From?.....

14. Third down—25 on A's 40. A legal forward pass strikes the ground and in the continuing action B clips. Penalty from?..... Number next down?.....

15. Third down—8 on B's 30. A1 passes and originally ineligible A2 touches the pass on B's 5 after which B1 catches the pass in flight. Penalty?..... From?..... May B decline the penalty?..... Is this also interference?.....

Safety Measures

The Interscholastic Rules Committee and the interscholastic organizations which they represent have continued to stress safety measures in football. A safety committee recently listed thirty-two measures that have been adopted in the interests of safety during the last several years and which are incorporated in the interscholastic rules. In addition very

effective work has been done in securing strict interpretations of the rules and in perfecting a type of organization that has interested all high school men in the problem of properly adapting the sport to the high school program.

Statistics indicate that injuries may be classified as follows:

TYPE OF PLAY AND RATIO OF INJURIES

	1930-34	1935-37	1938
Forward and lateral pass plays.....	36%	8.2%	8.5%
Kick-off plays	12%	7.0%	5.3%
Returning of punts	10%	8.6%	7.5%
End around	13%	28.4%	27.0%
Off tackle	9%	30.3%	35.0%
Line plays of all kinds.....	8%	14.0%	13.0%
Unclassified	12%	3.5%	3.7%

PLAYER ACTIVITY

	1930-35	1936-37	1938
Blocking	13%	28.5%	20.0%
Being blocked	16%	9.0%	11.5%
Tackling	42%	28.5%	42.0%
Being tackled	15%	24.5%	18.0%
Unclassified	14%	9.5%	8.5%

The condition of the playing field is an important factor. The 5-yard protective zone should be kept clear of extraneous objects and every effort should be made to keep the sod of the field in good condition. Strenuous contests should be avoided until there has been proper conditioning of players. Attention to first aid and proper sanitary measures must be given.

Many injuries occur near the beginning of a half when players are keyed to such a point that they do not use proper care in protecting themselves. Teams should be properly warmed up and relaxed before the kick-off. A player should not be kept in the game

after his vitality has been lowered to the point where he can not protect himself. Full advantage should be taken of the substitution rule, particularly near the end of the game.

Coaches and school administrators should insist on securing officials who will strictly enforce the rules relative to unnecessary roughness and related fouls. The rule which gives protection to the forward passer and to the player who is out of bounds should be rigidly enforced and officials who will not adhere to the principles underlying the interscholastic rules should not be used in interscholastic contests.

—Reprinted from 1939 Interscholastic Football Rules Book by Special Permission.

Attention, Coaches

In the September issue of the Kentucky Athlete (on the inside cover) is a copy of the "Statistical Sheet" which we urge you to use this fall. You can secure someone in your school system who will be glad to keep this for you. Not only will such data be of considerable value to the National Rules Committee, but we believe you will find it worth your time so far as your team and school are concerned.

When you make copies of the statistical sheet we would like for you to add the following to the bottom of the sheet:

Injuries—On Kickoff.....; During Scrimmage.....; Forward Pass.....; Punt.....; Out of Bounds.....; Return of Kick.....

Quarter injury occurred: 1....., 2....., 3....., 4....., midfield....., 40 yd....., 30 yd....., 20 yd....., 10 yd.....

Type of Injuries.....

The Coaches' Association would like for every school that is playing football this fall to fill out the following questionnaire and mail it to the office of the President of the Coaches' Association:

1. No. 8 semester boys playing football who will be 20 years old before December 1st.....
2. No. 8 semester boys playing football who will be 20 years old during the season.....
3. No. boys less than 8 semesters who will be 20 years old before December 1st.....
4. No. boys less than 8 semesters who will be 20 years old during season.....
1. No. 8 semester boys playing football who will be 19 years old before December 1st.....
2. No. 8 semester boys playing football who will be 19 years old during the season.....
3. No. boys less than 8 semesters who will be 19 years old before December 1st.....
4. No. boys less than 8 semesters who will be 19 years old during season.....
5. No. 9 semester boys in school under 19 years of age who would be eligible if they could play the 9th semester.....
1. No. 8 semester boys playing football who will be 18 years old before December 1st.....
2. No. 8 semester boys playing football who will be 18 years old during the season.....
3. No. boys less than 8 semesters who will be 18 years old before December 1st.....
4. No. boys less than 8 semesters who will be 18 years old during season.....
1. No. boys on squad 17 years old.....
2. No. 8 semester boys 17 years old.....

