

10-1-1940

The Kentucky High School Athlete, October 1940

Kentucky High School Athletic Association

Follow this and additional works at: <http://encompass.eku.edu/athlete>

Recommended Citation

Kentucky High School Athletic Association, "The Kentucky High School Athlete, October 1940" (1940). *The Athlete*. Book 418.
<http://encompass.eku.edu/athlete/418>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Kentucky High School Athletic Association at Encompass. It has been accepted for inclusion in The Athlete by an authorized administrator of Encompass. For more information, please contact Linda.Sizemore@eku.edu.



THE KENTUCKY



High School Athlete



A KENTUCKY "WILDCAT" IN ACTION

Official Organ of the KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

OCTOBER - 1940





ALVIN NUGENT McMILLIN

Head Coach, Indiana University

Alvin Nugent McMillin, popularly known as "Bo" since his colorful high school and college days, began his nineteenth season as a football coach when he took command of the Indiana football squad for the opening drill on September 10, 1940.

When McMillin went to Indiana University in 1934, he started the Hoosiers on the road to gridiron glory unknown to Indiana University before his arrival. He has won his way into the hearts of both partisan and non-partisan fans by putting on the gridiron year after year a fighting, high-spirited football team which never once has failed to stage a courageous fight, regardless of the odds or the outcome.

During his 18 years as a coach, McMillin has a record of 101 victories, 50 losses and 9 tie games.

McMillin started his football career at Fort Worth, Texas, High School. He went from high school to Centre College, Danville, Ky., where as quarterback for the famed Prayin' Colonels he became one of football's immortals. He was Walter Camp's selection for All-America quarterback in 1919 and won this same distinction in his one season of professional football.

Bo left Centre College in 1922 to become head coach at Centenary College, Shreveport, La. After three successful years there, McMillin went to Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa., for another three-year term. From there Bo went to Kansas State College in the Big Six Conference where he served for six years before coming to Indiana University.

Two years ago McMillin was elected head coach of the College All-Star football team, chosen in the poll conducted by the Chicago Tribune. His squad defeated the Washington Redskins, national professional football champions that year, 28-16, in the most colorful and spectacular game of the series. In 1936, McMillin served as an assistant coach for the All-Star collegiate squad, and has had the pleasure of seeing one of his players elected to the squad every year since he came to Indiana.

He is president this year (1939-40) of the National Football Coaches Association.

Recognized as one of the keenest students of the game of football, McMillin is noted for his baffling and intricate plays. Called "the most colorful football coach in the United States" by a prominent Chicago sportswriter, McMillin's gridiron comments at Indiana University have become classics with newspapermen.

McMillin, both as coach and player, is accustomed to working with small squads. But in every coaching post he has achieved fine success. Kansas State, where Bo coached six years before coming to Indiana, is the smallest school in the Big Six, but his teams ripped through such stalwarts as Iowa State, Missouri, and Nebraska for sensational victories. Most of McMillin's Hoosier squads have been small in numbers, but his six-year regime at Indiana has been characterized by the greatest era of football prosperity known to the school.

He was the national hero when he led Centre's little band of Prayin' Colonels to victory over Harvard and other great football teams of his college days.

McMillin's complete football coaching record follows:

	Won	Lost	Tied
At Indiana (1934-1940).....	20	21	7
At Kansas State (1928-1933).....	29	21	1
At Geneva (1925-1927).....	27	5	1
At Centenary (1922-1924).....	25	3	0
Totals.....	101	50	9

An undefeated season—the dream of every coach—was realized by McMillin back in 1927. His Geneva College eleven swept through ten straight games, and three of the opponents were gridiron "giants" of that era, Davis-Elkins, Boston College and Bucknell.

His undefeated team at Geneva ran up a ten-game total of 237 points. Only twice during the season was the Geneva goal line crossed.

While Bo was in high school at Fort Worth, Texas, he considered attending Indiana University, but his high school coach, Robert L. (Chief) Myers, was appointed athletic director at Centre College, and that shaped Bo's collegiate career. Four other members of McMillin's high school team followed Myers to Centre and the whole football world knows what Bo and the Prayin' Colonels did.

Bo's leadership was evident from the time he enrolled at Centre. His first two seasons on the gridiron squad he served as acting captain and was elected captain his last two years.

The Athlete joins the hosts of Bo's Kentucky friends in wishing him continued success. May this be another great season for you, Bo!

The Kentucky High School Athlete

Official Organ of the
Kentucky High School Athletic Association

Vol. III - No. 3

OCTOBER, 1940

\$1.00 Per Year.

From the President's Office

What can the Board do about an athlete who continues to attend a particular high school after his parents have moved to another school district? The answer is that the Board cannot do anything unless it can be proved that Rule XV has been violated. Free tuition is not in itself proof of the violation of this rule though it can be used to support the charge that undue influence has been used. If it is the custom for a school to give free tuition to all pupils who remain in the district after their parents move to another community, the school may give free tuition to athletes after the parents leave the district.

However, it should be noted that the Board has consistently encouraged athletes to attend school in the district where their parents live. This policy has, in a number of cases, deprived a school of the services of a star athlete after the team has been built around him. Even when the athlete continues his connection with the old school until graduation, there is always a measure of ill will because he didn't follow his parents. It seems, therefore, that principals and coaches should encourage athletes to transfer to the new school when the family moves unless the new school is definitely inferior to the old.

* * * * *

The president's office rarely ever tries to justify the rule under which an athlete is declared eligible or ineligible. That means that the president's rulings are usually very short, and may possibly seem a little blunt. He does not want his rulings to appear to be blunt. On the other hand, he doesn't want to waste your time by reciting arguments you already know. He answers inquiries by stating that a boy is eligible or ineligible and cites the rule governing the case. His rulings are always based on specific questions and cover only the points raised in the inquiry. An opinion that an athlete is eligible under one rule doesn't necessarily mean that he is eligible under all rules.

* * * * *

The Board of Control will hold its next meeting in Lexington at the Phoenix Hotel at 8:00 P. M., October 24th. Since only one meeting has been held this year, there is an accumulation of questions on which the Board must rule.

By the way, one of the things discussed at nearly every meeting is the application of the rules to specific cases. It is out of these discussions that policies are formed and interpretations are made and become fixed. If any school feels that it should appeal to the Board to modify some interpretation or decision, the Board will certainly hear the appeal. This has always been a democratic organization and it must continue to function that way.

* * * * *

It is justly difficult to get permission to change an alleged error in the certification of an athlete. That is especially true when a school has certified

for two or three years that an athlete will become ineligible by reason of age on a certain date and then when that date is at hand a petition is made to change the previous certification so that the athlete will have another season or two of eligibility. A score of such petitions are rejected every year because of insufficient proof that the new date requested is the correct date.

It should be noted here that the Board's policy in this matter is not a reflection upon the integrity of the principal whose petition has been rejected. So far as the writer can recall, only one principal or superintendent has ever thanked us for an unfavorable decision but we prefer to think that in many cases we are protecting principals who, because of local pressure, have passed on to the Board for its decision these cases of doubtful merit.

Of course, when a principal believes that his boy is eligible he should attempt to make out the best possible case for him. We hardly anticipate that any principal will knowingly fail to do this.

There are at least two boys playing in Kentucky now who would not have been playing if their principals had not stuck to their cases until sufficient evidence was produced to cause a reversal of unfavorable decisions. We owe it to our players to make as clear presentation of their cases as possible. This can only be done when we know the eligibility rules. Let us take a case in point. Recently a boy was declared ineligible for one year because he had left school A where he was a member of the basketball team last year and had gone to school B without a corresponding change in the address of his parents. This decision was later reversed when the case was re-submitted with an additional statement that school A was discontinued at the close of school last spring. This important fact had not been presented at all in the first request for a ruling on the boy's eligibility.

— :: —

NATIONAL ATHLETIC SCHOLARSHIP SOCIETY

Is your school a member of the National Athletic Scholarship Society? If not, it is a simple matter to join—simply write H. A. Swaffield, Executive Secretary, Principal of High School, Fairfield, Conn., asking for eligibility blanks. A charter certificate, and membership card will be issued for each boy, and a card for the school bulletin board.

The purpose of the N. A. S. S.:

1. To foster high scholarship among boy athletes.
2. To stimulate a desire for balanced training.
3. To elevate the ideals of sportsmanship.
4. To develop more outstanding leaders in the secondary schools of the United States.

OCTOBER, 1940

Vol. III - No. 2.

Published monthly, except June and July, by the Kentucky High School Athletic Association

Office of Publication, Carrollton, Kentucky

Entered as second-class matter August 18, 1939, at the post office at Carrollton, Kentucky, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Editor.....RUSSELL E. BRIDGES
32 Indiana Avenue, Fort Thomas, Kentucky

BOARD OF CONTROL

President.....W. F. O'Donnell, Richmond
Vice-President.....Russell E. Bridges, Fort Thomas
Secretary-Treasurer.....Theo. A. Sanford, Carrollton
Directors — John A. Dotson, Benham; W. B. Owen, Horse Cave;
J. Matt Sparkman, Benton.

