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# The Kentucky High School Athlete, September 1941

Kentucky High School Athletic Association

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# THE KENTUCKY



## *High School Athlete*

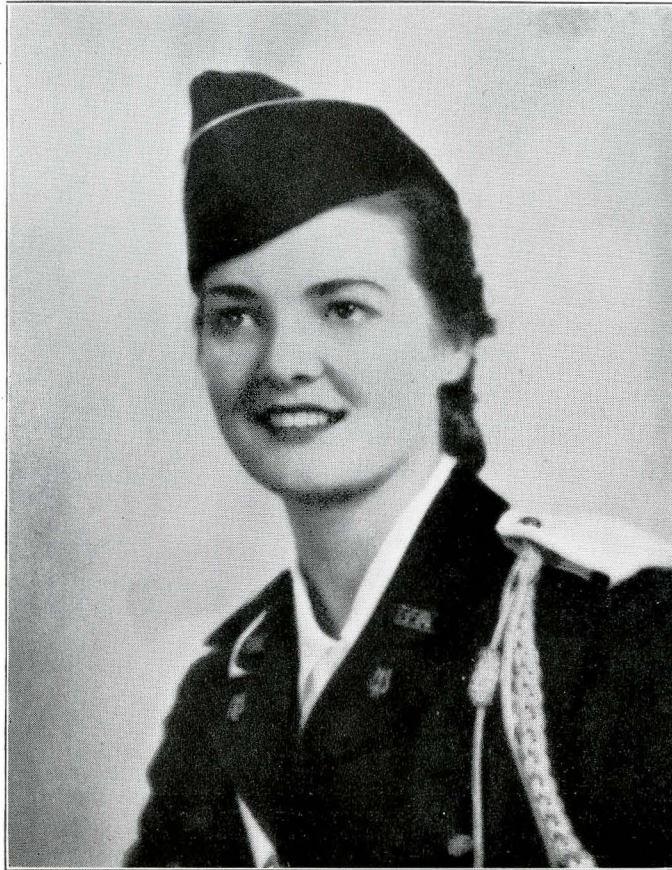
### THE CHALLENGE OF 1941-1942 TO SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS, ATHLETIC DIRECTORS AND COACHES

1. TO PROMOTE AND MAINTAIN A WORTHY SCHOOL AND ATHLETIC PROGRAM IN KEEPING WITH THE PROUD TRADITION OF KENTUCKY AND FACING THE EVER-INCREASING DEMANDS ON EDUCATIONAL LEADERSHIP.
2. TO INSURE THE PASSAGE OF AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE GIVING THE MOST UNDERPRIVILEGED CHILD IN KENTUCKY SOME SEMBLANCE OF EQUALITY IN EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
3. TO ENLIST THE CO-OPERATION OF TEACHERS, PARENTS, STUDENTS, AND ALL CITIZENS OF THE STATE IN THE EFFORT TO PREPARE AGAINST THE DAY WHEN ALL THE RIGHTS AND BLESSINGS OF FREEDOM NOW ENJOYED MAY BE SERIOUSLY THREATENED. THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF AMERICA ARE AND MUST ALWAYS BE OUR FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE.



Official Organ of the KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSN.  
SEPTEMBER - 1941





Miss Mattigene Palmore of Horse Cave and the University of Kentucky has recently been chosen through a nation-wide poll conducted by LOOK Magazine as Miss Co-ed of American Colleges. The thousands of fans who attended Wildcat football games last fall will remember the striking and high-stepping blonde who paraded ahead of the Blue and White Band. In fact both Kentucky and rival coaches complained that attention of neither the players nor spectators was directed toward the serious affairs of football when Mattigene was on the field. Band instructors of all the institutions involved frequently criticized their musicians for permitting eyes to wander from the written score to the beauty of music otherwise interpreted.

During her high school and college years at Horse Cave and the University of Kentucky Mattigene was always closely associated with athletic affairs, never playing a conspicuous part as a participant but always on hand in some capacity that helped the cause. Members of the student body at the University heaped honors upon her in practically every way that feminine popularity could be rewarded. She represented Kentucky at the Mountain Laurel Festival and again at Atlantic City. When the ROTC and the University Band sought a sponsor, Miss Palmore smothered the opposition. It was no surprise to Lexington citizenry or to the many admirers of Miss Palmore when she was chosen Miss Co-ed from an imposing array of college beauties throughout the country.

The name of Mattigene Palmore can be found on the salary schedule of Cynthiana city schools where she is to teach the third grade. We are wondering if her doorway will not be a very favorite congregating point for hopeful high school boys and if the masculine element of the grade school in Cynthiana can always be expected to center on the mysteries of the three R's. The best wishes of her home town, the University of Kentucky, and her many friends elsewhere follow Miss Palmore in her work, and she is expected to come through in the fine way that has been her custom in the past. Here's hoping that the Blue Grass state will find a successor of Mattigene as Miss Co-ed of American Colleges for 1942.

# The Kentucky High School Athlete

Official Organ of the  
Kentucky High School Athletic Association

Vol. IV - No. 2

SEPTEMBER 1941

\$1.00 Per Year

## From The President's Office

With the new football season just starting and the basketball season yet several weeks away, the requests for rulings on eligibility of athletes come pouring in by every arriving mail. By far the greatest number of requests have to do with athletes who have transferred or hope to transfer without a corresponding change in the residence of the parents. The boy has a job; he lives with some relatives; he can ride to the new school with a teacher; he can have greater opportunities in the new school—these are some of the reasons given in support of requests.

No doubt these are good and valid reasons in many cases for a change in schools. However, none of them remove the restrictions of Rule VI upon those who change schools without a corresponding change in the residence of the parents. The greatest difficulty experienced in attempting to rule on these cases is to get the full information regarding the case. This lack of information necessitates much additional correspondence and causes irritating delays in getting your final decisions. Letters addressed to the secretary or to Mr. O'Donnell are delayed also, since they must be mailed to the president's office for final decision.

Principals and coaches, you can save much valuable time for yourselves and greatly reduce your correspondence if you will thoroughly familiarize yourselves with the K. H. S. A. A. rules. Then if you want a ruling on one of your players, send your request directly to the president, giving every bit of information necessary to present the entire picture. Every effort will be made to give you an answer in writing on the same day that your request is received.

### A Few Excerpts From Rulings

A boy who has come to live with his aunt who has adopted him is still under the restrictions of Rule VI which requires a corresponding change in the residence of his parents.

Since it is the policy of the Board of Control to encourage players to attend school in their home district, several players have been permitted to return to the home school under the provisions of Section 2 of Rule VI.

The discontinuance of a sport or sports in a school does not of itself give the players the right to transfer to another school without loss of eligibility.

A player who was not in school at least three school months of the second semester, 1940-41, is ineligible under the provisions of Rule V.

## Physical Education, Athletics And National Defense

Now that National Defense is paramount in the minds of all red-blooded Americans it is interesting to note the reaction that comes from various groups each of whom is eager to maintain that activities kindred to their interests offer the solution to national security. Strangely enough there is a wide variation among the views of coaches and physical education directors, the former claiming that the rigors of interscholastic and intercollegiate athletic programs are essential in developing the hardy type of manhood needed in the armed forces of our country while the contention of the latter is that the base should be expanded giving every boy and girl the opportunity to profit by instruction and active participation. Both points are well taken, but as in every similar case the outlook of the individuals involved is likely to be colored somewhat by the type of position which they hold. After all there is no reason for cross purposes among educational leaders; every department of the schools should be broadened in the scope of its activities without conflict with or curtailment of any other.

## Kentucky School Men IN Defense Industry

A leading Kentucky educator recently estimated that there were very likely more than 1,000 school men of this state actively engaged in defense work other than those who are attempting to do something by co-operating with every defense agency operating through the schools. In the October issue of the Athlete there will appear a list of school men and former scholastic athletes who are known to be working on defense projects. Every school principal in Kentucky is asked to send as quickly as possible a complete list of those from your school who are so engaged that they may be included in the October Athlete.

SEPTEMBER, 1941

Vol. IV, No. 2

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Editor.....W. B. OWEN  
Horse Cave, Kentucky

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**A Chance To Practice Democracy**

“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men were created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.”

Educational leaders subscribe to such principles and are hoping to apply them in every school district of Kentucky.

Superintendents, principals, athletic directors, and coaches are among the educational leaders of Kentucky, and we believe they may be depended upon in the effort to establish in FACT school conditions in Kentucky that have long been accepted in PRINCIPLE.

Let it be not said that any man or woman of this state who is in any way responsible for the athletic program in the schools, is not squarely behind the movement to establish in some measure equal educational opportunity for every Kentucky boy and girl.

**Let's give our undivided support for  
AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE.**

**EDITORIAL COMMENT**

It has long been the custom to criticize various schools for granting certain privileges to athletes; sometimes the criticism is polite, quite frequently it is decidedly otherwise. Granting that now and then schools have been guilty of abusing the privilege of reasonable subsidizing of athletics, there is much to be said in favor of the athletes when both sides of the case are presented.

The rules of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association, other state organizations, and the college conferences specifically state that candidates for all teams must meet certain standards of eligibility. No sensible school man will contend that such restrictions should not exist. However, we become inconsistent when similar rules are not imposed on members of the band, debating teams, choruses, glee clubs, and numerous other organizations that compete with representatives of rival schools.

It is a peculiar circumstance that causes a burly tackle to sit on the sidelines because he has failed in algebra the preceding semester and watch his roommate disport himself in pre-game and half-time band formations although he has failed in both algebra and English. In many cases it is entirely possible for a football player to be excluded from games because of scholastic deficiencies, but be welcomed to represent his school that night in debate against a neighboring institution.

Eligibility should be uniformly defined for participation in all interscholastic activities. It is a sad state of affairs when members of organizations, that are more closely associated with the subject matter of the classroom, are permitted to participate when their scholastic standing excludes them from athletics. If and when Kentucky schools organize a league including all so-called extra-curricular activities, it should have but one set of eligibility regulations.

**Insurance Regulations**

Every effort has been exerted to clarify provisions of the insurance plan so that there will be as little confusion in their interpretation as possible. Conditions may arise that seemingly are not covered in the regulations, but a careful study of the following will prevent a great deal of confusion and meaningless correspondence.

**Medical And Dental Regulations**

The following qualifying requirements have been adopted by the Board of Control:

1. An X-Ray may be required on all injuries scheduled at \$20.00 or more. If an X-Ray is necessary on other scheduled injuries, allowance of \$3.00 for each picture may be made in addition to the scheduled benefit. All claims amounting to \$20.00 or more shall include the cost of any X-Ray.
2. The amount actually allowed will not exceed the itemized statement filed by the physician or dentist which must accompany each request for benefit. The listed amount is the maximum in each case.
3. Dental work must be completed before any payment will be made.

**Regulations Of The Accident Benefit Plan**

1. The Board of Control will allow only such claims as are listed in the Schedule of Benefits.  
Many injuries could be listed as first aid cases, and among some of those that are NOT on the Schedule of Benefits are sprains, infections, cuts, bruises, torn

ligaments or muscles, lacerations, burns, etc.

2. No student will be protected until his Examination and Permit card has been received by the secretary.

3. Protection will be effective for intramural and interscholastic competition as well as for actual directed practice in approved sports. Protection will also be given students participating in physical training classes under the direction of instructors, provided that the registration fees have been paid and the regular Examination and Permit cards have been received.

Sports approved by the K. H. S. A. A. are as follows: football (any form), basketball, baseball, track, swimming, softball, golf, and tennis.

4. No student will be eligible for more than one benefit of \$20.00 or more during one sport's season unless re-examination report by a physician approving participation after recovery is on file in the office of the secretary before a second injury occurs. No registration fee is required for re-registration.

5. The Kentucky High School Athletic Association will not pay a benefit unless the Preliminary Report of Accident is received in the office of the secretary within fifteen (15) days immediately following the day of the injury. Preliminary Report cards supplied by the Kentucky High School Athletic Association should be used. Failure to have report of injury in the office of the secretary within fifteen (15) days after an accident eliminates the benefit. A few preliminary Report cards will be mailed with each supply of Examination and Permit cards.

6. In case of more than one injury, only those properly reported on the Preliminary Report card will be considered for a benefit payment.

7. The Board of Control reserves the right to ask for additional evidence beyond that originally submitted should the Medical or Dental Adviser or the Board of Control deem such additional evidence desirable or necessary to establish the validity of a request.

8. All checks will be made payable to the principal as the agent of the student. This is done so as to enable the principal to establish the fact that the account for which the check was issued is paid.

9. The injury for which benefit is requested must occur in a regular practice or a regularly scheduled contest.

10. Requests not completed within sixty days from date of receipt of proof blanks by the principal will be considered withdrawn and will not be allowed.

11. Examination and Permit cards must contain the original signature of physician, principal and athletic director.

12. Examination and Permit cards must be filed yearly.

### Procedure In Insuring Athletes And Submitting Claims

1. Write to the secretary of the K. H. S. A. A. Protection Fund, Theo A. Sanford, Henderson, Kentucky, for Examination and Permit Cards, and Summary Sheets.

2. Have athletes examined, and return cards and sheets, with fees, Insurance is in force as soon as the secretary receives this material. After the cards have been checked, they will be returned to the principal for his files, together with one copy of the Registration Sheet. Preliminary Report Cards will be included.

3. If an insured athlete is injured and the injury is included on the Schedule of Benefits, the principal sends to the secretary one of the Preliminary Re-

port Cards.

4. Claim blanks requiring statements by the insured, athletic director, principal, and the attending physician or dentist are sent to the principal.

5. Claim blanks, properly executed, are received by the secretary, and are submitted to the Board of Control. Small claims and others which need no particular additional investigation are paid immediately by the secretary, by direction of the Board.

6. If claim exceeds \$20.00, principal receives Re-examination card for athlete. Upon receipt of this card by the secretary, the athlete is re-insured without the payment of an additional fee.

(See back cover page for schedule of benefits.)

### The Best Defense

In order to have a virile nation we must develop in our secondary schools boys and girls who are strong physically, morally, and intellectually.

We should place more emphasis upon physical training, rather than military training in our secondary schools. The secondary schools of America can make an excellent contribution to our National Defense Program by providing all pupils with a balanced program of exercise and recreation.

During the early part of the twentieth century our physical training program overemphasized calisthenics and heavy, formal apparatus work. Since the World War the free play movement has spread with increasing emphasis on team play. Today we are not concerned about the physical development of our boys and girls, but we are concerned about our teams winning championship medals. Is the school executive responsible for this deplorable condition? The school administrators have found it exceedingly difficult to finance an instructional program for the physical training of all boys and girls. On the other hand, they find that the public is very glad to pay high admission prices to see a champion team perform. Do you blame the school executive for sticking to the type of program which is the most easily financed? Enormous sums of money have been spent on gymnasiums which are used a very small per cent of the day, and used almost exclusively in many instances for basketball exhibitions. The basketball team consists of ten boys while the remainder of the school becomes prone spectators with petrifying muscles.

Overemphasis on winning championships has resulted in the unfair and dangerous exploitation of our most physically capable youths. Many of them cannot withstand the pace and find it necessary to drop out of the picture. It is very nice for a team to win medals, accompanied by all of the glory, the color, and the newspaper publicity, but is this type of program justifiable?

Once the taxpayer realizes the necessity of a physical training program for all our youths, our curriculum will be revised to include physical training for every pupil. The defense program of the United States will bring on this revision, because many of our young boys who are being called for the draft are found to be physically unfit. It is not fair to the boys and girls to deny them an opportunity to develop strong bodies. The secondary schools will say that one of their objectives is to promote health, but a majority of them have failed to accomplish this aim.

If we should extend a physical training program to all our boys and girls immediately, we would not be able to obtain trained competent instructors. Probably our curriculum makers will be able to enlighten our institutions of higher learning as to the needs of the future.

## From The Secretary's Office

You are reminded that unless memberships are renewed by October 1st, schools are automatically dropped from the Association until such time as the membership is renewed.

Please see that the blue slips are filled out completely as this is the only means the Secretary has to know the personnel of the coaching staff of member schools and the names of those responsible for athletics.

Member schools are warned not to play non member schools who are eligible to become members of the Association. If in doubt write the Secretary before playing.

### Registered Football Officials Of The K.H.S.A.A.—1941

Alcorn, M. H., Jr., 723 Oakhurst, Hazard.  
 Alley, Clyde, Pinson Fork.  
 Baker, Geo. M., 201 N. 12th St., Murray.  
 Baker, W. M., W. K. T. C., Bowling Green.  
 Blersch, George, 6024 Grand Vista, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 Boemker, Robert, Box 458 Madison Pike, Covington.  
 Branham, Frank B., Prestonsburg.  
 Buchanan, Wm. M., Blair Apts., Barbourville.  
 Ellis, Leslie M., Central City.  
 Funkhouser, Gene, 1426 Park, Paducah.  
 Gividen, George M., Box 291, Lexington.  
 Greenwell, Sam, Morganfield.  
 Hackensmith, Chas. Wm. 403 Penna. Ct., Lexington.  
 Hacker, Henry L., 1234 Slate, Jenkins.  
 Heil, John H., Jr., 1117 Cardinal Drive, Louisville.  
 Herndon, Raymond H., Cumberland.  
 Hughes, Chas. T., Westover Ave., Richmond.  
 Karsner, M. G., 328 McDowell, Lexington.  
 Kraesig, Raymond, 1423 Lexington Road, Louisville.  
 Linker, Joe, 1806 W. Jefferson, Louisville.  
 McKown, C. H. "Jackie," Wayne, W. Va.  
 Maddox, Harry, 536 Herndon Drive, Evansville, Ind.  
 Manar, Fred, Jr., 1160 Ky. St., Bowling Green.  
 Mayhew, Happy, Barbourville.  
 Mitchell, George E., Clay.  
 Potter, M. E., U. of Ky., Lexington.  
 Quast, John H., 110 Crescent Ct., Louisville.  
 Reece, Alfred M., 1405 Martin Ct., Lexington.  
 Rosenthal, Gov. L., 1626 Jefferson, Paducah.  
 Sacks, Leopold, 212 N. W., First, Evansville, Indiana.  
 Schuette, Frederick J., R. R. No. 3, Henderson.  
 Silliman, George, 119 E. Main, Danville.  
 Sledd, T., 712 W. Poplar, Murray.  
 Smith, Troy H., Court St., Worthington.  
 Sosnin, H. A., 1507 Winter Avenue, Louisville.  
 Taylor, James M., Calvin.  
 Thompson, A. W. "Tommy," 215 W. Adair, Louisville.  
 Thompson, Wm. H., Box 173, Owensboro.  
 Thornton, D. L. Box 45, Versailles.  
 Tolliver, Millard, Whitesburg.  
 Trathen, Carr H., 419 W. Arch, Madisonville.  
 Uhlian, John L., 321 Peachtree St., Nashville, Tenn.  
 Wagner, Pete, Hanson.  
 Wellman, Earl, 1310 Enslow Blvd., Huntington, W. Va.  
 Wilson, Barney E., College St., Barbourville.  
 Wilson, Robt R. "Bullet," Victory Ave., Winchester.  
 York, Howard A., 412 Eagle St., Princeton.  
 Allen, A. D., 26 Holmesdale Ct., Covington.  
 Bathiany, Richard, 25 W. 8th St., Newport.  
 Lipscomb, David, Harlan.  
 Montgomery, Robert, Paintsville.  
 Peak, Bart N., U. of Ky., Lexington.  
 Andrews, J. B., 1235 Lydia, Louisville.  
 Cain, Paul D., 3860 Belmont, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 Colston, Richard, 509 West Oak St., Louisville.  
 Dawson, Jack, Buechel.  
 Deaver, John, 218 Sterrett, Covington.

Durkin, John, P. O. Box 118, Huntington, W. Va.  
 Edney, V. J., 317 3rd St., Newport.  
 Gill, Lawrence, N. Market St., McArthur, Ohio.  
 Gruber, Herbert C., 1915 Richmond Drive, Louisville.  
 Jones, Frank D., 1014 Gratz St., Knoxville, Tenn.  
 Kurachek, Pete, 112 Arcadia Pk., Lexington.  
 Lanman, Irvin, 8th and Farthing, Mayfield.  
 Miller, Reed S., 1651 Edenside Ave., Louisville.  
 Montondo, Douglas, 271 Kalmia, Lexington.  
 Moore, Wm. A., 4211 Vermont, Louisville.  
 Penick, Albert K., 321 N. Main St., Winchester.  
 Robinson, Dick, 295 Cassidy, Lexington.  
 Samuels, Tom C., 266 Sunset, Richmond.  
 Silverman, Joe, Box 383, Huntington, W. Va.  
 Stevenson, Harold, McRoberts.  
 Walker, J. Earl, Paintsville.  
 Weber, Edward H., K. M. I., Lyndon.  
 Bain, Charles M., 4000 Southern Parkway, Louisville.  
 Green, Tom H., 612 Jackson, Georgetown.  
 Groves, Fergus C., Druid Hills, Louisville.  
 Koster, Fred C., 2539 Trevilian Way, Louisville.  
 Ferdue, Paul, South Ninth St., Murray.  
 Powell, Lee F., P. O. Box 271, Paducah.  
 Streicher, Abe, 1623 So. Second St., Louisville.  
 Tucker, Clarence, Fleming.  
 Vaughn, J. T., Lexington Avenue, Georgetown.

## Are Coaches "Dumbbells"?

(Courtesy The Scholastic Coach)

A well known coach made the mistake of admitting to a college professor in a graduate course that a portion of his time was devoted to coaching athletic teams. The professor expressed surprise that a man whom he had suspected of being reasonably rational and even capable of assimilating the profundities of economics and sociology, should ever be guilty of associating himself with such uncultured activity as athletic coaching. He assured the unsuspecting coach that success in the field of coaching was dependent on less resourcefulness and initiative than was true in nearly any other line of endeavour. The professor declared that he had seen teams coached by novices severely drub those trained by famous coaches, and so have we all. But over a period of years those poorly trained teams would have about as much chance as Paducah or Bowling Green against the Yankees or the Brooklyn Dodgers.

### Essentials For Success

Fortunately for the field of coaching by far the greater number of thinking people realize that various techniques essential to intelligent and successful plays are intricate in their development and execution, and that expert guidance is absolutely necessary regardless of the material at hand. For a reasonable degree of success I am convinced that every coach must hold certain fundamental convictions concerning the work in which he is engaged. He must realize the absurdity of the idea that any "dumbbell" can throw a football on the field or a basketball on the floor and expect to find a winning combination from the rank and file of his material.

A coach should never lose sight of the importance of his influence in molding ideals of good sportsmanship in the minds of players, spectators and even the general public. Attitudes of the wrong kind may be developed resulting in a winning team for the present but reacting unfavorably in the end to the discredit of the coach, his players, and possibly his community. A worthy leader of athletes will realize that he has a definite responsibility in the educa-

tional interests of his community.

### Coaching An Exact Science

A positive belief in the educational values of athletics should encourage the coach to make an exhaustive study of the games and the proper methods of teaching them. The progressive coach studies the technique and patterns of play with the same zeal that a scientist searches for the unknown. You may beat him once with something new, but the next time he will be ready either with the same weapon or the means with which to thwart it. Not so the "dumbbell" coach who would possibly grumble that his boys were off form. The development of initiative is an essential element in the making of a successful coach. If too much dependence is placed on appropriating ideas from his colleagues of the field, he will eventually be plugging tackle holes while the play goes around the end.

### Psychological Aspect

Athletic competition is moving definitely psychologyward. This means that the coach of tomorrow is going to find a faster, a more alert, a more subtle player than he did in the past. In the development of a high degree of deception in his system the coach will have to search for the so-called psychological skills in athletics. It will take an exceptional degree of intelligence for a coach to devise means of giving his players psychological skills that they never had before. A successful coach who has enjoyed a long experience will find that he has become somewhat a psychologist in the practical and useful sense of the word. He comes to understand that he must be able to estimate the real value of certain methods and techniques when applied to individual needs and capabilities of all the players on the squad. He knows that every boy with whom he works has certain characteristics and differences that set him apart from all the others. A tactful and well planned course of action must be employed to get the best results from players of varying degrees of ability and temperament. Each boy represents an individual problem, and it takes a man of keen insight to handle him properly.

Coaching athletic teams tends to develop a keenness of mind as a result of the continual battle of wits with rival coaches and players, who are quite likely the antithesis of what we would term "dumbbells." Decisions of the coach many times must be made on the spur of the moment. There is no time for research and investigation while the game is in progress. The professor doesn't have time to assign the same topic for tomorrow in the hope that a casual visit to the library will reveal the correct answer or solution. The coach doesn't have time to study trends and correlations concerning the capabilities of replacement personnel. He must be able to think fast, come to quick decisions, and hope for the best. The "Dumbbell" cannot qualify.

### Social Influences

In addition to strictly educational considerations, coaching affords a wide and varied social experience. Association with many players, coaches, and sideline critics is a broadening influence. The coach becomes adjusted to the trying circumstances of competitive sports and disciplines himself to maintain a courteous and sympathetic attitude despite heart-breaking defeats or well deserved triumphs. Lastly the satisfaction that comes from teaching youngsters how to enjoy themselves while building them up physically, mentally and morally is recompense enough for all the effort that goes into the making of a good if not a great coach. The "Dumbbell" cannot qualify.

## A Program Of Physical Development

Modern Psychology teaches that the only source of development of power and vigor in the vital organs of the body is muscular activity. This fact alone, when properly understood by laymen, will form one of the most potent of all arguments for the school program of Physical Education. The type of program I have in mind gives opportunity to every individual in the school, not just to varsity athletes.

Recent findings by draft boards bring out startling facts concerning the physical fitness of our people. Too many of our young men have proven unfit for service. It is true that the defects causing most rejections, such as eyes, teeth, heart, and blood pressure, are not remediable by physical training. Yet, we may safely assume that there is a large number of our boys who are soft, fat, hollow-chested, and partially or totally lacking stamina and vitality. An effective program must first of all provide activities which will develop muscular strength, efficient skilled co-ordinations, and continued endurance—and this takes time. As long as the belief exists that over-night a Nation can be made fit through a short intensive program of activities, as it were by a form of mustard plaster application under the leadership and direction of a few outstanding popular sport champions, so long will our Nation remain soft, unfit, and unprepared for any national emergency, in war or peace. We must, therefore, start our training program in the grades; certainly not later than high school age. It is a known fact that normal children require for their best growth and development amounts of physical activity ranging from two to six hours a day, varying according to the age of the child. Our present school system does not permit such a program. It is also known that an adult needs at least one hour of big-muscle activity daily. Our forefathers received this amount of activity, and more, in the pursuit of a livelihood. The machine age has made it necessary that we substitute a planned program of physical activity.

Our varsity athletes are usually selected because of good physical development and we must conclude that of all those in the school the athlete needs an activity program the least. I would not discount the splendid athletic program fostered in the state. One who watches the hundreds of boys playing through the county, regional, and state basketball tournaments, cannot help being impressed with the development of this part of the athletic program. Football offers still further development for a large number of boys. Track in certain sections is popular.

We may be justly proud of our athletes and their contribution toward National fitness. I regret that a program, so fine for so few, has not been broadened to include every boy and girl in our school system.

ROY STEWART.

Director of Physical Education.

### C. C. N. Y. Loses Four

City College of New York lost four athletes to the army. They were Albert Lederman, end, and Bruno Serbarini, guard on the football team; Julian Gerson, basketball center, and David Budoff, 155-pound wrestler.

### N. Y. U. Adds Two

Two former New York University stars have been added to the football coaching staff. They are Nat Machlowitz, captain in '35, and Bill Galu, punter of last three falls. The Violet is conditioning here.



# 1941-'42 HIGH SCHOOL HO

The following schedules include all those submitted. No selection of schools was made; we should have welcomed a schedule from every school playing football.

## **BARDSTOWN HIGH SCHOOL**

**Bardstown, Kentucky**

September 12 ..... Fern Creek  
 September 19 ..... Manual Reserves  
 October 10 ..... Lebanon  
 October 24 ..... Hodgenville  
 (All games played at night)

## **BARRET MANUAL TRAINING**

**Henderson, Kentucky**

September 12 ..... Marion  
 September 19 ..... Hardinsburg  
 October 3 ..... Clay  
 October 17 ..... Madisonville  
 October 31 ..... Hopkinsville  
 November 20 ..... Owensboro

## **BOWLING GREEN HIGH SCHOOL**

**Bowling Green, Kentucky**

September 19 ..... Dawson Springs  
 September 26 ..... Henderson  
 October 17 ..... Murray  
 October 31 ..... Central City  
 November 7 ..... Mayfield

## **CARROLLTON HIGH SCHOOL**

**Carrollton, Kentucky**

September 19 ..... Ludlow  
 September 26 ..... Valley  
 October 24 ..... Pleasureville  
 October 31 ..... Open

## **CATLETTSBURG HIGH SCHOOL**

**Catlettsburg, Kentucky**

September 5 ..... Ceredo-Kenova (W. Va.)  
 September 26 ..... Open  
 October 10 ..... Open  
 November 7 ..... McKell

## **CENTRAL CITY HIGH SCHOOL**

October 10 ..... Providence  
 October 24 ..... Trigg County  
 November 7 ..... Madisonville  
 (All games at night)

## **CORBIN HIGH SCHOOL**

**Corbin, Kentucky**

\*September 26 ..... Lexington  
 \*October 3 ..... Pineville  
 \*October 10 ..... Nicholasville  
 \*October 24 ..... Knox Central  
 November 8 ..... Harlan  
 November 15 ..... Danville  
 \*Night Games.

## **DANVILLE HIGH SCHOOL**

**Danville, Kentucky**

\*September 20 ..... St. Xavier  
 \*October 3 ..... Somerset  
 \*October 10 ..... Winchester  
 October 31 ..... Shelbyville  
 November 7 ..... Richmond  
 \*Night Games.

## **ELIZABETHTOWN HIGH SCHOOL**

**Elizabethtown, Kentucky**

September 12 ..... Fairdale  
 October 3 ..... Lebanon  
 October 10 ..... Hodgenville  
 October 17 ..... Bardstown

## **GLASGOW HIGH SCHOOL**

**Glasgow, Kentucky**

September 19 ..... Elizabethtown  
 October 3 ..... Bardstown  
 October 10 ..... Bowling Green  
 October 31 ..... Lebanon

## **HARLAN HIGH SCHOOL**

**Harlan, Kentucky**

\*September 12 ..... Evarts  
 \*September 19 ..... Hall  
 \*October 10 ..... Loyall  
 \*October 25 ..... Pineville  
 November 15 ..... K. M. I.  
 \*Night Games.

## **HAZARD HIGH SCHOOL**

**Hazard, Kentucky**

September 5 ..... Wheelwright  
 September 12 ..... Hall  
 September 26 ..... Irvine  
 October 3 ..... Whitesburg  
 October 31 ..... Lynn Camp

## **HIGHLAND HIGH SCHOOL**

**Fort Thomas, Kentucky**

September 12 ..... Carrollton  
 September 19 ..... Dayton  
 October 10 ..... Dixie Heights  
 October 24 ..... Covington  
 October 31 ..... Ludlow  
 November 7 ..... Norwood

## **LANCASTER HIGH SCHOOL**

**Lancaster, Kentucky**

October 2 ..... Carlisle  
 October 10 ..... Kentucky School For  
 The Deaf  
 October 24 ..... Irvine  
 November 7 ..... Stanford

# ME FOOTBALL SCHEDULES

## LOUISA HIGH SCHOOL

Louisa, Kentucky

September 13 ..... Wheelwright  
 October 4 ..... Paintsville  
 October 18 ..... Hazard  
 October 25 ..... Russell  
 November 8 ..... Wayne, W. Va.

## PAINTSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL

Paintsville, Kentucky

September 12 ..... Raceland  
 October 10 ..... Whitesburg  
 October 31 ..... Catlettsburg  
 November 8 ..... Wheelwright  
 November 20 ..... Prestonsburg

## LOUISVILLE MALE HIGH SCHOOL

Louisville, Kentucky

September 19 ..... Catlettsburg  
 September 26 ..... Covington  
 October 3 ..... Chattanooga  
 October 17 ..... Shreveport  
 October 24 ..... Ashland  
 November 11 ..... St. Xavier  
 November 20 ..... Manual

## PARIS HIGH SCHOOL

Paris, Kentucky

September 26 ..... Cynthia  
 October 3 ..... Georgetown  
 October 17 ..... Mt. Sterling  
 November 7 ..... Frankfort

## SHELBYVILLE HIGH SCHOOL

Shelbyville, Kentucky

September 19 ..... Harrodsburg  
 September 26 ..... Georgetown  
 October 10 ..... Paris  
 October 17 ..... Frankfort  
 October 24 ..... Lexington

## MADISON HIGH SCHOOL

Richmond, Kentucky

\*September 19 ..... Stanford  
 \*September 26 ..... Lancaster  
 \*October 2 ..... Lexington  
 \*October 17 ..... Georgetown  
 October 24 ..... Mt. Sterling  
 October 31 ..... Paris  
 \*Night Games.

## SOMERSET HIGH SCHOOL

Somerset, Kentucky

\*September 12 ..... Stanford  
 \*September 19 ..... Corbin  
 \*October 10 ..... Hazard  
 \*October 24 ..... Middlesboro  
 November 7 ..... Open  
 November 14 ..... Lexington  
 \*Night Games.

## MIDDLESBORO HIGH SCHOOL

Middlesboro, Kentucky

September 19 ..... Hazard  
 September 26 ..... Whitesburg  
 October 3 ..... Evarts  
 October 10 ..... Barbourville  
 October 17 ..... Corbin

(All games at night)

## ST. XAVIER HIGH SCHOOL

Louisville, Kentucky

September 13 ..... Corbin  
 September 27 ..... Joliet, Ill.  
 October 18 ..... K. M. I.  
 October 25 ..... du Pont Manual  
 October 31 ..... Owensboro  
 November 11 ..... Male

## MURRAY HIGH SCHOOL

Murray, Kentucky

September 26 ..... Dawson  
 October 10 ..... Fulton  
 October 24 ..... Marion  
 October 31 ..... Morganfield  
 Thanksgiving ..... Paris, Tenn.

## TILGHMAN HIGH SCHOOL

Paducah, Kentucky

September 19 ..... Reitz Memorial  
 October 3 ..... Central City  
 October 17 ..... Morganfield  
 November 7 ..... Hopkinsville  
 November 14 ..... Bowling Green

September 20 ..... Humes H. S., Memphis  
 September 27 ..... Roosevelt H. S., St. Louis  
 October 3 ..... Fulton  
 October 11 ..... St. Xavier  
 October 24 ..... Open  
 November 20 ..... Mayfield

## University of Kentucky Coaching School, Aug. 11-17

Eighty-seven high school and college coaches from Kentucky and Mid-Western states attended the University of Kentucky's annual coaching school held in the Alumni Gym on the University campus. Frank Leahy, Notre Dame's successor to Elmer Layden, assisted by Rupp, Shively, and Kirwan of the Kentucky coaching staff conducted the classes. Clem Crowe, Xavier's noted football coach gave a special lecture.

Three sessions were held daily, morning, afternoon, and night. Lectures featured the morning sessions with demonstrations in the afternoon and movies of major Kentucky and Notre Dame games at night.

A highlight of the evening sessions were the technicolor movies of the Boston College-Tennessee Sugar Bowl game and a movie on fundamental line plays made by Coach Bernie Shively, Kentucky's head line coach.

Five of Kentucky's basketball players were on hand to assist Coach Adolph Rupp, Wildcat basketball mentor, with his demonstrations.

The following is a list of coaches who attended the school together with their corresponding addresses:

NAME	TEACHING ADDRESS
Allen, John Curtis	Pitcairn H. S.
Allen, Lowell E.	Boardman School, Youngstown, Ohio
Armstrong, Gerald	McClain H. S., Greenfield, Ohio
Baer, Raymond	DuPont Manual
Barker, Jeter, Jr.	Big Stone Gap, Va.
Bartholemew, D. P.	Greenbrier Military Sch.
Boswell, W. E.	Cynthiana H. S.
Brewer, A. C.	Jr. High Sch., N. Little Rock, Ark.
Bridges, Bennie Edward	North Middletown, Ky.
Brown, Oakley	Hopkinsville, Ky.
Chattin, Ernest P.	Ashland Jr. College
Champion, Bruce	Fairview H. S., Bondville, Ky.
Clark, Ralph W.	Buffalo H. S., Buffalo, Ky.
Clark, W. D.	Martin H. S., Martin, Tenn.
Cochran, Henry	Mayfield High School
Collister, D. S.	Painted Post H. S.
Decker, Quinn	Centre College
Denes, N. G.	Male High School
Denny, Wm.	South River H. S.
De Van, Orrin E.	Holmes H. S., Covington
Fields, J. Follace	Whitesburg H. S.
Finley, Hugh	Martin H. S., Martin, Tenn.
Fitzpatrick, Harry	Danville H. S.
Gallagher, Richard F.	Col. of Wm. & Mary, Williamsburg, Va.
Garrett, Carl	Waddy, Ky.
Garrett, Robt. E.	Jane Len H. S., Jane Len, W. Va.
Gentile, Anthony R.	Williamson H. S.
Giles, Hershel Robt.	Fulton H. S.
Gillman, Sidney	Danison University, Granville, Ohio
Glenn, Harry David	Male High School
Grone, Clyde P.	St. Xavier H. S., Louisville, Ky.
Grone, Payne	Ashland H. S.
Gullette, A. T.	Ky. Wesleyan Co., Winchester, Ky.
Hammonds, Claude Ellis	610 Harney, Williamson, W. Va.
Harrod, Austin	Bagdad H. S.
Haywood, Arthur W.	Betsy Layne High, Betsy Layne, Ky.
Hicks, Kenneth McNobb	Richlands H. S.
Jenkins, Paul Jefferies	Male High School
Johnson, Bert	Aylesford, Lexington, Ky.
Johnson, Ellis	Morehead State Teachers College
Johnson, Joe E.	Garth H. S., Georgetown, Ky.
King, Jas. L.	Student—Benton, Ky.
Klee, Ollie	DeVilbiss H. S., Toledo, Ohio
Lancaster, Harry C.	Gloneyrie H. S. Shelbyville, Ky.
Langford, John R.	Glynn Academy, Brunswick, Ga.
Law, Howard G.	Highlands High Sch. Fort Thos. Ky.
Lewis, Herb	Glasgow, H. S.
McConnell, Robt. C.	Roosevelt H. S., Dayton, Ohio
McRight, Ralph	Tilghman H. S., Paducah, Ky.
Miller, Len	Morehead State Teachers College
Mills, Ralph	Hopkinsville H. S.
Miller, Mark S.	Coventry H. S., South Akron, Ohio
Moss, Howard A.	Brazelton Jr. High, Paducah, Ky.
Neu, M. Wm.	Louisville Male H. S.
Ogle, Boyd C.	Pitcairn H. S., Pitcairn, Pa.
Percic, Frank	Springfield H. S., Petersburg, Ohio
Rafed, Jack W.	Shaker High Sch. Cleveland, Ohio
Rankin, Rome	East Ky. St. Teachers College
Reece, Alfred M.	Transylvania College
Rice, A. T.	Frankfort H. S.
Roettger, Herald L.	Lockland H. S., Lockland, Ohio
Rogers, Thos. A.	Denison University, Granville, Ohio
Rohrdanz, C. Rudy	Jefferson H. S., Roanoke, Va.
Ross, Rav	Mavfield H. S.
Russell, Allan Dailey	Lovington Township H. S.
Shepherd, Joe	U. of K. Freshman Asst. Coach
Smith, Chas. E.	Centennial H. S. Decatur, Ill.
Stephens, Claybourne	Prestonsburg H. S.
Sweeney, Bruce	Bloomfield H. S.
Taylor, J. Frank	Martin City Schools, Martin, Tenn.
Thompson, Roy	Ridgely H. S., Ridgely, Tenn.
Thurman, Wyatt	East Ky. State Teachers College
Tichenor, Jas. I.	Lloyd High, Erlanger, Ky.
Triplett, Tom	Ironton H. S., Ironton, Ohio
Tudor, Lofton	Montgomery H. S., Montomerv, W. Va.
Shively, Leo H.	Versailles High
Shokey, J. Edward	Shoemaker High, Gate City, Va.
Taylor, Jas. M.	Bell County H. S., Pineville, Ky.
Vaughan, Vincent	Fleming High
Walker, Charlie	Student—Corbin, Ky.
Wendlandt, Elver	Paynesville H. S., Paynesville, Minn.
Whitehead, Howard	Rose Hill H. S.
Williams, Lvnn	Tilghman High, Paducah, Ky.
Wise, Carl W.	Shoemaker H. S., Gate City, Va.
Brownson, Lou	Jesuit High, New Orleans, La.
Faulkner, Glenn	Williamsburg H. S.
Horning, Ralph	Sturgis H. S.

### Three Get Coaching Berths

Three members of last season's Ohio State football team have acquired college coaching jobs.

Big Jim Langhurst, 1940 captain, goes to Connecticut Wesleyan as assistant to Wesley Fesler.

Robert Kretchmar will coach at Hanover College, Richard Clark at Oberlin.

### Rate For Service Men

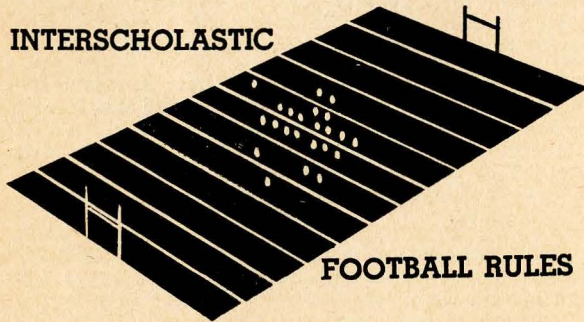
All service men in uniform will be admitted to Auburn's football games for the reduced price of 55 cents.

# National Federation



## of State High School Athletic Associations

### INTERSCHOLASTIC



### FOOTBALL RULES

Interscholastic football keeps pace with improvements in related fields. The 1941 code provides for a game which should be safer, which involves more ball handling and which makes it possible for greater numbers to participate. The key note of the current code is "Further simplification." A number of the outmoded touchbacks have been removed and this has permitted the deletion of ten rule exceptions, a number of play rulings and a total of 260 words. This is only one illustration of what is being done toward simplification. The new code is designed to promote a type of game administration which emphasizes safety, player appeal and adaptability to interscholastic conditions.

The new features of the code are listed and discussed in a set of interpretation meeting bulletins which are available for local groups of athletic officials and coaches and for sports administration classes in the teacher colleges or in the larger high schools where sports administration and appreciation courses are offered. The major differences from last year are included in this article.

### 1941 Provisions To Be Emphasized

**CLASSIFICATION OF PLAYS:** For convenience in rules study, plays are classified in a table on page 29. The entire philosophy of penalty enforcement is summarized on page 94. Rules 2-32-2 and 4-4-1 should be carefully studied. They include changes in wording designed to clarify the method of penalty enforcement when a foul occurs during a running play. Enforcement is the same as for last year. Understanding of these provisions must be based on a clear understanding of the difference between a running play and a loose ball play. A running play is in progress whenever the ball (while not dead) is in possession of a player. There may be several running plays during the same down. In a great majority of the cases, enforcement is simple. It will probably be best to thoroughly master the proper procedure in the case of the ordinary situation, i.e., when team possession does not change during a down. Under such conditions, the spot of enforcement is the spot where the ball is dead unless the foul is by the team in possession and is behind the spot where dead.

In that case, enforcement is from the spot of the foul.

This will be easily kept in mind if it is remembered that this automatically gives the offended team the most advantageous penalty.

In the exceptional case where there is a change of team possession during the down, the determination of the spot of enforcement is slightly more complicated but is not too difficult if it is remembered that the change of possession can result only from a fumble, pass or kick and that such act ends the first running play.

When a running play is followed by a forward pass or a kick from behind the line, enforcement is the same as if the foul had occurred during a loose ball, i.e., enforcement is from the previous spot.

**Play:** Ball is snapped from the 50. A1 carries it to B's 30 but during the run A2 held on B's 40. **Ruling:** Loss of 15 from B's 40. Enforcement is from the spot of the foul because that spot is behind the spot where the ball was dead and consequently is of most advantage to the offended team.

**Play:** Ball is snapped from the 50. A1 advances several yards but while still behind the line throws a legal forward pass which is completed on B's 30. While A1 was in possession, A2 held. **Ruling:** Since the run was followed by a pass from behind the line, penalty is from the previous spot.

**Play:** Ball is snapped from the 50. A1 advances to B's 40, where he fumbles. The fumble is caught in flight by B1 who advances to A's 45. While A1 was advancing, A2 held. **Ruling:** This is offensive holding during a situation where the down ended with the ball in possession of the offended team. They would probably decline the penalty and keep the ball but, if penalty should be accepted, it would be loss of 15 from B's 40 where A1 lost possession.

It will be noted that if there should be two changes of possession and the down ends with the ball in possession of the team which had possession at the time the foul occurred, the spot of enforcement is the same as if there had been no change of possession. Under such circumstances, the next down is always first in accordance with 8-3-3-b.

**UNLIMITED SUBSTITUTION:** Several years ago a player could not re-enter during a quarter in which he was removed. Last year a player was permitted to re-enter if it was during the fourth quarter. This met with such a great degree of approval that the rule has been further liberalized to permit a player to re-enter any number of times during any quarter. Re-entry must be while the watch is not running. In the case of a try-for-point, it must be while the ball is still dead. This is the only case where the watch is not running while the ball is considered in play. The rule which requires an intervening play between withdrawal and re-entrance still applies.

Coaches are urged to use the right to make free substitutions whenever it is in the interest of safety

of tiring players. They are urged to refrain from any abuse of the privilege. Officials always have the authority to penalize for delay of game if it appears that substitutions are being used merely in an attempt to conserve time near the end of a half. This matter is partially taken care of by the fact that a time-out must be taken if a substitution is to be made between downs when the watch is still running. There has been some sentiment in favor of introducing certain restrictions during the last few minutes of a half. It is to be hoped that this will not be necessary and that coaches will use discretion in attempts to unduly prolong a game. Officials are instructed to penalize for delay or to order the watch to continue to run if an undue number of excess time-outs are requested. This authority is to be found in 3-6-1-2.

**PENALTY ENFORCED FROM GOAL LINE:** 4-4-4 now provides that when the spot of enforcement for a foul by one team is behind the opponent's goal line, the penalty is enforced from the goal line.

**Play:** A1 receives backward pass in his end zone and attempts to run it out but is downed three yards behind his goal line. While A1 is advancing, B1 holds on A's 5. **Ruling:** This is defensive holding. Ordinarily the penalty would be enforced from the spot where the ball was dead but since this spot is behind the goal line, the penalty is loss of 5 from the goal line. Under the old rule, 3 of the 5 yards would have been negative distance, i.e., the penalty was actually only 2 yards. Under the old rule, enforcement of a penalty might have resulted in a safety since the ball could have been left behind the goal line.

**PLAYER MUST STAY IN BOUNDS.** In both basketball and football there has been an increased tendency to make a player responsible for staying within the boundary lines. According to this year's code, a player may not participate during a down in which he has voluntarily gone out of bounds. If a player is pushed or blocked over a boundary line, he is not considered to have voluntarily gone out of bounds. In all other cases, he is expected to stay within the boundary lines. If he does not, he may not participate during the remainder of the down.

It is not logical to expect a player to chase an opponent outside the field and around the players' bench or into the bleachers in order to block him out of the play. If the boundary lines are properly marked, there is no good reason why a player should not stay within bounds. Prior to this year, being out of bounds was prohibited in certain situations and not in others. The present rule is specific and applies to all cases. It will be noted that the foul is for participation following the out of bounds and no penalty is provided for merely going out of bounds during a down.

The new rule takes care of the situation where a player goes out of bounds and then returns to the field to touch or catch a forward pass. It also removes the only case of "illegal touching" of a free-kick. A player who goes out of bounds and comes back in to touch a free-kick is penalized but it is for participating after going out of bounds rather than for illegally touching a free-kick.

**Play:** While A1 is running with the ball, B1 runs out of bounds in order to avoid blocker A2 and then comes into the field to tackle A1. **Ruling:** Loss of 15. Since this is a foul during a running play, the spot of enforcement is determined by the general rule governing a foul during a running play.

**Play:** A1 throws legal forward pass. To deceive

the opponent, A2 runs out of bounds and comes back in to catch the pass or to interfere with the opponent's vision of or path to the ball. **Ruling:** Loss of down and 15. Since this is a foul during a loose ball, penalty is enforced from the previous spot.

**KICK-OFF OUT OF BOUNDS:** When a kick-off is out of bounds, the receivers may take the ball at the inbounds spot (on yardline through point where the ball crossed the sideline) or at the inbounds line on their 40. Last year the optional line was the 35. This change will tend to encourage the kicking team to keep the kick-off inbounds. According to last year's rule, it is doubtful whether it amounted to a penalty for kicking the ball out of bounds since the average return of a kick-off was to the 35 yardline or farther.

**CORRECTION IN RULES BOOK:** On page 49 of the rules book, the last number in the last line of Article I should be "40" instead of "10."

There is no change in the rule relative to disposition of the ball if the kick-off is out of bounds behind the opponent's goal line. In this case it is a touchback.

**GENERAL RULE COVERS ALL FREE-KICKS** and it is not permissible for a team to move the ball behind their specified free-kick line in order to widen the distance between the ball and the opponent's restraining line. On the ordinary kick-off the ball must be kicked from the 40 yardline. If a free-kick is chosen following a fair-catch, the ball must be kicked from the mark of the catch and in the case of a safety, the ball must be kicked from the 20 yardline.

This should not be confused with the situation where a team chooses to put the ball in play by scrimmage following a fair-catch. In this case, a punt may follow the snap and, of course, the punt may be made as usual. The new rule covers only the situation where the ball is put in play by a free-kick.

**BALL REMAINS DEAD IF PLAYER IS ILLEGALLY IN MOTION AT THE SNAP:** This is another step in the direction of eliminating waste action. The Referee should kill the ball as soon as he notices a player in illegal motion. In past years, this procedure has been followed in the case of most infractions connected with the snap but did not apply to illegal motion. It will not make any difference in actual practice except in cases where play might continue and Team B secure possession or in cases where A loses yardage. These situations are infrequent in occurrence and there seems no good reason to permit the waste action which results if the ball is not killed immediately when the foul occurs.

There are still a few infractions connected with the snap which do not result in the ball being declared dead immediately. These are: Team A having fewer than 7 players on the line, player being prostrate, teammate of snap receiver being less than one yard behind line, center, guard or tackle being less than five yards behind line, or player being offside. It is not probable that any damage would be done by prescribing that the ball remain dead in all of these cases. A possible exception is "offside". Since the headlinesman calls this infraction, it would be necessary to provide him with a whistle in case the ball is to be killed immediately.

**LEGAL KICK MUST BE FROM BEHIND LINE OF SCRIMMAGE:** In former years it was permissible to advance the ball beyond the line of scrimmage and then punt, drop-kick or place-kick.

In actual practice this was never done. In the interests of simplification, the right to do this has been removed. Such a kick from beyond the line is now treated the same as kicking any other loose ball and the penalty is 15 yards from the previous spot in accordance with 5-A-1-6.

A touchback never results from an incompletion or from pass interference. In former years a touchback could result from such acts during fourth down. Under the present rules, the penalty on fourth down is exactly the same as for any other down.

**Play:** On 4th down, the ball is snapped from the 50. A1 throws forward pass which comes down in B's end zone. A2 interferes in the end zone. **Ruling:** Loss of down and 15 from the previous spot. This results in the ball being awarded to B on A's 35. The new rule is more logical than the old and will prevent A from gaining ground through deliberately throwing a forward pass to the ground behind B's goal line.

**INTERFERENCE RULES DO NOT APPLY DURING A PASS WHICH DOES NOT CROSS THE LINE OF SCRIMMAGE:** The only exception is the case where the interference is by an ineligible player. In past years interference was possible even during a short pass completed behind the line. However, the interference was seldom called because it is impossible for players to know whether such a pass is in progress. Team B can not be expected to tell when such a pass is to be made and Team A can not be expected to know about such a pass in cases where an attempted lateral goes forward. In actual practice the administration will be about the same as always. The change brings the rule into harmony with good practice.

This is another step in the direction of liberalizing rights of players during a forward pass completed behind the line. The first step was taken a number of years ago when the handing of the ball forward to an eligible teammate at least one yard behind the line was treated the same as a lateral pass.

**Hoosiers Overpower Kentuckians, 52-41  
In All-Star Game**

Indiana's All-Star basketball representatives made it two straight over a similar aggregation from the Blue Grass State in the second Kentucky-Indiana hardwood battle of former high school stars in the Butler Field House at Indianapolis, August 22. The boys from across the river enjoyed a decided advantage in size and height which proved to be the deciding factor when the going was tough. During the greater part of the game the Kentucky lineup was composed of the Inez Indians, winners of the 1941 scholastic championship. For nearly three quarters they played the Hoosiers on even terms, lagging at the half by only two points, 22-20, but were behind, 43-28, at the close of the third period. Toward the close of the game the terrific pace slowed down the smaller Inez boys; Coach Diddle replaced them with capable performers, but the damage was done.

After the final whistle, Leroy Mangin of Washington was voted the "Star of Stars." He had scored 14 points for individual honors and was the big gun in the Hoosier line-up. He was followed by Campbell of Kokomo with 10 markers, Taylor of Inez and Koontz of the Hoosiers with 8. As usual the Indians were all well represented in the scoring column, every member of the starting five ringing up at least four points.

6,904 rabid basketball fans sat through the sweltering heat to witness the struggle, showing that the hardwood game has a tremendous appeal to Indiana sports lovers. The fact that Hoosier representatives have been able to set back the Kentuckians by slender margins on successive occasions indicates that basketball as played in the Blue Grass State is about on a par with the best of the nation. When facilities are provided generally in Kentucky as they are in Indiana, the capital of scholastic basketball can easily move across the Ohio.

**The Line-Ups And Summary**

Indiana (52)			
	F.G.	F.T.	P.F.
Bass, f	0	1	0
Rowland, f	3	0	3
Campbell, c	5	0	1
Mangin, g	6	2	2
Strack, g	3	0	1
Pearsey, f	0	0	1
Davis, f	1	3	1
Koontz, c	4	0	3
Server, g	0	0	1
Butler, g	1	0	0
Totals	23	6	13
Kentucky (41)			
	F.G.	F.T.	P.F.
Harmon, f	3	1	2
Taylor, f	3	2	0
Cooper, c	2	2	1
West, g	2	2	3
Kirk, g	1	2	2
Sieweke, f	0	1	0
Padgett, f	2	1	2
Stout, c	1	0	0
Butcher, g	1	0	0
Hansel, g	0	0	0
Totals	15	11	10

Score at the half—Indiana 22; Kentucky 20.  
Referee—Head; Umpire—Jeffries.

**One Man's Opinion**

by  
E. B. Stansbury

Department of Physical Education  
Western Kentucky State Teachers College,

Bowling Green, Ky.

"Mens sana in corpore sano."

Last winter on a basketball trip to Duquesne University I made many interesting observations around the school plant. I could but wonder what those pedagogical leaders had in mind when they designed their gymnasium.

We have reason to believe, as is evident even here in Kentucky, that the interests which give birth to the ideas for the building of gymnasias do not always indicate the real purpose for which they are designed.

Before we erect such buildings, questions like these should be asked: For what are we going to use this building? Will it serve adequately the needs of today? Will it suit the demands ten years from now?

Are we going to open its doors to the population outside the school?

At the entrance of the Duquesne gymnasium, I noticed a rock slab overhead on which I found this inscription, "Mens sana in corpore sano." Here was something. When the designers caused those words to be chiseled, they must have had in mind that quality of life which enables us (all of us, not a privileged few) to live most and serve best.

As I stood there, I lived as it were, with those builders, and could appreciate the happy hours they must have spent in planning a place where all men could equip themselves both for the present and the future with the necessary skills, attitudes, habits, and knowledges essential for healthful living.

We are today engaged in a great conflict, physical, emotionally, and socially, to test whether our way of life is to continue or perish. We listened with a great deal of satisfaction twenty odd years ago to pleas for internal peace, a league of nations, impregnable boundary lines. Since then we have come to realize that all these terms are synonymous to the words "a fool's paradise." There is only one safe and lasting peace in this or in any other country; it is that which is found in **physical preparedness**, not in a frightened, bewildered wartime preparedness, but in a wholesome, philosophical attitude with a heart throb and a purpose. Perhaps we should rededicate ourselves; perhaps the results of this struggle will give us a new vision—a vision which will remind us that as we live in the present so do we prepare ourselves for the future. Man does not inherit strength, physical fitness, democratic ideals, emotional control and the like, but man is endowed with certain biological capacities and limitations which, if encouraged, will make him capable of withstanding the selfish desires of a selected few.

We must never forget that things don't just happen, that man with all his versatility is a unity, and that he does not leave his physical body on the steps of a school building in the morning to be reclaimed when evening comes. We must also remember that what is good physical fitness and physical toughness in time of war is likewise good in time of peace. Many of the leaders in physical education were keenly upset seven months ago over the physical fitness of our youth, and so they made a strong appeal for legislation in an effort to make physically fit

the school and adult population almost over night.

Who should be called onto the "carpet" for Kentucky's having been asleep at the switch during all these peace-time years? Is it necessary for youth to be physically fit during a period of peace? What were we doing in 1934 when the new school code was adopted? We had remnants of legislation pertaining to physical education prior to 1934. We are one of eighteen states of the U. S. without proper legislation today.

I will tell you what some of us were doing. We were busy fighting athletics, cursing the coach, belittling awards, talking play for play's sake, denouncing tournaments, trying to find a place for Gestalt psychology in physical education, camouflaging self-expression and discipline, and making a million other counterfeit fronts. We washed our hands of everything that was associated with athletics and formal drills.

Let's look at the situation at the present: Who are the directors of the physical education programs for Uncle Sam today? Of what does this program consist? The advisers, the directors, and their aids were the athletes of yesteryears. The programs enacted in the military camps today are made up of football, basketball, softball, track and field, boxing and wrestling, swimming, and calisthenics. Why?

Do you know these men—John B. Kelly, Gene Tunney, Major John L. Griffith, Frank McCormick, Homer Chailaux, and Richard D. Chapman? Surely you remember Sam Francis, Jess Thomas, Lux Fulbright, and Jack Curtice? Why these? Why, because these men know by experience that strong, healthy boys desire vigorous activities. War is hell; physical combat is hell; endurance can be maintained only through tough, enduring activities. Physical fear has no place among the fighting forces. Strength, endurance, physical fitness, physical toughness can't be developed by means of flimsy activity programs. Healthy attitudes can't be taught by means of isolated facts, regardless of how important these facts may be. To insure correct nutrition, along with properly regulated rest, medical supervision and guidance, body mechanics, good heritage, and a stimulating environment should become a crusade among us. Methods of teaching, content of programs, and trained leadership cannot be simply laissez-faire propositions.

## UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE

—1941—

### FOOTBALL SCHEDULE

N—Indicates night game

Day	Date	Opponent	Place
Sat.	Sept. 20 N	Rio Grande College	Louisville, Ky.
Sat.	Sept. 27 N	University of Cincinnati	Cincinnati, Ohio
Sat.	Oct. 4 N	Evansville College	Louisville, Ky.
Fri.	Oct. 10 N	Alfred-Holbrook College	Louisville, Ky.
Fri.	Oct. 17 N	Transylvania College	Lexington, Ky.
Thurs.	Oct. 23 N	Georgetown College	Louisville, Ky.
Sat.	Nov. 1	DePauw University	Greencastle, Ind.
Sat.	Nov. 8	Hanover College	Hanover, Ind.
Sat.	Nov. 15	Vanderbilt University	Louisville, Ky.

# K. H. S. A. A. PROTECTION FUND

## Rates and Benefits for 1941-'42



### COST OF PROTECTION

The cost of protection for each athlete registered under the accident benefit plan is nominal, being only \$1.00 per player in football and 25c per player in each other sport. The football fee includes coverage for spring practice.



### SCHEDULE OF BENEFITS

#### FRACTURES—

Fractured skull (operative case)...	\$100.00
Upper jawbone (maxilla).....	25.00
Lower jawbone (mandible).....	35.00
Broken nose .....	10.00
Shoulder (clavicle).....	25.00
(scapula).....	25.00
Broken rib or ribs .....	5.00
Vertebral process (non-operative)..	10.00
Vertebrae open (surgical treatment)	50.00
Pelvis .....	75.00

#### ARM FRACTURES—

Humerus .....	50.00
Radius or ulna.....	35.00
Both radius and ulna.....	50.00
Broken elbow (including humerus, radius and ulna).....	75.00
Wrist carpal or metacarpal bones..	15.00
Finger — one.....	7.50
Multiple on one hand.....	15.00

#### LEG FRACTURES—

Femur .....	\$ 75.00
Tibia or fibula .....	40.00
Tibia and fibula .....	60.00

Tibia or fibula.....	60.00
Tarsal or metatarsal.....	25.00
Toes — one.....	7.50
Multiple on one foot.....	15.00

#### INJURIES—

Loss of sight of one eye (permanent) .....	150.00
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#### DISLOCATIONS—

Any valid dislocation injury will keep the participant out of practice and competition for a period of at least 15 days.

Knee .....	15.00
Shoulder .....	12.50
Elbow .....	7.50
Wrist .....	7.50
Ankle .....	10.00

#### DENTAL SCHEDULE—

One chipped tooth.....	2.00
Broken facing.....	3.00
Replacing knocked out filling.....	3.00
One broken tooth.....	10.00
Loss of one tooth.....	10.00
Maximum fee for one dental injury	25.00





## --NEW EQUIPMENT For Your GYM--

### ELECTRIC SCORE BOARD

PRICE \$159.50

Extra Cable  
16c Per Foot

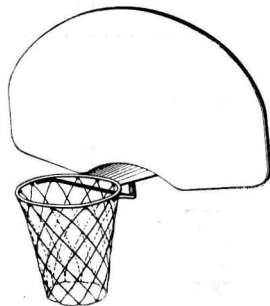


### ELECTRIC SCORE BOARD

PRICE \$159.50

Extra Cable  
16c Per Foot

Steel cabinet with baked enamel finish and aluminum finish trim—20 inch clock dial lights from rear. Automatic stops at ends of periods and a very loud 110-volt automatic horn. Horn also can be sounded at will for substitutions, etc. Clock is adapted to choice of 8 or 10 minute quarters or 20 minute halves. Has 5 inch score numerals, motor driven and instantly reversible. Quarter numerals are lighted from rear by colored lamps. Completely controlled from timer's bench. Ten feet of cable on controls.



### FAN SHAPE BANK BOARDS

As recently adopted by the National Committee of the U. S. A. and Canada. Offers increased visibility of the floor from corners and end of gym. All steel construction. Complete with goals and nets.

Pair **45.00**

Same type board of 7 ply laminated wood.

Pair **39.60**



### ELECTRIC SIGNAL HORN

This is a fine item for those schools which do not have an electric score board with automatic horn in their gyms.

The horn is portable and does away with both gun and whistle. Easily heard above gym noise. Price **12.95**

# THE SUTCLIFFE CO.

Incorporated

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY