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The Kentucky High School Athlete, September 1940

Kentucky High School Athletic Association

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THE KENTUCKY



High School Athlete



Jack and Ryland Byrd - Kentucky High School Tennis Champs - 1940

Official Organ of the KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION
 SEPTEMBER - 1940





C. B. "Uncle Charlie" Moran

Few Kentuckians are more widely known than Uncle Charlie Moran of Horse Cave, whose varied experience in the field of sports include the roles of player, coach, umpire, and promoter of general good will over a period of some thirty years. Coming from a line of good old Irish stock he represents the best in the school of clean hard play and unflinching sportsmanship.

Baseball is "Unks" first love, and a great part of his life has been devoted to that sport. During sixteen years of professional experience as a player he was with Chattanooga, Little Rock, Milwaukee, and St. Louis in the National League. He was invaluable in that he could take his turn either on the mound or behind the plate. However, the younger

baseball fans know him best as an umpire in the National League where he called 'em from 1917 until his retirement this spring. During that time he may have been accused of calling them wrong sometimes, but no one ever accused him of calling one fearfully. The many newspaper and magazine articles featuring "Uncle Charlie" together with the plaudits of his fellow workers in the baseball world leave little to say concerning him as a great baseball figure. When the present baseball season is over it will not be uncommon to see the greats of baseball in the public places of Horse Cave. They will have come to spend a day or possibly a week with the Grand "Old Man" than whom there is no better host.

Football has always been a sort of sideline with Mr. Moran although he is quite as widely known for prowess and success there as in his favored sport of the diamond. His playing days include turns at The Universities of Nashville and Tennessee, and three years of professional play at Massillon, Ohio. But so much has been heard of his successes as a coach that only the older heads remember his playing days. From 1907 to 1926 Uncle Charlie was actively engaged in coaching. His outstanding experiences came while he was at Texas A. and M., at Carlisle Indian School, and at Centre College. There is no reason to recount here what happened while he was in charge at Centre. Even mighty Harvard succumbed by a score of 6 to 0 in 1921. A long line of All-Americans including Bo McMillin, Red Weaver, Red Roberts, Joe Guyon, and Jim Thorpe, learned many tricks of the trade under the tutelage of Uncle Charlie.

Now that C. B. Moran has retired from baseball and football in active capacities, he spends his time with his fine family and on his farm where he specializes in raising fine dairy cattle and registered hogs. If you wish to see him at the house before night, you had better call very early in the morning.

The Kentucky High School Athlete

Official Organ of the
Kentucky High School Athletic Association

Vol. III - No. 2.

SEPTEMBER, 1940

\$1.00 Per Year.

From the President's Office

Have you read Rule XIII of the By-Laws? If you have not read it since it was amended last spring, you should get out your booklet now and read this rule. It is a safe guess that some school will be dropped from membership in the State Association this year because the principal failed to read Article XIII of our By-Laws.

* * * * *

The Board of Control here records its earnest plea that every school take every precaution against the use of ineligible players.

* * * * *

The telephone is being used more and more by persons who wish to clear up cases of eligibility without any delay whatever. Three such calls have come in within the last two hours.

Although the requests for rulings on eligibility should be made in writing, the president of this Association has attempted to cooperate with the member schools by giving an oral opinion based on an oral statement of facts. We know from bitter experience, however, that this is neither a wise nor a safe policy. For that reason, schools are always warned that the Association cannot be responsible for an oral decision when the statement of facts on which the decision is based is a subject of dispute. We suggest that all telephone conversations relating to eligibility should be followed immediately by a written statement of facts so that a written decision may be given to verify the oral decision.

* * * * *

The Association has never declined to give a decision based on a written statement of facts to any member of a faculty requesting it, but in this connection it should be noted that Article XXIII of the By-Laws makes the principal of the school ultimately responsible in all matters which concern the inter-school contests in which his school engages. Whenever a principal chooses to rely upon decisions given to a member of the faculty he should see to it that no essential statement of fact has been omitted.

Because of the great increase in the correspondence with players who want to discuss their eligibility, the president hereafter will refer them directly to the principals of the schools in which the writers are enrolled.

The Significance of FRIENDSHIP

A Vanished Friend

Around the corner I have a friend
In this great city that has no end;
Yet the days go by and weeks rush on,
And before I know it a year is gone,
And I never see my old friend's face,
For life is a swift and terrible race.
He knows I like him just as well
As in the days when I rang his bell
And he rang mine. We were younger then,
And now we are busy, tired men—
Tired with playing a foolish game,
Tired with trying to make a name.

"Tomorrow," I say, "I will call on Jim,
Just to show that I'm thinking of him."
But tomorrow comes—and tomorrow goes,
And the distance between us grows and grows,
Around the corner!—yet miles away . . .
"Here's a telegram, sir" . . . "Jim died today!"
And that's what we get, and deserve in the end—
Around the corner, a vanished friend.

—Charles Hanson Towne.

* * * * *

Some Other to Befriend

I shall not pass this way again;
Then let me now relieve some pain,
Remove some barrier from the road,
Or brighten someone's heavy load;
A helping hand to this one lend,
Then turn some other to befriend.

—Eva Rose York.

* * * * *

If I can stop one heart from breaking,
I shall not live in vain:
If I can ease one life the aching,
Or cool one pain,
Or help one fainting robin
Unto his nest again,
I shall not live in vain.

—Emily Dickinson.

* * * * *

It is my joy in life to find
At every turning of the road,
The strong arm of a comrade kind
To help me onward with my load,
And since I have no gold to give,
And love alone must make amends,
My only prayer is, while I live—
God make me worthy of my friends!

—Frank Dempster Sherman.

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32 Indiana Avenue, Fort Thomas, Kentucky

BOARD OF CONTROL

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THE COVER PICTURE

On the cover picture we again present Jack and Ryland Byrd of Shelbyville High School, winners of the 1940 Kentucky High School Tennis Championship. The larger is Ryland, the smaller Jack. They are twins seventeen years old. Ryland weighs 240 and Jack about 150 pounds. For a big boy Ryland is extremely fast and active and is not only a tennis star but also a good footballer on Bruce Daniel's squad. Jack has had more tennis experience than Ryland as he participates in quite a few Louisville tournaments and with the Junior Davis Cup squad.

Jack's record for 1940:

Won C. K. C. Championship singles and doubles with Ryland.

Won K. H. S. A. A. State Championship singles and doubles with Ryland.

Won Falls City open junior singles and was runner-up in the doubles.

These boys have won the State High School singles and doubles championship in 1939 and 1940, and will again be eligible for competition in 1941.

The Athlete is glad to pay tribute to such a fine pair of boys who are not only real athletes but leaders in other school activities and are honor students as well.

HISTORY OF TENNIS**Early Tennis Called Royal Tennis**

The game of tennis is derived from a French word "tenez" which means "receive it." Tennis of course comes from the old handball game, which was changed a bit—the contestants wore gloves to avoid hand stings and the French in the twelfth century called the new sport "Le Paume." It wasn't long before the gloves were strung with a tough cord—finally a wooden frame shaped like a guitar was used and from this came our present-day racquet.

King Henry was a most enthusiastic player, as were most of the Bluebloods. In fact, they were about the only people to participate in the new game.

Louis X was found dead in Grotto, where he had gone to cool himself after a strenuous game.

Introduced in America in 1874

During the year 1873 an English Army Officer secured patent rights on a game called "Sphairistrike"—from the Greek word meaning "play ball"—Soon it

was known as Lawn Tennis. Witnessing the first game of Sphairistrike was an army officer who soon departed for Bermuda, where he introduced Lawn Tennis. In 1874, Mary Outerbridge, an American visitor to Bermuda, saw and played the new game. It was most intriguing so she purchased equipment and set sail for home. The Customs Officers in the United States were perplexed—they didn't know how much to tax her—they had never seen such paraphernalia before and refused her permission to take it home. After several days, her tennis material was released. It was first played by Mary Outerbridge in Staten Island—and a new American pastime was born.