1. No. boys on squad 16 years old.....
2. No. 8 semester boys 16 years old.....
1. No. boys on squad 15 years old.....
1. No. boys on squad 14 years old.....

When you read this questionnaire take the time to fill it out immediately and mail it. In December a similar questionnaire will be in the Kentucky Athlete requesting all schools playing basketball to fill out.

The following is a tentative questionnaire which we are submitting at this time in order that you may have it to study during the season. The annual questionnaire for 1940 will be submitted about November 1st.

Check-Up On Present 1939 Rules

1. A player may re-enter once during any quarter. Is this rule satisfactory? Yes..... No.....
2. Any foul which occurs after the ball is dead (including one during continuing action) is classed as a "foul between downs". Is this rule satisfactory? Yes..... No.....
3. Penalty for a major incomplection is now loss of down and 15. Is this rule satisfactory? Yes..... No.....
4. No ineligible player may advance beyond the line of scrimmage before a forward pass is thrown. Is this rule satisfactory? Yes..... No.....
5. A major incomplection in B's end zone results in a touchback only during 4th down. Is this rule satisfactory? Yes..... No.....
6. Penalty for foul during a backward pass or fumble not from scrimmage is from spot of pass or fumble. Is this rule satisfactory? Yes..... No.....

Suggestions relative to modifications may be made in section on "Possible Changes".

Possible Changes for 1940

1. Remove all limitations on number of times a player may re-enter. Yes..... No.....
2. On pass play, hold ineligibles on line until pass has been touched. Yes..... No.....
3. Permit a second forward pass during a down, provided it is started from behind the line. Yes..... No.....
4. After a pass has been first touched by an eligible player of A: (check only one).
 - a. Allow any originally eligible player to complete such a pass. Yes.....
 - b. Consider all players eligible after the touching. Yes.....
 - c. Retain present rule. Yes.....
5. After a touchdown and try for point, permit the team scored upon the same choice of privileges as is given the winner of the toss. Yes..... No.....

- 6. Consider a major incomplection as one form of interference (note that penalty is now the same except when act is in the end zone on 1st, 2nd or 3rd down). Yes..... No.....
- 7. If 6 is adopted, make penalty: (check only one).
 - a. Same as for present interference. Yes.....
 - b. Same as for present major incomplection. Yes.....
- 8. Adopt a flat rule stating that a player cannot touch a loose ball after having been out of bounds (thus eliminating need for including statement in each section). Yes..... No.....
- 9. Blow ball dead immediately for any foul which occurs before the snap has been completed. Yes..... No.....

We urge all high school coaches in Kentucky to join the Association. Mail 55 cents to Ray Baer, duPont Manual High School, Louisville, Kentucky, and receive your registration card. Remember your registration card is a pass to any regular high school football or basketball game in Kentucky whose coach is a member.

The Coaches' Association is planning a football and basketball coaching school next summer in conjunction with the University of Kentucky.

A. L. Lassiter, Pres.,
K. H. S. C. A.,
Richmond, Kentucky.

THE OTHER FELLOW'S JOB

One man has said, "Queer things, but we always think every other man's job is easier than our own. And the better he does it, the easier it looks." This is true of the most of us. It also is a feeling that is likely to persist between departments and between office and shop.

Many times we don't understand just why the other fellow does what he does, or how it hooks up with what we do. But we can all rest assured that his job is essential or he wouldn't be here. The thing to do is to try to understand his work, and to work with him and everyone else in the organization to accomplish success for all of us.—From Monthly Barker.

----- :- -----

HAPPINESS IS NOT THE END OF LIFE;
CHARACTER IS.—Beecher.

