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# The Kentucky High School Athlete, February 1941

Kentucky High School Athletic Association

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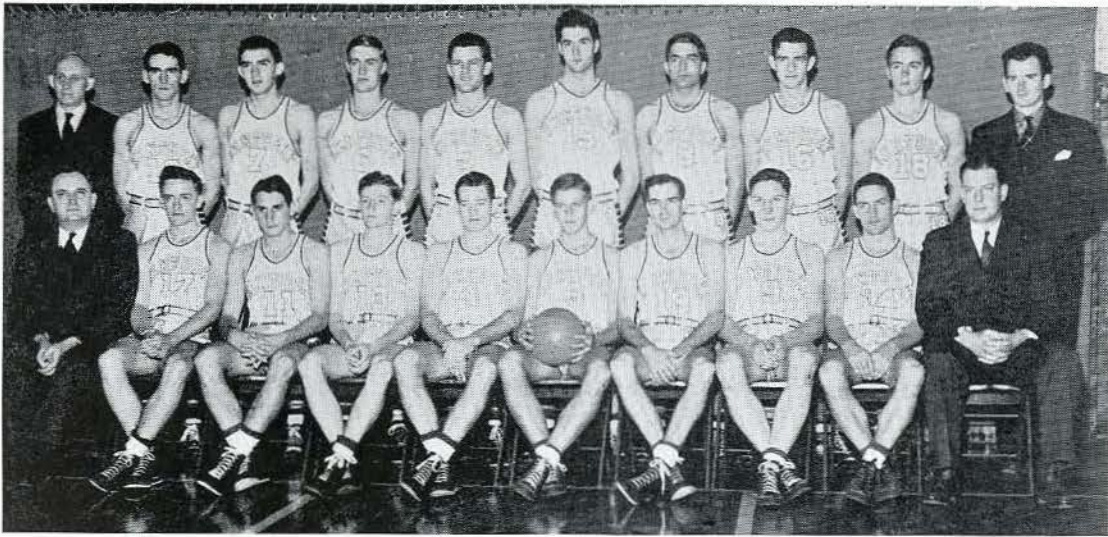
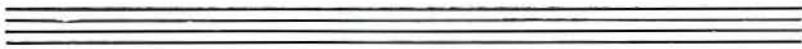
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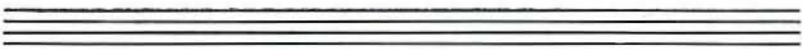
# THE KENTUCKY



# High School Athlete



UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY "WILDCATS"  
 - - 1941 - -



Official Organ of the KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION  
 FEBRUARY - 1941



## ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION PIONEER



C. W. WHITTEN

The development of efficient state high school athletic associations and of the National Federation is the result of the efforts of a few pioneering educational leaders in each of the states. Without their leadership it would have been impossible to weld the many bickering factions and conferences into a unified whole. Among these leaders a few names stand out. Smith of Illinois, Marshall of Iowa, Davis of Pennsylvania, Baird of Alabama, Mitchell and Elliott of Tennessee, Forsythe of Michigan, Rawlings of South Dakota, Spencer of Connecticut, Stevens of Kansas, Neverman of Wisconsin, Tighe of North Dakota, Smith of Minnesota, Townsend of Ohio—to mention just a few. The great service rendered by these men is recognized by all who have been connected with high school athletics. The name of C. W. Whitten of Illinois stands out as a leader of leaders.

After having filled almost every position in the teaching profession he became the first full-time executive of a state high school athletic association, when he was made Manager of the Illinois High School Athletic Association in March, 1922. Since 1920, when the National Federation was started, he has been active in its program and became its Secretary-Treasurer in 1927. He served in this capacity until 1940 when he resigned to make possible the establishment of an independent National office with a full-time executive officer. During these years the state associations and the Federation grew tremendously in influence and efficiency. Most of the newer state associations profited through the experiences of the pioneer states such as Illinois. Because Whitten's policies and practices were sound, they have been interwoven into the organizations of most of the other states. His faculty of leadership has placed him in the forefront of every progressive activity of the National Federation. His fearlessness and power of keen analysis resulted in his bearing the brunt of many of the attacks which were made on the efforts of the Federation to prevent exploitation of high school athletes by promotional groups. When the National Basketball Tournament was ruled out, most of the spleen of the promoters was directed toward Whitten and he made no attempt to shift responsibility. He crusaded for a cause and time has proved that he was right. The same thing may be said for his stand in dozens of other state or national acts to keep school athletic activities on a sane basis. This has required courage because many of these actions were not understood by those who think of school athletics only in terms of entertainment. Men who think ahead of the masses must be reconciled to a certain degree of martyrdom. That is the price of leadership.

The talents of C. W. Whitten are still being put to good use. As Executive Secretary of the Illinois High School Association, he is organizing the new state association work which now includes the work of all of the high school activity groups. The mark of his executive ability is already in evidence in recent progressive actions of the new Illinois Association. He is again engaged in pioneering work. His influence on state and national school activity policies continues to grow.

To Charlie Whitten—a hand for past performances and a hope for continued success!

# The Kentucky High School Athlete

Official Organ of the  
Kentucky High School Athletic Association

Vol. III - No. 7.

FEBRUARY, 1941

\$1.00 Per Year.

## From the . . . President's Office

The question of how to seed teams for the tournament has come up again, but since the method is left entirely to a majority vote of the schools in the district there is not much this office can do about it. Last year a team in one district was seeded all the way to the finals while in other districts all the weak teams were placed in one bracket and all the strong teams in another. This, in our judgment, is an abuse of the authority granted in tournament rule XII for the seeding of teams. The Board believes that it was the intention of the Association in providing for seeding of teams that the strongest two or four teams should be placed in opposite brackets.

\* \* \* \* \*

A majority vote this year to rotate the tournaments from year to year cannot bind the principals and coaches next year.

\* \* \* \* \*

The penalty or discipline referred to in Rule IX has been limited in our interpretations to penalties imposed by school authorities rather than by courts. Local school authorities should be left free to determine whether the character or conduct of a player is such as to reflect discredit upon their school. Rule IX is the principal's refuge and strength in combating the influence of his most ardent fans who bring pressure to bear upon him to use a player who is eligible in every other particular.

\* \* \* \* \*

Rule XI makes an athlete ineligible for a sport if he plays on an independent team in that sport after becoming a candidate for the school team but, at the request of the principal, we have in nearly all cases restored the boy's eligibility unless he knowingly violates this rule. We have this authority under section 2 of Article VI of the Constitution. The object of Rule XI is to prevent the use of high school players by independent teams. It was not intended to penalize high schools, but rather to help high schools by enabling schools to claim the undivided loyalty and skill of those whom the school has trained.

\* \* \* \* \*

An authorization given by the president to member schools to correct alleged errors in their eligibility lists does not really change the eligibility status of the players. If the statement of facts on which the authorization is given proves to be factually an error,

the authorization must necessarily be revoked. In other words, a school must accept full responsibility for the accuracy of the statements made to support its request for permission to change its eligibility records.

\* \* \* \* \*

The new type of backboards meets all requirements of the basketball rules. Schools holding tournaments, therefore, will not have to substitute new boards for the old type or old type boards for the new type. They will use what they have because either type of board is official.

— :: —

## The Law of Selfcontrol

### The Good American Controls Himself

Those who best control themselves can best serve their country.

I will control my **tongue**, and will not allow it to speak mean, vulgar, or profane words. I will think before I speak, I will tell the truth and nothing but the truth.

I will control my **temper**, and will not get angry when people or things displease me. Even when indignant against wrong and contradicting falsehood, I will keep my selfcontrol.

I will control my **thoughts**, and will not allow a foolish wish to spoil a wise purpose.

I will control my **actions**. I will be careful and thrifty, and insist on doing right.

I will not ridicule nor defile the character of another; I will keep my self-respect, and help others to keep theirs.

\* \* \* \* \*

## The Law of Sportsmanship

### The Good American Plays Fair

Clean play increases and trains one's strength and courage, and helps one to be more useful to one's country. Sportsmanship helps one to be a gentleman, a lady. Therefore:

I will not cheat, nor will I play for keeps or for money. If I should not play fair, the loser would lose the fun of the game, the winner would lose his self-respect, and the game itself would become a mean and often cruel business.

I will treat my opponents with courtesy, and treat them if they deserve it. I will be friendly.

If I play in a group game, I will play not for my own glory, but for the success of my team and the fun of the game.

I will be a good loser or a generous winner.

And in my work as well as in my play, I will be sportsmanlike—generous, fair, honorable.

—The Code of the Good American,  
Personal Growth Leaflet Number Sixty-two.

FEBRUARY, 1941

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Editor.....RUSSELL E. BRIDGES  
32 Indiana Avenue, Fort Thomas, Kentucky**BOARD OF CONTROL**President.....W. F. O'Donnell, Richmond  
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J. Matt. Sparkman, Benton.

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**STATEMENT**

Of the ownership, management, etc., required by the Acts of Congress of August 24, 1912, and March 3, 1933, of The Kentucky High School Athlete, published monthly except June and July at Carrollton, Kentucky, for October 1, 1940.

Owner and Publisher, The Kentucky High School Athletic Association, Carrollton, Kentucky; Editor, Russell E. Bridges, Fort Thomas, Kentucky; Business Manager, Theo. A. Sanford, Carrollton, Kentucky.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities—None.

(Signed) Theo. A. Sanford, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this fourth day of November, 1940.

(Seal) Luther Fothergill

Notary Public, Carroll County, Kentucky.

My commission expires June 20, 1942.

**SELECTION OF ALL-STARS**

"If a school has a definite policy of emphasizing team play instead of individual prestige, the local sports department will usually respect that policy if they understand it. Any damage which might be done through the selection of all-stars as a part of a newspaper circulation campaign or a college recruiting program is probably offset by the fact that the athletes who are not selected know that the selecting committee is wrong in its choices. The school athletic program is probably less affected by what appears in print than by what is not fit to print but is heard in the local gathering places of ambitious Monday morning quarterbacks who have little regard for the real purposes of school athletic activities."

—Principal O. M. Corbell,  
Centralia, Illinois.

**SUGGESTIONS FOR BASKETBALL OFFICIALS**

1. Arrive at playing court early enough to (a) Locate the manager of the home team, (b) Inspect the court, (c) Meet other officials, (d) Arrange for dressing space.

**GAME PREPARATION**

- A. Use a clean, tidy uniform.
- B. Make sure your shoes fit well and use footwear that gives the best possible traction.
- C. Always have a rule book, extra whistle, stop-watch.

**PRIOR TO THE GAME**

- A. Be dressed in plenty of time.
- B. Inspect the ball.
- C. Inspect the baskets.
- D. Know where scorers and timer are to sit.
- E. Inspect and wind watch.
- F. Introduce captains.
- G. Agree on ground rules.
- H. Familiarize yourself with team names.

- I. Test whistle before opening play.
- J. See that timer is ready.

**DURING THE GAME**

- A. Announce the goal for each team.
- B. Keep ahead of the play.
- C. Always choose a position on the floor which will not slow up the play.

**OUT OF BOUNDS PLAY**

- A. Indicate who is to put the ball in play and get ball to him quickly.
- B. Keep defensive player in his place.
- C. Count the time for out-of-bounds play.
- D. Anticipate the direction of play.
- E. Be ready for signal from scorer's seat.

**FOULS**

- A. Call all fouls quickly.
- B. Announce character of foul.
- C. Signal scorers.
- D. Reach free throw line quickly.
- E. Make sure that the right player shoots.
- F. Stand back of foul circle.
- G. State whether the thrower is to have one or two shots.

**AT HALF TIME**

- A. Get ball.
- B. Check on score with officials.
- C. Stay away from team.
- D. Check time—see that teams are notified before second half is to resume.
- E. Do not discuss first half with spectators or coaches.
- F. Do not apologize for mistakes.
- G. Refer inquirers to scorer.

**HOW COACHES CAN HELP OFFICIALS**

- A. Stay away from officials before the game and between the half.
- B. A coach's attitude on the bench can have either a good or a bad influence on all spectators.
- C. A coach should make every effort before his opening game to encourage good spectator sportsmanship. This he could accomplish by speaking to the student body at an assembly gathering.
- D. Emphasize to your players that when any of them descend to unsportsmanlike conduct during a basketball game, they injure hundreds of persons other than themselves. When the principles of good sportsmanship are broken by an individual, disgrace is brought upon the institution as well as the entire student body.
- E. Coaches should resolve to set a good example. They should at all times insist upon good sportsmanship by player and student, and more importantly the coach should practice the ideals of good sportsmanship himself.

—From Sports Department of Keds.

**The most precious of all possessions**, is power over ourselves; power to withstand trial, to bear suffering, to front danger; power over pleasure and pain; power to follow our convictions, however resisted by menace and scorn; the power of calm reliance in scenes of darkness and storms. He that has not a mastery over his inclinations; he that knows not how to resist the importunity of present pleasure or pain, for the sake of what reason tells him is fit to be done, wants the true principle of virtue and industry, and is in danger of never being good for anything

—Locke.

**USE ONLY "REGISTERED" OFFICIALS!**

# From the Secretary's Office

## REPORTS PAST DUE

1. 1940 Football Participation List.
2. School's Report on Officials (Football).
3. Official's Report on Schools (Football).

## District Tournament Sites and Managers

1. Central (at Clinton).....Esco Gunter
2. Barlow.....Ira E. Simmons
3. Mayfield.....Ray Ross
4. Murray.....Ed Filbeck
5. Benton.....Hatler Morgan
6. Trigg County (at Cadiz).....O. M. McDonald
7. Madisonville.....Sam B. Pollock
8. Hopkinsville.....Ralph Mills
9. Poole.....W. W. White
10. Barrett Man. Tr. (at Henderson) Cooksey Crafton
11. Daviess Co. (at Owensboro) Lawrence McGinnis
12. Breckenridge Co. (at Hardinsburg)  
John M. Henninger
13. Hartford.....L. G. Schultz
14. Greenville.....Wilson Wood
15. Sunfish.....Glen Duvall
16. Leitchfield.....E. E. McMullin
17. Bowling Green.....H. B. Gray
18. Simpson Co. (at Franklin).....Fred E. Conn
19. Glasgow.....Paul Vaughn
20. Martha Norris Mem. (at Marrowbone)  
Samuel Alexander
21. Columbia.....Thomas C. Little
22. Elizabethtown.....Eugene Morgan
23. Boston.....Woodfin Hutson, Sr.
24. Lebanon.....J. H. Parker
29. Okolona (R. 4, Louisville).....T. T. Knight
30. Shelbyville.....C. Bruce Daniel
31. Campbellsburg.....G. H. England
32. Dry Ridge.....Harold Miller
33. Walton-Verona (at Walton).....W. F. Coop
34. Dixie Heights (R. 5, Covington).....G. K. Gregory
35. Highlands (at Ft. Thomas).....Russell E. Bridges
36. Newport.....James L. Cobb
37. Cynthia.....W. H. Cason
38. Falmouth.....L. H. Lutes
39. Flemingsburg.....Frank D. Scott
40. Paris.....F. A. Scott
41. Garth (at Georgetown).....K. G. Gillaspie
42. Lawrenceburg.....Ed Adams
43. Lafayette (at Lexington).....H. P. Adams
44. E. S. T. C. (at Richmond).....A. L. Lassiter
45. Lancaster.....Robert Drennan
46. Stanford.....J. T. Embry
47. Somerset.....W. B. Jones
48. Hazel Green (at East Bernstadt).....J. B. Reams
49. Jackson County (at McKee).....Luther Farmer
50. Corbin.....H. A. Howard
51. Pineville.....J. L. Lair
52. Everts.....L. P. Manis
53. Fleming.....W. Robert Jones
54. Vicco.....Arthur Eversole
55. Breathitt (at Jackson).....R. M. Van Horne
56. Lee County (at Beattyville).....T. L. Arterberry
57. Dorton.....George Johnson, Jr.
58. McDowell.....Clive Akers
59. Van Lear.....Verne P. Horne
60. Morgan Co. (at West Liberty).....Don C. Burton
61. Winchester.....Frank J. Ogden
62. Olive Hill.....J. B. Brown
63. Russell.....A. J. Ward
64. Catlettsburg.....John M. York

## BASKETBALL OFFICIALS

### Who Have Received the "APPROVED" and "CERTIFIED" RATINGS for 1940-41

Officials classified as "Approved" must have met the following requirements: (1) Have been registered for at least one year. (2) Have attended the regular K. H. S. A. A. Rules-Interpretation Meeting for the year for which approval is requested. (3) Have attained a grade of at least 80 percent on an examination in rules of play during the year for which approval is asked. (4) Have worked as an official in at least three football games and/or six basketball games during the previous year.

Officials classified as "Certified" must have met the following requirements: (1) Have been approved for at least one year. (2) Have attended the regular scheduled K. H. S. A. A. Rules-Interpretation Meeting during the year. (3) Have at least five years' experience in the sport in which certification is requested. (4) Have made a grade of at least 90 percent on an examination in the Rules of Play during the year for which certification is requested.

### CERTIFIED OFFICIALS

Clark, Buford	Vettiner, Charles
Markham, J. Paul	Woford, Ernest
Taylor, James M.	

### APPROVED OFFICIALS

Allen, Edwin	Howard, Joe M.
Bathiany, Richard	Jeffries, Irvin
Bottom, O. G.	Koster, Fred C., Jr.
Bourn, Dick	Litchfield, Louis
Brown, E. B., Jr.	Looney, Dick
Bryant, Charles H.	McBrayer, Sherman
Cain, George	McNabb, Edgar
Cain, K. Woodrow	Messer, James B.
Carroll, Jack	Moore, Alfred
Combs, Walter	Reid, Cecil
Cunningham, Jacob H.	Thompson, A. W.
Deweese, James B.	Thompson, Jack
Ernst, Ray	Utley, Wm. O.
Gish, Delmas	Winkenhofner, Arnold
Green, Tom	Wooton, Oakley
Hayes, Orville	Wright, Harry
Heldman, John	Young, W. B.
Hendon, C. B.	

### SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF REGISTERED BASKETBALL OFFICIALS

Applegate, Sparky, Bardstown.  
 Basham, Bailey, Leitchfield.  
 Boswell, James M., College Avenue, Williamsburg.  
 Broady, Ernest, Route 5, Glasgow.  
 Brown, Joe, College Station, Murray.  
 Brown, Sam F., Arlington.  
 Buchanan, W. H., Barbourville.  
 Burks, Yancy, Horse Cave.  
 Cain, Paul D., 3860 Belmont St, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 Cohen, Carl William, 1206 West Main, Murray.  
 Cox, Cliff J., 405 W. Main, Princeton.  
 Davis, W. E., Box 203, Benham.  
 Duning, Carl, 3314 Lookout Drive, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 Foster, Bobby, Lexington Street, Harrodsburg.  
 Harris, Claudius H., Adolphus.  
 Hofstetter, Joe, Chattaroy, W. Va.  
 Hopkins, Richard (Red), High School Street, Portsmouth, Ohio.  
 Hoskins, Dewey, Pearl Street, Berea.  
 Howard, Z. R., Route No. 1, Corbin.  
 Hudson, William A., 240 Macey Avenue, Versailles.  
 Kornhoff, Raymond Edw., 225 E. 19th St., Covington.

McCuen, Marshall, 1011 So. 6th, Ironton, Ohio.  
 Morland, Richard B., Y. M. C. A., Frankfort.  
 Nash, George V., College Post Office, Richmond.  
 Ogden, John C., 109 Res. Ave., Central City.  
 Patton, Clarence E., Oakley.  
 Pope, Carlos Beaumont, Harlan.  
 Pope, Roy M., Baily Street, Harlan.  
 Rankin, Otwell, John G. Carlisle School, Covington.  
 Rose, Andy, Pleasureville.  
 Rowland, Ben G., Highland Ct., Corbin.  
 Savage, A. R., Wurtland.

Schultz, Len, Centre College, Danville.  
 Shelton, Gentry A., Central Christian Ch., Lexington.  
 Showalter, John, 529 S. Hamilton, Georgetown.  
 Slyker, William V., 1925 E. Mulberry, Evansville, Ind.  
 Smith, Wyatt, 211 W. Locust St., Mt. Sterling.  
 Sullivan, Frank, Gray.  
 Thornbury, James G., 222 E. Oak Street, Louisville.  
 Trent, Joseph H., Box 231, Hardinsburg.  
 Turpin, Jess, Luretha.  
 Wilson, John B., 200 N. W. 7th St., Evansville, Ind.  
 Witten, Stoy G., 653 So. Lime, Lexington.

## A Coach's Relationship To His Team

Reprinted from "An Outline of Basketball" by special permission of the Author,  
 ADOLPH F. RUPP, Coach of Basketball, University of Kentucky

In order to have a good team certain relationships must exist. These relationships are player to player, coach to player and player to coach. Let's look at all of them. First, let's look at the player to player relationship. I think that many teams are broken up due to jealousies that exist among the players. This may be due to various causes. Some boys are jealous if their team mates get the best of the newspaper publicity. Some coaches blame the failure of their teams on the sports writers. I think this highly unfair. A sports writer is after the news. If one boy shows more brilliantly than the other it's natural that he should get the best of the news. The winner of the horse race usually makes the story while the others follow as they finish. If a boy achieves, he ought to get the credit, and a coach should see to it that this should not cause ill feeling on his team. The boys must feel kindly toward each other at all times. Have them study together and try to get them to associate with members of their group as much as possible.

I think that the ideal relationship is one in which the boys have removed all selfishness from their team play and have learned that the success of one is the success of all, where one player will pass up a shot and make a pass to another and watch him reap the glory. Basketball, like all other forms of education, should not only present a mass of knowledge but should impart a spiritual view of life so that the individual may see that there is some sense in their existence. An individual who has not learned to cooperate with his fellow players has certainly missed the greatest fundamental of the game.

The second relationship is that of coach to player. I believe that a coach of an athletic team has one of the finest chances for leadership that exists and he must realize that he is building citizens rather than ball players. The first thing that I tell my boys when they report for practice is that the greatest aim of life is to achieve and succeed. I want my boys to see early that the greatest opportunity is offered to those who are prepared. I want them to study. I want them to make splendid grades. I don't care for the boy who just wants to "get by." He will play basketball the same way. I want a boy to realize that he must fight his way to the top; there is no such thing as a short cut. Veneer isn't worth anything. As a coach you must give proper credit where credit is due and not be partial. Treat all alike.

The third relationship is that of player to coach. A coach may feel kindly toward his players but the players may feel very differently toward the coach. Don't let your temper get the best of you. Don't strike a player or curse him. Don't call a boy "yellow" or a "quitter." He may be fighting his very soul out for you at the time and be giving you all that he can. Do not discuss one boy with another or brag or degrade them publicly. All these things hurt the pride

of the boys and may cause a very poor player to coach relationship.

Many people wonder how a team is handled before a game. Frequently I am asked that question. I wish to say that coaches differ in the methods they employ in this matter so my opinions are personal. On the day before a game we shoot baskets for thirty minutes, we run through all of our plays, we practice speed passing for ten minutes and then go over our plans for the coming game. We have been practicing accordingly for days past and I want to check up to be sure that all understand the plans. We then taper off with a five-minute scrimmage and go to the showers. On the day of the game we try to get as much rest as possible. We eat very lightly at five o'clock; usually two pieces of toast, two scrambled eggs and a cup of tea. Many boys pass up the eggs and eat only toast. We arrive at the gymnasium at seven, and get the necessary taping out of the way. I try to meet every boy as he comes in and ask him how he feels. The answer is always the same: "Coach, I never felt better in my life." I seldom go into the dressing room until 7:25 and most of the boys have finished dressing by that time. Too often a coach's locker-room address before a game is used to try to send the boys on the floor in a fighting spirit. The coach tells of the importance of that particular game. His pleas are tear provoking. I often hear it said: "That coach can certainly send a team on the floor with tears in their eyes." I may be wrong but I don't care for tears in their eyes; I'd rather have baskets. I feel that there are more important things for a coach to talk about. You are matching wits with a capable opponent, so let's consider how we can defeat them. Go over the plan of offense. Go over the defense. How will you play if they employ the zone defense? When will you call time out? What is the starting line-up? These are sensible things to talk about before a game. At 7:30 we go on the floor and warm up. At 7:55 I take my starting line-up to the dressing room again. Many people believe that the purpose of this is to key the men up. Far from it. I don't want my men to go on the floor excited and nervous. I want them to have positive self-control, for in basketball you need keen judgment and cool nerves. The purpose of this return to the dressing room is to adjust equipment, possibly wash out the mouth with water and take off the warm-up equipment. I then give them the numbers of the men that they are to guard, tell them the numbers of the plays that I think will work and tell them what I have observed during the warm-up period.

I seldom watch my own players warm up but try to observe the opponents. How do they handle the ball? How fast are the men, do they have one-handed shooters, left-hand shooters, etc. I try to give this information of the opponents to my boys for it's valuable. I ask if they have questions and if they have, try to answer them. We then take the floor,

I seat myself with the most likely substitutes near me. I feel that a coach's usefulness now again comes into evidence, for often the result of a game depends on his judgment. He must make timely substitutions, give the substitutes proper information, make necessary switches in defense and in offense. True, the boys must play the game and make the baskets, but the generalship of the game lies with the coach.

The game may not progress as you expect it to. The players will make mistakes. You as the coach should not get excited. Point out these mistakes to the men on the bench. As I have often said, "If a player makes a mistake it is his fault; if he makes the same mistake again, it's the fault of the coach." After a game begins the progress of a team lies in the hands of the coach. He ought to be well enough acquainted with the abilities of his players that he can make proper substitutions, for the power of substitution is the most important function of the coach after the game begins. If the game fails to progress as it was planned, if the defense is not properly assigned, if the offense fails to click, then the coach must make changes. It is usually a good idea to play a conservative game to begin with for the most mistakes are usually made while the players are over-anxious and nervous. We always try to get the first tip-off and score if possible. It immediately puts the other team on the defensive, at least mentally. Six years ago we played Alabama here at Lexington before a capacity crowd with several thousand standing outside. The game was played late in the season. Alabama had lost one game and Kentucky was undefeated. The result of this game would determine which team would finish on top in the season race, for Alabama was playing more games than Kentucky during the season and a victory for them would give them the best rating. We worked hard for that game. Four minutes after the game started Alabama called for "time-out" and Kentucky was leading 13-0. Everything worked just as we had planned it. The final result was 50-22 and not a substitution was made by Kentucky. After the game we looked over our shot chart and found that we had made but three bad passes during the game. However, all games do not progress like that.

Now, let's take a look in the dressing room between halves. What happens there? Some coaches waste the precious ten minutes by delivering a high grade oration. They attempt to inspire the team regardless of the score, telling them about the school spirit and attempting to give them the fight formula. Sometimes this is necessary. But how about the game? As soon as the first half is over, get the boys in the dressing room. Have them put on their sweat clothes in order to keep warm. Give them a drink of water and have some towels so that they may wash their faces. Don't jump all over them for they are fatigued and will not pay attention. With three minutes of the ten-minute period gone, we begin to plan for the second half. We check the fouls and the scores and give each man a report of his work. First, I criticize each man's work and then I ask the players for information in regard to the men that they are playing against. This is valuable and often allows us to run plays the second half that will allow us to score. We always try to save some of our plays for the second half for we know that the other coach will analyze our style of play during the rest period and play a defense accordingly.

We next analyze the opponents' style of game. If a certain player on their team is too fast for our defensive man or if he plays in a position that does not allow us to get the best of our system we make the necessary switch between halves. We tell our players of the plays that we have observed, of the blocks that the opponents are using, the strong points or weak points of their passing attack, their defensive weakness, their out-of-bounds plays, their rebound work, and in general try to plan an attack that

will break down their defense, and at the same time plan a defense to stop the strong points of their offense. This usually takes up the full ten minutes and then the second half begins. If you are defeated, profit by your mistakes. If you are victorious, study the game to see why you were successful.

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## NATIONAL FEDERATION ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the National Federation will be held at the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, New Jersey, on Monday, February 24th. The Executive Committee will meet in the Secretary's room at the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall on Saturday night, 7:00 P. M., February 22nd. The State Executive Officers will have their meeting in the Tower Room of the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall on Sunday night, February 23rd.

### ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

Monday, February 24th

**Monday Morning, 9:30 A. M.**—Tower Room,  
President E. R. Stevens, Presiding  
Report on Activities in the National Office.....  
H. V. Porter

Address: "Athletics, the Catalytic Agent".....  
Dr. Harold D. Lasswell, Political Scientist,  
Washington School of Psychiatry, Wash-  
ington, D. C., and Lecturer at the Yale Law  
School.

Round Table Discussion led by several men to  
be chosen.

**Luncheon Meeting, 12:00 Noon**—Mandarin Room.

Presentation of Token of Appreciation to Past  
Secretary-Treasurer C. W. Whitten in Com-  
memoration of his great influence on the form-  
ation and growth of the National Federation.

**Business Meeting Program**—Mandarin Room,

President E. R. Stevens, Presiding  
Report of the Treasurer.....H. V. Porter  
Action on Application for Membership by Ken-  
tucky and any other state which may make ap-  
plication before the annual meeting.

Action on Proposed Amendments to the Constitu-  
tion and on Recommendations relative to Pol-  
icies of the Federation.

Reports of Committee Representatives:

Executive Committee  
Football Committee  
Basketball Committee  
Track Committee  
Swimming Committee  
Wrestling and Volleyball Committee  
Equipment Committee  
Records Committee

Election of 2 members of the Executive Commit-  
tee (The terms of E. R. Stevens and H. R.  
Adams expire with this meeting).

The Monday sessions are open meetings. All offi-  
cers of state high school athletic associations are  
urged to attend and any other school or athletic ad-  
ministrator will be welcomed to the meetings.

Since the hotels will be crowded this period, those  
who desire to attend are urged to immediately make  
proper hotel reservations. This may be done by writ-  
ing to:

A. S. CHENOWETH, Chairman  
Housing Bureau,  
American Ass'n of School Administrators,  
16 Central Pier,  
Atlantic City, New Jersey.



# MINUTES OF MEETING OF NATIONAL FEDERATION INTERSCHOLASTIC FOOTBALL RULES COMMITTEE

JANUARY 10 and 11, 1941

The National Interscholastic Football Committee met in the roof bungalow of the Morrison Hotel on January 10th and 11th, 1941. The meeting was called to order by Chairman Stevens at 10:00 A. M.

Beginning with the Friday P. M. meeting, the topics included on the 1941 questionnaire were considered. These topics were based on the experimental work which was sponsored throughout the 1940 football season. The attention of all schools was directed to these topics in the Supplementary part of the 1940 rule book (Page 100), in Bulletin V of the "Aids to Leaders of Football Interpretation Meetings" and in the football comments included in the September to December National Press Service. These materials were distributed at the beginning of the football season and tended to encourage team work in the experimental work. The questionnaires were distributed in November and were used as the basis for discussion in the many meetings which were sponsored in connection with the rules training program in each state. Approximately 2,000 football men expressed their opinions relative to the rules of last year and relative to proposed changes for next year. **It is gratifying to note that every major change of last year was supported by a vote of approximately 10 to 1.** The following rule modifications based on questionnaire topics were authorized:

## IMPORTANT MODIFICATIONS FOR 1941

1. When the guardians of a given goal line are in possession and their opponents commit a foul such that the enforcement in past years would have been from a spot in the end zone, the penalties are now to be measured from the goal line.

Comment: This change is primarily for the purpose of eliminating an inequitable situation. As an illustration, consider the following:

Play: A's ball on their own 4. Ball is snapped to A1 deep in his end zone. He carries the ball and is downed at a spot which is 4 yards behind his goal line. While he was advancing, B1 held.

Ruling: Last year it would have been A's ball on his own one yardline. Under the new rule it will be A's ball on his 5. Note that such a foul will never result in a touchback under the new rule. This is in line with the trend toward eliminating certain touchbacks which have remained in the rules merely because of tradition.

2. When a forward pass is incomplete in B's end zone, or when there is pass interference by A in B's end zone, it will not result in a touchback even though it might be during fourth down. Then penalty in either of these cases will be the same as if the act had occurred during any other down. In the case of such an incompleteness the penalty will always be loss of down at the previous spot and the penalty for such pass interference will always be loss of down and 15 from the previous spot.

Comment: There is no good reason why the penalty for an attempted forward pass should be more severe during fourth down than it is during any other down. **The new rule is more equitable and will result in the eliminating of a number of general rule exceptions** which have been necessary to take care of the fourth down situation. The new rule also makes it impossible for a team to gain ground through deliberately grounding a pass by throwing it into the end zone.

Illustration: Play: On fourth down, it is A's ball on the 50. A1 deliberately throws a long pass to the ground behind B's goal line.

Ruling: Last year A would have gained thirty yards because it would have been B's ball on their 20. According to the new rule, it will be B's ball on the 50.

**Further Consideration:** The proposal to eliminate the safety which results because a forward pass is incomplete behind the passer's goal line received favorable consideration but was rejected by a close vote. It will be considered again next year.

3. On the kick-off, the ball must be kicked from the designated yardline (usually the 40) and a free-kick following a fair catch must be made from the yardline through the mark of the catch. The change is in the fact the team does not have the right to move the ball back and thus increase the distance between the free-kick restraining line of A and that of B.

Comment: Both of these situations created general rule exceptions and were retained in the code because of tradition. The introduction of the side zone and the moving of the goal posts to the end line removed any need for the exceptions. **This change is in harmony with the policy of the rules committee to simplify the code in every possible manner. If officials and players are relieved of the necessity of remembering trivial exceptions, they can concentrate on the important rule fundamentals.**

4. During a forward pass which is complete or incomplete behind the line of scrimmage, interference rules will not apply.

Comment: It is doubtful whether players can be prohibited from blocking during such passes. This is particularly true of the defensive team. There is no way by which the defense can know that some of these short passes are to be attempted. Quite often the blocking is done on the assumption that a running play is in progress. This rule is a step in the direction of bringing the code into harmony with what is already considered good practice by the better officials.

**Further Consideration:** The remainder of topic 4 on the questionnaire, including the proposal that the penalty for throwing another forward pass from behind the line after the previous one is complete behind the line, received a great deal of attention. Sentiment relative to this proposal was about equally divided. When the matter was brought to a vote, the proposal lost 15 to 11. At a later session it was voted to reconsider and the matter was further discussed. The proposal was again voted down with the recommendation that there be further experimentation and that the question be included in next year's bulletins and the questionnaire.

There was also a proposal that the penalty for a second pass from behind the line be made the same as a penalty for other illegal passes, i.e., loss of down and five from the spot of the pass. This proposal was voted down on the grounds that this penalty is slightly more severe than the present one and is contrary to the trend toward ultimate legalization of any pass thrown from behind the line.

5. During a down in which a team scores, if there is an unnecessary roughness or disqualifying foul by

the opponent, the penalty will be enforced on the succeeding kick-off.

Comment: Under present conditions such a foul goes without penalty because the offended team will decline the penalty in order to retain the points scored. Under the new rule the offended team may retain the points and also have the foul penalized.

6. When a backfield man is illegally in forward motion when the ball is snapped, the Referee will be instructed to kill the ball immediately, i.e., the ball will be considered as not having been legally put in play. This places illegal motion in the same class with the illegal shift and the penalty will be exactly the same for either of the acts. If action should continue after the illegal forward motion, it will be action after the ball is dead regardless of when the whistle is blown and, if there should be a fumble and recovery by the opponent, B will not be permitted to keep the ball.

7. All of the situations which involve a player being illegally out-of-bounds will be grouped and cov-

ered under one rule. The new rule will probably be at the end of Rule 5-A-1 and will provide a penalty for a player being out-of-bounds when the ball is put in play or for voluntarily going out-of-bounds while the ball is in play and then coming back in the field and participating during that down. The penalty will be loss of 15 yards and in case the act is by A during a forward pass, it will also result in loss of down. The spot of enforcement will be determined by the type of play which is in progress and will be governed by the present general rules relative to that matter.

Comment: **This change will result in considerable simplification and the elimination of present inconsistencies relative to scattered coverage for a player being out-of-bounds.**

8. A further step in the liberalization of the substitution rule has been taken. A player may re-enter the game as many times as may be desired. Entry must be when time is out as specified in the present rule.

## REPORT OF THE 1941 NATIONAL FEDERATION FOOTBALL RULES COMMITTEE

By RALPH McRIGHT, Kentucky Representative

January 23, 1941

Mr. Russell E. Bridges, Editor  
The Kentucky High School Athlete,  
Fort Thomas, Ky.

Dear Mr. Bridges:

I take this opportunity of expressing to the Board of Control my sincere appreciation for the opportunity of serving the state association as representative to the National Football Rules Committee. I spent two days in Chicago with the most sincere group that I have had the pleasure of working with. I learned much, enjoyed the associations and friendships established, and feel that some good was accomplished. That being my first trip to the National Meeting, I spent the first day, or most of it, listening. Most committees cover the ground without cultivating anything in it—the National does both.

I am enclosing something in the way of a report which I hope will serve the needs of your office; if you desire any additional information, please let me know.

### TO BE INCLUDED IN THE 1942 QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Consider a more severe penalty for defensive holding of an eligible pass receiver, especially in the case of short passes where the foul is near the line of scrimmage.

2. Specify the number of defensive players who must be on the line at the snap.

3. Consider making the penalty for pass interference by Team B loss of 15 from the previous spot and first down.

5. Prescribe that penalty for a pass incompleteness behind A's goal line be loss of down at previous spot instead of the present safety.

5. Start the second half at the spot where the ball was at the end of the first half.

\* \* \* \*

There was a thorough discussion of the future size of the Committee. It was the opinion of some of the members that the size should be reduced by dividing the Country into sections and having sectional representation instead of representation according to state lines. A majority of the committee were of the opinion that for the present each State should continue to be represented so that there would be at least one man in each State who would be fortified in his work in connection with experimentation and rules training by first-hand knowledge of the workings of the National Committee.

In order to continue efficiently with the present large Committee, it was voted to recommend that next year's meeting be **three days** instead of **two**, and that the first day be devoted to a discussion by small groups of specific topics which would be assigned in advance of the meeting.

E. M. Thompson of Wyoming addressed the group on the relationship of football to national defense. He outlined the great need for continuance of the athletic program during the period when the subject of national defense is uppermost in the minds of the American people. It is his opinion that the school athletic activities must continue to be a very important part in any defense program. The athletic program should reach a larger number of boys and under no circumstance should these activities be curbed.

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USE ONLY "REGISTERED" OFFICIALS!

## COAST TO COAST

**CONNECTICUT:** Connecticut recently adopted the 19 year age limit. A boy becomes ineligible on his nineteenth birthday except that if this occurs during a sports season, he is permitted to finish the season. The seasons are defined as: Fall—September 10th to December 2nd; Winter—November 15th to April 1st; Spring—March 21st to the end of the school year.

This rule along with all other rules of the revised eligibility code goes into effect September 1, 1941.

**FLORIDA:** The Florida state association has successfully fought a law suit which was initiated by a school which had been penalized for violation of a state rule. The lower court ruled that schools which contracted before the suspension to play the suspended school at a later date must fulfill the contract. The case was carried to a higher court and the higher court followed the precedent which has been established by courts all over the country and which is to the effect that since the state high school athletic association is a voluntary organization and since schools become members with the knowledge that they must adhere to the statewide rules, there are no grounds for a law suit to compel suspension of the rules.

The experience of Florida and other states indicates the desirability of including on printed game contract forms, the definite statement that suspension of one party to the contract makes the entire contract void.

The Florida State Association is now launching a program for training in game administration. A statewide series of meetings for coaches, officials and administrators is being sponsored. Those who officiate games will be required to register.

**ILLINOIS:** The Illinois High School Association recently took progressive action in announcing that the state final tournaments will be played on courts equipped with the new type fan shaped backboard. This action is more significant since it followed a September decision of the board of control to permit the use of the fan shaped board in the lower tournaments but to play the final tournament with the larger rectangular board. Since the September action, the transition by member high schools to the new type board has been so rapid that the board of control felt that they were justified in rescinding the earlier action. The later decision will do a great deal to further promote the rapid and easy transition to the new type board which is proving to be unusually popular among those schools that have been using it for their early season games.

The Illinois Association has suspended Fenger High School of Chicago for violation of the state rule which prohibits the playing of a football game after the first week-end in December. The Chicago high school, after having completed a schedule of 12 football games, participated in their 13th game which was a charity game not sponsored directly by the high school organization, and then scheduled and played a 14th game in Miami, Florida, on Christmas night. The suspension of this school may result in further withdrawals by other Chicago schools. In that event, it will become illegal for any such schools to participate in games outside the city limits.

**MISSOURI:** The Missouri State High School Athletic Association proposed a number of progressive measures at the last annual meeting. Among these were proposals to augment the income of the association through a slight increase in dues and also to put into effect a thorough rules training program

which would involve among other things the compulsory use of officials who are registered with the state high school association and who have not met the requirements set up in the rules training program. It was felt by the leaders in Missouri that the state association has reached the point where satisfactory promotion of the work requires a full-time executive officer. These measures, designed to place Missouri in the ranks of other progressive neighboring states, were voted down. Consequently, the work of the Missouri association will continue to be performed by a high school principal who will take care of the state association work in his spare time. It is possible that the adverse action is partly the result of the fact that Secretary Carl Burris and his board of control have done an excellent piece of work under trying circumstances and have been willing to devote considerable time and service to the work of the association, even though they are overworked in their own school systems. It appears that a program of education will have to be started from the bottom again as far as the Missouri high school principals are concerned.

**IOWA:** The Iowa High School Athletic Association sponsored its first coaching clinic during the Christmas holidays. Approximately 400 men attended the clinic and it appears that it meets a real need. It will probably be an annual event. Messrs. Brown and Quinn and the Iowa board of control are to be congratulated on many progressive actions during the current year. The state bulletin has been greatly improved, the insurance plan has been further extended and the rules training program in both football and basketball gives promise of early development.

**SPRING MEETINGS:** A regional conference for the northwest and Pacific Coast states is being planned for the week of April 7th to 12th at Spokane, Washington, in connection with the Inland Empire Teachers Meeting. The exact time and place will be announced in the March National Press Service.

The Georgia state association is planning a meeting at Athens, Georgia, on May 2nd and 3rd. Georgia has made considerable progress in recent months in the strengthening of the state association and they have a progressive program planned. Some of the parts of this program will be discussed and acted upon at this spring meeting. Secretary H. V. Porter will attend and speak on "State High School Trends," and P. F. Neverman of Wisconsin will be present to outline the progress which is being made in connection with a high school safety program. State high school officers from any of the surrounding states will be welcomed at this meeting, although it is not listed as a regional conference.

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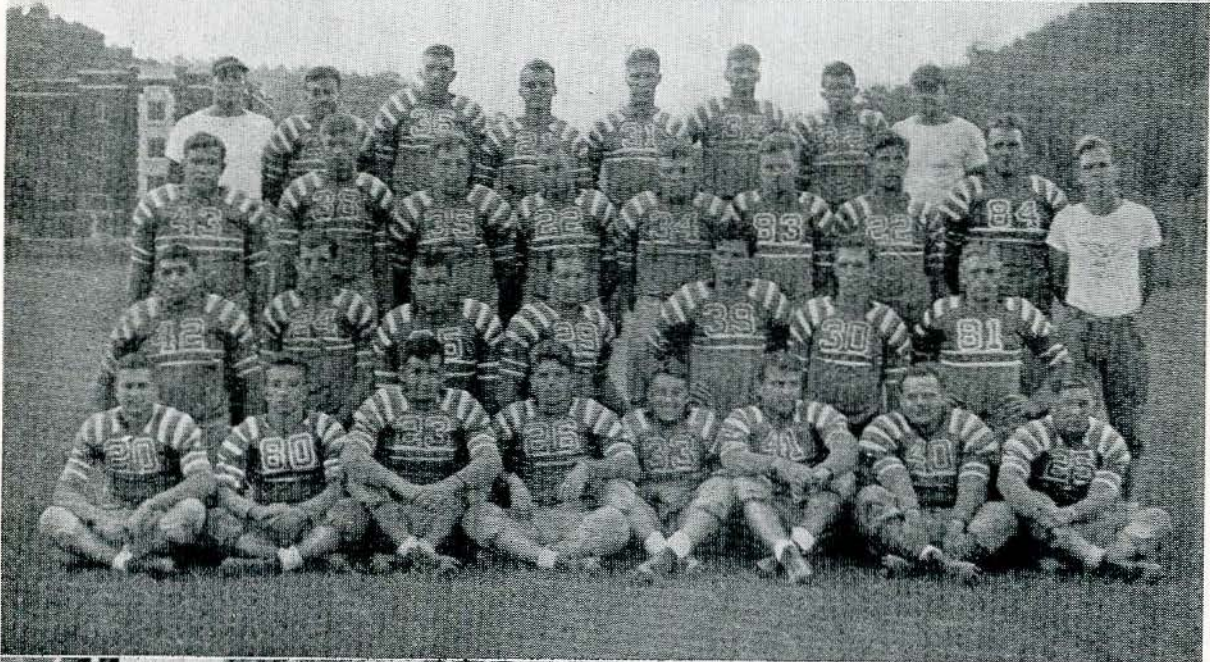
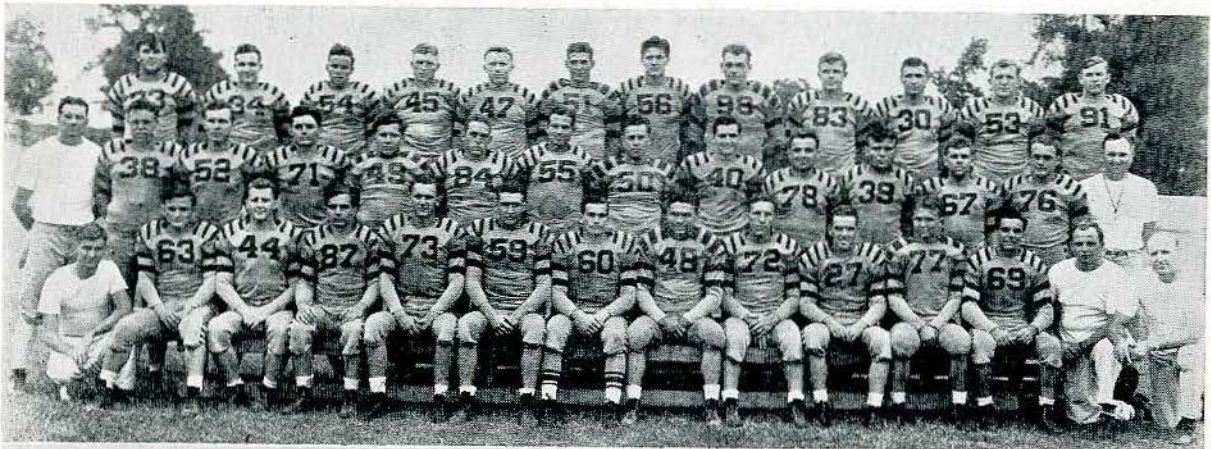
### *Pictures on Next Page*

## TEACHERS COLLEGE SQUADS of 1940

Top — MURRAY

Middle — MOREHEAD

Bottom — WESTERN



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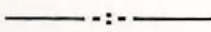


*Pictures on Opposite Page*

**SOME CONFERENCE FOOTBALL  
CHAMPIONS of 1940**

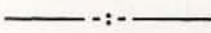
- 1— duPont Manual . . . . . All-Kentucky  
of Louisville
- 2— Bardstown . . . . . South Central
- 3— Corbin . . . . . South-Eastern
- 4— Hopkinsville . . . . . Western Kentucky
- 5— Newport . . . . . All-Kentucky
- 6— Danville . . . . . Central Kentucky
- 7— Bellevue . . . . . Northern Kentucky

NOTE: Newport was untied and undefeated but did not play enough Conference games to lay claim to All-Kentucky Conference Championship.



In every field of endeavor leadership is attained only by doing the particular thing best.

A friend is never known until he is needed.



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**UNIVERSITY OF  
KENTUCKY**

**Basketball Schedule**

**1941**

**Remaining Home Games**

February 10 . . . . . Mississippi

February 15 . . . . . Tennessee

February 17 . . . . . Georgia Tech

February 24 . . . . . Vanderbilt

February 27, 28, March 1 . .  
Southeastern Tournament,  
Armory in Louisville, Ky.

PLAN TO ATTEND THE

**Kentucky Intercollegiate Athletic Conference**

**Basketball Tournament**

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EASTERN STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE  
RICHMOND, KENTUCKY

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**FEBRUARY 27, 28 - MARCH 1, 1941**

SEASON TICKET . . . . . \$1.75

GENERAL ADMISSION—Night and Saturday Afternoon Sessions . . . . . 75c  
Thursday and Friday Afternoon Sessions . . . . . 40c

## Preparing for the Basketball Tournament

By C. H. WYATT, Coach Hazel Green High School,  
1940 Kentucky High School Champions

Every high school basketball coach in the state, from the largest school to the smallest, that could get together enough boys to form a squad is beginning to give thought to the coming tournaments. It matters not that he has had a disappointing season—there is still a tournament to be played and there is still a chance to achieve! His chief concern is: what can I do from now till tournament time to increase my boys' chances of winning?

Of course every coach has problems which are peculiarly his own, but I feel there are general preparations that can be made applicable to all squads.

By this date in the season the task of actual coaching in technique—set-ups, offensive and defensive patterns—should be, for the most part, already accomplished. Much harm can be done by an over-dose of coaching too near the tournament. In his anxiety to prepare his boys for tournament play, there is a danger that the coach will tire and confuse his players by over-drill on "new-stuff."

The problem of the coach from now till tournament is one of preparing his boys both physically and mentally for tournament participation.

It is an evident fact that boys cannot stand up in the tournament grind if they are not in the best of physical condition. This season has been especially trying for players as a result of the inroads of influenza. Some boys' conditions may demand special attention if they are to attain physical fitness by tournament time. For boys who are underweight or tire easily, I would suggest cod-liver oil as a diet supplement. Some boys need rest. Give it to them even at the risk of losing a late season game.

Sprained ankles are a danger that should be guarded against. A serious sprain now would handicap the unfortunate one for the remainder of the

season. As a matter of precaution I should advise the wrapping of the ankles of the entire squad before every contest.

The period from now till tournament time is one which calls for sacrifices on the part of the players. Personal pleasures should be given up for the good of the team. Regular eating and regular sleeping in so far as the schedule will permit should be the rule. Movies, parties, late dates, or any form of amusement that means late hours should be out. A keen desire to win should prove incentive enough to cause them to adhere to strict training rules.

Mental condition is just as important as physical. There is a popular notion among coaches, players, and fans that anything is likely to happen in a tournament—and it usually does! It is this fear psychosis which accounts for some of the erratic games in tournaments. For example: there is a prevalent belief that it is next to impossible to beat a team twice during the season and then again in the tournament. Boys hear this "third time is the charm" stuff discussed until it becomes a part of their thinking and as a result they are subject to play a jittery, uncertain game in a third round contest with an opponent. Get across to the boys that there is no reason why a third game with the same team should be harder than the second or first. Bring them to understand that any hard fighting team is dangerous.

Beware of easy draws in a tournament. Many a good team has been eliminated from a bracket because the players and coach thought too much about the next game with a strong opponent. In a tournament each game is the final game unless it is won and should be played as such. The scriptural admonition "Take no thought of the morrow" is good advice here. The final game will take care of itself if the boys win them **as they come.**

**MAKE YOUR PLANS NOW!**

ATTEND THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL

**S. I. A. A.**

**Championship Basketball Tournament**

**MARCH 6-7-8**

WESTERN STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE  
BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY

# Team Play Versus Individual Prestige

(Contribution of National Federation Office)

In sports such as track and swimming, the emphasis is on the performance of the individual. Published records of time and distance tend to stimulate the proper kind of effort. It is unfortunate that the tendency to single out individual performances has been extended to the team sports. **This tendency takes two forms, the practice of publishing all-star teams in basketball and football and the practice of publishing scoring records of individual members of such teams.** The printing of such material is of value to the publisher because the reading or listening public can comprehend the achievements of the individual while they have only a vague understanding of the team strategy which makes it possible for the individual to score a basket or a touch-down.

The effect on the team and the player is usually detrimental because the emphasis is on one player rather than on the team. The candidate for an all-star berth or for a scoring record must secure points and attract the attention of the public. If there is equal opportunity for him to score or execute a pass in basketball or a block in football, he is obligated to score in order to maintain his individual prestige.

**It is obvious that the conferring of all-star honors in high school sports is based on guessing.** If ten teams were chosen by ten individuals, there would be no two teams alike. The attention which is attracted to the favored player depends on the team on which he plays, the kind of schedule and the friends he creates among those who make the choices. As long as this is understood, no great damage is done. **Evils crop out when the selection is accompanied by ballyhoo, prizes and banquets designed to exaggerate the importance of being chosen on such a team.**

A few years ago, a press correspondent started the practice of publishing the most one sided basketball score in history. This started the pernicious style of trying to eclipse the printed record at the expense of a hopelessly outclassed opponent. It took strenuous action by the state high school groups to counteract the evil. On another occasion, a sports writer chose to play up as a good joke, the decision of a group of hoodlum fans to "de-pants" the Referee at a football game. **The effect was an epidemic of outrages which the school organizations found difficult to eradicate.**

*Hats Off To The  
Writer Who  
Understands The  
Team Strategies  
Which Pave The  
Way For The Scorer  
And Who  
Extols The Team  
Rather Than  
The Individual!*

The publishing of all-star guesses and of individual scoring records may not have the same degree of bad influence as these other practices but the opportunity for such is great enough so that many states prohibit any contest official from assisting in any way in the choosing of an all-star team for any state sponsored tournament. This does not prevent such selection by any individual fan or writer but it tends to make it clear that such selection is entirely unofficial, that it merely represents a guess on the part of the one doing the selecting and that it should not be taken too seriously.

A few high school organizations have definite rules which withdraw eligibility for any athlete who permits the use of his name as a candidate for an all-star position. This applies especially to selections which are circulation promotion devices and which capitalize on the popularity of an athlete by setting up extensive voting machinery in the schools or communities.

**A school is fortunate when its sports events are covered by writers who understand the team strategies which pave the way for the scorer and who have the ability and inclination to extol the team rather than the individual.**



# Sutcliffe Honor Sweaters

## SHAKER KNIT and BABY SHAKERS



No. 6502—Heavy weight shaker knit coat sweater.  
Price . . . . . 8.25

No. 702—Heavy weight baby shaker coat . . . . Price 5.65

## Jersey Weave Jackets



No. 40R—Extra heavy weight jersey weave coat jacket—one which is "tops" in popularity today as an honor garment . . . . . Price 4.95

## SHAKER KNIT and BABY SHAKERS



No. 6503—Heavy weight shaker sweater. May be had in either V-neck or crew neck.  
Price . . . . . 6.90

No. 703—Heavy weight baby shaker sweater in either V-neck or crew neck . . . 4.20

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SERVICE STRIPES . . . . Any number in Sleeves, Extra per Sweater 25c - In Letters, 5c per Stripe

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