Subscription Rates . . . \$1.00 per Year

FRONT COVER

The picture on the front cover is that of Ermal Allen, the sophomore sensation at the University of Kentucky last year. Because of his size, Allen had to sell himself to coaches and fans alike by his brilliant performances before he was accepted as a triple-threat star in his own right. This little 155-pound package of human dynamite who promises to be Kentucky's number one aerial threat this season, is as famous in his home state of Tennessee for his golfing ability as he is for his passing ability. He was runner-up in the Tennessee open at Chattanooga in 1939 . . . played the top spot on the Wildcat golf team last year and was a contributing factor to two Kentucky victories over the University of Tennessee golf team.

— :: —

INSIDE COVER PICTURE

When football conversation turns to quarterbacks or coaches the standard of comparison is Centre's immortal Bo McMillin. We're glad to give the Athlete readers a recent closeup of Bo in his working clothes. Matching wits with Schmidt, Bierman, Bible and the other gridiron greats have put some grey hairs in his head but in the words of Bo himself, "Why worry about a little snow on the roof when there's plenty of fire in the furnace?"

— :: —

.... From a College Coach in Kentucky

"We enjoy the Athlete so much. It is worth a great deal to the athletic interests of the state. It is the only medium in the state for genuine athletic publicity. I hope the high school coaches and principals realize this as well as we college athletic people do."

Thanks, coach. We hope they do too, and further hope that it may continue to merit your approval.

— :: —

OBJECTIVES OF THE ATHLETIC PROGRAM

In modern educational theory and practice it has become the custom to "look at" various phases of the program. So we read that the "Superintendent Looks at Supervision," The Principal Looks at Administration," "The Teached Looks at Failures," etc. and etc., ad infinitum. Perhaps it would be well for all of us to stop occasionally and "look at" our athletic objectives. Just what do we expect to accomplish through our various programs of athletics? Some schools, no doubt, look upon the interscholastic athletic program as one phase of the physical education program; others may leave athletics to "outside"

influences with whatever good or evil may attend the contests.

It is to be supposed that one of the immediate objectives of all organized teams is to win as many games as possible in the given sport, and to attain a high standing in the conference or league. Such an aim is commendable—necessary, in fact, to successful competition, but no season should ever be considered a complete success or failure depending upon the number of victories or losses.

Along with the aim to win inter-school contests should go the objectives of friendly rivalry, good sportsmanship, improved school and community relationships, and the forming of new and closer friendships. If all, or any of these objectives are established in the athletic seasons of 1940-41 then the year may be judged successful regardless of the win and loss columns.

Among the general objectives of The New York Public High School Athletic Association are mentioned: to encourage participation in athletic games on the part of as many pupils as possible, to promote the observance of good sportsmanship in all athletic contests, to study and develop the rules for contests in order to make them adaptable to high school contests, and to maintain minimum essential standards of eligibility.

Kentucky High School Principals will find in the little handbook of their own making a list of rules and regulations which serve as the minimum essentials for athletic eligibility. However, the conduct of a sound athletic program includes far more than the mere observance of a list of printed rules. To quote F. R. Wegner of the New York High School Athletic Association: "The conception of 'bona fide' must remain a trust with the principals and athletic directors throughout the state. The men who have an active part in schoolboy athletics can be the strongest influence for good morale and high ideals of sportsmanship in the schools; without their positive influence, the result will be demoralizing and the record a losing one."

Each superintendent and each principal must decide for himself just what will be the objectives of the athletic program in his own school. For the benefit of those who want a "ready-made" code, the Handbook of the Michigan High School Athletic Association provides a guide. Its careful reading and consideration should aid school men in arriving at a set of objectives which they want to achieve through their own athletic programs.

— :: —

AN ATHLETIC CODE FOR THE PRINCIPAL

1. I will have a complete understanding of the athletic policy of this school system and of the individual responsibility of all concerned.

2. I will be honest in my certification of contestants and base that certification on complete information concerning the student's athletic and scholastic history. Questionable cases will be referred to the State Director before the privilege of competition is given.

3. I will give my loyal support to the coach in all his efforts to carry out the state and local athletic policies.

4. I will make every effort to instruct the student body in their responsibilities in making the athletic program a valuable one and point out desirable types of conduct at "home" and "away" games.

(Continued on page ten)

From the Secretary's Office

The following schools are members of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association for the year ending June 30, 1941. 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 7th. A supplementary list of members joining in October will appear in the November issue of the magazine.

Adairville	Brooksville	Cub Run	Gallatin County	Kirksville	Midway
A. J. Jolly	Broughtontown	Cumberland	(Warsaw)	Knifley	Milburn
(California)	(Crab Orchard)	Cynthiana	Gamaliel	Knox Central	Millersburg
Almo	Buena Vista (R. 3,	Danville	Garth	(Barbourville)	Mill Springs
Alvan Drew	Cynthiana)	Daviess County	(Georgetown)	Kuttawa	Milton
(Pine Ridge)	Buffalo	(Owensboro)	Garrett	Lafayette	Minerva
Alvaton	Burgin	Dawson Springs	Geo. H. Goodm'n	(Lexington)	Monticello
Anchorage	Burkesville	Dayton	(Big Clifty)	LaFayette	Morehead
Annville Instit'te	Burlington	Dixie Heights	Glasgow	Lancaster	Moreland
Ashland	Burnside	(R.5,Covingt'n)	Glendale	Laurel Creek	Morgan
Athens (R. 5,	Butler	Dorton	Gleneyrie (R. 2,	(Mill Pond)	Morganfield
Lexington)	Butler	Drakesboro	Shelbyville)	Lawrenceburg	Morgantown
Auburn	(Princeton)	Dry Ridge	Glenfork	Lebanon Junct'n	Mt. Eden
Augusta	Calhoun	Dudley (Ary)	Graham	Lee County	Mt. Sterling
Augusta Tilgham	Calvert City	Dundee	Great Crossing	(Beattyville)	Mt. Vernon
(Paducah)	Campbell County	Dunmor	(R.3,Georget'n)	Leitchfield	Mt. Washington
Bagdad	(Alexandria)	duPont Man. Tr.	Greensburg	Leslie County	Mt. Zion
Balkan	Campbellsburg	(Louisville)	Greenville	(Hyden)	(Holland)
Ballard County	Campbellsville	Earlington	Hadley	Lewisburg	Munfordville
(LaCenter)	Camp Dick Rob-	Eddyville	Hall	Lily	Murray
Bandana	inson	Edmonton	(Grays Knob)	Livermore	Nancy
Barbourville	(Bryantville)	Ekron	Hamilton	Livingston	New Castle
Bardstown	Caneyville	Elizabethtown	(Union)	Livingston Co.	New Haven
Bardwell	Cannel City	Elkhorn	Hanson	(Smithland)	(Union)
Barlow	Carlisle	(R.9, Frank't)	Hardin	Lloyd Memorial	New Liberty
Barret Man'l Tr.	Carr Creek	Eminence	Harlan	(Erlanger)	Newport
(Henderson)	Carrollton	Eubank	Harrodsburg	London	Nebo
Beaver Dam	Carter	Evarts	Hartford	Lone Oak	Nicholasville
Beechmont	Catlettsburg	Ewing	Hazard	(R. 6, Paducah)	No. Middletown
(Hawesville)	Cave City	Ezel	Hazel	Loves	Nortonville
Beechwood	Cayce	Fairdale	Hazel Green	Loyall	Oil Springs
(Ft. Mitchell)	Center Hill	(Coral Ridge)	(E. Bernstadt)	Ludlow	Okolona (R. 4,
Belfry	(R. 5, Paris)	Fairview	Headquarters	Lynn Camp	Louisville)
Bell County	Central City	(Bondville)	(Carlisle)	(Corbin)	Olive Hill
(Pineville)	Central	Falmouth	Hellier	Lynn Grove	Olmstead
Bellevue	(Clinton)	Farmersville	Henry Clay (R. 3,	Lynch	Oneida Institute
Benham	Central Park	(R.1, Princet'n)	Shelbyville)	Lynnvale	Ormsby Village
Berea	(McHenry)	Farmington	Henry Clay	(White Mills)	(Anchorage)
Berea College	Chandler's Chap'l	Faxon	(Lexington)	McCreary Co.	Owensboro
Academy	(Russelville)	(R. 7, Murray)	Highland	(Whitley City)	Owenton
Berry	Chaplin	Feds Creek	(Waynesburg)	McDowell	Owingsville
Bethel	Clark County	(Nigh)	Highland Institu-	McKell	Owsley County
Bevier-Cleaton	(Winchester)	Felts	tion (Guerrant)	(Fullerton)	(Booneville)
(Bevier)	Clarkson	(Corbin)	Highlands	Mackville	Paintsville
Black Star	Clay County	Ferguson	(Ft. Thomas)	McVeigh	Paris
(Alva)	(Manchester)	(Luretha)	Hindman	(Pinsonfork)	Parksville
Blaine	Clay	Fern Creek	Hiseville	Madison	Parmleysville
Blandville	Clifty	(Buechel)	Hitchins	(Richmond)	(Coopersville)
Bloomfield	Clinton County	Finchville	Hidgenville	Madisonville	Peaks Mill
Boston	(Albany)	First Creek	Holmes	Magnolia	(R.1, Frank't)
Bourbon County	Clintonville	(Blue Diam'nd)	(Covington)	Male	Pellville
(Millersburg)	Cobb	Flat Gap	Hopkinsville	(Louisville)	Pembroke
Bowling Green	Columbia	Flat Rock	Horse Branch	Marion	Perryville
Breathitt	Combs	(Fredonia)	Horse Cave	Martha Norris	Pikeville College
(Jackson)	Connersville	Fleming	Howell	Memorial	Academy
Breckenridge Co.	(R.1, Cynthiana)	Flemingsburg	Howe valley	(Marrowbone)	Pikeville
(Hardinsburg)	Corbin	Fordsville	(Cecilia)	Martin	Pilot Oak (R. 2,
Breckenridge Tr.	Cordia	Forkland	Inez	Martwick	Water Valley)
(Morehead)	Corinth	(Grav'l Switch)	Irvine	Mason	Pineville
Breeding	Cornishville	Fort Knox	Irvington	Mattoon	Pleasant View
Bremen	Crob Orchard	Frankfort	Jackson	(R. 4, Marion)	Pleasureville
Brewers	Crittenden	Franklin	Jamestown	Mayfield	Poole
Bridgeport (R. 2,	Crockett	Frederick Fraize	Jeffersontown	May's Lick	Poplar Creek
Frankfort)	Cromwell	(Cloverport)	Jenkins	Maysville	(Carpenter)
Bristow	Cuba	Fredonia	Jenny's Creek	Maytown	Powell County
Brodhead	(R.1, Mayfield)	Fulton	(Leander)	(Langley)	(Stanton)
			Johns Creek	Meade County	Prestonsburg
			(Meta)	(Brandenburg)	Pritchard
			Junction City	Meade Memorial	(Grayson)
			Kavanaugh	(Williamsport)	Raceland
			(Lawrenceb'rg)	Melber	Renaker (R. 6,
			Kevil	Memorial	Cynthiana)
			Kingston	(Hardyville)	Richardsville
			(R. 1, Berea)	Middleburg	Rich Pond
			Kirksey	Middlesboro	Rineyville