Tennis during its embryo stages in America was limited to a certain few, who had the time and money to enjoy the fascinating new game. Tennis, at first, was very popular in such places as Lenox, Mass., Newport, Rhode Island, Lakewood, New Jersey, and Tuxedo, New York.

Today, tennis is played by the masses of people all over this country. Recently its popularity has spurred in the High Schools. Last year approximately 2,500 high schools staged organized, supervised tournaments. It is estimated that more than 200,000 pupils participated in recorded tourney play.

—From a History of Sports,
Sports Department of Keds.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL

Ads in this issue indicate several changes in the personnel of Athletic Goods Companies calling on Kentucky High Schools.

Paul Smith, formerly with The Sutcliffe Company, leaves to join the staff of The Sand Knitting Mills and The A. J. Reach Company. He is replaced by Monne Farrel. Farrel is succeeded by Joe Bridges for the Cincinnati Athletic Goods Company.

JUST KEEP ON KEEPIN' ON

If the day looks kinder gloomy
An' your chances kinder slim,
If the situation's puzzlin'
An' the prospect's awful grim,
An' perplexities keep pressin'
Till all hope is nearly gone,
Jus' bristle up an' grit your teeth,
An' keep on keepin' on.

Fumin' never wins a fight,
An' frettin' never pays;
There ain't no good in broodin in
These pessimistic ways—
Smile jus' kinder cheerfully,
When hope is nearly gone,
An' bristle up, an' grit your teeth,
An' keep on keepin' on.

There ain't no use growlin'
An' grumblin' all the time,
When music's ringin' everywhere,
An' everything's a rhyme—
Jus' keep on smilin' cheerfully,
If hope is nearly gone,
An' bristle up, an' grit your teeth,
An' keep on keepin' on.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

From the Secretary's Office

THE INSURANCE PROGRAM

Numerous schools have written for their examination and permit cards to be submitted to the secretary's office in insuring their football players for the current season, although comparatively few sets of completed cards have been received. Principals and athletic directors are urged to complete the cards at once in order that their players may be protected during the practice season.

FOOTBALL EXAMINATIONS FOR OFFICIALS

Under a ruling of the National Federation, the 1940 football examinations for officials are not to be distributed until October 7th. The examination will probably be given on the following Saturday, October 12, at various locations in the state where registered officials are concentrated. Officials will be notified directly from the secretary's office concerning the exact date of the examinations and the places where the examinations may be taken. For the first time, "certified" officials will be designated by the association. Officials who wish to work for this rating will study association By-Law XXVIII, Sec. 3.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU FOR OFFICIALS

By direction of the Board of Control, the secretary has established sixteen employment bureaus for officials, to be used for both football and basketball. All registered officials will please send their schedules to the bureaus in their respective areas. Principals who need competent registered officials for football or basketball should avail themselves of the services of the bureau. The 1940-41 bureaus are as follows:

- Region 1**—W. T. Sledd, Jr., Murray.
- Region 2**—Louis Litchfield, Princeton.
- Region 3**—Fred C. Creasey, Sebree.
- Region 4**—E. E. McMullin, Leitchfield.
- Region 5**—W. M. Baker, W. K. S.T. C., Bowl'g Green.
- Region 6**—James W. Bravard, Springfield.
- Region 7**—L. P. Frank, 449 So. Fourth St., Louisville.
- Region 8**—Jack Dawson, Buechel. School Phone, (Fern Creek) 73; Home Phone, 62.
- Region 9**—John Deaver, 1137 Ann Street, Newport.
- Region 10**—Darrell C. House, Carlisle.
- Region 11**—M. E. Potter, Univer'y of Ky., Lexington.
- Region 12**—H. Edwin Allen, Somerset.
- Region 13**—Buford Clark, Barbourville.
- Region 14**—Roscoe Davis, Hazard.
- Region 15**—Robert Montgomery, Paintsville.
- Region 16**—Max L. Spray, 100 Central, Ashland.

REGISTERED FOOTBALL OFFICIALS of the K. H. S. A. A. - 1940

Alcorn, M. H., Jr., Hazard.
 Allen, A. D., 26 Holmesdale Ct., Covington.
 Alley, Clyde, McAndrews.
 Arnold, Joseph L., 11 Mentell Pk., Lexington.
 Bach, Stanley, R. No. 2, Lexington.
 Bailey, Maurice D., Paintsville.
 Baker, George M., 201 N. 12th St., Murray.
 Baker, W. M., W. K. T. C., Bowling Green.
 Bathiany, Richard, 119 Center St., Southgate.
 Blerch, George, 3008 Auten Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Branham, Frank B., Prestonburg.

Bruce, J. Charles, 829 Melford Avenue, Louisville.
 Buchanan, W. H., Court Sq., Barbourville.
 Butler, Chas. E., 44 Barrington Road, Ft. Mitchell.
 Cain, Paul D., 3960 Belmont, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Carroll, J. B., 33 Brompton, Greenhills, Ohio.
 Chinery, Frank L., 3217 Lookout Drive, Cincinnati, O.
 Clark, Buford, Barbourville.
 Clark, Charles O. Jr., 18 Ohio Avenue, Fort Thomas.
 Colston, Richard, 1443 Third Street, Louisville.
 Covington, W. E., 1428 Lexington Avenue, Ashland.
 Creasey, Fred, Sebree.
 Cronin, Charles Wm., No. 2 Gardner Pl., Cincinnati, O.
 Daniel, Oval, Jenkins.
 Davis, Charlie, Barbourville.
 Davis, Roscoe, Hazard.
 Dawson, Jack, Buechel.
 Deaver, John, 1137 Ann Street, Newport.
 Duning, Carl, 3314 Lookout Drive, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Durkin, John, Box 118, Huntington, W. Va.
 Edney, V. J., 414 Berry Avenue, Bellevue.
 Ellington, Russell, 236 Castlewood Drive, Lexington.
 Ellis, Chas. C., Erlanger.
 Ernst, Ray C., Hebron.
 Funkhouser, Gene, 1426 Park, Paducah.
 Gaines, Wilfred, Bradfordsville.
 Galbraith, Milton A., Box 56, Wallins Creek, Ky.
 Gaviden, George M., R. 6, Lexington.
 Grause, J. Ben Jr., 711 Elberon Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Green, Tom, 612 Jackson, Georgetown.
 Greenwell, Sam, Morganfield.
 Hacker, Henry, McRoberts.
 Hale, Wm. Lindsey Jr., c/o Lowe Apts., Mayfield.
 Hall, Joe M., 104 Pearl Village, Fulton.
 Head, John W., 225 South 4th Street, Louisville.
 Heil, John H. Jr., 1623 So. 3rd Street, Louisville.
 Hembree, George N., Richmond.
 Henthorn, Conrad, 543 Elm Street, Ludlow.
 Herb, Pete Jr., 3044 Winchester Avenue, Ashland.
 Herndon, Raymond, Box 2, Cumberland.
 Hickey, Robert, Lexington.
 House, Darrell, Elm Street, Carlisle.
 Hughes, Chas. T., Westover Avenue, Richmond.
 Johnson, Wendell, Dixon.
 Jones, Cloyde C., 701 Center Street, Corbin.
 Juergensmeyer, Charles W., South Shore.
 Karsner, M. G. 251 East High Street, Lexington.
 Keen, Edward E., 213 Rochelle Street, Cincinnati, O.
 Keith, William E. Jr., Box 326, Hopkinsville.
 Kennedy, Chas. H., Lynch.
 King, Roy, Evarts.
 Koster, Fred C., 3917 Nanz Avenue, Louisville.
 Kraesig, Raymond, 3417 Duncan, Louisville.
 Lanman, Irvine, 1004 Harrison, Paducah.
 Lawson, H. Bentley, Loyall.
 Leathers, J. A. Jr., 1714 Harvard Drive, Louisville.
 Lipscomb, David, Hazard.
 McBrayer, Sherman, Worthington.
 McClurg, Charles, Box 72, Harlan.
 McDonough, Thos. E., Richmond.
 McMillan, J. N., 420 Eighteenth Street, Ashland.
 McMullin, E. E., Leitchfield.
 Maddox, C. L. "Cap", 112 Eddings, Fulton.
 Mayhew, "Happy", Barbourville.
 Messer, James B., Barbourville.
 Miller, Reed S., 1651 Edenside Avenue, Louisville.
 Miracle, Andy, Jenkins.
 Montgomery, Robert, Fourth Street, Paintsville.
 Moremen, Lucian Y., Valley Station.
 Nicholson, S. Rush, 710 Republic Building, Louisville.
 Niman, W. K., 207 Erlanger Road, Erlanger.
 Peak, Bart N., 118 University Avenue, Lexington.
 Phillips, Lowell, Van Lear.
 Potter, M. E., University of Kentucky, Lexington.
 Powell, Lee F., Box 271, Paducah.

