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# The Kentucky High School Athlete, March 1942

Kentucky High School Athletic Association

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# THE KENTUCKY



# High School Athlete

## Kings of College Basketball



**ED. DIDDLE**  
Western State Teachers College  
K. I. A. C. Champions



**ADOLPH RUPP**  
University of Kentucky  
S. E. C. Champions

## King of High School Basketball . . . . .?????

### STATE CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT

Jefferson County Armory . . . . Louisville, Ky.

MARCH 19, 20, 21, 1942

Official Organ of the KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSN.

MARCH - 1942



Twenty-Fifth Annual  
**KENTUCKY STATE HIGH SCHOOL  
 BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT**  
**MARCH 19-20-21, 1942**

Jefferson County Armory

Louisville, Kentucky

**SEVEN SESSIONS**

Thursday Morning	10:00	2 Games
Thursday Afternoon	2:30	3 Games
Thursday Evening	7:30	3 Games
Friday Afternoon	2:00	2 Games
Friday Evening	7:30	2 Games
Saturday Afternoon	2:00	2 Games (semi-finals)
Saturday Evening	8:30	Consolation Finals
	9:45	Finals

**TICKET PRICES FOR EACH SESSION**

(All Prices Include Federal Tax)

General Admission .....	\$ .55	
Reserved Seats .....	1.10	— \$ .75
U. S. Service Men in Uniform .....	.30	

**SEASON RESERVED SEAT TICKETS.....\$5.00**

**RESERVED SEAT TICKETS ARE ON SALE AT  
 THE SUTCLIFFE CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.**

# The Kentucky High School Athlete

Official Organ of the  
Kentucky High School Athletic Association

Vol. IV - - No. 8

MARCH 1942

\$1.00 Per Year

## From The President's Office

The delegates from the 60 Districts of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association will assemble for the annual meeting in the Rathskeller of the Seelbach Hotel at 2 o'clock, Thursday afternoon, April 16. Following the business session, dinner will be served in the same room at 6 o'clock. An interesting program is being arranged with Mr. H. V. Porter, Executive Secretary of the National Federation as the principal speaker. The 1941 dinner was one of the best from the standpoint of program and attendance in the history of our association. We sincerely hope that this year's meeting will be quite as successful.

**Remember**, your proposals for changes in our constitution, by-laws, and tournament rules should be sent to secretary Sanford as early as possible before April 1. He will then submit all proposals to the member schools so that district delegates may be instructed before the annual meeting.

By the time this issue of the Athlete comes to your desk you will be making plans to attend the annual K. H. S. A. A. State Tournament to be held this year for the first time in Louisville. Attendance and interest in this basketball classic have advanced so rapidly in the past years that it completely outgrew its birthplace, the University of Kentucky gym. For this reason, the delegates in annual session in 1941 amended the tournament rules to give the Board of Control authority to locate the state meet. In its decision the Board must consider hotel facilities, gymnasium facilities and possible patronage.

Every effort is now being put forth to make this the greatest tournament in the history of our Association. Good hotel accommodations are available, the Armory, without doubt, provides excellent playing conditions for participating teams and offers comfortable seating space for the thousands of Kentucky fans who have always wanted to see the sixteen great teams in action. Secretary Sanford has, for months, worked and planned with the aid of capable advisers and the co-operation of scores of Louisville business men to make this the tournament you have wanted.

As this is written word comes that Coach Rupp's Kentucky Wildcats have just won the Southeastern Tournament in the Louisville Armory before "8,500 screaming fans." It has been predicted that more

than that number will see Governor Keen Johnson award the trophies to the 1942 high school Champions.

It seems fitting and proper that I should here and now express appreciation to the principals and coaches of member schools for your co-operation during the past seven months and for the fine spirit in which you have accepted the decisions I have made for you. Through hundreds of letters, telephone messages and telegrams, and scores of personal conferences, I have come to know many of you much better and to understand your athletic problems as never before. I accepted the honor and the responsibility of the office of president with the full realization that President O'Donnell had set a record for efficient service that I could scarcely hope to maintain. My only claim now is that I have tried to apply the rules honestly and conscientiously and to follow well-established precedent in all cases where there existed unusual situations. The Board has consistently approved my decisions and the coaches and principals have accepted them with a fine spirit of friendliness and good sportsmanship.

The growing practice of making requests for rulings on the eligibility of players before using them is most encouraging. Although it increases the volume of correspondence considerably it prevents the playing of ineligible and reduces to a minimum the protests by neighboring schools. Hundreds of such requests this year have cleared up questionable cases, have satisfied those in doubt, and have prevented later protests and possible suspensions.

Another commendable procedure is the manner in which friendly groups of school men, usually conference members, get together and work over their own eligibility problems, without filing protests with the state association. It is likely that this friendly relationship has prevented the suspension of several schools this year as it has for many years past.

Apparently our Kentucky school men as a whole believe in the worthwhileness of our athletic program and are trying to co-operate in it. They have a wholesome respect for the honesty and sincerity of their neighbors and are willing to assume responsibility for maintaining order and friendly relations among school and communities. This practice should go far toward the unity of purpose we are now obligated to maintain.

MARCH, 1942

Vol. IV, No. 8

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

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## From The Secretary's Office

School officials and athletic directors should now begin to examine their programs of physical education very carefully in order to determine whether or not they are making the maximum contribution to the national war effort. In the February issue of the magazine there appeared an article written by W. J. Foster, president of the Kentucky High School Coaches' Association, in which resolutions recently adopted by the National Interscholastic Football Committee were given. The resolutions were excellent. They should be read over and over again, and then something done about them.

The Iowa High School Athletic Association has made some recommendations which include the following:

1. Expand and develop your athletic program.
2. Try to get every boy in school to participate in some form of athletics or physical education.
3. Limit your number of interscholastic games.
4. Provide plenty of intramural games, possibly three or four a week.
5. Reduce your traveling squads to the minimum.
6. Limit your interscholastic competition to first team participation.
7. Schedule your games with schools as near to your school as possible.
8. Assign your assistant coaches or other teachers to the task of developing intramural teams.
9. Build student and public morale through local competitive athletics.

We pay lip service in Kentucky to a well balanced program of physical education, and yet too many of us have a fine football team or a winning basketball team and let it go at that. If we who know better, and most of us do, are unwilling to do something about it, then we should be retired to the confines of the formal classroom and let people take our places who have enough vision, and enthusiasm, and intestinal fortitude to put on a program of physical education. This is war, and the sooner we realize it the better.

In addition to intramurals and required courses in Physical Education, the larger schools in Kentucky should maintain teams in football, basketball, track, baseball, tennis, golf, swimming, boxing, and wrestling. Little has been done to date in the last three sports mentioned, but competition will be available as soon as our schools rise to the occasion and begin to develop teams.

Most of our smaller schools should participate in six-man football, basketball, track, baseball or softball, swimming, boxing, and wrestling. It is true that inadequate financial support makes it difficult for the principals of our smaller schools to put on the type of physical education which they would like to have, but we believe that these men are resourceful enough to get local assistance when school budgets are exceeded. We know of one man who works long hours and is under-paid, but who has managed to be resourceful. His name is General Douglas MacArthur.

### Let's Play Baseball

More than one hundred schools indicated last fall that they planned to have baseball teams this spring. This is considerably more than have ever indicated their interest in the sport in the history of the K. H. S. A. A. It thus appears that the stimulation that has been injected into high school baseball during the past two years by having regional and state tournaments in the sport is beginning to take effect.

It is argued that baseball is hard to finance and that most schools are closed before the season gets well under way. Both of these are good arguments but the obstacles in the way of baseball are not unsurmountable.

The larger schools can finance baseball from profits made on other sports, **if school administrators and coaches want baseball.** Smaller schools can ask their players to buy a part of their equipment, and can get additional financial assistance from local baseball fans and patrons of the schools. The number of people in any community who like to see a baseball game will surprise you. Don't forget that baseball is the only game that many of our older patrons ever played when they were in school. Many an older man in your community will come to the aid of the baseball team in a financial way if called upon, and will take pleasure in doing it.

Concerning the length of the season, there is nothing to prevent a high school baseball team from playing several games of its regular schedule after school has closed. The Board of Control has ruled that any boy who is eligible to participate in baseball during the second semester may continue to play on the team until the season has closed. The official date for the closing of the high school baseball season is the date of the state baseball tournament, which is early in June. In fact, the regional and state tournaments played during the past two years have taken place after most of the schools in the state have closed.

We can hear the umpire now. "Batterie-e-e-c-s for today's game. For the visiting team, Smith will pitch, Jones catch; for the home club, Green will pitch, Brown catch. Pla-a-a-a-y ball!!!"

### Supplementary List Of Registered Basketball Officials

Adkins, Tom, Sandy Hook  
Baldwin, Hubert, London  
Chattin, Ernie, 3426 Blackburn, Ashland  
Cooper, Robert Graham, College P. O., Richmond  
Evans, Robert Kerr, 519 Estill Court, Georgetown  
Gividen, George M., P. O. Box 291, Lexington  
Justice, H. C., Delbarton, W. Va.  
Hoskins, Paul, Matewan, W. Va.  
Vickers, John L., New Castle  
Wilson, Pete, 409 11th Ave., Huntington, W. Va.

### Supplementary List Of "Certified" Officials

Austin, Acree

### Football Fatalities

There has recently come to the office of the secretary a copy of the Eleventh Annual Survey of Football Fatalities, prepared by Dr. Floyd R. Eastwood, Professor of Physical Education, Purdue University.

Although limited space in the magazine does not permit the publishing of the entire survey, some of the facts brought out by Dr. Eastwood are so interesting and important that the Summary, Conclusions, and Recommendations of the survey are given below.

#### Summary

1. A total of 228 direct and indirect fatalities have occurred in football between 1931 and 1941.

2. The annual number of fatalities has decreased since 1931 from 49 to 18. This represents a decrease of 63 per cent during the past eleven years.

3. In 1931 there were 31 fatalities directly due to football while only 14 were ascribed to the same category in 1941. This represents a decrease of 55 per cent. Further, in 1931 eighteen individuals died as an indirect result of football while only four were classed the same in 1941. This represents a decrease of 89 per cent.

4. Only six high school deaths directly due to football occurred in 1941. This was the smallest number reported for the past eleven years, except in 1939. Since 1935 high school fatalities have decreased 57 per cent.

5. For the first time in eleven years neither direct or indirect fatalities were reported on the college level.

6. Sandlot and Athletic Club fatalities have increased during 1941, (Sandlot 60 per cent—Athletic Club 67 per cent) over 1940.

7. Approximately two high school players and four college football men are killed in football for every 100,000 playing the game each year in these two types of institutions.

8. It is twenty-four times more hazardous to ride or be in the vicinity of a motor vehicle than it is to play football in high school or college.

9. In high school more fatalities occur in regular practice than in scrimmage. The reverse is true in college.

10. During the past eleven years the greatest number of fatalities have occurred in Pennsylvania, New York, Texas and California. Pennsylvania and New York fatalities are more numerous in the sandlot areas, while in Texas and California the greatest number are in the high schools.

11. There was a marked increase during 1941 in the number of fatalities during the last week in August and first week in September. The second week in October has been the most hazardous during the eleven year period.

12. Sixteen per cent of the fatalities occurred during the 46-60 minute period of participation. Ten per cent during the first five minutes.

13. Fifteen per cent of all fatalities occur during the fourth period and another 10 per cent during the first period.

14. Most of the fatalities were to backfield men (54 per cent) while 46 per cent occurred to linemen.

15. Tackling accounts for practically two-thirds of all fatalities.

16. Better than two-thirds of the fatalities happen to players on the offense.

17. The most frequent causes of death directly due to football were cerebral hemorrhage (44 per cent); internal injuries (30 per cent) and spinal lacerations (23 per cent).

18. Infections and heart failure cause the majority of the indirect football fatalities.

#### Conclusions

1. Due to more attention being paid to safety procedures, our fatalities in college and high school have definitely been reduced during the past eleven years.

2. Football, although a hazardous sport is not nearly as dangerous as riding, driving or walking on our streets and highways.

3. The marked increase in the early season fatalities may indicate over-emphasis on team rather than fundamental play. This is partially substantiated by the continued increase in fatalities resulting from inefficient tackling.

4. Warm-up periods before the first and third periods seem to be reducing the number of high school fatalities. Liberal substitutions are still necessary in the fourth period to help reduce fatalities in this period.

5. Renewed emphasis on improved head guard is indicated in order to more fully protect the head from serious brain injury.

#### Recommendations

1. Renewed attention to pre-season conditioning in fundamentals—especially tackling.

2. Continuation of liberal substitution rules.

3. More money, time and research spent on perfecting a more adequate head guard.

4. A medical examination that is thorough enough to pick up slight heart deviations.

#### Protection For Athletes

The program of insurance for high school athletes maintained by the Kentucky High School Athletic Association compares favorably with the plans of the various states of the nation. Especially is this true when a comparison of costs is made. The Kentucky program fails to take in consideration a number of injuries that are likely to occur because such injuries cannot be classified according to schedule, and including them would likely cause the cost of protection to become prohibitive to the association at present rates.

The State of California has developed a protection system that goes about as far as any of her sister states although others, notably Iowa, are keeping in line. The California program includes three schedules, A, B, and C, the first schedule comparing favorably with the Kentucky plan. The B schedule calls for higher fees to be paid by the athlete and provides for additional coverage. The C schedule, a brief statement of which is included herein, provides for the payment for any type of injury that may occur. Naturally coverage for such protection is considerably higher than those set up in schedules intended to cover the more pronounced and common injuries.

It may be well for the Kentucky High School Athletic Association to begin a serious consideration of a more comprehensive program of protection that will of necessity carry higher rates. After all injuries that occur are painful, dangerous, and costly whether or not they are included in our schedule of protection. A statement of schedule "C" in the California program follows:

#### SUPPLEMENT TO "GENERAL INFORMATION BULLETIN" Schedule "C"

There has been considerable demand for a schedule that would give greater coverage. Many school men have asked for a schedule that will cover all injuries received by the boy while participating in sports approved by the C. I. F. A. P. F. The Schedule "C" which is given below has been formulated in order to meet the demand. We hope through this schedule to compensate the physician on the same fee schedule as set up by the State Compensation Insurance Fund. Should the fee charged the athlete be inadequate to provide funds sufficient to meet the bills incurred, the moneys will be prorated, bills being paid on a per cent basis.

Fees for each boy to cover regularly approved sports

(Continued on Page Ten)

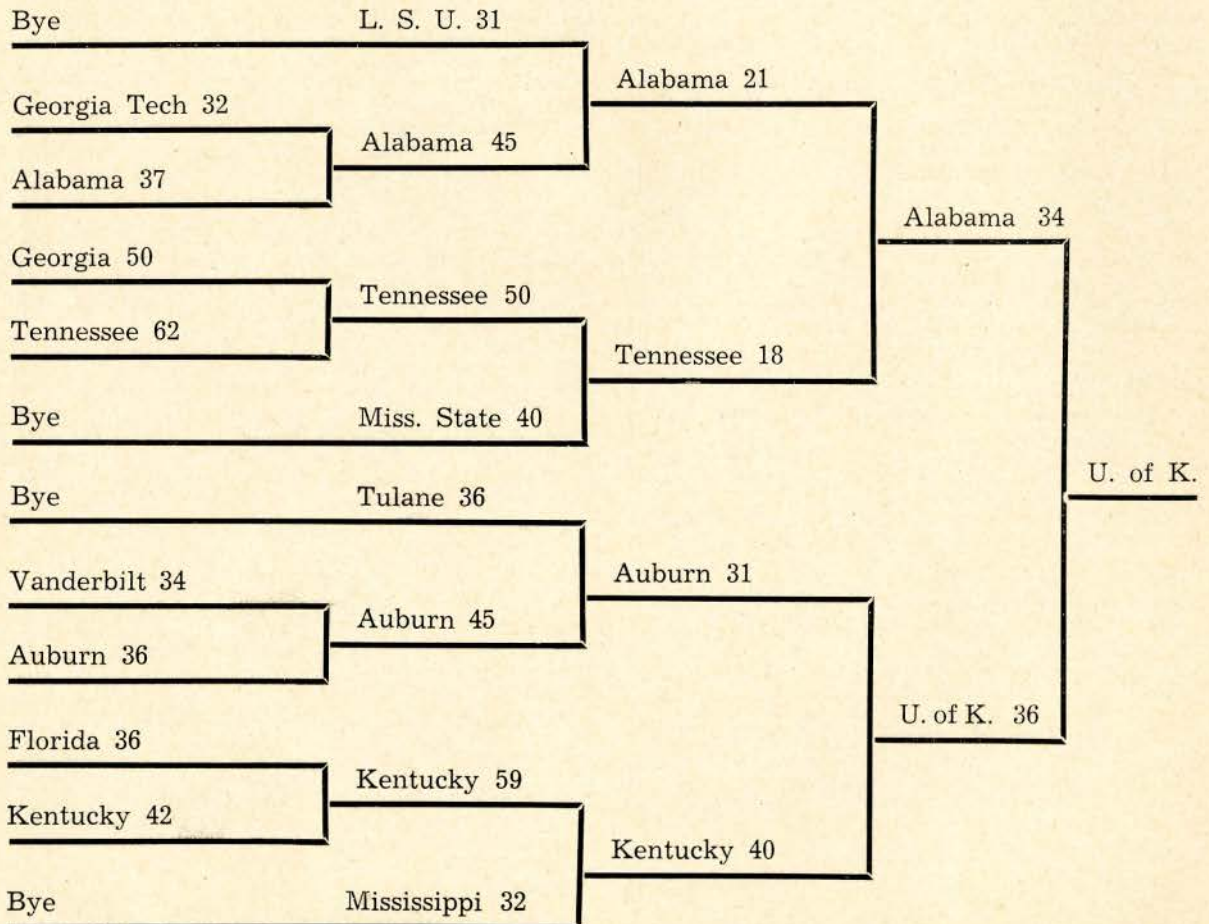
# UNIVERSITY of KENTUCKY WILDCATS

## 1992 SOUTHEASTERN CHAMPIONS

Adolph Rupp's brilliant Wildcats of the University of Kentucky won themselves another Southeastern Conference basketball crown at Louisville, Kentucky, February

26, 27, 28. The championship came after defeating the Alabama five by a score of 34 to 36. See the bracket below for complete scores and tournament play.

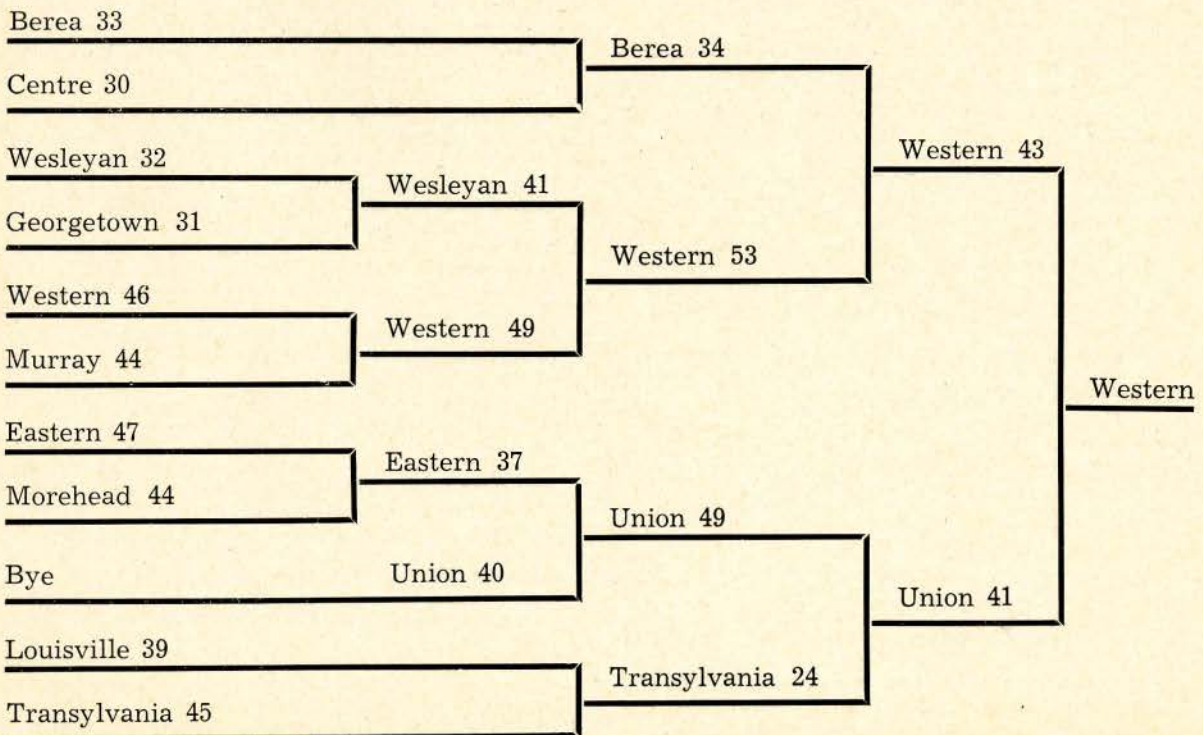
### Southeastern Conference Tourney Results



# WESTERN TEACHERS--K. I. A. C. CHAMPIONS



Pictured above is the 1941-42 varsity basketball team of Western Teachers College that won the K. I. A. C. Tournament at Richmond, Ky., February 26, 27, 28. Left to right, first row, squad members are: Buck Sydnor, Earl Shelton, Dero Downing, Wilbert Smith, Jr., George Cunningham, Claude Combs, J. T. Harper, Jerome Keifner; second row: Wilfred Brown, Billy Day, Charles Ruter, John Mills, Ray Blevins, John Armstrong, Tip Downing, and Ben Wyatt.





# SUMMARY OF STATE ELIGIBILITY

RAY M. BERRY, President Idaho

In order to be eligible a student:

1. Must be an undergraduate. (47 states).  
This rule is found in every state except New York.
2. Must not have enrolled in college. (21 states).  
Alabama, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.
3. Must not have participated as a member of a college team. (18 states)  
Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Utah.
4. Must have completed the eighth grade. (37 states)  
Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. In Vermont grade students may be used in schools having less than fifty boys enrolled.
5. Must enter school by
  - (a) The fourth school day. (1 state)  
Wisconsin
  - (b) The fifth school day. (2 states)  
South Carolina, and Texas.
  - (c) The tenth school day. (6 states)  
Connecticut, Florida, Iowa, Minnesota, Oklahoma, and Virginia.
  - (d) The eleventh school day. (8 states)  
Arkansas, Illinois, Louisiana, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Utah, and West Virginia.
  - (e) The fifteenth school day. (4 states)  
Georgia, Maine, New York, and Wyoming.
  - (f) The sixteenth school day. (7 states)  
Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, Michigan, Mississippi, New Mexico, and South Dakota.
  - (g) The twentieth school day. (5 states)  
Alabama, Indiana, Kentucky, Nevada, and Tennessee.
  - (h) Certain Calendar dates.  
September 25th. . . Idaho.  
October 1st. . . New Jersey, Washington.  
October 15th. . . Montana.  
In North Dakota a boy who enters late must attend school for the number of days that he has missed before being eligible.
6. Must not have been absent more than: (8 states)
  - (a) Two weeks  
Arizona, Illinois, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas.
  - (b) Four weeks  
Pennsylvania.
  - (c) Twenty per cent of the time  
New York, Oklahoma.
7. Must be passing during the current semester in: (43 states)
  - (a) Fourteen hours  
Massachusetts.
  - (b) Three subjects or fifteen hours.  
All states except Maryland, Minnesota, New Jersey, South Carolina, and Virginia.  
New York does not call for the unconditional passing of any certain amount of work. The decision as to satisfactory work is left to the home school. Wisconsin requires that the student carry twenty hours and be passing in
8. Must have passed during the preceding semester in: (45 states)
  - (a) 7½ hours  
New Jersey.
  - (b) 14 hours  
Massachusetts.
  - (c) Three subjects or fifteen hours  
All the rest of the states except Delaware, Maryland, and New York.
9. Must make up any deficiency before: (25 states)
  - (a) The closing date of the semester in which the deficiency occurs  
Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Ohio, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah.
  - (b) The opening of the new semester  
Indiana, Nebraska.
  - (c) The first ten days of the new semester  
Delaware, Iowa, Kentucky, Rhode Island.
  - (d) September 25th.  
North Carolina.
10. Must have attended school during the preceding semester. (20 states)  
Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin.
11. Must be an amateur. (40 states)  
All except Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont.
12. Must not play under an assumed name. (32 states)  
Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin.
13. Must not give a fictitious age (6 states)  
Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Pennsylvania, Utah, West Virginia.
14. Must not appear on an athletic program with a professional. (8 states)  
California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina.
15. Must not box on any program not sponsored by the school. (6 states)  
Arizona, California, Florida, Idaho, Louisiana, Oregon.
16. Must not receive an award having an intrinsic value of more than one dollar. (11 states)  
Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, New Mexico, Ohio, Utah, Virginia.  
Other restrictions on awards. (16 states)  
No award over \$35.00. . . California, Washington  
Not over \$10.00. . . Georgia.  
Not over \$3.00. . . Montana.  
Travel expense only. . . North Carolina, South Carolina, South Dakota.  
Allowed one sweater. . . Arkansas, Florida, Pennsylvania, West Virginia.  
One sweater or blanket. . . Indiana.  
Allowed school letter only. . . Iowa, Nebraska, Oregon.  
No felt or chenille letters permitted. . . Utah.  
Only those awards given by the school. . . Wisconsin.
17. Must be under the following upper age limits:

# ELIGIBILITY RULES OF ATHLETICS

## High School Athletic Association

- (48 states)
- (a) May complete school year in which eighteenth birthday occurs. . . Texas.
  - (b) Nineteenth birthday. . . New Jersey, Wisconsin.
  - (c) May complete semester in which nineteenth birthday occurs. . . Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah.
  - (d) May complete school year in which nineteenth birthday occurs. . . California.
  - (e) Twentieth birthday . . . Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia, Wyoming.
  - (f) May complete semester in which twentieth birthday occurs. . . Florida, Louisiana, Nevada, New Mexico, Washington.
  - (g) May complete school year in which twentieth birthday occurs. . . Tennessee.
  - (h) May complete school year after becoming twenty years and six months. . . Virginia.
  - (i) Twenty-first birthday. . . Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, Oklahoma.
  - (j) May complete semester after 21st birthday. . . North Carolina.
  - (k) May complete year after 21st birthday. . . Mississippi.
18. Must not have attended school more than: (40 states)
- (a) Ten semesters. . . Louisiana, South Carolina, Tennessee.
  - (b) Eight semesters. . . Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.
  - (c) Four year rule. . . Maryland, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey.
19. Must not have participated in athletics for more than: (40 states)
- (a) Five years. . . New Mexico, North Dakota.
  - (b) Four years. . . Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.
  - (c) Three years. . . Alabama.
  - (d) Four sport seasons. . . Arizona, Connecticut, Idaho, Indiana, Michigan, Montana, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah.
  - (e) Three sport seasons. . . Alabama.
20. Must have passed a satisfactory physical examination by a competent medical examiner. (24 states)
- Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin.
21. Must not have been guilty of unsportsmanlike conduct. (13 states)
- Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah.
22. Must not use tobacco or intoxicating liquor. (2 states)
- Minnesota, North Dakota.
23. Must be unmarried. (3 states)
- Indiana, South Carolina, Tennessee.
24. Must not be a member of a high school fraternity. (3 states)
- California, Kansas, Oklahoma.
- ### Other Regulations Governing Eligibility
1. Number of days attendance required to constitute a semester: (38 states)
    - (a) 1 day. . . Indiana, New Mexico.
    - (b) 10 days. . . Florida, Illinois, Maine, Missouri, Oklahoma, West Virginia.
    - (c) 15 days. . . Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas.
    - (d) 20 days. . . Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Louisiana, Montana, South Carolina, Tennessee, Wyoming.
    - (e) 5 weeks. . . Oregon.
    - (f) 6 weeks. . . Nevada, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Utah, Washington, Kentucky.
    - (g) 8 weeks. . . Wisconsin.
    - (h) 10 weeks. . . California.
  2. Charged with a seasons play if he: (34 states)
    - (a) Appears in a suit. . . Nevada.
    - (b) Participates in one game. . . Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin.
    - (c) Participates in one varsity game. . . Kentucky, Oregon, South Carolina, Wyoming.
    - (d) Participates in two games. . . Maine.
    - (e) Participates in three games. . . Rhode Island, Vermont.
  3. Residence requirement after transfer without change of residence by parent: (43 states)
    - (a) 20 days . . . New Mexico.
    - (b) 10 weeks . . . California.
    - (c) 3 months . . . Massachusetts, Connecticut.
    - (d) 1 semester . . . Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Wyoming.
    - (e) 1 year . . . Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin.
    - (f) Indefinite . . . Nevada.
  4. Undue influence rule. (16 states)

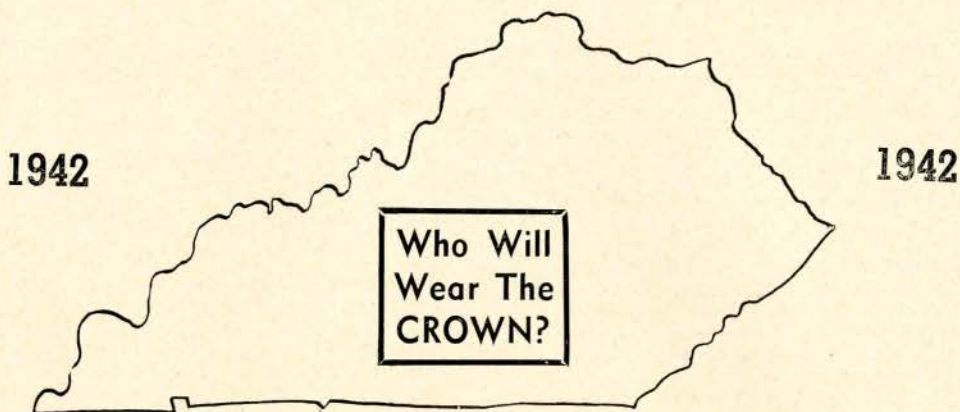
Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington.

  - 5. Rules apply to all teams representing the school. (26 states)

Specific mention is made of this fact in all constitutions except: Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

(Continued on Page Ten)

## State Tournament Time In Old Kentucky



The Blue Devils of Lexington Senior High School monopolized the state tournament honors during the first three years of state wide competition, 1918-1920. For the next five years du Pont Manual of Louisville alternated with the Blue Devils each school winning in its turn. The 1922 Lexington aggregation was good enough to advance through the national tournament conducted under the auspices of the University of Chicago. In 1925 led by Irvine Jeffries, one of Kentucky's greatest players, Manual swept through the Kentucky tourney and advanced to the semi-finals of the national meet.

In 1926 St. Xavier of Louisville went to Lexington hailed as a team of kids, but they were big enough to drop any and all opposition facing them. That combination included Fitzgeralds, Forsee, and Malone among others and was powerful enough to bring back the big trophy from the National Catholic tourney in Chicago. The 1927 champion was M. M. I., a team hardly heard from until the big meet was under way. That year for the first time Kentucky schools were classified as to their enrollment into A and B groups. London, the A class winner, lost to M. M. I. in the finals after turning back the big guns of the larger schools.

The 1928 meet was dominated for the most part by the great but unorthodox Carr Creek outfit which was ultimately defeated in the finals by Ashland, the only team in history to go through an entire season undefeated and then cop the state title. To make the story still better the Tom Cats flashed through the national tournament bringing to Kentucky its third national champion. Ellis Johnson, the spark-plug of the Ashland team, is now the popular coach of the Morehead Eagles.

Heath, the 1929 winner, was unheralded until they began ringing up impressive scores in the state tourney. Bagwell, the outstanding member of that aggregation was later a star at Murray Teachers College where he won all-Southern honors. The 1930 champion came from Corinth, a B class winner, whose members were able to withstand the terrific pace set by a great Kavanaugh five, the A. class champion. The Lawrence brothers, members of the Corinth five are still actively engaged in basketball and are heard from frequently in high school circles.

In 1931 du Pont Manual under the able tutelage of Neal Arntson was declared champion after turning back a powerful quintette from Covington in the semi-final round. Hazard carried away state honors the following year defeating Male High of Louisville in

the final seconds of the championship game. The Tom Cats of Ashland were too much for the opposition in both 1933 and '34 turning back Horse Cave and Danville respectively in the finals.

The St. Xavier Tigers were easy winners in the 1935 tournament defeating Newport for the championship. The revolving offense of Coach Bob Schumann's boys was too much for the opposition. Following the state meet in Kentucky St. X. was returned victors for their second time in the National Catholic meet. The 1936 tournament was dominated by the play of one boy, Cluggish of the champion Corbin five. Coach Nick Denes said that the one sure way of becoming a great coach was to find a boy like Cluggish.

The Midway Bluejays pecked their way through the 1937 tournament without ruffling a feather. St. X. and Inez were beaten in the semi-final and final rounds. The Green Dragons of Sharpe displayed a whirlwind offense built around King and Culp to cop the '38 title. Their only close call came in the semi-finals when they dropped a great St. X. team by a close margin. Brooksville led by the Cooper brothers swept through the '39 tournament defeating a surprising Hindman team in the final round.

In 1940 the Bull Frogs of Hazel Green copped the title after overcoming a big halftime deficit piled up by the driving Tom Cats from Ashland. Possibly no greater last half drive has ever been shown in state tournament play than that of Hazel Green in the final game.

The Inez Indians who had been deprived of the honors on numerous occasions blasted their way through the 1941 tourney with plenty to spare. Again the Green and Gold of St. Xavier were denied the title after a great game during which the lead changed often especially in the last half.

During the twenty-four years of state tournament play a host of magnificent performers have appeared. Only a few of the many are listed: Miller, Lexington; Jeffries, Manual; Combs, Hazard; Bagwell, Heath; Parker, Hazel Green; Blandford, Malone, Fitzgeralds, Forsee of St. Xavier; Dorsey, Horse Cave; Penn and Portwood, Midway; King and Culp, Sharpe; Cooper, Brooksville; Carlisle, Kavanaugh, Carson and Cooper, Danville; Rice, Craig, Johnson, Ashland; Lawrence brothers, Corinth; Ward, Harmon, and West, Inez. Other lists of equally imposing names might well be included, and when the 1942 tourney is over still others will be ready for the halls of fame.

# Interstate Meets And All-Star Games

Sentiment throughout the country seems to be definitely crystalizing against interstate meets and all-star games. The National Federation provides forms on which approval for interstate games and meets may or may not be granted. A copy of the form follows:

## Application for Sanction of Multiple Interstate Meet

NOTE: Make application in duplicate and send both copies to the executive officer of the state in which the meet is to be held. He will forward them to the National Federation office.

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P. O. ....

National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations  
7 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.  
H. V. Porter, Executive Secretary

Date ....., 194...

On behalf of .....  
(Institute conducting the Meet)

I hereby apply for National Federation sanction for the .....  
(Name and Kind of Meet)

..... to be held at .....

on ....., 194....

The meet will be managed by.....  
(Name of school conducting Meet)

We desire to invite schools from the following states only .....

.....

The number of schools that will probably compete in this meet is: .....

I agree to:

1. Admit competitors from only such high schools as are members of their own state high school association and to insure this by requiring use of the Federation Interstate Contract blanks.
2. Require eligibility certificate for each competitor on the official state high school association blank signed by the high school principal and where required endorsed by the executive officer of the state in which sanction is granted.
3. Limit competition to those who meet the minimum eligibility requirements which may be specified by the National Federation.
4. Limit prizes to such as are permitted by the most restrictive state high school association from which competitors enter.
5. Refrain from inviting competitors from any state or section of a state not included in the groups for which competitors enter.
6. Permit only boys to compete in this meet.

Signed: ..... Official Position:.....

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### RECOMMENDATION OF HOME STATE EXECUTIVE

P. O..... Date....., 194...

I recommend that this meet be (SANCTIONED) (NOT SANCTIONED). I have sent endorsement blanks to each state named in the application.

Signature of State Executive.....

State .....

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### OFFICIAL ACTION OF NATIONAL FEDERATION

Chicago, Illinois, ....., 194...

This meet is hereby sanctioned for the states of .....

.....

You should not invite schools from states or section not included in this list.

By.....  
(Executive Secretary)

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
OF THE NATIONAL FEDERATION

(These blanks may be obtained from any state athletic office.)

# ONE MAN'S OPINION

E. B. STANSBURY

Western Ky. State Teachers College  
Bowling Green, Ky.

## Warming Up

Warming up is the act of exercising to a non-treppe level just prior to the event in which one wishes to participate in order

1. To get the benefit of the treppe effect.
2. To remove the effects of the possible early contraction.
3. To increase the body temperature so that heat will be produced in order that:
  - a. The muscle tonus will be improved.
  - b. The relaxation period will be shortened, and
  - c. The tearing or pulling of muscles will be prevented.
4. To improve the circulation of the blood so that:
  - a. The underlying biochemical reactions will be increased.
  - b. The flow of blood to the exercised parts will be increased, and
5. To make certain of cardio-respiratory adjustments.

However, the intensity of the ensuing exercise will determine the extent of the non-treppe level.

The things which will determine the effects of warming up are:

1. The speed of movement. Each individual has an optimum rate of which he is his own judge.
2. The resistance that is encountered. This is the amount of weight or of resistance used as on auxiliary implement.
3. The condition of the individual. The amount of sleep one gets, the diet one uses, the efficiency with which the body uses the nutritive material, the elimination of waste, previous exercise, etc., will determine the condition of an individual.
4. The age of the individual. One's age will make a big difference in the effect, the extent, and the nature of the warm up. Likewise, age will determine the extent of the protoplasmic materials in proportion to the quantity of connective tissues.
5. The duration of the warm up. The extent of the warm up will be determined by the intensity of the activity which is to follow, by previous exercises, by age, etc.
6. The position of the body. The type of activity which is to follow will determine to a large extent the position of the body during the warm up. Examples: In golf, swing the clubs; in basketball, shooting and dribbling; in baseball, fielding and batting.
7. The sex of the individual. The tempo of the warm up may be determined by sex.
8. The psychic conditions. Individuals perform consistently better if the environment is changed at the psychological time.
9. The temperature. Muscles do better work with an increase of temperature. This increase is aided by the use of massages, and of extra clothing such as sweat shirts, sweat pants, etc.

The physical properties of muscles are contractibility, irritability, conductivity, and metabolism. When a muscle is stimulated, its elastic properties are such that its length is appreciably reduced and it tends to take this length unless prohibited from doing so by some external force or obstacle. Moreover, when a muscle responds, certain rather definite and specific changes of a mechanical and a chemical character occur within it. Heat, electricity, and sound are also produced in the muscle.

A greater volume of blood flows to all parts of the body during the warm up period, and particularly to the contracting muscles. The mechanical response of

the muscle does not begin immediately upon the application of the stimulus, but only after a short interval—the latent period. When a muscle contracts and relaxes, the circulation of the blood to the working parts is aided. The mechanical changes which take place in a contracting muscle have been demonstrated time and time again by the use of the kymograph. It has been shown that the duration of the latent period is less than that of either the contracting or of the relaxing period, and that the contracting muscle requires less time for its reaction than the relaxing muscle requires. It is common knowledge that muscles work in pairs, and thus it can be seen easily that these muscles must work in near unison if the most efficient work is to be obtained from the muscle. On account of the discrepancy in the length of time between the contracting and the relaxing period of a muscle, the contracting muscle gets the jump on its antagonist which may be pulled, strained, or even ruptured. Proper warming up of the muscle tends to diminish this discrepancy between the time of the contraction and the relaxation phases; thus, proper warming up aids in preventing injury to the muscles by pulling.

## Summary Of State Eligibility Rules

(Continued From Page Seven)

6. Boys may not play on any other team outside of school during the course of the sport season. (23 states)  
This rule is found in all states except: Arkansas, Colorado, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Wyoming.
7. Boys may play summer baseball on independent teams without endangering their school eligibility. (21 states)  
Express provision for this situation is found in the rules of Arizona, Arkansas (home town only), Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Washington.
8. "Preceding semester" interpreted as,
  - (a) The immediately preceding semester of school. (20 states): Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin.
  - (b) The preceding semester that the boy attended school. (26 states) Alabama, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Wyoming.

## Protection For Athletes

(Continued From Page Three)

during season of sport are payable on the following basis:

- (a) Full coverage for school year on all approved sports during season of sport—\$5.00.
- (b) Coverage for football and/or soccer during season. (Football season closed with Christmas vacation)—\$4.25.
- (c) Any or all other approved sports except as in (b) above—\$3.25.

Providing sufficient funds are available, benefits will be paid under Schedule "C" according to the rates of the State Compensation Insurance Fund, with a maximum of \$100 for hospitalization, \$125 for medical injuries and \$60 for dental injuries.

# Streamlined Basketball

W. B. Owen

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Always a popular sport, basketball as it is played today has become the nation's leading drawing card. Gymnasia facilities have been expanded beyond the fondest hopes of the game's leading exponents, but in most cases even the most generous accommodations for spectators have failed to meet the demands of paying customers. Partly due to the fact that a comparatively small number of contestants are sufficient to make the foundation of a great combination a multitude of formidable teams are scattered about the country each with its own fanatical group of supporters. In addition, recent changes in the type of play have produced a decided impetus to fan interest, and as a result attendance at all games is running into astronomical figures.

Gone are the days when scores might read 13-7 or even 6-4. Defensive play has become more or less incidental, the idea being to secure possession of the ball rather than prevent scoring by the opposition. Some of the higher scoring teams, notably West Texas Tech, seemingly ignore the offensive efforts of the opposing teams, depending on the law of averages to produce a greater number of misses than successful shots. When their opponents miss the hoop, the big boys grab the leather and forthwith produce a whirlwind offensive for themselves usually resulting in a successful try for the basket. Their average for the season has been about seventy points per game. Recently Texas School of Mines was dropped 88-65. Other firehouse exponents have been Long Island University and the Big Ten Champion, Illinois. Indiana University for at least three seasons has depended on a killing pace to thwart the best efforts of the opposition, and their record speaks for itself. Other than a daring disregard for the offensive efforts of the opposition, wherein does the success of streamlined basketball lie?

In the first place, superb physical condition is the chief requisite. Certainly no boy can withstand the rigors of driving basketball unless every ounce of "wim, wigor, and witality" is available at the time when the big push is on. The argument prevails that basketball as now played requires

larger squads of capable boys, but the fact that a number of famous teams depend rather heavily on their starters seems to discount such a contention, placing further emphasis on physical fitness.

A second factor in the success of streamlined basketball is the proper selection of material (if it is available). The ideal combination seems to be at least three exceptionally tall active young gentlemen teamed with two smaller but exceedingly fast performers who can receive the ball from their more burly mates and deliver it post haste either to the third giant or funnel it into the basket themselves. When such a set-up becomes a reality the reputation of the coach is assured. Over night he becomes so successful that such terms as wizard, wonder-worker, miracle-man are mild by comparison.

A close observer of basketball finesse will discover that the fundamental principles of the game are perfected by the successful firehouse squad to even a greater degree than was necessary during the days of slow-break and delayed offense. Today emphasis is placed not only on retrieving the re-bounce but in the ability to fire it down the floor to a teammate driving into scoring position. Once the ball is in the hands of the special delivery squad, perfect balance, timing, and fundamental ball-handling comes into play if the scoring effort is to be successful. A split second may easily mean the difference between a basket or an interception. The ability to pass on the fly and drive into openings by instinct are primary requisites for the middle-of-the-floor firehouse brigade. Under the basket, height is of course an advantage, but the ability to break and drive must never be discounted in favor of a six foot seven frame without the necessary requirements. Watch the streamliners closely and it will be observed that they can rebound, pass, dribble, and shoot with the best of them. A slogan for teams aspiring to firehouse proportions might well be, "Get it, bring it, give it, dunk it," and mark from their thinking any term that suggests delay—waiting "until you see the whites of their eyes."

## The High School Athlete's Diet At Tournament Time

J. R. MOUNTJOY

Basketball Coach, Murray State Teachers College

It was my good fortune to coach basketball for a number of years in high school. During that time my teams played in quite a few tournaments. At each and every tournament the coach is confronted with the problems that arise when it is necessary to take a team away from home a few days.

There is always a question in his mind as to what he should give the boys to eat. How much should he give them? What should he keep from them? When should it be given to them?

Now I do not pretend to be a dietitian. I do not pretend to know much about the requirements for certain types of boys. I have observed several hundred boys and I have come to some conclusions that I now regard as facts. I may have to change my opinion concerning these so-called facts at any time because I am sure that every boy would not do well if he were considered a mean case. However, it is necessary for every coach to keep his mind open and not get set in his ways. If he does, then that coach has about reached the limit of his growth.

The high school boy is a natural glutton. He does not know his capacity. He does not care what his capacity is. All he is interested in is more food. Consequently, most athletes will OVEREAT.

Now at tournament time it is necessary that the boys have lots of food. But to let them eat more than is necessary is a mistake. Their play will be sluggish, their elimination will be sluggish and you will hardly recognize your team on the floor some night. Now it should be remembered that in most of the boys' homes, they are not served six course dinners very often. Their average meals at home are considerably lighter than the coach's, as a whole. That is one reason that he wants to gorge himself when he gets out with the team. Thus I would say, "Be sure that your boy

gets enough to eat, but not too much."

### What Should He Eat?

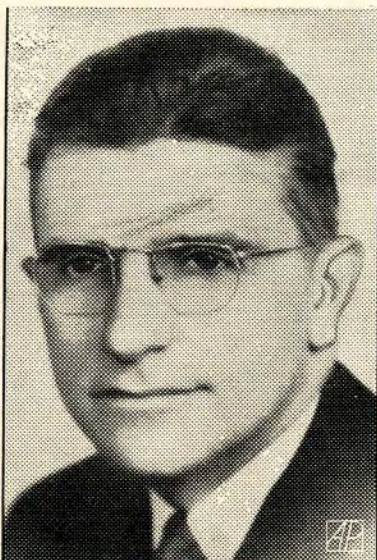
It has been my observation that boys at home eat anything that is placed on the table, that is, except those things he does not like and those things that have made him sick previously. That should be a pretty good cue for the coach when he has the team out on a trip. Let them have what they want to eat and the things that they are used to eating at home. You should caution the boys not to eat anything that makes them sick. Sometimes they will "give it another try" and that is dangerous.

### When Should The Boys Eat?

It is hard to keep a team on an even schedule at tournaments. It is my belief that the coach should try his best to keep everything as nearly on the same routine as his daily periods. Consequently the coach should get the boys up in the mornings in time for them to eat their breakfast at their usual hour. Lunch has to be arranged according to the time that the team will play. It has long been a fast rule of mine to eat a medium sized meal 3 hours before game time. That gives the boy time to digest his food properly and to have available all the resulting energy at the start of the game. By giving a fair sized meal the boy will not weaken during the game. If we are to play again the same day and the time is sufficient, say three or four hours, then I would say give the boy a good meal and let him lie down and rest until game time. At that time he will have digested his food and will be ready to use up the energy that he has just acquired.

### What Should We Keep From The Boys?

As I said before, the boy should be cautioned not to eat anything that may make him sick. If he is used to eating pie at home, why worry about it now? I do think that players should not eat between meals. If you allow them that privilege, you will never be able to control the time they eat.



# NATIONAL FEDERATION ANNUAL MEETING

**Place:** Hotel Whitcomb, San Francisco, California. **Time:** Monday, Feb. 23, 1942  
**NOTE:** The Executive Committee met in the Secretary's room at the Hotel Whitcomb on Saturday night, 7:00 o'clock, February 21st. **The State Executive Officers met in the California Room on Sunday night, February 22nd.**

## ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

**Monday, February 23rd**

**Monday Morning, 10:00**—Georgian Room—President E. R. Stevens, Presiding  
Welcome to California ..... C. I. F. President, Harry J. Moore  
Report on Activities in the National Office ..... H. V. Porter  
Address: "Interscholastic Athletics as Seen From the Bench" .....  
Honorable Howard A. Johnson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana  
Metropolitan Athletic Problems and Round Table Discussion

**Luncheon Meeting, 12:00 Noon**—Corinthian Room ..... Vice-President R. E. Rawlins, Presiding

Music by Berkeley High School Music Department

Relation of High School Athletic Departments to the National Defense Program—Topic Introduced by Walter B. Spencer, Connecticut

Teamwork in State High School Athletic Activities—Topic Introduced by Lyle Quinn, Executive Secretary of Iowa Association

**Business Meeting**—Corinthian Room ..... President E. R. Stevens, Presiding

Report of the Treasurer

Action on Application for Membership by New Jersey—(New Jersey was accepted as a member)

Action on Recommendations Relative to Policies of the Federation (Including Request of Accrediting Group)—Topics Introduced by R. M. Berry, Idaho; R. W. Truscott, Colorado.

Reports of Standing Committees:

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

Election of 2 members of the Executive Committee (The terms of W. B. Spencer and B. C. Alwes expired with this meeting).—(Mr. Spencer and Mr. Alwes were re-elected).

**NOTE:** The Central Section of the California Interscholastic Federation, under sponsorship of Messrs. Jennings and Snyder arranged a trip around the city for those of the National Federation group, Sunday at 1 P. M.

The K. H. S. A. A. was represented by W. B. Owen, Vice-President.



# HIGH SCHOOL BASEBALL SUITS

**12 DAYS  
FOR DELIVERY**

**Measurements Needed**

Weight, Height,  
Actual Chest and  
Waist Size and  
Cap Size.



**12 DAYS  
FOR DELIVERY**

**Please Specify**

Belting wanted and in what  
color. Also color of hose and  
whether in striped or in half  
and half style.

**No. 25**—Baseball Suit, complete with shirt, pants, cap, belt and stockings, and including up to 10 letters on the shirt—extra letters above the 10 are 7c each. The suit is a good quality medium weight cotton flannel. **COLOR SELECTIONS**—Yale Gray, Plain Gray, White, or White with Navy Stripe and Gray with Navy Stripe. We will be glad to send you sample material swatches if you need them. **SUIT COMPLETE \$9.25**

Other Grades at **\$6.95, \$10.95, \$12.95, \$13.95**

**No. 1**—Best Official Baseball, ea. ....\$1.35  
**No. 1X**—Good Grade Baseball, ea. ....\$1.15

**No. 125**—Autographed Slugger Bat, ea. ...\$2.05  
**No. 30S**—Louisville Slugger Bat, ea. ....\$1.20

**SPECIAL NOTE**

During the Basketball Tournament here in Louisville we will have a special Athletic Goods display for your convenience at the **Seelbach Hotel** in rooms 325-327. Make these rooms your headquarters and in them to welcome you will be **MONNE FARRELL, HARRY BLACKBURN, GEORGE WILSON** and **"BUTCH" SOSNIN**. We urge you now to protect yourself on all current needs as well as on all of your Fall Athletic Goods requirements.

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