----- :- -----

A SAD STORY

A dashing young fellow named Tim,
Drove his car with a great deal of vim.
Said he: "I'm renowned
For covering ground."
But alas, now the ground covers him.

----- :- -----

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

FOURTH ANNUAL

HIGH SCHOOL DAY

Oglethorpe vs. Kentucky

● STOLL FIELD ●

Saturday, October 14th - 2 P. M.

For High School Students and Teachers

Tickets will be 25c each - this includes admission
to the game and a souvenir program

Saga of the Molded Basketball

HISTORICAL

In 1891 a new game was invented. In a half century it has grown to be the most popular school sport. Early games were played with a soccer ball but this proved to be too small for the limited available space and for the specialized double wrist-snap skills which characterize basketball. A special ball was made by the only method then known. Heavy canvass and cowhide were sewed wrong side out after the fashion of a work glove. Such a ball was not very round and was not especially accurate in its bounce. However, players and coaches were not too critical and little attention was given to the imperfections.

For forty years the game was played with such a ball. As the game began to develop into more of an exact science, scientific studies were made of the angles of rebound, the variance in bounce and the difficulties caused by imperfect shape and size. The result was that coaches became more critical of these imperfections. Slight refinements were made in the kind of leather used and in the classification of balls, but the chief difficulties were inherent in the method of construction. In any lot of balls which were produced at the factory, only a small percentage could be depended on to approach a spherical shape and the best guarantee that could be made was that the ball would retain its size and shape through one game. **These characteristics coupled with the increasingly critical examination by coaches and players caused the price of balls to become almost prohibitive.** The wealthy groups secured the cream of the crop. The high schools with limited budgets received what was left and these were usually seconds masquerading under an official stamp. At one time an official ball listed at \$21.00.

In 1929 the schoolmen began to demand some economies in connection with the basketball. The ball was the one essential part of the game. A team might get along without specially made basketball suits or with makeshift baskets or backboards but the ball was the one part of equipment which was a necessity. The state high school athletic associations through their National Federation began to bend their efforts toward ball economies. **The Federation men who were placed in charge of this work soon became convinced that the only final solution to the matter was in taking advantage of the many improvements that had been made in other industries, particularly those connected with the use of plastic materials.** They conferred with specialists in these lines and attacked what appeared to be almost insurmountable obstacles in the making of an entirely new type of ball. Their aim was to secure a ball that would be a perfect sphere, that would have a desirable and absolutely accurate bounce and that would be durable enough to bring the ultimate cost within the scope of the average school athletic budget. In the first couple of years of this work, the Federation Committee made up of H. V. Porter of Illinois, E. A. Thomas of Kansas, P. F. Neverman of Wisconsin, President E. R. Stevens and Secretary C. W. Whitton, attempted to interest some of the larger manufacturers of plastic products such as cord tires. It was soon found that the molding of a product into a "U" shape is one thing but the molding of a product into a complete sphere is something entirely different and more difficult. By 1930 the National Federation had reached the point where they were convinced that the work would have to be pioneered by some small company that would be willing to undertake it on the long chance that the idea might ultimately prove to be sound. H. T. Wintonbaur was persuaded to initiate work along this line. He worked through various sources and finally

interested John T. Clark who was thoroughly acquainted with the use of plastic products. These two men, working with the National Federation Committee, continued to try to produce the desired product. First attempts were in the direction of building a ball around a spherical form. A wooden sphere made up in many small pyramids was first used. After the ball was built the small pieces were removed from a hole left in the end. This proved too cumbersome and a fram made of aluminum was next tried. Later efforts were made to utilize frozen materials which could be melted after the ball was built. A solid sphere of paraffin was tried. All of these proved too cumbersome or unsatisfactory in some ways. In the end a combination of building a ball over a slightly stiffened form and shaping it on the inside of a steel spherical form finally gave promise of success. In the process the usual materials which had been used in the making of a ball were used and, in addition, use was made of cord such as is used in a baseball and plastic materials which bind the whole into a one-piece hollow sphere.

By 1932 the first crude balls which gave promise of ultimate success were produced and the various state high school athletic associations began to enlist the aid of their members in the development of what was termed the "technocratic" ball. This name was used because of the promised durability of the finished product. The Illinois Athlete and the other state bulletins carried articles urging schoolmen to assist in this development. The first balls were somewhat more durable than the old sewed ball but they had the disadvantage of being imperfectly vulcanized in spots and also they were too lively. Work to correct these imperfections continued through several years and steps were taken toward legalizing the ball through definite rule coverage—first in the National Federation Play Situations book and later in the Rules Book. In the meantime, various other manufacturers began to devote their attention to the molded ball problem until by 1936 there were three creditable balls on the market, i.e., the original Wintark built ball, the Last Bilt ball invented by Milton Reach and the Riddell built ball invented by John T. Riddell.

Since 1936 methods in construction in the three types of balls have been constantly improved. Present balls are perfectly spherical in shape, have a bounce that is as accurate as a ball bearing and are so durable that instead of holding size and shape for one game they can be depended upon to hold size and shape through several weeks of hard usage on even the roughest of floors.

The result is that **schools of the country are saved at least one-half million dollars each year and, in addition, the game is certain to be improved because of the greater accuracy in ball reaction** and because all players are now enabled to play with a perfectly spherical ball as opposed to the time when all except the favored few had to content themselves with a ball which was considerably irregular in size and shape. There has been much speculation as to the way in which a molded ball is made and there have been erroneous statements to the effect that certain of these balls (usually that of a competitor) is merely a rubber ball similar to that which at one time was produced for playground. In order to dispel some of the erroneous conclusions relative to ball construction and in order to satisfy the curiosity of those who wonder how a one-piece ball can be built, the details in construction are given in this series of articles. In the next issue the construction of the Wintark ball will be summarized. In the subsequent articles, the construction of the Last Bilt ball and of the Riddell ball will be given.—Illinois Athlete.

A Halo Around Your Job!

TO DO GOOD WORK we should hang a halo around our daily task. We should idealize our work. Whether one is setting type, selling goods, designing furniture, or managing a business, he should do his work in the spirit of a man creating a masterpiece.

Antonio Stradivari, the Italian violin maker, produced with painstaking care over one thousand violins. Over 500 of them still exist. Although Stradivari died two hundred years ago, so well did he do his work that improvement upon the instruments he created has proved impossible.

Stradivari passed along to us in a poem his philosophy of work. In the lines he penned, we may glimpse the secret of his power to do his task superbly well.

When any master holds
"Twixt chin and hand a violin of mine,
He shall be glad tht Stradivari lived,
Made violins, and made them of the best.
For while God gives them skill,
I give them instruments to play upon,
God choosing me to help Him.

If my hand slacked,
I should rob God—since He is fullest good—
Leaving a blank instead of violins.
He could not make
Antonio Stradivari's violins
Without Antonio.

—From the Silver Lining.

Manhood first, and then gentleness.

. . . . Emerson.

Here Is A Red Hot One!

CONVERSE
LEATHER TOP
"ALL STAR"
BASKETBALL
SHOES



CONVERSE
LEATHER TOP
"ALL STAR"
BASKETBALL
SHOES

Seldom do we have such an opportunity to present to our school trade a red hot bargain like this one. The Converse Rubber Co. have discontinued this particular shoe from their 1939 line. We bought their stock of 400 pair at a real close-out price. They are all perfect No. 1 good shoes. You know the Converse "All-Star." They have black leather uppers. Last year's retail price was \$7.00. Last year's school price was \$5.00. **NOW OUR CLOSE-OUT PRICE IS \$3.55.**



MOULDED BASKETBALLS HAVE BEEN ADOPTED BY THE KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATH. ASSN. FOR ALL TOURNAMENT PLAY IN KENTUCKY.

No. 204—A. J. Reach Co. Best Quality Official Moulded Ball **12.95**

No. 208—A. J. Reach Co. High School Official Moulded Ball **10.50**

No. DM—Adolph Rupp Official Moulded Basketball **10.00**

No. DHM—Geo Reach Co. High School Moulded Ball..... **8.00**

No. 2—Riddell Moulded Ball..... 6.00

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