Pritchard, R. L., Main Street, Hazard.
 Reece, Alfred M., Transylvania College, Lexington.
 Reynolds, J. D., Greenville.
 Roark, James, Prestonburg.
 Rosenthal, Gov. L., 1626 Jefferson, Paducah.
 Sack, Leo, 1609 Ruth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Sacks, L., Washington Court, Evansville, Indiana.
 Samuels, Tom C., 266 Sunset Avenue, Richmond.
 Schmitt, Karl, 680 So. 38th Street, Louisville.
 Schrim, James Douglas, Baker Hill, Hazard.
 Schuette, Frederick, Route No. 3, Henderson.
 Schwarberg, Bill, 604 E. 20th Street, Covington.

Sledd, T., 712 Poplar, Murray.
 Smith, Troy H., Worthington.
 Stafura, Ralph, Twila.
 Tehan, Dan, 1437 California, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Thornton, D. L., Box 45, Versailles.
 Thomasson, Case, Box 24, Middlesboro.
 Tucker, Clarence, Fleming.
 Vettiner, Charles J., Kenwood Village, Louisville.
 Wade, Larry, McRoberts.
 Wagner, Pete, Hanson.
 Weber, Edward H., K. M. I., Lyndon.
 Wilson, Robert R., 111 Boone Avenue, Winchester.

Report on Football Officials Clinics

September 5, 1940.

Mr. T. A. Sanford, Sec'y-Treas.
 Kentucky High School Athletic Association
 Carrollton, Kentucky.

Dear Friend Ted:

The "clinic tour" has been completed and may I take this opportunity of expressing to you my sincere appreciation for the opportunity of serving you and the State Association as conductor of the football clinics. It was a pleasant and happy experience; I learned much, enjoyed the friendships and acquaintances established, and feel that some good was accomplished.

I am enclosing, herewith, something in the way of a report which will perhaps serve the needs of your office; if you desire any additional information, please advise me accordingly. You will note that the report is divided into two main parts. Part I gives the names of persons attending each meeting and some specific information regarding each; a **summary** for each clinic location is included and also a **general summary** which gives total attendance at all clinics. Part II is concerned with comments and recommendations based largely on my personal reactions and ideas which, of course, are determined by my past experience, the observations made in conducting the clinics this year, and the comments made by various individuals attending the respective clinics.

I was disappointed in the attendance, as I imagine you will be. Probably this is partially accounted for by the fact that I was substituted for Mohny at the last minute, however, I do not think this to be the main reason, as is brought out in Part II of the report.

* * * * *

SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCE

Lexington, Kentucky	
Football Officials in attendance.....	12
Coaches in attendance.....	6
Players in attendance.....	0
Others in attendance.....	2
Total attendance	20
Barbourville, Kentucky	
Football Officials in attendance.....	7
Coaches in attendance.....	2
Players in attendance.....	0
Others in attendance.....	0
Total Attendance	9
Benham, Kentucky	
Football Officials in attendance.....	9
Coaches in attendance.....	0
Players in attendance.....	5
Others in attendance.....	2
Total attendance	16

Pikeville, Kentucky	
Football Officials in attendance.....	5
Coaches in attendance.....	3
Players in attendance.....	0
Others in attendance.....	1
Total attendance	9

Ashland, Kentucky	
Football Officials in attendance.....	10
Coaches in attendance.....	3
Players in attendance.....	0
Others in attendance.....	5
Total attendance	18

Covington, Kentucky	
Football Officials in attendance.....	21
Coaches in attendance.....	11
Players in attendance.....	2
Others in attendance.....	4
Total attendance	38

Louisville, Kentucky	
Football Officials in attendance.....	16
Coaches in attendance.....	1
Players in attendance.....	0
Others in attendance.....	0
Total attendance	17

Murray, Kentucky	
Football Officials in attendance.....	7
Coaches in attendance.....	3
Players in attendance.....	7
Others in attendance.....	2
Total attendance	19

Madisonville, Kentucky	
Football Officials in attendance.....	9
Coaches in attendance.....	8
Players in attendance.....	0
Others in attendance.....	5
Total attendance	22

Bowling Green, Kentucky	
Football Officials in attendance.....	3
Coaches in attendance.....	3
Players in attendance.....	1
Others in attendance.....	1
Total attendance	8

GRAND TOTAL	
Football Officials in attendance.....	99
Coaches in attendance.....	40
Players in attendance.....	15
Others in attendance.....	22
Total attendance	176

COMMENTS and RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **Location and managership:** Apparently the location of the 1940 football clinics was satisfactory. There might be some advantage in changing the location of the clinic in each area to a different location each year, however, this would necessitate a different local manager each year and the advantage of retaining a satisfactory manager year after year would probably off-set any advantage gained by change in location.

With the exception of the **Lexington clinic** all managers apparently functioned entirely satisfactorily. In the case of Lexington inadequate local publicity, plus uncertainty of location of the clinic, obviously reduced attendance. John Heber, local clinic manager did not attend the Lexington meeting.

It is recommended that some attention be given the matter of local publicity for each clinic; local publicity is extremely valuable in stimulating attendance.

2. **Time for holding clinics and examinations:** Probably the clinics should be held about one week later; since most schools begin football practice on or shortly after September first it might be well to start the clinics not earlier than September first or perhaps Labor Day provided this date is not later than September fifth.

It is recommended that the examination be held not later than **one week** after the date of the last clinic. The examination should be prepared **in advance**, and the date, location and all other examination details should be announced at each clinic. This procedure would make possible the grading of examination papers before most high school games are played and officials engaged.

It is further recommended that an official who has made a satisfactory grade on one examination **not be** required to take the examination for the **succeeding three years** provided he has worked in a prescribed number of games the **preceding year** and attended the **annual officials' clinic**. In the event the official failed to work the prescribed number of games or failed to attend the yearly clinic he would be required to take the examination.

3. **Attendance at clinics:** It is to be noted that the attendance at the football clinics has probably shown an appreciable decrease each year; there is evidence to suggest that unless definite and adequate steps are taken to enforce the "attendance at clinics" phase of registration for football officials, that within the course of one or two years the attendance at these clinics will not justify the expenditure necessary for conducting them. The fact is evident that many men are officiating high school football games in the state who have not registered as an official and who did not attend one of the clinics this year. Probably with the exception of the Madisonville area clinic, few if any schools are making any attempt to require all football officials to be registered; in the case of schools represented at the Madisonville clinic it was evident that principals and coaches were insisting on football officials being registered and meeting all registration requirements. On the other hand it was especially noticeable at the Ashland and Lexington clinic meetings that many (probably well over 50 per cent) of the football officials in each area did not attend the meeting, and further many of those not attending did not take the examination last year, have not registered this year, and yet the writer has actual knowledge that many of these men are scheduled to officiate in high school games this fall. It is the firm conviction of the writer that unless the state association and all member schools take immediate steps to correct this situation that the whole plan and program of the state officials organization is due to break down.

It is recommended that immediate steps be taken to enforce **all requirements** pertaining to the certification of football officials by the State Association and

the member schools employing football officials for their respective games. If the standard of football officiating is to be raised to that plane where it obviously should be and if a satisfactory degree of state-wide organization is to be established for football officials there must be **no exceptions** to the present regulations pertaining to **clinic attendance, annual examination and annual registration.**

4. **Summary:** From the observations of the writer in conducting the football officials clinics this year, it is evident that the general plan, established by the Kentucky State High School Athletic Association, for the sponsorship of an officials association is an excellent one. Beyond reason of doubt, the efforts of this association, particularly its board of control and secretary-treasurer, have resulted in an appreciable increase in the efficiency of officiating and also in the stabilization of organization for football officials. Further, it is evident that the time has now arrived for specific action to be taken by the "over-head" organization in **enforcement** of the various obligations and requirements placed on officials and member schools; unless such action is soon taken there is evidence to suggest that the interest and purpose of the State Association efforts regarding the sponsorship of an officials organization may well go for naught.

Respectfully submitted,

M. E. POTTER,

Conductor of 1940 Football Officials Clinics.

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

SO—WHY WORRY?

Don't read this article, taken from an eastern publication, unless you have the jitters—unless you want to have a complete confirmation of your worst fears. And, above all, don't read it unless you begin at the beginning and read straight through to the end, without skipping a word . . . now, read:

"It is a gloomy moment in history. Not for many years—not in the lifetime of most men who read this—has there been so much grave and deep apprehension; never has the future seemed so incalculable as at this time. In our own country there is universal commercial prostration and panic, and thousands of our poorest fellow-citizens are turned out against the approaching winter without employment, and without the prospect of it.

"In France the political caldron seethes and bubbles with uncertainty; Russia hangs as usual, like a cloud, dark and silent, upon the horizon of Europe; while all the energies, resources and influences of the British Empire are sorely tried, and are yet to be tried more sorely, in coping with the vast and deadly disturbed relations in China.

"It is a solemn moment, and no man can feel an indifference—which, happily no man pretends to feel—in the issue of events.

"Of our own troubles (in the U. S. A.) no man can see the end. They are, fortunately, as yet mainly commercial; and if we are only to lose money, and by painful poverty to be taught wisdom—the wisdom of honor, of faith, of sympathy and of charity—no man need seriously to despair. And yet the very haste to be rich, which is the occasion of this widespread calamity, has also tended to destroy the moral forces with which we are to resist and subdue the calamity."

Where'd we get this prize reprint of gloom, this perfect specimen of concentrated fear and pessimism? From that ultra conservative magazine, "Harper's Weekly." Maybe you remember it? And under what date did the editorial comment appear? Oh, well, if you must know, it was October 10, 1857! And our reaction, on reading it? About the same as yours. Things have a way of leveling off, as our ancestors of 80 years ago should have realized, too!

NATIONAL FEDERATION

1940 INTERSCHOLASTIC FOOTBALL RULES

From the standpoint of the high schools, the outstanding sports development of the last decade has been the growth in activity of the state high school athletic associations and their national organization. They have given orderly and well organized direction to a scientific study of the sports as they are related to the school program and to improving game administration. The increased attention to these matters has been a stimulant to good organization and a healthy athletic program.

The 1940 code of rules is another step in this progressive development. Its provisions are as modern and useful as the automatic gear shift on current model automobiles, or the new basketball backboard or the chemical discoveries which have produced synthetic products which are revolutionizing transportation and industry. The new factors of the code are listed in a set of National Federation bulletins which are available for local groups of athletic officials and coaches and for sports administration classes in the teacher colleges or in high school athletic departments where sports administration classes are offered. For the convenience of readers, the major differences from last year are included in this article.

1940 Provisions to be Emphasized

Fundamentals: For most students of the rules the opening of a new season necessitates a careful review of points which must be kept clearly in mind. Here are a few fundamentals of the interscholastic code.

Every effort is made to permit a team to retain a gain which has been made prior to an infraction which could not have had any influence on the advance. Also, every effort is made to eliminate the necessity of declining a penalty. (See 4-4-1, 6-3-6, 6-5-6 and 8-5-1-Penalty (a).)

The ball is always considered in possession of one team or the other. During a loose ball (during a kick, pass or fumble) the ball is not in possession of any player but is considered as still in possession of the team whose player performed the act. Consequently that team is still the offensive team.

A fumble implies possession and control. When a loose ball is juggled without the player having had possession, it is a muff.

Every effort is made to avoid tactics designed to wear down the resistance of a star performer through making unnecessary tackles and blocks such as after a passer has passed the ball, after a runner has touched the ground with some part of the body other than hands or feet or after forward progress has stopped. (See 5-A-1-4-Notes 1 and 2 and Page 78.)

Fouls occur either during a down or between downs. The period "between downs" starts as soon as the ball is out of bounds or is dead for any other reason. Player action, such as crawling or unnecessary roughness, which occurs after the ball is dead is not considered part of the previous down. It is "between downs" and is so treated. It could not have had any influence on the point to which the ball was advanced before becoming dead.

Plays are classified as either "running plays" or "plays involving a loose ball." The classification is significant when a foul occurs since the spot of enforcement is dependent on it. For foul during running play see Rule 2-32 and 4-4-1. For foul during play

involving loose ball see 6-3-6, 6-5-6, 7-2-2-5, 8-4-5 and 8-5-8-1.

Foul During Running Play (2-32 and 4-4-1): By interscholastic rules, the ball is always in possession of a team even when not in possession of a player. When a player is in possession, he is termed a "runner." In most cases when there is a runner, the play is designated as a running play. The only time this is not the case is when the play includes a kick from scrimmage or a forward pass from behind the line. For several years the rules have designated these two types of plays as plays involving a loose ball and, if a foul occurs during such plays, the penalty is nearly always from the previous spot. Thus A1 might receive the snap and run with the ball before making a kick or forward pass. In such a situation, A1 is a runner but the play is not considered a running play since it comes under the head of a play involving a loose ball (the kick or pass). Of course, it doesn't make any difference unless a foul occurs during the act.

There may be several running plays during the same down. This might happen in case there is a change of possession due to a fumble. In such a situation, the first running play ends when the runner loses possession.

18-Minute Intermission and 3-Minute Warm-Up Period (3-1 and 3-2-2): Teams must appear on the field at the end of fifteen minutes of the intermission between halves. The last three minutes are for limbering-up activities. The officials have no authority over the activities of the teams during these three minutes but they must insist on the teams being on the field. The coach may be on the field during this time, but if he is, his activities should be confined to encouraging the teams to get in good physical condition for the start of the second half rather than for the purpose of doing some last minute coaching or going through the various voodoo maneuvers which have come to be common in some of the other sports. The new rule is a safety measure and teams should be coached to observe the spirit of the rule.

Ball Remains Dead If Shift is Illegal (4-3-1 and 8-2-4-2): The trend in the rules is toward killing the ball as soon as an infraction which is ordinarily called by the Referee occurs. In a number of situations the ball is considered as not having gone into play when there is a foul connected with the snap or free-kick. When a team fails to pause one full second following a shift, the whistle should be blown immediately so that unnecessary player action will be avoided. Since the ball is not considered as having gone into play, Team B can not decline the penalty in case the opponent is thrown for a loss or in case play continues and there is a change of possession. If this is properly administered, much waste action will be avoided.

Pass Rule Simplified (4-3-2-2, 4-4-5 and 8-5): The forward pass rules have been simplified because of a couple of significant changes in procedure relative to passes. The table of passes on page 59 is worth careful study. This should be followed by a study of the entire section and then by a more detailed study of the pass table on page 97.

Note that there are two kinds of illegal passes and that the penalties are different. The second forward pass from behind the line seldom occurs but it must be provided for in all consideration of pass plays. Here is a spot where it is probably possible to make further simplification in the rules and at the same time improve the game. The matter of eliminating this second type of illegal pass or of making the

penalty the same as for the pass from beyond the line should be considered.

This year there is no prohibition against the touching of a pass by a second eligible player of A. A pass might be touched by eligible A1, batted by eligible A2, completed and advanced by eligible A3. This gives eligible players of A the same rights which have always been given to all players of B. In past years the prohibition against completion by a second eligible player was insisted upon because it was felt that the situation would give rise to difficulty on the part of officials in determining which players are eligible to complete the pass. Under present rules originally ineligible players are not permitted beyond the line and the play which results in a player becoming ineligible because of having gone out of bounds is so rare that it is scarcely worth the space and complications which are caused by having to include the situation in all pass considerations. The new rule makes it possible for a pass receiver to deliberately attempt to bat the pass in such a way that a less closely guarded teammate may make the completion. However, such a play is so dangerous that it will not be widely used. If a receiver is in such a situation as to definitely control the direction the ball is batted, he is also in a position to complete the pass himself. The latter would be the safer procedure. In case the ball is batted, both teams have an equal chance to make completion just as they have an equal chance to complete the pass before it is touched. The new rule has been tried experimentally for several years in individual games and conference play. Experience indicates that there is nothing revolutionary in the change but that it does offer some interesting possibilities and it permits considerable simplification in the rules and in administration by the officials.

The touching of a pass by an ineligible player (other than one accidentally touched on or behind his line) is merely one form of interference and is so classified in the 1940 rules. Heretofore such an act was treated as entirely different from other forms of interference and this made it desirable to classify incompletions as minor (those which drew the minor penalty of loss of down) and major (those which drew the major penalty of loss of ball in former years and more recently loss of down and 15). The change in penalty in what was termed the major incompleteness made such an incompleteness the same as interference with one minor exception, i.e., when it occurred in the end zone on first, second or third downs. This was a useless complication and a slight change which has eliminated the exception has made it unnecessary to continue to classify incompletions as minor or major. The penalty for interference is the same whether it is by an ineligible player or by an eligible player.

The improvement along this line has made one other slight change necessary. Heretofore, the ball was dead as soon as touched by an ineligible player. However the play nearly always went through to completion because the umpire usually is responsible for watching for this act and he carries no whistle. On the other hand, during other forms of interference, the ball was not dead as soon as the act occurred. This seemed a rather nonsensical distinction. The 1940 rules have eliminated it and the ball is not killed as soon as touched by an ineligible player. It is treated exactly the same as when an ineligible player advances beyond the line before the pass is thrown or as when any other form of interference occurs. It goes without saying that if the act occurs in the end zone, it is a touchback only during fourth down, the same as for any pass interference by A.

Corrections in Football Publications

Interscholastic Football Rules: The first and second lines of 3-1-1 are interchanged.

Aids to Interpretation Leaders (Bulletin I): On page 3, the reference 8-8-5 should be "8-5".

Test Yourself

How many "runners" can there be at one time? (See 2-32-1).

A1 carries the ball before throwing a legal forward pass. Is this a running play? (See 2-32-2).

Team A does not pause one second after a shift but ball is snapped, fumbled and B1 recovers. May they decline the penalty and keep the ball? (See 8-2-4-2-Penalty).

Eligible A1 muffs legal forward pass. It is then batted in flight by eligible A2, caught by eligible A3 and advanced. Is advance legal? (See 8-5-6-a).

A1 muffs legal pass. It is touched by ineligible A2 after which B1 catches the pass and advances. Is advance legal? (See 8-5-7-(a)).

Prior to a snap, A1 enters the game illegally. The infraction is discovered at the end of the down after A has scored a touchdown. Is the touchdown allowed? (See 3-5-2).

A1 is in possession on his own 5. He throws a pass which is batted by B1 so that it goes into the end zone where A2 or B2 falls on the ball. To which team is the impulse attributed? (See 2-21-2-Note, 9-2-1-b and 9-5-1-a).

APPROVED EQUIPMENT

Through the cooperative efforts of the various state high school athletic associations acting through their National Federation, valuable service has been rendered the schools through the inspecting, testing and approving of athletic equipment such as basketballs, football helmets, shoulder pads and other equipment. This work has been supervised by the Equipment Committee of the National Federation made up of P. F. Neverman, Wisconsin; E. A. Thomas, Kansas; C. W. Whitten, Illinois; President E. R. Stevens, Kansas; and Secretary H. V. Porter. The work which has been done by this committee has resulted in many benefits to the schools. Its work will become increasingly important.

Safety and economy have been promoted. This work has been made effective through the fine cooperation of the better organized individual school athletic departments which have given their hearty support to their state association recommendations along these lines and which have insisted on taking advantage of the protection which has been offered them through use of the National Federation approval stamp.

Approved Basketballs

Probably the most significant development along the line of more economical and more satisfactory equipment is that connected with the molded basketball. Extensive studies and tests of the National Federation were important factors in the continued development and perfection of such balls. Last year this laboratory work of the Federation resulted in the approval of three types of balls. The experiences of last year convinced the Federation authorities that these three types continue to be satisfactory and such that they can be used interchangeably. For 1940-41 these types were approved for any high school use. They are:

1. Balls built under the Wintark patent and which bear the National Federation approved stamp. Such balls are produced by the Dubow Manufacturing Company, the Rawlings Manufacturing Company, and the Denkert Manufacturing Company. Note that this approval applies only to balls which bear the approval stamp. One or more of these companies will probably produce cheaper type balls which are not approved for official game use.

2. Balls built under the Last Bilt patent and which bear the approval stamp either in the form of a stamp burned into the leather or of a special gummed and cellophane protected sticker proving inspection and approval by the school organization. Such balls are being manufactured by A. J. Reach, Wright and Ditson, A. G. Spalding and Bros., Wilson Sporting Goods Company, and P. Goldsmith Sons.
3. Balls built under the Riddell patent and which bear the National Federation approved stamp. Such balls are built by the John T. Riddell Company.

Further information relative to these balls is to be found in the supplementary sections of the National Federation rules books.

National Federation states will use only such balls in the various state sponsored tournaments and it is to the interest of individual schools to follow the same procedure. This cooperative work has resulted in immeasurable savings to the schools, both in dollars and cents and in satisfaction in use. School purchasers should give some attention to these facts when they place their orders for this season's requirements. Any athletic administrator should be impressed with this fact when he goes to his supply room this fall and finds that instead of a bunch of pumpkin shaped, scarred and oversized basketballs which would have greeted him a few years ago at the beginning of the season, he has a group of leftover balls from last season which are still of the same size as when purchased and which are still good for considerable practice use. Anyone who is informed on these matters is indeed ungrateful and unappreciative of the joint efforts of the school organizations if he does not indicate a willingness to work with those school organizations to retain the advantages which have been built up through this approval work.

Football Equipment

The work connected with the inspection and approval of football equipment has been less publicized because it has been less spectacular but it is nevertheless of considerable importance.

Reliable manufacturers have worked with the various insurance agencies of the state high school athletic associations, with the National Federation Football Committee and with the National Federation Equipment Committee to perfect economical and safe equipment. Such firms indicate in their catalogues the articles which have received the approval of the National Federation. Purchasers will be acting in the interests of all the schools if they will insist on using only equipment which has been thus inspected and approved. These supplies are helmets, shoulder pads and football pants. No attempt has been made to actually stamp these articles with the approved insignia. Instead the information is to be found in the various descriptive catalogues which are issued by the manufacturers who have been active in the development of this better type equipment. Further information may be secured in the supplementary sections of the National Federation publications.

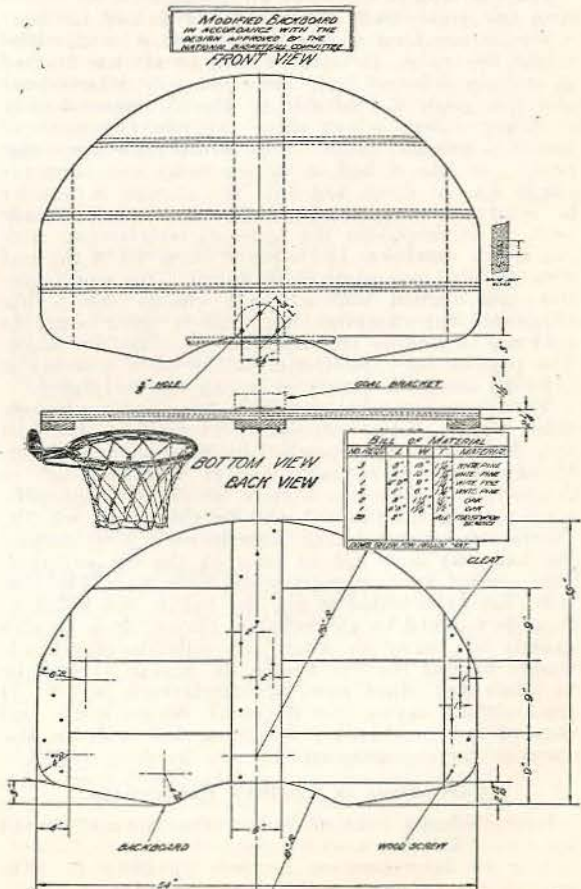
Information relative to additional equipment such as proper lighting equipment for field and gymnasium, basketball and football shoes, gymnasium supplies and equipment can also be found in the same publications. The articles which are thus described are, in the opinion of the Equipment Committee, accurately described and built to satisfactory standards. In the case of many of these, valuable information may be secured by writing direct to the companies for booklets and descriptive materials. Such material should prove to be an indispensable part of the library of any school athletic department.

NEW BASKETBALL BACKBOARD

Since the legalization of the smaller streamlined basketball backboard by the National Committee, there have been significant development. Correspondence during the summer indicates that most of the gymnasiums which have been completed during the past few months and many of the older gymnasiums will use the new type backboard.

Equipment manufacturers have made a contribution to the game by bending their efforts toward construction of such boards of durable and rigid material at reasonable cost. One of the factors which influenced the National Committee was the matter of economy in construction. The first steel backboards of the traditional rectangular design presented many problems and it was not uncommon for such boards to cost one hundred dollars or more per pair. Several excellent steel boards are now being stamped by mammoth stamping machines and the boards are available at a cost of considerably less than half of the stated amount. Several reliable manufacturers are producing the steel boards at a cost of forty dollars or less per pair. Such boards are announced in the National Federation Basketball Rules Book by firms such as the Medart Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo., and the J. E. Porter Corporation, Ottawa, Illinois.

For those schools where it is desired to have the boards made by the manual training department, plans are available for proper construction. One of these plans is furnished by Schutt Manufacturing Company, Litchfield, Illinois, and is shown in the accompanying diagram.



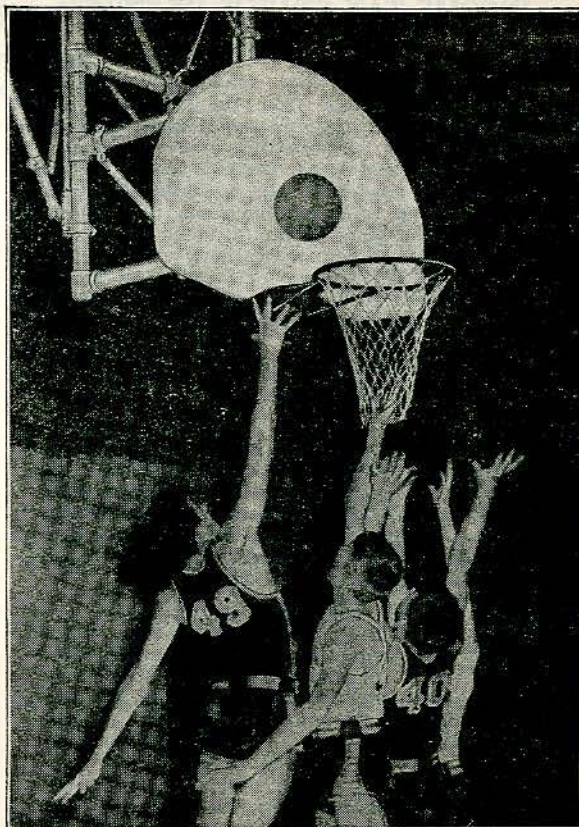
Goals to fit the new boards have been constructed in such a way that there is a minimum obstruction of view and of interference with activities behind the plane of the backboard. Such goals may be secured at a reasonable cost from any of the above mentioned manufacturers and from similar manufacturers.

Reasons for Change

Since the origin of the game, backboards have been rectangular in shape, six feet wide and four feet high. The basket was attached one foot above the lower edge of the board. During the early years of the game, this size and shape were desirable. The space below the level of the basket was necessary because the old style basket braces were fastened to the board about one foot below the basket. In recent years developments in gymnasium equipment construction have made these cumbersome braces unnecessary. Consequently the chief use for most of the space on the backboard below the level of the basket has disappeared. Another reason why the space at the bottom of the board was in use was because the early ball was considerably larger than the present one. The maximum size for such balls was 32 inches in circumference and because of the difficulties in the then known methods of construction, most balls stretched to the maximum size soon after being placed in use. In recent years the size of the ball has been reduced to a minimum of twenty-nine and one-half inches and a maximum of thirty inches. Improved methods of construction have resulted in a ball which can be made any given size and which will not stretch during use. Consequently all balls are now made almost exactly twenty-nine and one-half inches. The balls also have a slightly faster reaction due to improved methods of construction which has eliminated all sewed seams and consequently all dead spots which were inherent in balls made by sewing panels of leather and cloth together. This change in type of ball is related to the new type backboard. A slightly different technique is used in bank shots. This change in technique has resulted in the lower part of the backboard being waste space.

The simple rectangular shape was adapted to unskilled methods of construction. It was not uncommon for country schools to construct backboards by using the bumpboard from a corn husking wagon or some similar contraption. The simplest type of carpentry is required in the making of a rectangle. It merely required a hammer, a saw and a square. In fifty years many changes have occurred. More care is given the accurate construction of playing equipment and inexpensive boards made of steel, plywood, bakelite or other synthetic materials have been developed. An improved type of basket without projecting brace rods has been perfected and engineers have designed flanges which made attachment of baskets to the backboard a simple matter. There is no difficulty in producing any shape and there seems no good reason for not eliminating the waste space which is found at the corners and margins of the old rectangular board.

Changes in the location of the backboard with reference to the end wall and the end line and the development of new skills in throwing field goals from behind the plane of the backboard have made the waste space on the large board a detriment. It also interferes considerably with the vision of spectators who may be compelled to sit in parts of the building which are not between the planes of the two backboards. The game has developed in such a way that it is a real problem to provide a sufficient number of seats from which the game may be viewed. Basketball courts have a maximum of only eighty-six feet for seats on the sidelines between the planes of the two baskets. There is almost no other game that has



this handicap in visibility. Anything that can be done to relieve this difficulty is worthwhile.

The Transition Period

The transition to the smaller backboard may be gradual. As far as expense is concerned, there should not be a great deal of waste in making the change. Very few schools, clubs or playgrounds have a sufficient number of backboards. In case new ones are to be installed, the old boards can be moved to a cross court to permit additional use of the playing space by greater number of players. Players adjust themselves quickly to the slight difference in appearance and a few minutes practice is usually sufficient to allow the players to make proper adjustments.

In order to make easy transition from the rectangular board to the smaller board, the National Committee recommends that where boards of the rectangular size are used, the space which is not to be found on the smaller type board be painted with a dark paint so that the white portion on the large board is the same size and shape as the entire smaller board. This will give the boards somewhat the same appearance and should remove any handicap which might develop through playing on courts equipped with boards of different sizes.

All in all, it looks like a great season for the greatest of indoor sports. The game is keeping pace with developments in related fields of endeavor. Progressive athletic departments are making plans to bring their equipment up to date.

INCOME TAX STATUS OF STATE ASSOCIATIONS

Good news for state high school athletic associations has recently come from the Internal Revenue Department. It is to the effect that **state high school athletic associations organized in a manner similar to those of Illinois and Iowa, the two states for whom decisions were rendered, are educational organizations are entitled to exemption from federal income tax and from the filing of capital stock returns.** This news is contained in communications which were sent to Secretary C. W. Whitten of Illinois and Secretary Geo. A. Brown of Iowa under date of August 5, 1940. Here are excerpts from those communications:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington, D. C.

Sirs:

Reference is made to Bureau ruling dated November 15, 1939, in which it was held that you were not exempt from Federal income tax under the provisions of section 101 (6) of the Revenue Act of 1938 and the corresponding provisions of prior revenue acts, and section 101 (6) of the Internal Revenue Code.

After careful reconsideration of all the evidence submitted, this office is of the opinion that you were organized and are being operated primarily for educational purposes within the meaning of section 101 (6) of the Internal Revenue Code, the Revenue Act of 1938, and the corresponding provisions of prior revenue acts and are therefore entitled to exemption from Federal income tax as an educational organization. Bureau ruling of November 15, 1939, referred to above is hereby revoked.

Accordingly, you will not be required to file returns of income unless you change the character of your organization, the purposes for which you were organized, or your method of operation.

Contributions made to you are deductible by the donors in arriving at their taxable net income in the manner and to the extent provided by section 23 (b) and (q) of the Internal Revenue Code and corresponding provisions of prior revenue acts.

Respectfully,

(signed) WM. T. SHERWOOD
Acting Deputy Commissioner.

The various state associations are indebted to Illinois, Iowa, and Pennsylvania for the excellent work they did in acquainting the Treasury Department with the exact nature of the state associations and in thus securing a reversal of an earlier decision which would have worked a great hardship on the various high schools of the country. For several years Pennsylvania has employed legal service to assist them in presenting matters of this kind in the most effective manner. Following the decision of November 15th, Iowa and Illinois appealed for further consideration of the status of the state associations and through correspondence and work of state senators and representatives such as Scott Lucas of Illinois, Bob Goodwin, Karl Lecompte and Ben Jensen of Iowa, have given detailed information relative to the educational nature of the state associations. The result is the decision outlined above. While this decision applies specifically to Illinois and Iowa, it is quite evident that practically all of the other state associations have the same status. In case any association is asked by the local Internal Revenue Department to file income tax returns, reference should be made to the decisions

sent to Illinois and Iowa and at an earlier date to Pennsylvania.

It will be noted that this decision applies specifically to the problem of income tax. The status with reference to social security taxes is still being considered and there is some doubt as to whether the associations are subject to these taxes. Information relative to this particular matter is expected in the near future.

SAFETY MEASURES

By F. R. WEGNER, Roslyn Heights, New York.

During the 1939 season the Safety Committee of the Interscholastic Rules Committee obtained comparative statistics covering injuries for over 51,000 boys. A study of these statistics shows that, for every 1,000 boys playing 11 man football, 30 of them received one of the various types of fracture accidents. Of the 1,552 accidents reported, by far the greatest single accident (471) was broken front teeth. Of course, in addition to the fracture accidents there were other types of accidents such as sprains, dislocations, lacerations and concussions.

When Injuries Occur

	1930-35	1936-37	1938	1939
Blocking	13%	28.5%	20.0%	23%
Being blocked	16%	9.0%	11.5%	9%
Tackling	42%	28.5%	42.0%	47%
Being tackled	15%	24.5%	18.0%	19%
Unclassified	14%	9.5%	8.5%	2%

We must constantly strive to reduce these accidents to their very minimum. No state has done more to become safety conscious than Wisconsin. The results of their continuous work are seen when we study the statistics. Their accident ratio is at least 5 per 1,000 less than the norm for all of the other states studied.

The Interscholastic Football Rules have been drafted with particular attention to safety factors. There may not be any actual playing situations in the interscholastic rules which can be definitely proved to be more or less safe than the game played under other rules, but the rules demanding the compulsory use of headgear, the liberal substitution rule, the warm-up period before the beginning of the second half, the increased attention to good rules administration, and the efforts of the Equipment Committee have had a pronounced effect upon the safety of the game. One of the most important factors is the condition of the field. Boys are still being hurt by running into players' benches, water buckets and other extraneous objects.

Many states have started athletic protection or insurance plans. The regulations built into these plans will result in better safety measures. In each plan, some control in regard to the number of days that a boy, having been injured, must refrain from practice or games, will be exerted. Injuries, which heretofore were lightly held, will now require some enforced idleness and consequently better healing.

We, who coach, administer and referee this grand game of football, have a distinct obligation to protect not only the game from unthinking criticism, but the boys who play the game against unnecessary hazards.

—Reprinted by permission from
1940 Interscholastic Rules Book.

COACHING SCHOOL

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

1940

States Represented: South Carolina, Kentucky, Missouri, Rhode Island, Ohio, Texas, Florida, Delaware, Virginia, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota.

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|---|--|
| 1. Anderson, Tom.....Cedar Springs, S. C. | 55. Prichard, H. L.....Morehead, Ky. |
| 2. Addington, Dean.....Whitesburg, Ky. | 56. Range, J. C.....Coeburn, Va. |
| 3. Ashmore, Ben | 57. Rankin, Rome.....Richmond, Ky. |
| 4. Baer, Ray.....Louisville, Ky. | 58. Rees, J. W.....Millersburg, Ky. |
| 5. Balinsky, Johnny | 59. Rice, A. T.....Frankfort, Ky. |
| 6. Burnett, James | 60. Roberts, Cliff.....Lawrenceville, Ill. |
| 7. Boswell, W. E.....Carlisle, Ky. | 61. Roettger, H. L.....Lockland, Ohio |
| 8. Burton, Don | 62. Russell, Allan.....Lovington, Ill. |
| 9. Burns, G. J. | 63. Schaefer, Howard.....Corinth, Ky. |
| 10. Caudill, Fred | 64. Sherman, E. H. |
| 11. Chatten, Ernie.....Ashland, Ky. | 65. Shields, Lewis.....Elizabeth, Ind. |
| 12. Cocanougher, Larue | 66. Shropshire, W. N. |
| 13. Comer, Hubert | 67. Sorensen, Sid.....Staples, Minnesota |
| 14. Comier, Huels | 68. Smith, Charlie.....Decatur, Ill. |
| 15. Cooper, H. T.....Erlanger, Ky. | 69. Stecher, Charles.....Norton, Va. |
| 16. Doyle, Donald.....Lexington, Ky. | 70. Stover, Jackson |
| 17. Duford, W. J.....St. Louis, Mo. | 71. Taylor, Rhea |
| 18. Fields, Fallace.....Whitesburg, Ky. | 72. Terry, W. L.....Bowling Green, Ky. |
| 19. Geyer, Don.....St. Louis, Mo. | 73. Thorn, A. E.....New Albany, Ind. |
| 20. Giles, Herschel.....Fulton, Ky. | 74. Wheeler, Hallard.....Belfry, Ky. |
| 21. Goither, Lee | 75. Wilson, Barney.....Barbourville, Ky. |
| 22. Grau, E. F.....Miami Beach, Fla. | 76. Wilson, E. J.....Lancaster, Ohio |
| 23. Grone, Fayne.....Ashland, Ky. | 77. Witten, Stay G.....Clarkson, Ky. |
| 24. Haney, B. G.....Portsmouth, R. I. | 78. Woerlein, George |
| 25. Heber, John.....Lexington, Ky. | |
| 26. Heim, P. K.....Alliance, Ohio | |
| 27. Hellard, Cecil.....Eminence, Ky. | |
| 28. Henderson, J. A.....Stone, Ky. | |
| 29. Herndon, Raymond.....Cumberland, Ky. | |
| 30. House, Douglas | |
| 31. Hyden, Joe.....Prestonsburg, Ky. | |
| 32. Jones, Evan | |
| 33. Kazmaier, Carleton.....Troy, Ohio | |
| 34. Kennedy, C. R.....Lynch, Ky. | |
| 35. Klenck, Robert.....St. Louis, Mo. | |
| 36. Knight, Robert.....Palestine, Texas | |
| 37. Lowdenback, V. C.....Fullerton, Ky. | |
| 38. Lucas, Ralph | |
| 39. Manuel, Richard.....Troy, Ohio | |
| 40. McClurg, Charles.....Harlan, Ky. | |
| 41. McCroy, C. A.....Kirksville, Ky. | |
| 42. McClaskey, Booker | |
| 43. McGowan, J. S. | |
| 44. Miller, R. H.....Georgetown, Ky. | |
| 45. Miracle, Andy.....Jenkins, Ky. | |
| 46. Mills, Ralph.....Hopkinsville, Ky. | |
| 47. Mitchell, P. H.....Portsmouth, Ohio | |
| 48. Mitchell, Harold.....Delmar, Delaware | |
| 49. Mitchell, Paul B. | |
| 50. Neu, Wm.....Louisville, Ky. | |
| 51. Oliver, James.....Sturgis, Ky. | |
| 52. Organ, W. C.....Marion, Ky. | |
| 53. Parker, B. F.....Charleston, S. C. | |
| 54. Price, Walter.....Prestonsburg, Ky. | |

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 "The secret of patience is doing something else in the meantime."

Centre College

Danville, Kentucky

FOOTBALL SCHEDULE

— 1940 —

- Sept. 21—Boston College.....Boston
 28—Mississippi Coll....Clinton, Miss.
 Oct. 5—Hanover Here
 12—Cincinnati U. (night) Cincinnati
 18—U. of Louisville (night) Louisville
 26—Permanently open
 Nov. 2—Davidson.....Davidson, N. C.
 9—Chattanooga U.....Chattanooga
 16—V. P. I. (homecoming).....Here
 30—Transylvania Here

High School Football Rules

By J. R. MOUNTJOY

The 1940 football season is well under way. Perhaps a discussion of possible rule changes of the future will be of interest to coaches and officials at this time.

At the end of the season it will be my duty to mail each of the coaches in Kentucky a Questionnaire concerning the present rules and prospective rule changes. It is my sincere wish that every coach in Kentucky fill out and return that questionnaire. Last year only 26 coaches returned their forms. It was embarrassing to realize that we coaches had so little interest in our own affair.

There will probably be several important proposals in the questionnaire, some of which are almost sure to be incorporated into the rules for the following season. It will help the coaches make up their minds if they will think about some of the proposals while the football season is still on. Let me suggest that you give the following ideas some thought:

1. Why not allow any number of forward passes, in any down, provided they all start behind the line of scrimmage? It will save the official a lot of worry.

2. Why place a limit on the number of times a player may enter the game? Time out penalties will prevent excessive use of Subs.

3. Why do we not play 4 quarters with a long rest period between the 2nd and 3rd quarters, and let the teams start the 3rd quarter, after a change of goals, just like they start the 2nd and 4th quarters now? The way it is now you might say that we are playing 2 short games in one afternoon and adding the scores.

4. Why do we keep the goal post 10 yards off the playing field, instead of on the Goal line? Some say

we do it as a safety measure. Injury statistics of the Pro leagues fail to prove the Goal post a hazard. It would help kicking a lot to have them on the Goal line. In the recent All-Star Pro game in Chicago, neither side missed a kick of any kind out of 11 tries. Maybe our High School boys would try more kicks if it were not so hard to make one good. Some say that the post on the goal line is a hazard to the team that uses the forward pass often. It does not seem to hurt the Pro's passing game much.

5. Would it help our boys play better ball and give the spectators a more interesting game, if we limited the defense to a set number of men on the line of scrimmage? It sure would save an awful lot of work for coaches and make the offense click better for both teams.

If you have an idea that you would like to see in the rules, send it to me and I will forward it to the committee for consideration. Many, apparently good suggestions, cannot be incorporated into the rules because of the EXCEPTIONS they cause to the present rule. The Committee is ever trying to simplify and remove exceptions from the rules. They are trying to make the game easier to play, easier to officiate and easier to understand.

Try out some of the above suggestions in games this fall. You will find that some of your opponents will be glad to cooperate with you. Ask your Physical Education Department to try them. Send me your conclusions.

Let me suggest that you coaches study your rules more. There are many things permitted under the rules that coaches have not developed. The possibilities have hardly been touched.

UNIVERSITY of KENTUCKY

FIFTH ANNUAL HIGH SCHOOL DAY

Saturday, October 5, 1940

WASHINGTON & LEE STOLL FIELD
2:00 P. M.

Again the University of Kentucky takes pleasure in inviting High School Boys and Girls of the State to the Fifth Annual HIGH SCHOOL DAY at Lexington, Kentucky October 5th. An elaborate program is being arranged with a Varsity Football Game in the Afternoon. Tickets will be 25c each. This gives you a seat to the game and a Souvenir Program.

Do You Know The Success Family?



The father of Success is Work;
The mother of Success is Ambition.

The oldest son is Common Sense;
Some of the other boys are Perseverance,
Honesty, Thoroughness, Foresight, Enthusiasm,
and Cooperation.

The oldest daughter is Character;
Some of her sisters are Cheerfulness, Loyalty,
Courtesy, Care, Economy, Sincerity,
and Harmony.

The baby is Opportunity.

Get well acquainted with the "old man"
and you will be able to get along pretty
well with all the rest of the family.

—From SUCCESS TALKS
By Roderick G. Stevens.

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