Rochester	Simpson County	Vanceburg-Lewis	Fawbush, D. B., Benham.
Rockfield	(Franklin	County	Fleming, James, Fleming.
Rockhold	Sinking Fork	(Vanceburg)	Frank, L. P., 449 South Fourth, Louisville.
Rockport	(R. 5, Hopkins-	Van Lear	Fuller, Woodrow, Corbin.
Royalton	ville)	Versailles	Geverts, Jim, 3760 Drake Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Rugby Univers'y	Slaughters	Viper	Gilb, Elmer T., 308 South Ashland, Lexington.
School	Solar (Busy)	Virgie	Gosiger, Paul, 1218 Inglenook, Cincinnati, Ohio.
(Louisville)	Somerset	Waco	Grigsby, Lee W., 209 S. Third Street, Bardstown.
Russell	Sonora	Waddy	Groves, F. C., Druid Hills, Louisville.
Russell Springs	So. Portsmouth	Wallins	Gruber, Herbert C., 1915 Richmond Drive, Louisville.
Russellville	Springfield	(Wallins Creek)	Hackensmith, Charles Wm., 403 Penn. Ct., Lexington.
Sacramento	Stamp'g Ground	Walton-Verona	Harris, Jack R., Chapman Hiway, Knoxville, Tenn.
Sadieville	Stanford	(Walton)	Hatcher, Cassius B., Pikeville.
St. Charles	Stearns	Warfield	Heinold, Fred W., 101 W. 70th Street, Cincinnati, O.
(Lebanon)	Stinnett Settle-	Washington	Hoendorf, R. L., 3436 Price Avenue, Cincinnati, O.
St. Frances	ment(Stinnett)	Waynesburg	Hogan, John E., 1656 Jonathan Avenue, Cincinnati, O.
(Owensboro)	Stuart Robinson	Weaverton (R. 3,	Holland, Tom, Pikeville.
St. Joseph's	(Blackey)	Henderson)	Hooper, T. C., 116 E. Water Street, Mayfield.
(Owensboro)	Sturgis	Webbville	Johnson, Denman, Crim. Ct., Knoxville, Tenn.
St. Joseph's	Sulphur	Western (R. 5,	Johnson, W. A., 602 East Parkway, Louisville.
Prep. School	Summer Shade	Hickman)	Jones, Frank D., 1014 Gratz St., Knoxville, Tenn.
(Bardstown)	Sunfish	Western	Kemerer, J. Paul, 1206½ S. 7th Street, Ironton, Ohio.
St. Mary's	Sunrise (R. 2,	(Sinai)	Kurachek, Pete, 403 Penn. Ct., Lexington.
(Paducah)	Cynthiana)	West Louisville	Lawrence J. D., 14 Nokomis Circle, Knoxville, Tenn.
St. Xavier	Taylorville	West Point	Lawrence, Frank J., College Heights, Bowling Green.
(Louisville)	Temple Hill	Wheatcroft	Lawson, C. E., 210 Ford Street, Corbin.
Salt Lick	(R. 4, Glasgow)	Wheelwright	McConnell, G. W., Greentree Manor, Louisville.
Salvisa	Todd County	Whitesburg	McGhee, Lawrence, 217 Beatty Avenue, Danville.
Salyersville	(Elkton)	Whitesville	McKown, C. H., Wayne, West Virginia.
Sandy Hook	Tollesboro	Wickliffe	McNabb, Edgar, Bellevue High School, Bellevue.
Sedalia	Tolu	Windy	Maddox, Harry, 536 Herndon Drive, Evansville, Ind.
Science Hill	Tompkinsville	Wingo	Malone, Fred H., Bypro.
Scottsville	Trapp	Williamsburg	Mavar, Fred Jr., 1160 Ky. Street, Bowling Green.
Shady Grove	(Winchester)	Williamstown	Moeller, Winton L., 3502 Victoria Pl., Cincinnati, O.
Sharpe (R. 1,	Trenton	Willisburg	Moore, Alfred H., 1554 State Street, Bowling Green.
Calvert City)	Trigg County	Wilmore	Moore, Wm. A., Central Park, Louisville.
Sharpsburg	(Cadiz)	Winchester	Newman, J. Avery, 415 Central, Harlan.
Shelbyville	Trimble County	Witherspoon	Oakley, Carlos, Hawesville.
Shepherdsville	(Bedford)	(Buckhorn)	Perdue, Paul, Cadiz.
Shopville	University High	Woodbine	Perkins, William Anton, Catlettsburg.
Short Creek	(Lexington)	Woodburn	Pickerill, W. E., Leitchfield.
Simon Kenton	Upton	Wurtland	Potter, Lexie, Whitesburg.
(Independ'nce)	Valley	Yeaman	Quast, John H., 110 Crescent Court, Louisville.
	(Valley Stat'n)		Reynolds, Wayne, 1102 Washington, Sturgis.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST

REGISTERED FOOTBALL OFFICIALS

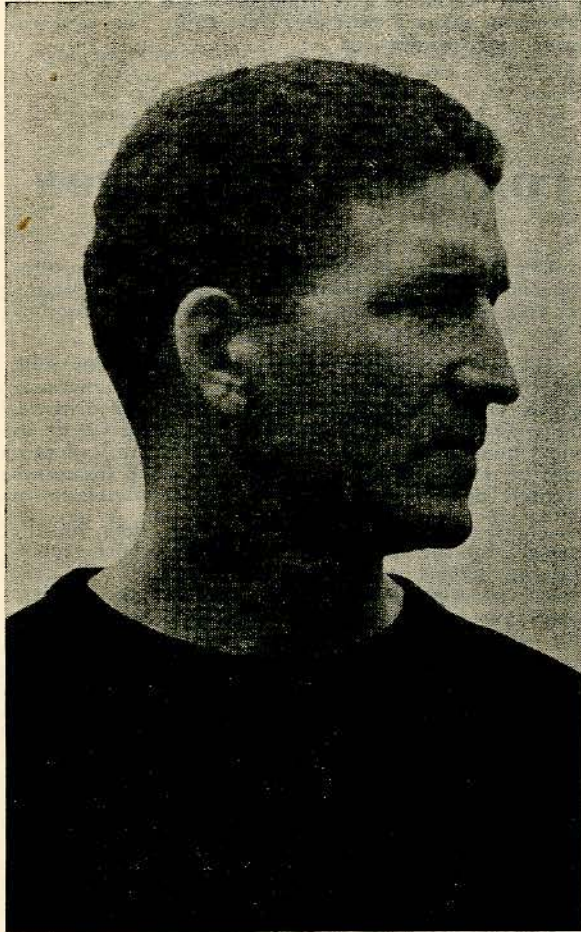
These officials have registered since the September report was made. This list was compiled on October 7. Officials registered after this date may present their registration cards as evidence of membership until the November report is made.

Adams, Earl, 213 W. Broadway, Bardstown.
 Allen, Chas. M., 1322 Folsom Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
 Andrews, C. W., Russellville.
 Andrews, J. B., 1508 South Third Street, Louisville.
 Applegate, Sparky, Foster Avenue, Bardstown.
 Banko, Gus, Bosse High School, Evansville, Indiana.
 Barney, Jim, 2629 Country Club Court, Ashland.
 Beiersdorfer, Jim, R. 14, Box 244-A, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Betts, Gordon, Millersburg.
 Braidwood, Charles, 301 Wayne Street, Glasgow.
 Bruner, Edgar L., A. & R. Office, Ft. Knox, Kentucky.
 Burch, Clarence O., Barbourville.
 Chambers, Boyd B., 641 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Cocanougher, Everett, Washington.
 Cox, Chris H., Madisonville.
 Cox, Cliff J., 405 Main, Princeton.
 Crist, F. W., 2532 Algonquin, Ashland.
 Crowdus, Hugh, 1160 College Street, Bowling Green.
 Cabbage, George A., Leitchfield.
 Dandeleit, Tom, Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va.
 Dyer, William, 3023 Woodbine, Knoxville, Tenn.
 Ellis, Leslie M., West Second Street, Central City.
 Ellis, Thomas B., Bardstown.
 Elmore, J. W., Box 1566, Knoxville, Tenn.

Fawbush, D. B., Benham.
 Fleming, James, Fleming.
 Frank, L. P., 449 South Fourth, Louisville.
 Fuller, Woodrow, Corbin.
 Geverts, Jim, 3760 Drake Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Gilb, Elmer T., 308 South Ashland, Lexington.
 Gosiger, Paul, 1218 Inglenook, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Grigsby, Lee W., 209 S. Third Street, Bardstown.
 Groves, F. C., Druid Hills, Louisville.
 Gruber, Herbert C., 1915 Richmond Drive, Louisville.
 Hackensmith, Charles Wm., 403 Penn. Ct., Lexington.
 Harris, Jack R., Chapman Hiway, Knoxville, Tenn.
 Hatcher, Cassius B., Pikeville.
 Heinold, Fred W., 101 W. 70th Street, Cincinnati, O.
 Hoendorf, R. L., 3436 Price Avenue, Cincinnati, O.
 Hogan, John E., 1656 Jonathan Avenue, Cincinnati, O.
 Holland, Tom, Pikeville.
 Hooper, T. C., 116 E. Water Street, Mayfield.
 Johnson, Denman, Crim. Ct., Knoxville, Tenn.
 Johnson, W. A., 602 East Parkway, Louisville.
 Jones, Frank D., 1014 Gratz St., Knoxville, Tenn.
 Kemerer, J. Paul, 1206½ S. 7th Street, Ironton, Ohio.
 Kurachek, Pete, 403 Penn. Ct., Lexington.
 Lawrence J. D., 14 Nokomis Circle, Knoxville, Tenn.
 Lawrence, Frank J., College Heights, Bowling Green.
 Lawson, C. E., 210 Ford Street, Corbin.
 McConnell, G. W., Greentree Manor, Louisville.
 McGhee, Lawrence, 217 Beatty Avenue, Danville.
 McKown, C. H., Wayne, West Virginia.
 McNabb, Edgar, Bellevue High School, Bellevue.
 Maddox, Harry, 536 Herndon Drive, Evansville, Ind.
 Malone, Fred H., Bypro.
 Mavar, Fred Jr., 1160 Ky. Street, Bowling Green.
 Moeller, Winton L., 3502 Victoria Pl., Cincinnati, O.
 Moore, Alfred H., 1554 State Street, Bowling Green.
 Moore, Wm. A., Central Park, Louisville.
 Newman, J. Avery, 415 Central, Harlan.
 Oakley, Carlos, Hawesville.
 Perdue, Paul, Cadiz.
 Perkins, William Anton, Catlettsburg.
 Pickerill, W. E., Leitchfield.
 Potter, Lexie, Whitesburg.
 Quast, John H., 110 Crescent Court, Louisville.
 Reynolds, Wayne, 1102 Washington, Sturgis.
 Roe, Everett W., Jr., 210 Crescent Court, Louisville.
 Schieman, Leo A., 449 South 4th Street, Louisville.
 Shields, Harry A., Hawesville.
 Shuey, John W., Wheelwright.
 Shull, Bill, 2518 Parkview, Knoxville, Tennessee.
 Shultz, O. M., Jr., Bardstown.
 Silverman, Joe, 924 13th Street, Huntington, W. Va.
 Sosnin, H. A., Sutcliffe's, Louisville.
 Sparks, Harry M., Irvington.
 Spray, Max L. 3233 Hackworth, Ashland.
 Streicher, Abe, 1623 South 2nd Street, Louisville.
 Taylor, Glenn, Matewan, W. Va.
 Taylor, Rumsey, 704 Locust, Princeton.
 Thompson, A. W., 215 W. Adair, Louisville.
 Thompson, Wm. H., 519 W. 4th Street, Owensboro.
 Threlkeld, W. H., 1910 South 2nd Street, Louisville.
 Throgmorton, Rannie, Mayfield.
 Tolliver, Millard, Whitesburg.
 Turner, Robert B., R. 1, Sinai.
 Vinson, Jarrel, Louisa.
 Wadlington, James, 119 Waller, Lexington.
 Walker, J. Earl, 5th and College Sts., Paintsville.
 Wasson, H. L., Box 105, Independence.
 Watters, Richard W., 4372 Schenck, Deer Park, Ohio.
 Webb, C. A., Box 1179, Lexington.
 Webb, C. Buford, 502 S. Railroad Street, Earlington.
 Wellman, Earl, 1310 Enslow Blvd., Huntington, W. Va.
 Wessling, Harry E., 2828 Werk Road, Cincinnati, O.
 Westfall, D. F., Route 3, Box 352, Charleston, W. Va.
 Winkenhof, Arnold, Bowling Green.
 Wilson, Barney E., Union College, Barbourville.
 Wilson, Jim, Black Star High School, Alva.
 Wise, Hugh, 118 E. 21st Street, Owensboro.
 York, Howard A., 106 E. Green Street, Princeton.

THE FORWARD PASS

By AB KIRWAN, Head Coach, University of Kentucky



For the purpose of convenience I shall divide the subject into four parts. I—Mechanics of passes, II—Mechanics of receiving, III—Protection of the passer, and IV—Strategy of the pass.

— I —

I do not feel that the manner in which the passer places his hand on the ball is of vital importance. I have seen good passers use three or four different grips, and they all got excellent results. Probably the most common grip is the placing of the ends of the four fingers on the laces of the ball with the thumb encircling the ball and gripping it on the opposite side. This is a good method and if the boy is starting from scratch I believe I would teach this method, as the feel of the lace under the fingers gives the new passers the feeling of good purchase. However, if the boy prefers to place the thumb on the laces and the fingers extending around to the far side do not change him. This is a good grip and has been employed by some very fine passers. There are also some who like to place the index finger on the back end of the ball with the long axis of the ball lying on a line from the tip of that finger to the heel of the hand. Also some passers like to have the point of the ball between the first two fingers. All of these methods are sound and if the boy is able to control the ball by using any of these grips he should be permitted to

do so. The important thing is that he must grip the ball, not palm it in his hand. Consequently the larger the passer's hand is the better he should be able to control the ball.

While fading into position for the throw the passer should carry the ball chest high, and should place the ball in his passing hand at the same time. In making the throw the ball should be raised quickly to a point behind the ear and close to the head. When the ball is in this position it should be thrown quickly, as any delay with the ball in this position is a signal to the defense that a pass is to be thrown. In throwing, the passer, if he is right handed, should have his right foot back and should be well set in a balanced position. As the ball is thrown he should step in the direction of the throw with his left foot and follow through. Of course if the passer is left handed the opposite foot work should be used. A great many boys develop the habit of throwing side armed. With a great deal of practice they are able to get reasonable results with this side arm throw, but it should be changed regardless. The side arm throw is not nearly as accurate as the over hand delivery and it is much easier for an incoming lineman to block such a pass. A good drill for effecting the mechanics of throwing is to have the passers line up about ten or fifteen yards apart and throw the ball back and forth with the coach present and criticizing their delivery.

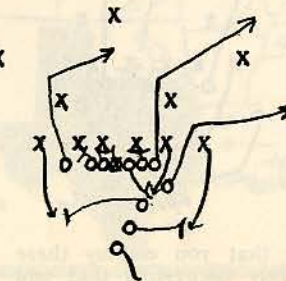
— II —

The art of catching a pass is equally as difficult and as important as the throwing of the ball. To be a receiver a boy must have a delicate sense of touch in his hands so that they instinctively give with the ball at the instant of contact. The ball should always be caught in the hands, not snatched at, and then brought in to the body. One very important point to stress is that the receiver keep looking at the ball until he has caught it. Too often the receiver takes his eye off the ball at the last minute to see where the defensive men are coming from and what path he must choose after he has caught the ball. Of course when he does this he does not catch it.

As important as catching the ball is the maneuvering of the receiver. To get into the open he should start out in a given direction at about three-quarter speed and then at a given spot either fake in a different direction and then burst at full speed in the original path or else at the appointed spot to change his direction at a very sharp angle and then to burst at full speed. This last maneuver will require a great deal of work to keep the receiver from running in a circle in which case he is easily covered.

— III —

Of course the individual assignments of the protector will vary with the positions of the defensive men, but against a standard six man line defense and using a balanced line these assignments will work satisfactorily.

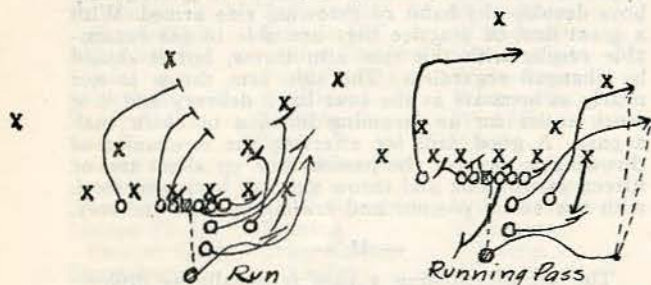


The blocking of the men in the line should be what is called passive, that is the blocker does not charge to meet the defense but wait an instant until the defensive man has committed himself to a certain path then applies his block. His ob-

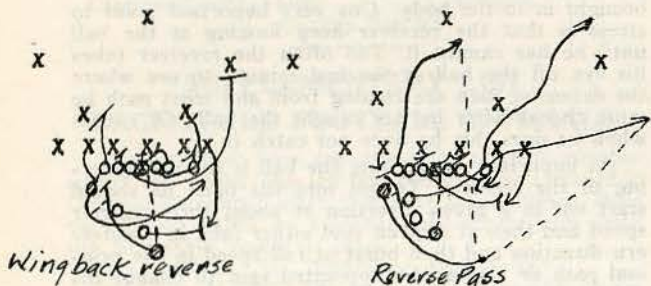
ject being not to move the defensive lineman but to keep him from reaching the passer who is some distance back. The backs and any lineman who is pulling out of the line to protect should bear the same thought in mind. They are not trying to move the defense but to keep them from getting to the ball carrier. They should therefore look immediately for the man they are to block, letting him commit himself, then apply their block across his path.

— IV —

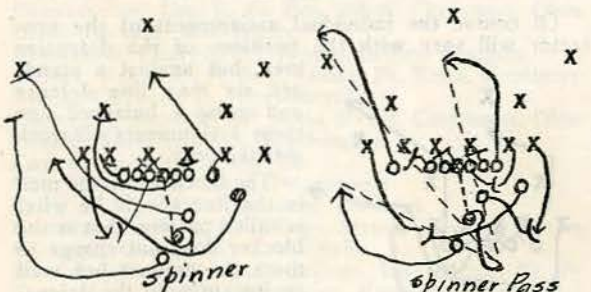
In this article I will not attempt to cover the quarterback feature of the pass. That is, when to throw a pass, what kind of a pass, and to what receiver. I will merely deal with the types of pass which a team should have in its repertoire. I believe that the passes which any team employs should resemble basically plays which they employ in their running attack. For instance most teams employ a wide sweeping run. I believe therefore that a team should have a running pass which looks quite similar at the start to the running play. In the diagram below I have drawn such a running play and pass.



A great many teams use a wing back reverse, if so a reverse pass such as is drawn below would fit well into their scheme of play.



Spinner plays have become an important part of of everyone's offense. Because of this a spinner pass is almost indispensable to the attack. Below is an example of a good spinner pass.



I am not recommending that you employ these particular passes. I am merely suggesting that you

use passes which in the beginning resemble your own running plays.

Conversely if a passing attack has a great number of passes where the thrower merely steps back and throws without any particular deception on his part I would include in the running attack a few plays where he fakes a pass and then runs. The two will work well together.

From . . .
COACHES ASSOCIATION

The Kentucky Coaches Association wishes to offer the following suggestions in regard to the selection of the coaches for the Shriners All-Star Football Game to be played in Lexington this fall:

Divide the state in east and west sections with Manual in the west and Male and St. X. in the east. Divide each one of these sections into four districts, these districts to be so divided that there will be as equal number of schools in each district as can possibly be arranged. A coach shall be selected from each of these districts by popular vote.

The four coaches in each section shall be the coaches for the All-Star Game and the coach receiving the highest number of votes shall be the head coach. No coach can be elected to coach the All-Star Game two consecutive years. Through this way we are of the opinion that it will be stimulating to a greater number of schools in this All-Star Game.

* * * * *

The Coaches Association wishes to urge all coaches and basketball officials to attend their district or sectional basketball rules clinic this fall. The Kentucky High School Athletic Association has gone to considerable expense to offer this service to the officials of the State of Kentucky. It is a very beneficial service to all concerned and if we do not show more interest in the clinics than we have in the past I doubt if the Association will feel justified in continuing to hold these clinics. The Kentucky high schools should insist on the officials to be registered officials and that all officials attend at least one of these clinics.

* * * * *

A motion picture on the interpretation of basketball rules was shown during the coaching school at the University of Kentucky this summer. All those that saw it were very favorably impressed with the picture. We have been able to secure this picture to be shown at each one of the basketball clinics. We may be able to use this picture for a longer period than the clinics. We believe that this picture is well worth your time to attend these clinics to see it.

A. L. LASSITER, President
Kentucky Coaches Association.

— :: —

Too many people itch for what they want without scratching for it.

* * * * *

What kind of a school would this one be if every one in it were just like me?

* * * * *

If your life's a grind, be thankful for the opportunity to sharpen your wits on it.

NATIONAL FEDERATION

INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETIC ORGANIZATION

Probably the outstanding athletic development of the last decade is the rapid growth and perfection of a high school athletic organization. At a time when there are powerful organizations in all related industries and professions, the schools would be helpless and incapable of progress if they were not banded together in a way to make united and cooperative action possible. Man-power and institution-power is dissipated when there is no co-ordinating agency and there is wasteful duplication of effort and lack of unity in action. **Progress is based on teamwork. Civilization is cooperation.** The difference between civilized societies and primitive tribes is a difference in articulation of individual effort.

The men in charge of school athletics have fortified themselves against any blitzkrieg which might be launched by those who would exploit the athletic activities for political, financial or other personal reasons. **The athletic activities have been kept within reasonable limits and in proper relationship to the entire educational program.** There has been impressive evidence of this in the last few years. In the early thirties when each branch of the school program was subjected to meticulous examination to determine whether it was an educational essential or a supplementary fad or frill, the high school athletic program came through with honorary decorations. More recently these activities again were subjected to the spotlight or publicity when matters pertaining to income tax and admission taxes were revived by agencies on the search for additional income. When all of the facts were presented, the high school athletics were placed in the same category with the academic, scientific or similar departments of the school. That is where they belong. **They are an integral part of school life and the educational processes.**

If anyone thinks this condition has come about by mere accident, he has only to consider the fact that many other forms of athletics have failed to qualify. These include the programs of the larger colleges and universities which were affected by a United States Supreme Court ruling handed down in the case of the University of Georgia. This decision is based on the belief of the court that such activities are not directly controlled by the governing body of the school and are an institution operating in conjunction with the school rather than as an integral part of it.

No one who has observed the thorough way in which the high school men have planned and administered these activities can have any doubt as to their motives. **They have, from first to last, insisted on sports supervision and direction rather than sports promotion.** The difference is obvious. In one, the attention is centered on keeping the activities within reasonable limits and making them

minister to the welfare of the participants. In the other, the interest is on attracting interest through size and spectacular nature of the event and the contribution, in money or prestige, which is made to the promoter.

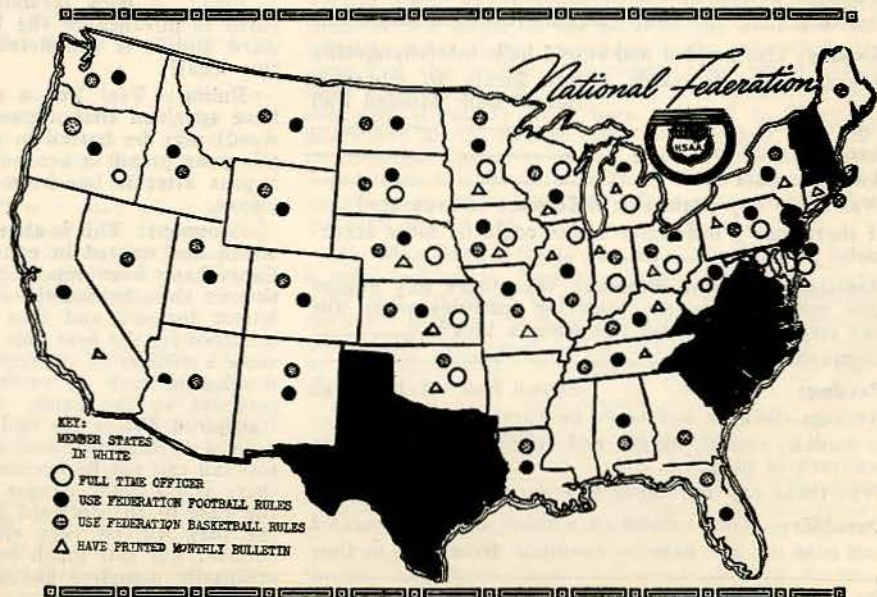
To insure a beneficial type of program Kentucky high schools are grouped in a State High School Athletic Association. They, with thirty-six other state associations, form the National Federation. Through the national group, matters pertaining to interstate contests are properly regulated and each member state profits from the cooperative activities of all. From time to time, these columns will carry material designed to keep readers informed relative to the diversified activities in which Kentucky is cooperating.

The map carried in this issue shows the membership of the National Federation and other facts relative to activities of member states.

MOLDED FOOTBALL EXPERIMENTATION

The invention, perfection and final adoption of the molded basketball has proved to be a great boon to high school athletic departments. Approximately ninety percent of the high schools are playing with one or more of the three types of approved molded basketballs. The result is an improved game and a considerable saving in the athletic budget since these balls are several times as durable as the old type ball.

The molded football has not developed as rapidly. There are several reasons for this but probably the chief one is that so much attention of the manufacturers has been directed toward perfection of the basketball that development of the football has been delayed. The dies and steel molds which are necessary in the production of such balls are expensive and all manufacturers have hesitated to expand too rapidly until initial costs connected with the production of the new type basketball have been partially met. It seems quite evident that it is only a matter of time until the molded football will be just as satisfactory



as the molded basketball. It only requires time and engineering attention. Work along this line is progressing at a normal speed.

Several years ago various experimental footballs of this type were made and sent out for trial. The first balls were far from satisfactory and several of the manufacturers almost discontinued their efforts, at least until such time as they might complete the transition in the factories to the making of the new type basketball. **The time has now arrived when some of the manufacturers are ready to work with the school organization in attempting to perfect a football.**

During the spring and early fall several dozen molded footballs were sent out through the state and national offices to schoolmen who were willing to test them under actual playing conditions and to make detailed reports on blanks which were furnished. The first lot of balls brought reports which indicate that they need to be further perfected. **Changes have since been made in the weight, pressure and method of construction and the modified balls are now in the hands of experimenters.** Balls of two different types of construction are in use. During the course of the football season additional work along this line will be done. The following report sheet indicates some of the factors which enter into the experimental work:

* * * *

MOLDED FOOTBALL EXPERIMENT

General Statement: To assist manufacturers in perfecting a molded ball with desired reaction, data are needed. Approach this work with an open mind and return this sheet promptly to your state executive officer who will inspect it and forward it to the National Federation Office, 7 South Dearborn Street, Chicago.

How To Collect Data: Secure a Wintark, Riddell or Last-bilt molded football to test in comparison with a top grade sewed ball. Use the two balls in practice scrimmage and in various kicking and passing drills. Some dependence must be placed on general observation but facts should be secured before conclusions are drawn.

Type of Ball: Check type Molded Ball Used (Wintark, Riddell, Last-bilt) Weight..... Pressure..... Short Circumference.....
Name of Sewed Ball.....Weight..... Pressure..... Short Circumference.....

Kicking: Use molded and sewed balls interchangeably
Average punt in yards (From kicker to where it comes down Sewed Ball Molded Ball
Average drop-kick
Average place-kick
Was there any noticeable difference in accuracy?.....
If there was a difference which could be more accurately kicked?.....

Reaction Following Punting: Was there any noticeable difference in the bouncing qualities when the ball struck the ground following a kick?.....
Comment:

Passing: Sewed Ball Molded Ball
Average distance ball could be passed.....
If possible, provide target and collect data relative to accuracy of pass.....
Was there any difference in ease of catching?.....

Durability: Keep record of number of hours molded ball is in use and note its condition from time to time.....
Does it absorb water or sweat?.....

Based On Your Observation: Is the molded ball right in reaction or is it too lively or not lively enough?.....
Does the ball have the proper rotating motion on passing and kicking?.....
Is the shape about right for high school players?.....
Is the weight about right?.....
Comments:

Signed..... School.....

* * * *

Since this matter is of interest to all schools that purchase football equipment, **an appeal is being made to those coaches with a scientific turn of mind to assist in this work.** Obviously the number of balls which can be sent by the state or national office without charge is limited. However, molded balls can be secured at a reasonable price during the experimental period and athletic departments will render a service by securing one or more of them for purposes of experimentation. Regardless of the outcome of the tests, the balls should be worth the cost price for use in practice or even in scheduled games where they may be used by mutual consent. Any coach who is willing to test one or more of these balls in comparison with any good grade sewed ball may secure blanks on which to report. These are available at **your state association office or they may be secured direct from the National Federation office, 7 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.**

1940 FOOTBALL INTERPRETATIONS

Sections of the football rules always cause questions. Some recent interpretations have elements of general interest and have been put in the form of play rulings which are included here for the benefit of students of the rules.

Play: A1 receives the snap and throws a legal forward pass intended for A2 who is a few yards in advance of the line of scrimmage. A2 leaps in the air and bats the pass backward to tackle A4 who was on the line of scrimmage at the snap. Is this a legal play?

Ruling: This is legal up to the point where it was touched by A3. A3 is ineligible and consequently it is interference when he touches the pass.

Play: A legal forward pass comes down a few yards in advance of the line. A2 bats the pass forward and it is completed and advanced by A4. Is this legal?

Ruling: Yes. For a number of years the rules have specified that a pass (either backward or forward) may be batted in any direction. The rules of this year permit a second eligible player to complete a pass after it has been touched by a first eligible player.

Comment: This is about the same situation as that which has existed in connection with a lateral pass. Cases have been reported where a lateral pass was thrown close behind the line. A teammate batted the lateral forward and thus gained ground. When this occurred for the first time a couple of years ago, there were a number of expressions of fear that this might develop to such an extent as to hinder the orderly progress of the game. Such development has not transpired. When the ball is batted, both teams have a right to intercept and since a ball shaped like the football can not be accurately directed through a bat, there is no great danger in permitting the play. In the case of the forward pass, it is not probable that the play will be very effective because if the pass receiver has this much control of the ball, he would ordinarily complete the pass and either advance or try a lateral.

Play: The ball is snapped to A1 and he runs side-wise for several yards and then kicks or passes. During how much of this action is the ball loose?

Ruling: Technically the ball is loose while it is in the air from the snap and also while it is in the air or rolling on the ground after the kick or pass. However, to facilitate enforcement of penalties the entire action is classed as a loose ball play. This permits enforcement of the penalty from the previous spot if a foul occurs any time during the play.

Play: A's ball on the 50. A1 carries it to B's 20 where he fumbles. The fumbled ball travels through the air to B's 10 where it is caught by B1. B1 advances to his 40. Does this constitute one running play?

Ruling: In this case there are three plays involved, two running plays and one loose ball play. The first running play ends when A1 loses possession. While the ball was in the air during the fumble, it is a loose ball play. When B1 secures possession, a second running play starts. If a foul occurs, the spot for enforcing the penalty depends on whether it is during one of the running plays or whether it is during the loose ball play. As an illustration, if B fouls during the first running play, the penalty is enforced from the spot where the ball was fumbled (20-yard line). However, if he fouled while the ball was loose during the fumble, penalty is from the previous spot in accordance with the general loose ball rule. If he fouled during the second running play, it is now a foul by the offensive team and the penalty is from the spot where the ball is dead, unless the foul is behind the spot where dead. In that case the penalty is from the spot of the foul.

Play: A1 is out of bounds or is prostrate near a sideline. A2 receives the snap and advances to the 20-yard line. Is penalty enforced from the spot where dead?

Ruling: No. The foul occurred before the running play started and consequently the general rule applies, i.e., penalty is enforced from the previous spot in accordance with 8-2-1.

Play: A1 throws legal forward pass which is caught by A2 who was out of bounds while the ball was in the air but came back in the field. After catching the pass A2 advances to the 5 where he fumbles and B intercepts. Was ball dead at the spot where caught by A2?

Ruling: No. It is a foul (interference) when A2 touches the ball but the play should be allowed to go through to completion.

Play: A1 forward passes to A2 who is also behind the line. A2 also forward passes and the ball is caught by tackle A3 who advances to B's 5 and fumbles. The ball rolls into the end zone where B falls on it. Is this a touchback or a safety?

Ruling: Neither. The ball was dead when it was caught by A3. It should be noted that it was dead, not because of touching an ineligible but because it is an illegal pass caught by the passing team. This is an incompleteness in accordance with the last clause of 8-5-4-1.

Play: Can interference occur behind the line of scrimmage?

Ruling: Interference can not occur behind the line of scrimmage except in the case where an ineligible player behind the line interferes by touching a forward pass.

Play: In order to deceive opponents, B1 signals for a fair catch but the kick is caught by B2 who then runs for a touchdown. Is this a legal advance?

Ruling: No. If B2 also signalled, it is a fair catch and the ball is dead where caught. If B2 did not sig-

nal, the ball is also dead even though it is not a fair catch.

Play: A1 throws legal forward pass into B's end zone. A2 leaps in the air and catches it 1 yard behind the line. Before he comes to the ground he is hit by B1 so that he first touches the ground on the 2-foot line. Is this interference and, if not, is it a touchdown?

Ruling: Interference of this type can not occur after the ball is touched. This is a touchdown.

Comment: This is not in conflict with the ruling that receiver is not deemed to have possession until his foot strikes the ground. This ruling applies only to plays not complicated by other acts such as the one cited here.

BOOK REVIEWS

During the past month several new football books have arrived at the national office and have been examined with a view to their suitability for use in the high school football training program.

Six-Man Football by Ray Duncan: This book is published by the A. S. Barnes Company and the price is one dollar. The book deals with simple football fundamentals and devotes an adequate section to the outlining of playing formations which may be used in the six-man game. The last few chapters discuss proper methods of taping and some first aid measures. The book is suitable for use in any high school but is designed primarily for those who are starting football and who are interested in learning the game from the beginning. The book does not deal with rules of play and the terminology is in harmony with the interscholastic football rules. The book is recommended for any six-man library.

Football Officials' Guide for Three-Official Game: This book is published by Vile-Goller Printing Co., Kansas City, Missouri, and was prepared by Carrol, O'Sullivan, Pendleton and Waldorf. The terminology in this book is that of the collegiate guide and is written from the standpoint of college officiating. The book is not suitable for high school use but contains some valuable suggestions for those who are officiating in college games.

Questions and Answers on Football Rules by E. C. Krieger: This book is published by Lawhead Press, Athens, Ohio, and is based on the National Collegiate code. A few pages in the back of the book are devoted to a list of the provisions in the interscholastic rules and also in the professional rules which differ from the college code. The book is well written and the play situations have been selected to illustrate provisions in the college rules which might give rise to disputes. The price of the book is one dollar and it is worth this amount to those who are primarily interested in the college code. It is not recommended for high school use.

Six-Man Official Guide and Rules Book: This book is published by the American Sports Publishing Company and the price is thirty-five cents. The college rules are used as the basis for the code. The book is satisfactory for those colleges which are interested in six-man football. It is not recommended for high school use.

NATIONAL TRENDS

Post-Season and Pre-Season Contests: The sentiment in favor of a definite limitation for the beginning and ending of each of the major sports seasons continues to grow. Last year Illinois set a date for the ending of both the football and basketball seasons. Football ends on the first Saturday in December and

basketball ends with the state final tournament. No all-star or post-season games are permitted. During the past month Iowa has taken similar action. In fact they have gone a step further. They not only prescribe limits to the football season but they also make it illegal for any school to participate in any way or to lend its support to the selection of all-star teams of high school players who might be brought together for a post-season or pre-season game. Indiana has had a similar rule for a number of years.

These actions are in line with the policy of keeping each sport in its proper place in the school program. It is the feeling of the schoolmen that post-season and pre-season games are used more for exploitation than for any contribution to the welfare of players.

Interpretation Meetings: Great strides are being made by most of the states in connection with meetings designed to improve game administration. These meetings follow a pattern which has been found effective by a few of the states which pioneered the work. At these meetings all of the various groups which are interested in a given sport are brought together so that there will be a clear understanding of the policies and practices of the state high school association. As a result, uniform methods are promoted and contests tend to become good will events rather than grudge battles.

Parochial and Private Schools: Last month the Iowa High School Athletic Association adopted an amendment to their constitution which permits full membership to approved parochial and private schools. Illinois recently adopted a rule which permits a type of affiliated membership for such schools. The Illinois association makes up an approved list of the schools not supported by public taxation which are adhering to the rules of the state high school association. A few rule exceptions in connection with such matters as limitation by districts are permitted. Member high schools may schedule contests with such schools only after they are placed on the approved list.

Distribution of Rules of Play: Most states have adopted measures for supplying all registered officials with the interscholastic rules of play in football and basketball. Some of the states have recently gone a step farther and are supplying at least one copy to each member high school. Among such states are KENTUCKY and Pennsylvania. Cost of this service is defrayed in various ways. In cases where a tournament bonus is sent to each school at the end of each year a small amount may be deducted to take care of the rules service. Another method is to request that each member school add the proper amount when paying annual dues. Of course, in the case of those states which have an adequate income from the state sponsored tournaments, the service is provided without any added payment on the part of member schools.

A number of states have adopted the policy of permitting member schools to purchase the books in quantities direct from the state office. Under such circumstances it is possible for athletic departments to inaugurate a sports administration class and to supply each member of the class with the interscholastic sport publications in that sport. These are used as textbooks during the given sports season.

Radio Programs. Station WOC at Davenport, Iowa, inaugurated a new type of program this year. During this program the Secretary of the National Federation, members of the staff of the Illinois and Iowa state offices and several other interscholastic rules authorities were brought in for a panel discussion of interscholastic football rules. The program dealt with the organization through which the states supervise the athletic activities and with the ways in which interscholastic football will be affected by the 1940 rules.

This program was supplemented by weekly rules programs in charge of the Iowa state office. These weekly programs were broadcast by the radio station at Ames, Iowa, and coaches and officials were required to make reports on points brought out in the broadcast. The work appears to have possibilities for further development.



An Athletic Code for the Principal

(Continued from page two)

5. I will endeavor to foresee possible differences and misunderstandings with other schools and, as far as possible, settle them or provide means of settlement before they materialize.
6. I will insist that any misunderstandings that may arise be settled privately between official representatives of the schools concerned.
7. I will require the passing of a medical examination and parental consent before a student is allowed to compete.
8. I will have a definite understanding with the business manager or athletic director about officials, schedules, finances, care of fields and gymnasium, handling of spectators, etc., and give him every assistance in carrying out his duties.
9. I will consider it unprofessional to withhold any seemingly authentic information from another school which calls in question the eligibility of any of its players.
10. I will attend as many of the athletic contests in which my school participates as school work will allow.
11. I will commend opposing schools for outstanding examples of fine citizenship.

—Handbook of the Michigan High School Athletic Association.

KENTUCKY'S
REMAINING
HOME GAMES

▼

October 19—
George Washington . Lexington

November 2—*Home Coming*
Alabama Lexington

November 9—
Georgia Tech Louisville

Tickets for all games can be secured by writing Manager Football Ticket Sales, University of Kentucky. . . Tickets for Georgia Tech game are also on sale at Sutcliffe's and Appel's in Louisville.

Dear Mr. Principal:

Are the athletes on your teams protected? Are you familiar with the K. H. S. A. A. Protection Fund, Inc.?

Your association has helped to make interscholastic games safe for your boys by:

1. Setting up uniform eligibility rule.
2. Insisting that athletic teams be handled under the supervision of certified teachers, trained in physical education.
3. Registering and training competent officials who know the game and whose interest and alertness prevent athletic injuries.
4. Studying from year to year injuries occurring in various sports and suggesting through the representatives on the rules committee, changes which have made the games less hazardous.
5. Cooperating with the National Federation, of which Kentucky is now a member, in recommending for use approved equipment designed to give protection to the high school athletes.

All of this has been most helpful. There remains, however, some hazards in our interscholastic games. Serious injuries do occur, though much less frequently than in former years.

To assist in protecting Kentucky High School athletes against the cost of injuries sustained in games

or in practice periods, the Association has organized the K. H. S. A. A. Protection Fund, Inc., and has successfully operated it for one year. That it has been eminently successful no one will deny. All of the 59 schools protected under its provisions last year testify that it has been profitable to them. Some have suggested that it is the most valuable and forward-looking contribution ever conceived by our association. The experience in other states has established its practicability and value. In every state served by a Benefit Plan the accident ratio has been decreased. This, without doubt, reflects the advantages of doctors' examinations, more careful supervision by the coaches, improvement in playing conditions, all of which are stimulated by the work of the benefit plans.

The aim of the K. H. S. A. A. Protection Fund, Inc., is to make available facilities which will insure prompt attention to even the slightest injury, and to keep the doctor, the parent, the school, and the athlete conscious of the possibility of preventing injuries.

The ultimate success of this program depends on YOU, and on other principals. If your school can afford to support an interscholastic team, can you afford NOT to join in this plan?

Send today to Secretary Sanford for your cards and application forms. Be among the pioneers in one of the finest projects of your association.

KENTUCKY A PIONEER IN THE ATHLETIC PROTECTION FIELD

Do you know that the Kentucky High School Athletic Association was a pioneer in the field of Athletic Insurance? Refer to your handbook of 1938 or earlier, page 5, and read, "In 1932 a plan for Mutual Benefit Insurance was adopted at the State Meeting, but not a sufficient number of schools applied for coverage to put into action."

According to the minutes on file in the secretary's office, at the annual meeting in April, 1931, Mr. C. I. Henry offered a resolution that the K. H. S. A. A. adopt such a plan. This motion was passed. In accordance with traditional procedure in such matters, Mr. Henry found himself the chairman of a committee to investigate the practicability and feasibility of such a plan for Kentucky High Schools, and to make a report at the 1932 annual meeting of the Association. That the committee took its work seriously and did an excellent job is evidenced by the report which they made in April, 1932. Quoting from the minutes of that meeting:

Mr. C. I. Henry read the report of the committee to investigate the feasibility of adopting some plan of mutual benefit insurance to be operated by the association, and moved its adoption. Mr. Champion of Lancaster seconded the motion and it was passed. The plan is as follows:

We, the committee, appointed by President O'Donnell of our organization to investigate the feasibility of adopting some plan of mutual benefit insurance to be operated by the association, desire to report the findings and recommendations of this committee.

Our plan of study, for several months, has been along three separate lines, and we are presenting our judgment as a result of findings in each branch of our study.

In the first place, we undertook to ascertain whether commercial companies, now in operation, were selling group insurance to athletes in the high school field. From a large group of inquiries sent out, we were able to locate no insurance company in the United States which, at the present time, is selling this class of coverage.

In the second place, we investigated plans of operation, which are now in effect in the United States. Through the cooperation of Mr. C. W. Whitten, Secretary of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations, we found that only two members of the National Federation are, at the present time, carrying on a group plan of insurance. The state of Illinois, for the past year, operated what they called a mutual assistance plan, in which twenty-nine schools having football, cooperated. The Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Association initiated a plan of accident insurance during the school year 1928-29, and has continued to operate since that time. The committee found the data furnished by the Wisconsin Association to be very valuable for comparison with the estimated cost of such a plan in Kentucky.

In the third place, a questionnaire, regarding types of injuries, average cost of injuries, and total expense, was sent to each member of the Kentucky Association. The committee received fifty replies from schools having football teams for the present year. The data submitted was compiled and we have what we believe is a rather accurate estimate of athletic injuries for the ninety schools which participated in football during the present school year.

From a careful study of data from all sources we desire to make the following recommendations:

1. That the Kentucky High School Athletic Association operate a plan of mutual benefit insurance for the football season of 1932.
2. That the plan be financed by charging a coverage fee to each school included in the plan, the amount of such fee to be determined by the size of the football squad. A schedule of fees is incorporated in another part of this report.
3. That the plan be elective, and that schools be permitted to submit application for participation in the plan up to and including September 30, 1932.
4. That the Board of Control be empowered to determine the desirability of continuing a similar plan through the basketball season of 1933, with such modifications as experience seems to dictate.
5. That the plan be administered by the Secretary of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association.
6. That the organization is to operate as a subsidiary of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association and that the latter organization shall assume no financial obligation in the matter of benefits to injured athletes, but shall be responsible for the printing, postage and supplies incidental to the carrying out of the plan.
7. That the Secretary shall not allow claims for injuries until the close of the football season and until each school participating has filed its claim.
8. That no claims for benefits shall be allowed until all data and forms are filed with the Secretary, properly filled out and certified.
9. That, in the event the coverage fees paid by the participating schools are insufficient to satisfy all claims which are allowed, all available funds be pro-rated to the participating schools.
10. That this mutual benefit plan is an experiment and that its continuation after the school year 1932-33 be determined at the annual meeting of the association in 1933, upon submission by the Secretary of a complete financial report for the first year of operation.
11. That the benefits of this plan shall be limited to actual expense involved in medical service and that in no case shall it exceed the limit fixed in the table attached.
12. That all benefits be restricted to members of a squad for whom data is filed with the Secretary at the opening of the athletic season.

SURVEY OF INJURY COSTS

Name of Injury	Number Injuries	Tot. Exp. 1931	Avg. Cost 1931	*Limit Benefit
1. Broken Bones				
Arms	11	\$165.00	\$15.00	20
Legs	13	135.59	10.43	30
Collar Bones.....	22	193.38	8.79	10
Ribs	18	41.40	2.30	5
Hands	9	22.50	2.50	5
Feet	11	110.00	10.00	10
2. Bruises, Cuts and Infections.....	172	713.80	4.15	10
3. Sprains and Dislocations	146	569.40	3.90	5
4. Other Injuries:				
Teeth	31	376.03	12.13	25
Head	13	57.59	4.43	10
Internal	7	25.97	3.71	5
Knee	36	133.56	3.71	5
Eye	5	2.50	.50	10
TOTALS.....	494	\$2,546.72	\$5.16	—

*Limit of benefits to be allowed for injury under the Mutual Benefit Insurance Program.

SCHEDULE OF COVER CHARGE WITH DISTRIBUTION OF FOOTBALL SQUADS

Size of Squad	Coverage Charge	No. Schools	
20 or under.....	\$20.00	14	\$ 280.00
21 to 30.....	30.00	52	1,560.00
31 to 40.....	40.00	20	800.00
41 to 50.....	50.00	6	300.00
51 or over.....	60.00	6	360.00
		98	\$3,300.00

Note: The application of this cover charge for ninety-eight schools would yield \$3,300.00.

Submitted by Committee:
 Chas. I. Henry, Chairman, Madisonville
 Everett Howton, Princeton
 Paul Garrett, Versailles.

This report was favorably considered and adopted. The next record of the insurance program is found in the minutes of the K. H. S. A. A. meeting of October 1, 1932, under **Mutual Benefit Plan for Football Not Accepted By Member Schools.**

The mutual benefit plan for football which was adopted at the annual meeting in April will not be put into effect. Early in September each member of the Association received a blank application form and a copy of the rules under which the plan was to operate. Under the rules the application must be submitted before October 1. Only one school made application for coverage.

Thus for the next seven years Kentucky maintained an inoperative plan, and in so far as the records show no further attempts were made to put it into force.

- - THE - -

PHOENIX HOTEL

LEXINGTON, KY.

Extends greetings to the Kentucky High School Athletic Association. May your ideals be realized and your activities successful. We appreciate the privilege of serving you and sincerely hope that your visits to *The Phoenix* will always be pleasant ones.

GEORGE M. LATHAM **A. E. (Red) HUKLE**
 General Mgr. Asst. Mgr.

The Greatest Thing

The greatest sin — Fear.

The best day — Today.

The greatest deceiver — One who deceives himself.

The greatest mistake — Giving up.

The most expensive indulgence — Hate.

The cheapest, stupidest and easiest thing to do — Find fault.

The greatest trouble-maker — Talking too much.

The worst bankrupt — The soul that has lost its enthusiasm.

The cleverest man — One who always does what he thinks is right.

The best teacher — One who makes you want to learn.

The best part of anyone's religion — Gentleness and cheerfulness.

The meanest feeling — Jealousy.

The greatest need — Common sense.

The best gift — Forgiveness.

Basketball Is Next!

Our new fall catalog was mailed to all our Kentucky schools about September 1st. Complete basketball needs were covered in this catalog along with wholesale school prices. Let us know if you did not get your copy.

We are repeating again in this issue 3 hot items which we advertised in the September "Athlete." There was a big acceptance to our first offer and as a result many of the sizes in basketball shoes were depleted. However, we still have plenty of popular sizes left. Check over the size list under the illustrations and get your order in quick. We still have about 75 of the special value Basketballs.



No. 9020

Present stock: 5/5, 8/5-2, 43/6, 39/6-2, 50/7, 46/7-2, 83/8, 33/8-2, 21/10-2, 5/11, 3/13.

LAST YEAR RETAIL..... 7.00
CLOSE OUT - NOW..... 3.75

This is a **Converse All-Star** black leather basket ball shoe which was discontinued by the factory on account of slight construction changes. Check over your shoe needs with above list of sizes. Get your order in quick. These shoes are real buys.



No. 255

**REACH "LAST BILT"
 BASKET BALL
 Close Out..... 4.25**

Here is a perfect ball for practice, game or tournament use. A discontinued number by the factory but perfect in every respect and guaranteed both by the factory and The Sutcliffe Company.



No. 0931

Present stock: 2/6, 9/6-2, 50/7, 27/7-2, 14/8, 23/10, 10/10-2, 23/11, 34/11-2, 12/12, 6/12-2, 6/13.

LAST YEAR RETAIL..... 5.00
CLOSE OUT - NOW..... 2.45

These are the best grade all white shoes as made by the Tyre Rubber Co. They were discontinued by that factory since the sale of white shoes was not heavy enough to justify carrying an inventory. If you can use any of the sizes above we recommend them to you as an exceptional buy.

THE SUTCLIFFE CO.

Incorporated

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY