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The Kentucky High School Athlete, November 1942

Kentucky High School Athletic Association

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THE KENTUCKY



High School Athlete




This is a WARTIME...


Thanksgiving



LET us give thanks for all the precious relationships and possessions that we have. But let us rededicate ourselves to unstintingly striving for the Victory which will endow all the people of all the world with that liberty which is our greatest reason for Thanksgiving! The most gratifying way you can observe this holiday this war year—is by inviting one or more service men into your home for dinner and heart-warming companionship.



Official Organ of the KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSN.



NOVEMBER - 1942

★ ★ ARMISTICE DAY ★ ★

We are at war—as we pause a moment this Armistice Day, November 11th, 1942, to pay tribute to the memory of those gallant fighters who won the peace back in 1918. And we must simultaneously pay tribute in our hearts, to the fighting men who once again face making the supreme sacrifice—that a new, a better, a lasting peace after World War II may be their contribution toward fulfillment of man's struggle for freedom.



The Challenge

★ ★ ★
“When our enemies challenged our country to stand up and fight, they challenged each and every one of us, and each and every one of us has accepted the challenge for himself and for the Nation.”

-Franklin D. Roosevelt

The Kentucky High School Athlete

Official Organ of the
Kentucky High School Athletic Association

Vol. V - No. 4

NOVEMBER, 1942

\$1.00 Per Year

A PETITION IN BEHALF OF THE Public Schools of the United States

The Journal of the National Education Association

To the PRESIDENT and CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

The public-school systems of the United States are essential to the winning of the war and the winning of the peace to follow.

Manpower trained and equipped to produce and to use the modern instruments of war and to carry on essential civilian activities is necessary to winning the war. The schools not only give much of the direct training needed in the armed forces and in industrial production, but what is immediately important, and in the long run may be more important, they give the primary and foundational knowledge, skills, and attitudes basic to men and women who are to receive the more immediate and specific training for war activities. Neglect the elementary and high school training of boys and girls today and the manpower required by modern war will not be available tomorrow.

The duties of citizens in time of the peace to follow the present war will be no less complex and arduous than now. The effectiveness with which our citizens meet the problems of the future depends in a large measure upon whether we keep the schools open and available to the children and youth of today.

Educational opportunities from the standpoint of the nation are not now equitably distributed and to that extent are undemocratic. The rural children, the children of minority groups, and the children everywhere in the areas of low economic resources in our nation do not now receive and have not received at any time in the past, the amount and quality of education commensurate with the needs or the ideals of our democratic nation. Democracy cannot be made effective throughout the nation until the national government provides for a fair standard of educational opportunity for all the children of all the people.

The effect of inadequate educational opportunity is well reflected in the fact that

nearly 200,000 men otherwise qualified for the armed service have been found unfit because of illiteracy or near illiteracy. While it is true that steps should be taken to give these men the training they should have received in childhood, it remains a fact that these educational deficiencies must be prevented at source in the thousands of communities throughout the nation. Federal aid for education is necessary for attaining that objective.

Educational opportunities cannot be made adequate for all the children in every community and state under any system of state and local taxation. The evidence is irrefutable and inescapable that unless the federal government grants financial aid to the states in support of public schools, several million American children will continue to be denied the standard of education that ought to be considered their birthright.

At the very time the nation needs the most from our schools, the schools are being stripped of their teachers largely because the funds are not available, and will not be available under existing state and local support, to pay the salaries necessary to enable teachers to remain in the teaching profession.

In view of these facts and conditions we the undersigned chief state school officers and the executive secretaries of state education associations respectfully petition you to enact into law immediately the bill, S. 1313, now pending on the Senate calendar, to provide funds to the states for lessening the inequalities of educational opportunities within and among the states, and to make possible the most valuable contribution of the schools to the winning of the war.

Signed by state superintendents and secretaries of state education associations at a special meeting in connection with the National Institute on Education and the War, August, 1942. Presented to the U. S. Senate October 2, 1942.

NOVEMBER, 1942

Vol. V, No. 4

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Horse Cave, Kentucky

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From the Secretary's Office

Registered Basketball Officials of the K. H. S. A. A.—1942-43

The following list of officials was compiled and sent to the printer on November 3rd. Officials registering in November may present their registration cards to member schools if they officiate in athletic contests before the December supplementary list appears.

Agers, Lester, Flippin.

Arnzen, Stanley, 240 Berry Ave., Bellevue

Bacon, J. R., 223 Knox, Barbourville

Beazley, James Allen, Box 2976, University Station, Lexington

Beiersdorfer, Jim, 5517 Surrey Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio

Benson, Charles N., Burlington.

Beumel, Edward, Cave City

Blackburn, Marc, Box 172, Fredonia

Blackburn, Viley "Swede", Paris Pike, Georgetown

Braun, Robert, 427 Sixth Ave., Dayton

Brown, James, Paint Lick

Campbell, George H., 116 Winchester Ave., Middlesboro

Campbell, Robert W., Cave City

Chinn, Grandin Wurts, Wurtland

Clay, O. K., 13 E. Second Ave., Williamson, W. Va.

Cohen, Carl W., 1401 W. Main St., Murray

Combs, Beckham, Hindman

Combs, Walter Harrison, 409 Oakhurst Ave., Hazard

Connor, Jim, 1003 Saratoga St., Newport

Cooper, Willard, Whitley City

Cosby, H. P., Tompkinsville.

Covington, Pat, N. 14th St., Murray

Cox, William H., Mt. Vernon

Criswell, John Warren, Parker, Indiana

Croft, J. E., Jr., Crofton

Crowe, A. Y., 1510 Center, Owensboro

Cunningham, Guy, 413 E. Maxwell, Lexington

Currie, Thomas E. "Pap", 346 Etna, Russell

Dalton, A. P., Holland

Davis, W. E., Box 203, Benham

DeMoisey, John "Frenchy", Greendale

Devan, Orrin E., 21 E. Crittenden, South Hills, Covington

Dockery, H. Thomas, R. 2, Dawson Springs.

Durham, Curtis, McKinney

Engle, W. R., Walnut, Berea

Ernst, Ray C., Hebron

Evans, William S., 230 S. Lime, Lexington

Farley, Thomas, M. S. T. C., Murray

Featherston, Walter, Clinton

Fulton, Elmer D., R. 2, Maysville

Garner, Buford, 454 Oak St., Ludlow

Ginger, William L., Jr., Centertown

Gish, Delmas, 107 W. Fourth, Central City

Gore, Randolph, R. 6, Paducah.

Hall, Billy Vick, Clarksville St., Elkton

Hall, Maurice E., Wayland.

Hammers, Denzil, Robinson St., Earlington

Hanson, W. H., Box 42, Millersburg

Harris, George F., Salem

Hatcher, Cassius B., High St., Pikeville

Hedges, Stanley E., Main St., Uniontown

Hieronimus, John D., St. Helens

James, Emerson, Hitchins

James, O. G., 111 Elam Park, Lexington

Johnson, Horace Andrew, 409 23rd St., Ashland

Kennedy, Joe R., 20 Chestnut, Berea

King, Sam, Dayton

Lake, Freddie W., Mackville

LaMastus, Hudnall, Cromwell

Lamb, C. G., 33 Sunnymead Dr., Covington

Lawson, Carl E., 210 Ford, Corbin

McCubbin, J. Carl, 424 W. Main, Campbellsville

McKown, C. H., Wayne, W. Va.

May, Elijah B., Jr., Box 185, Prestonsburg

Miller, Rex J., Pi K A House, Georgetown

Mitchell, Dick I., Pi K A House, Georgetown

Mullins, Ben, Dorton

Mullins, Luther M., Union College, Barbourville

Mullins, Warren, Ash Camp

Mutchler, Bradford D., 219 W. Poplar, Scottsville

Ohr, Joe, Irvine

Osborne, Bill, Rineyville

Osborne, Clarence R., Kevil

Owens, C. B., Brodhead

Pace, Ellet Wayne, Salem

Parker, Hayden C., Carter

Peek, Herman L., 221 N. Main, Madisonville

Pickerill, W. E., Upton.

Posey, William Burnett, Corydon

Reid, Cecil, 713 S. Ninth, Mayfield

Rex, W. A., Usher St., Mayfield

Richards, Logan, 361 Spring Lake St., Madisonville

Richardson, Joe, Beech Creek

Rominger, Donald, Broadway, Berea

Rufer, Charles C., 1212 Hull, Louisville

Russell, Ray G., 485 High St., Jenkins

Schieman, Leo A., 637 S. Fourth, Louisville

Schuetz, Frederick, R., 3, Henderson

Showalter, John, 116 Military, Georgetown

Smith, Lester, Manchester

Stark, T. Howard, 107 Buchanan St., Hickman

Sturdivant, Roger, Hindman

Tehan, Dan, 1437 California, Cincinnati, Ohio

Thompson, Jack, 1945 Eastview, Louisville
 Trent, Joseph H., Hardinsburg
 Tucker, Ed, 200 N. Maple, Somerset
 Tyler, Eugene M., Pikeville Junior College, Pikeville
 Utley, William O., Main St., Madisonville
 Vettiner, Charlie, 205 Esplanade, Kenwood Village,
 Louisville
 Waggoner, Philip, R. 6, Paducah
 Walker, J. Earl, 2701 Iroquois, Ashland
 Wallace, Junior, Milburn.
 Ward, Edwin E., 309 Central Ave., Elizabethtown
 Westerfield, Paul, 301 S. Broadway, Providence
 Wilhite, O. G., Monticello
 Williams, Dalton, 401 Martin Brown Bldg., Louisville
 Williams, Joseph C., Madison Apts.—A, Paducah
 Williams, Lawrence R., Mayfair Court, Apt. 6,
 Maysville
 Wilson, Robert R. "Bullet", 329 College St., Winchester
 Wittkamp, Norman, Pi K A House, Georgetown
 Wood, Jimmie, 1826 Hughes Ave., Owensboro
 Wray, M. L., Monticello

FOOTBALL OFFICIALS

Who Have Received the

"APPROVED" and "CERTIFIED" RATINGS for 1942

The method of the classification of officials may be found on pages 21 and 22 of the K. H. S. A. A. booklet.

Certified Officials

Bathiany, Richard	Miller, Reed S.
Creasey, Fred	Rosenthal, G. L.
	Kraesig, Raymond

Approved Officials

Deaver, John	York, Howard A.
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Supplementary List Of Registered Football Officials

Allen, A. D., 21 Ashton Rd., Ft. Mitchell
 Avington, Carl D., 704 Jefferson Ave., Huntington,
 W. Va.
 Beiersdorfer, Jim, 5517 Surrey Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio
 Butler, Chas. E., 51 Barrington Rd., Ft. Mitchell
 Creasey, Fred, Sebree
 Ellis, Thomas B., Bardstown
 Farrell, Monne, 4 Charmain Cr., So. Ft. Mitchell
 Gilly, Joe G., Harlan.
 Gosiger, Paul, 1218 Inglebrook, Cincinnati, Ohio
 Harris, Gene, R. 2, Ashland
 Hogan, John E., 2128 Crane Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio
 Hopkins, Richard (Red), 1541 Fifth St., Portsmouth,
 Ohio
 McCashen, B. J., 3530 Shaw, Cincinnati, Ohio
 McEwen, Max, 202 Oak St., Somerset
 Mesch, Carl H., 2873 Shaffer Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio
 Pease, Ardlist L., Honser Rd. R. 10, Knoxville, Tenn.
 Spray, Max L., 3233 Hackworth, Ashland

Supplementary List Of Member Schools Of The K. H. S. A. A.

The following schools have joined the association since the publication of the October issue of the magazine. A supplementary list of members joining in November will appear in the December issue of the magazine. Schools joining in November may present their certificates as evidence of membership if they engage in athletic contests before the December supplementary list appears.

Augusta	Lewisport
Berea	London
Bethany (Beechwood)	Lynn Grove Martin
Boston	Meade Memorial (Williamsport)
Erodhead	Morganfield
Butler (Princeton)	Morgantown
Camargo (R. 2, Mt. Sterling)	Mortons (Mortons Gap)
Caneyville	Nebo
Carcassonne	New Castle
Clifford	Newport
Cobb	Nortonville
Crab Orchard	Onton
Dalton	Orangeburg (R. 3, Maysville)
Dixon	Owsley County (Booneville)
Eddyville	Oxford (R. 2, Georgetown)
Ezel	Park City
Fairdale (Coral Ridge)	Pikeville College Academy (Pikeville)
Fern Creek (Buechel)	Pleasant View
Finchville	Poole
Fleming	Richardsville
Fountain Run	Rochester
Fredericktown (R. 2, Springfield)	Shady Grove
George H. Goodman (Big Clifty)	Sharpe (R. 1, Calvert City)
Gleneyrie (R. 2, Shelbyville)	Short Creek
Hebbardsville	Silver Grove
Hughes-Kirkpatrick (Browder)	Simpsonville
Kevil	Solar (Busy)
Kingston (R. 1, Berea)	Soldier
Knox Central (Barbourville)	South Portsmouth
Lacy Consolidated (R. 7, Hopkinsville)	Upton
Leitchfield	White Plains
Leslie County (Hyden)	Whitesburg
	Winchester

(Continued on Page Eleven)

IF and AND

**W. P. King, Executive Secretary
Kentucky Educational Association**

If you believe
That you must have
A lot of praise
For all you do,
The chances are
That you will find
The praise grows less
From year to year,
And friends will think
That all your toil
Is done to earn
The honeyed words
And not because
A need was great.
But if you strive
To reach a goal
Or do a task
That needs be done
Or do a work
That's just beyond
The glamor stage,
And keep your faith
In modesty
The praise will come
As you deserve
And you will have
No need to ask
Approving words
To satisfy
Your vanity.

W. P. K.



W. P. KING

IF and AND

**W. B. Owen, Vice-President
Kentucky High School Athletic
Association**

If you don't know
W. P. King
And all he does
For you and me,
Then you arrange
A call right soon
To give yourself
And him a chance
To add a friend,
For both of you
Have missed, it seems,
A fellowship
That should be yours.
Now whether you
Direct a school
From office desk
Or teach three R's
Don't think he can't
Tell you something
That makes your job
Seem big and gives
A new slant on
The things that tire
Your very soul.
I say know him
And you'll agree
In spite of this
Poor counterfeit
Imposed without
His wish or will
That he's OK
Take it from me.

W. B. O.

Tighten the Belt Another Notch

If there is one high school student who isn't getting this training, it is one too many. Depleted staffs and inadequate rolling stock are obstacles to test initiative and ingenuity.

There is no use to maintain a poker attitude about difficulties which are going to confront high school athletic departments. The cards may just as well be laid face up on the table. It is going to take the best efforts of everyone to keep the physical fitness program in operation and the athletic organization intact.

The "going" gets tougher every minute—but this is no time to quit. Every branch of the armed forces and every leader in education, from Commissioner J. W. Studebaker, on down, has indicated a firm belief that there is a physical fitness job to be done on the high school level. This job involves the development of strength, muscle coordination, endurance, courage and ability to react quickly under stress. If there is one high school student who isn't getting this training, it is one too many. Depleted staffs and inadequate rolling stock are obstacles to test initiative and ingenuity. A way must be found. This year's high school group must secure strength and coordination if it is to survive.

Some of this training must be in the form of mass drills and rough and tumble activities such as obstacle racing. Also some of it must be in the form of competitive athletic contests. Several generations of experience have proved that a listless calisthenic drill is a waste of time just as dawdling with a basketball is a builder of loafing habits. Incentive for rigid training and desire for constant improvement must be present. For these, no substitute for competitive sports has yet been found and the interscholastic contest supplies the goal for the whole series of class and intramural training periods. In a progressive program the apprentice constantly strives to become a master workman and in the development of strength and muscle co-ordination the right to represent the school signifies highest workmanship.

If the maintaining of an interscholastic schedule hinders the training of great num-

bers of students, then such schedule should be dropped. There is no good reason why such schedule should not increase the number that can be properly trained. There is no finer precision drill than the teamwork which is involved in sports such as basketball and football and there is no finer way to teach good health habits. Physical fitness is the result of activities off the field as well as on it. It is just as important to get ready to represent the school as it is to represent it.

This war must be won. If discontinuance of interscholastic games and tournaments would help win, they would be discontinued. To date, there is no evidence that such action would help. On the contrary, the destroying of incentives and of the existing athletic organization would do untold harm both during the war and after. This must not be allowed to happen. This year's Chicago All-Star Football game drew the largest crowd in its history. University ticket sales are limited only by capacity. Almost any week-end night the queue in front of the movie theatre is long. When people have money and even a few hours of leisure, they are going to go somewhere—to the movies, the boxing match, the night club or to events sponsored for more worthy causes. It is up to the school authorities to help determine which it shall be.

Granted that priorities and rationing bureaus have not been of much help and that in a hundred billion dollar flood, the schools are almost stranded in a financial desert—there is still a job to do. For its doing, no purple heart of D. S. C. will be awarded—but unless the blood in the veins of athletic administrators has turned to water overnight, it will be done.

Physical fitness is the result of activities off the field as well as on it. It is just as important to get ready to represent the school as it is to represent it.

1942-43 Basketball Rules



Basketball technique will differ very little from last year. As far as high school games are concerned, there is no major change in the playing provisions. From the standpoint of the wording and arrangement of the code, there are many slight differences from last year. Some of these differences are for purposes of clarification and others help make a more logical arrangement of the rules.

Ten Rules: Last year the rules provisions were organized in 15 rules. This year there are 10. This condensation has resulted from a logical grouping of similar provisions. After one has become familiar with the new arrangement, it should be easier to locate the rule which governs a given situation. It is probable that further improvements can be made in the grouping. Here are a few suggestions which may serve as the basis for some constructive thinking.

Rule 9, Section 1 is closely related to Rule 5-1 and to Rule 4-2. It is probable that 9-1 could be omitted. If it is not omitted, the statement should be improved because the act is not always a violation, i.e., the making of the goal is the violation, not the throwing of of the ball.

Rule 9-2 is unlike the remainder of the rule sections. It is the only one to which the penalty at the end of Section 11 does not apply. This may be because Section 2 logically belongs in Rule 8 which deals with free throws. The described act is an infraction of the free throw rules but has few of the characteristics of other violations.

Rule 9-8 has been changed from last year and further improvements could be made. The statement should be grouped with Section 2.

Rule 10: The technical fouls listed in Rule 10 should probably include several others. There is no more reason for listing the act mentioned in paragraph a than there is for listing many other acts

which consume time. It probably goes back forty years when it was decided that an out of bounds ball did not belong to the first player to get possession. Both this and paragraph b are specific acts which should be in Rule 7. The acts mentioned in c and d are specific infractions mentioned in Rule 5 and are not "delay of game." The note probably belongs in Rule 6 where jump ball is treated. The note includes a statement about a penalty which is automatically declined. There are similar cases which are not listed anywhere in the rules.

Rule 1: There are no actual changes in this rule but there are several changes in wording.

Section 7 makes it clear that either the large rectangular backboard or the small backboard with less than half the surface is legal and **Section 12** makes it clear that any ball of proper size, weight and reaction is legal. All reference to the type of construction of a ball has been omitted.

It is assumed that wartime conditions are such that it will be necessary for schools to use any type backboard or any type ball which is playable and which can be secured. Priority problems make it impossible to produce the highest grade of equipment.

Rule 2: All reference to the double referee system has been omitted. One of the Officials must always be designated as the Referee. In order that there will be no misunderstanding, the rules now provide that the Referee must toss the ball to start the game. There are at least 10 official's duties which are definitely assigned to the Referee (See Play Situations—page 7).

Rule 3: Numbers which are of material 3-4 inches wide are now legal. In the past, the minimum was one inch in width. In the case of some of the numbers which are used on the front of the jersey, the proportions were not good when the letter was as wide as one inch.

The Q. and A. following **Section 6** has been reworded to make it clear that if the home team is dressed in a suit of light color, the visitors may be asked to change if there is a conflict.

Rule 4: The definitions have been arranged alphabetically. **Section 4** contains a reference to 10-8-Penalty (f) to take care of the fifth personal foul which is allowed in the college game when there is an extra period.

Rule 5: In **Section 5** there is a slight change in wording. The signal for the official's intermission is to be given by the Scorer and the signal for this intermission prevents the ball from going into play, even though the Official might not hear the signal. In this respect, it has the same standing as the Timer's gun which ends a period. The difference is in the fact that the Scorer's signal is sounded only when the ball is dead.

Rule 6: Several disputed points have been settled by interpretation. One of these deals with the situation where the ball strikes an Official. In certain cases, it has always been customary to disregard the touching of the Official but in a number of situations connected with the center division line, the touching is not disregarded. Consider the following situation: Play: While in his front court, A1 passes the ball toward A2 but the pass strikes an Official in the front court and rebounds to the back court where it is recovered by A3. Is it assumed that the Official caused the ball to go to the back court or is the act attributed to A1? Ruling: In this case, the touching of the Official is disregarded and the act is attributed to A1.

Rule 7: There are no changes in this rule but a few doubtful cases have been settled by interpretation. One of these deals with the case where the three-foot restraining line is in use. In this case, is the boundary line disregarded during the throw-in or must the player who is out of bounds stay outside this boundary line? Under such circumstances, the restraining line is considered the boundary line and it is not illegal for the player who is out of bounds to step on or over the boundary line.

Rule 8: Sections 1 and 3 now make it clear that a free throw for a technical foul can not be waived. This automatically answers several questions relating to fouls which might occur before the beginning of a half. Regardless of the nature of such fouls, the offended team can not waive the free throw in order to have the half started by some method other than by a jump ball.

Another point that has been cleared up by interpretation is that which relates to the rights of players to line up along the free throw line when there is a multiple throw, one of which is for a technical foul. In all such cases, if the ball remains in play after the last throw if it is missed, players are permitted to take positions along the lane for all of the free throws. Conversely, if the ball is dead after the last free throw, no players may line up along the line for any of the throws.

Rule 9: Some improvements have been made in this rule and others are probably possible (See introductory comments). Section 2 has been slightly reworded to make it clear that the listed restrictions start when the ball is placed at the disposal of the free thrower.

Rule 10: The note which appeared last year under the penalty following Section 6 of Rule 15 is now combined with the note under Section 4. This is one of several cases where an infraction may be called any time it is discovered. There seems to be no good reason for printing this statement in one section and omitting it in similar sections. All of these should probably be grouped under one statement. The acts which may be penalized, even if discovered after the watch starts following the infraction include the fol-

lowing: Player re-enters more than three times; player fails to report; player changes number without reporting it; team takes excess time-out; sixth player is on the court while ball is in play.

A slight change in the penalty under Section 6 makes it clear that a player must be disqualified for a flagrant foul even though it is a technical foul. In the past, there has been some misunderstanding about this because there is a difference in the number of free throws which are awarded for flagrant technical fouls and flagrant personal fouls.

A slight change in the note under Section 7 prohibits the sending of written instructions to players in the game.

All personal fouls are now included in Section 3. In former years there was an attempt to separate certain of the personal fouls from the remainder. This was due to the fact that at one time there were certain non-contact fouls which were considered personal fouls. Under the present rules, there are no non-contact fouls which are considered personal and hence there is no longer any need for a classification of personal fouls.

There is a change in (f) of the penalty. In college and independent games which require an extra period, a player who is eligible to start the overtime play is not disqualified for his fourth personal foul. He is disqualified if he commits a fifth. This same rule applies in case more than one overtime period is played. Under no circumstances may a player commit more than five personal fouls.

In Section (e), there is a provision which governs some of the multiple throws. Note that the definition for "multiple throw" in Rule 4-13 is considerably broader than the throws which are mentioned in (c) of the penalty under 10-8. This whole matter of double and multiple fouls has caused many disputes and there has been only a vague understanding of the various situations which may arise. Probably the best way to consider the matter is to take the definition of double foul literally and to consider somewhat similar fouls by both teams as a "false double foul." Likewise, it is probably best to consider the fouls mentioned in penalty (c) of 10-8 a "multiple foul" and to consider a somewhat similar series of fouls by the same team as a "false multiple foul". In the case of a real foul, only one free throw is awarded each team, regardless of the severity of the foul. Likewise, in the case of a real multiple foul, only one free throw is awarded for each foul, regardless of its severity. In contrast, each of the fouls in a "false double foul" and each of the fouls in a "false multiple foul" carries its customary penalty. In the case of a false double foul, the ball is tossed at center after the last throw. (See Basketball Interpretation Bulletin III for entire table of these acts.)

To Strengthen The Sinews That Keep Men Free

L. B. Icely

President, Wilson Sporting Goods Co.

"On the fields of friendly strife are sown the seeds which, in other years on other fields will bear the fruits of victory."—General Douglas MacArthur.

In our eagerness to grasp the ideal of equality, we have too frequently permitted the words of the founding fathers to be misquoted. We have been too ready to omit their implication of struggle, and preferred to believe that they said, "All men **are** free and equal."

Whatever the extent to which we permit ourselves to assume that men are **created** physically, morally, mentally and politically equal, there remains the requirement of ceaseless vigilance to maintain the **opportunity** for equality.

Certain it is, that a basic element in the attainment of this goal is the maintenance of equal opportunity for all our people to achieve physical health and strength, for from this comes the vigor and energy that enables man to maintain his place in the world alongside his fellows.

From physical health and strength, also, comes our ability to preserve our freedom as a nation, that we may have the liberty to strive for the establishment of equality in individual opportunity.

In the physical strength of our people we have our **sinews** of war. From the physical fitness of our people comes our ability to produce the machines of war and the spirit to man them for victory.

Coaches Helped Prepare Us For War

Long before we approached the present test of our national strength, the coaches of school and college teams were building the health and stamina of our fighters and workers.

School teams and college teams dramatized the active outdoor life and supplied the incentive that made sport and exercise an attractive part of the day's program of increasing millions of individuals.

America is active . . . America is out of doors . . . and, as a result, America is confident.

America Must Toughen Up

To fulfill the expectations of our production programs on the home front, those who labor in stepped-up programs in factories, and for lengthened hours in vital executive positions must, likewise, have the conditioning that enables muscles, nerves and brains to stand the strain.

Let us remember also that an army gets its fighting heart from a vigorous confident **home front**.

A Huge Job To Be Done

We cannot rest contented with the reports that give us the favorable side of our national health picture, for we see all too plainly that there is a huge job still to be done if we are to attain the levels that bring victory.

We must recognize, as England did, during even her most precarious days of the past few years, that sports can not be allowed to slacken and die.

Some such restrictive measures, we know, are unavoidable; but curtailment of sports **beyond a certain point**, it should be remembered, may deprive the country of the basic sinews of war . . . the physical fitness of our people.

Our Future At Stake

Looking ahead to the period immediately following the war, also, we must make sure that the physical gains achieved by our people are such that they can calmly and sturdily face the inevitable difficulties of readjustment and reconstruction.

Vigor, energy and health, as a basis of confidence and high morale, will be as essential **then** as **now**.

No nation can be successful in war while its functions are frustrated by a people not physically fit to man capably all arms of the service . . . at home and on the fighting fronts.

Our nation's life is at stake, and with it, the future of that noble unfinished experiment based on the proposition that "all men are **created** free and equal."

OUTLINES OF BASKETBALL



Adolph F. Rupp, Coach
University of Kentucky

I. GETTING READY FOR THE SEASON

A. Medical Examination Required.

1. Protect players.
2. Protect coach.

B. Time of Practice.

1. Afternoon practice best.
 - a. Team can eat regular meals.
 - b. Can spend the evening in study.
 - c. Allows players to relax before going to bed.
 - d. Allows them to get 8-9 hours of sleep.
2. Night practice. Practice at night some for it accustoms the players to game conditions and game time.

C. **Coach.** On floor in basketball suit at all times to demonstrate.

D. **Equipment.** Have warm sweat suits. Keep the boys warm at practice. Not enough care is taken of the boys at practice and many of them catch cold. Have clean jockey strap and sox. You can't save here. Have two changes of light cotton practice uniforms besides the game uniforms.

E. **Shoes.** Be careful in the selection of shoes. Better help the players yourself for they don't know what they want. Allow for the feet to expand. Feet will expand one-half inch in practice in length and also will expand in width. Get the shoes large enough and have them wear two pairs of socks to take up the friction between the socks instead of between the sock and foot.

F. **Care of Feet.** Be careful in the first week of practice and watch the feet carefully. You can injure your team in this first week. If the feet begin to burn allow the players to drop from the regular work and spend the time on things that will not cause injury to the feet, such as free throwing, etc.

Toughen the feet and have the players dry their feet between toes to prevent athlete's foot.

G. **Remedies for Sore Feet.** Boric acid, alum, talcum powder and tannic acid. Tincture of benzoin also very good.

H. **Bath.** Dry carefully after bath. Teach them how to dry. Especially the neck. If you catch cold in the neck it causes pressure on nerves and blood vessels leading to head.

I. **Weights.** Keep a weight chart. A player should not progressively lose weight.

J. **Setting Up Exercises.** Used by some coaches and has its advantages.

K. **Eating.** Eat slowly. Our menu at noon of the day of a game; soup, small steak, baked potato, peas, head lettuce, ice cream, milk. Eat at twelve. Rest from two o'clock to five. Eat at five o'clock if the game starts at eight. Eat two pieces of dry toast and butter, one scrambled egg, one cup of tea. After the game eat something warm.

L. **Choosing Men.** Do not choose your team the first week. Give all of the boys a good chance and be a democrat in choosing your men. Get high spirited men for they are the ones that will respond in critical times.

Have one big man for a guard. They are hard to move. Use the small men at forward for they are shifty but you need size here also to get the ball on rebounds. Have guards that can score. Have one fast man in guard position.

M. **Assignment of Players.** Choose the players for the positions that you want them to play and then specialize on their training. Allow them at times to change positions in scrimmage, forward to guard. They will appreciate how the other position is played. In assigning men in a game we assign the men, not the positions.

N. **Staleness.** Watch for staleness if you have a long and hard schedule. **Signs:** Usually lack of enthusiasm in practice. Irritability of players. Lack of power to finish a game in strong condition. Usually by a loss in weight. **Causes:** Overwork. Too much study. Too much outside work. Lack of sleep. **Treatment:** Complete rest. Keep away from gymnasium for several days. Change in daily program. Change in diet. More sleep. Sleep is the master builder of our bodies.

II. EARLY SEASON TRAINING

Systems of play and styles of offense and defense do not win championships. A coach early in his career should decide on a general system of play. This, of course, can be varied as conditions require.

Early season practice should be devoted to fundamentals. Do not scrimmage or run plays until you have mastered the fundamental details. It makes a ragged scrimmage and causes the boys to lose faith in what is expected of them. Fundamentals establish individual rather than team skill. Try to establish uniformity. Teach ball handling, stance, dribbling, pivoting, faking, footwork, cutting, shooting and rebound work. Remember there is no defense for ball handling. There is no system of defense that will stop a team better mastered in fundamentals.

Cutting the Squad. After three weeks of practice on fundamentals you will be ready to work on your

general system of floor play. Try to get one team which always practices together on which are the best seven men. Good team work comes only if boys play together. Frequent substitution demoralizes organized team play. Boys playing together learn to know each other.

Style of Game. Adapt your style to the material.

Small, light and fast players can use the fast break system with short passes and pivots. They should develop into an offensive team.

Big, tall men can best play a long pass, hook pass game with a strong rebound attack. Should be powerful from a defensive standpoint.

III. FUNDAMENTALS

It possibly seems unusual to the average individual to say that three-fourths of the practice period should be spent working on fundamentals. Mastery of detail in passing, dribbling, running and faking is essential to a good basketball player. Regardless of what theories of play you may have, unless you can put those theories into actual play by well-executed fundamentals, you will fail to have a winning club. Many boys come to us highly recommended but each and every one must spend hours of patient work in order to gain the polish required in our type of play. It is a mistake to train a boy in the fine points of the game if he can not properly execute the fundamental details.

Possibly the biggest job that faces a basketball coach is in the drilling that he must do in order to get self-control in his men, and in the suppression of individualism in the interest of team work. In the matter of team work basketball surpasses all college games, for in basketball every player on the team receives the ball continually during an offensive movement within the scoring zone. It follows, naturally, that there is great temptation to sacrifice team interests for individual glory by taking a perfect shot for a score. In order to be an important cog in a real machine, a man must overcome this temptation and work for team harmony. On a great basketball team you must suppress this individual effort and that can best be done by constant practice and training. In too many cases a basketball game is merely ten opposing players, each operating individually. Sometimes you will get a good team of individual stars but more often it merely robs the game of its best features, clever floor work and passing. And far too often these teams have few plays. Basketball today in order to put on an interesting performance for spectators must have clever plays. There should be no guess work about them. They should be planned so that every man should know what to do every moment and the players ought to be able to run through them in machine-like fashion. Every coach should spend a lot of time in building an offense by means of plays for he ought to capitalize on positive possession of the ball.

Another feature commonly overlooked in basketball is team drilling for the physical requirements of the game. You need speedy footwork, leg spring, and endurance. Give the players such exercises as will develop these. In the early part of the season it is well to have a set of exercises that you use regularly. Have some skipping ropes and require each player to use them for five minutes each day. Teach them to play on their toes and by means of the skipping rope develop such leg spring as they will need in a game. And above everything else do not overwork your men in these early practice sessions. Rather fail to give them enough work. Remember one thing, fatigue is cumulative. If you practice until the men are tired

and then keep on driving them you are only teaching them bad habits, habits of loafing; they will soon catch on and will conserve their energy and not give everything in them in their drills. And they will learn to hate these practice sessions. Furthermore, when they get to the closing moments of a game they haven't the reserve energy to put on a drive that will lead them to victory.

In a very close game where both teams battle furiously, it is only a question of time until one of them cracks under the pressure. The team that hasn't the reserve energy, that isn't playing on its toes, that isn't alert, is the team that will crack. Therefore, condition your men so that they always have sufficient stamina to put across a victory if called upon to do so in the closing minutes of a game. You can't drive a man into condition; it can't be done. You don't condition the motor of your new automobile by running it wide open the first few weeks and you don't drive a race horse in the first few weeks at top speed. You must gradually break them in. A man's makeup is far more delicate than that of a motor or a horse.

IV. PASSING

The most important fundamental is that of passing the ball. Spend hours of hard work on passing. To the average individual this may sound absurd. The first thing to look for on an opposing team is how they "handle" the ball. This is the key that tells whether they are a high-class club or not. If they have smart and crafty passers who can size up the situations, who know when to pass and when to withhold the ball from play, who can pass true and with deception, then you can depend on an interesting evening, for the baskets will surely follow. It is highly important for the guards to be excellent passers for they usually start the offense.

Accurate and well-timed passing is the key to successful play. A team of indifferent passers may show up well in goal shooting in practice. The same team will make a sorry showing in a game, while a team that excels in the art of passing; although often making an indifferent showing in goal shooting while on parade, will often shine brilliantly under fire. The goal shot is simply a form of pass and the player who uses judgment and accuracy in the latter will excel in the former. In passing a ball to a teammate not in motion or one coming straight in, the pass should be made to a point in the region of the hips. If passed to the head or even as high as the shoulders, it causes fumbling because the arms do not swing naturally in those positions. Hard passes can be handled the best if passed low. In passing to a player moving diagonally across, the pass can be made higher, but never above the shoulder. It takes skill, gained only by hard practice, to be able to pass accurately to a running player at different distances and different rates of speed, so that the ball will reach the player at the proper point to be handled easily and quickly. Spend a lot of your daily practice on passing. Teach the players to use the push pass, the underhand pass, the hook pass, and the bounce pass. Tall men should make excellent use of the hook pass, especially when guarded closely. You may also spend time in learning how to catch the ball properly. Keep the hands in funnel shape, let the force of the ball come on the palm instead of the fingers. Drill to let the hands "give" slightly on impact of the ball and you will soon correct fumbling.

From The Secretary's Office

(Continued from Page Three)

The All-Star Game

The official delegates who will select the players of the Eastern and Western teams for the All-Star game were recently chosen by the schools playing football. The Selection Committee for the East is composed of Paul Walker, Anchorage; Ewell Waddell, Ft. Thomas; Blanton Collier, Paris; John Heber, Lexington; H. D. Noe, Somerset; Clarence Greene, Harlan; P. M. Payne, Hazard; Tom Holland, Pikeville; and Ben V. Flora, Raceland. Members of the committee for the West are Preston Holland, Murray, Oakley Brown, Hopkinsville; Ralph Horning, Sturgis; Douglas Smith, Bowling Green; Brother Perry, Bardstown, and Paul Jenkins, Louisville. Regulations for the All-Star game were printed in the October issue of the magazine.

The Proposals

The two proposals which were submitted to member schools of the K. H. S. A. A. on October 19th passed overwhelmingly. Proposal I carried by a vote of 209 to 61, and Proposal II by 241 to 33. In its meeting to be held in Lexington on December 4-5, the Board of Control will redistrict the state and decide whether or not to alter the plan of the state tournament.

The Coaches Act

Seeking relaxation of a ban on the use of school buses in transporting high school athletic teams, a committee appointed by the Indiana High School Coaches' Association forwarded a letter to President Roosevelt asking federal aid so that the athletic coaches of America may "continue to turn out fighting men."

The committee advocated "taking the required tires off beer trucks, if necessary, in order to continue to play games."

"Will we have to scrap our athletic games when these games are the very instruments of basic training for our future fighting men?" the letter asked in part.

A few school men have written to members of the Board of Control stating the opinion that varsity competition should be abandoned for the duration. All members of the Board of Control, as well as probably the great majority of school men in Kentucky, feel that there should be more competition, if possible, instead of less in our athletic program. The President and officers of the Army and Navy state that the best soldiers, sailors, and aviators are the boys who have played rugged sports and who have gotten from these sports the competitive spirit. Intramurals are fine and we should have more of them, but the true competitive spirit has never been born in intramural competition and never will be. The idea of the Indiana coaches about taking the tires off beer trucks so that the players can get to the games sounds like a good one for any state.

War Time Physical Fitness Programs

History is repeating itself in regard to the physical fitness of the boys called for military service. An alarming percentage of the applicants for special service are unable to qualify due to physical shortcomings that might have been remedied if the proper training had been their privilege during their school experience. Still others in great numbers are finding the grind of military routine a severe test of their physical stamina. Those of us who are responsible for the school program stand indicted to some extent for failure to have included somewhere in the plan

of things a more exacting type of physical training.

We are all guilty of believing that a physical training program was essentially and completely a different phase of educational activity that required specially trained teachers and elaborately equipped gymnasiums and classrooms. If these conditions under which possibly the best results are available so much the better but a great deal can be done to produce rugged, strong bodies without the trappings on which so much store has been placed. By far the greater part of the physical training program of the armed forces is being conducted without the benefit of elaborate equipment. The emphasis is being placed on more or less commonplace activities most of which can be provided by any rural high school.

Recently there have been numerous requests for the outline of a physical fitness program that might supplement or replace interscholastic athletics for the duration. So far military authorities have repeatedly stated that they did not wish to see athletics discontinued or even curtailed so long as the program can be sustained without hindering the war effort. In fact athletic programs have been described as an integral part of the training for military service. However, if anyone responsible for a school program is desirous of replacing athletics with some special or different type of physical fitness activity, no one can outline a program that would apply to his case alone. It must be left to the initiative of the officials responsible in the individual schools; a program can be built for any given situation, but the same activities might not do the job in another locality.

We are hoping that after the conferences with officials of the State Department of Education and possibly with representatives from the National Office that plans for the actual inauguration of the High School Victory Corps will be nearly complete. Even with such an organization as a basis for a physical fitness program it would still be necessary to apply the principals of such to many differing types of schools.

Stay-At-Home Basketball

Someone has suggested that the only way to circumvent disaster due to tire shortage and gasoline rationing was for every team to play all its games at home. The high schools of Kentucky have recently voted to make their basketball programs a stay-at-home proposition as much as physically possible.

The number of district tournaments will be doubled making it possible for the teams and fans of any district in the state to attend a local tournament even under the most stringent restrictions on transportation. In some cases interest may be diminished, in others it will be materially increased due to the fact that such an arrangement of districts will give some schools a more promising road to the regional meets. Then there will be twice the number of district champions. Naturally there are complaints among those who have a district set-up just as they would desire and among those who contend that the larger the tournament the greater the interest. But all in all, the main consideration is to have tournaments that cause as little travel as possible.

The Board of Control has been given authority to divide the state tournament into four semi-finals and one final of four teams. Such an arrangement would give people an opportunity to see their favorites in two rounds of the big meet without going half the distance across Kentucky. On the other hand there would be something of the excitement and suspense taken from the big meet that has been built up over a long period of years. Members of the Board will appreciate expressions from school men and from the fans regarding their attitude concerning the proposed change.

NOW IS THE TIME TO ORDER FOOTBALL AND BASKETBALL SWEATERS

Practically all factories and sweater mills are not promising delivery in less than four to eight weeks. We still have a few numbers in 100% wool garments, as listed below:

Heavy Shaker Coat Jackets

- No. 3PJ—O'Shea medium heavy weight worsted reinforced. Each \$14.45
- No. 10J—O'Shea medium weight worsted reinforced \$12.55
- No. 15J—Hunt's heavy worsted all wool \$11.50
- No. 20J—Hunt's medium weight worsted and wool \$9.50

Baby Shaker Coat Jackets

- No. LPJ—O'Shea heavy weight baby shaker. Worsted reinforced. Each \$11.30
- No. MPJ—O'Shea medium heavy weight, hand finished ... \$9.45
- No. SPJ—O'Shea medium weight, each \$8.30
- No. 64J—Hunt's heavy weight, pure worsted \$8.25
- No. 25J—Hunt's extra heavy worsted reinforced \$7.45
- No. 30J—Hunt's medium weight pure worsted \$6.75

Jersey Knit Coat Jackets

- No. JJ2—O'Shea Jersey knit pure worsted \$7.85
- No. JJ12—O'Shea worsted reinforced \$7.30
- No. J35—Hunt's heavy weight pure worsted \$6.95
- No. J65—Hunt's medium weight worsted reinforced. Each \$6.00

Heavy Shaker Pull-Over V-Neck

- No. 3PV—O'Shea medium heavy weight worsted reinforced. Each \$11.40
- No. 10V—O'Shea medium weight worsted reinforced \$10.45
- No. 15V—Hunt's heavy weight worsted and wool \$10.40
- No. 20V—Hunt's medium weight worsted and wool \$8.40

Baby Shaker Pull-Over V-Neck

- No. LPV—O'Shea extra heavy weight worsted reinforced. Each \$9.95
- No. MPV—O'Shea medium heavy weight worsted reinforced. Each \$8.30
- No. SPV—O'Shea medium weight worsted reinforced \$6.95
- No. 64V—Hunt's heavy weight pure worsted \$6.95
- No. 25V—Hunt's extra heavy worsted reinforced \$6.25
- No. 30V—Hunt's medium weight pure worsted \$5.35

Jersey Pull-Over V-Neck

- No. VJ2—Extra heavy weight pure worsted \$6.85
- No. VJ12—Heavy weight worsted reinforced \$6.50
- No. V35—Hunt's heavy weight worsted \$6.25
- No. V65—Hunt's medium weight worsted reinforced \$4.95

NOTE: Prices on jersey knit, slip-over and coat style sweaters include ribbed cuffs if desired.

LETTER AND SERVICE STRIPES

6 Inch Chenille Letters80	Service Stripes knit in sleeve, any number. Per garment	30c
7 Inch Chenille Letters	\$1.00	Chenille Service Bars, each	20c
8 Inch Chenille Letters	\$1.15	Bars knit in letters, each	5c

If you have not received our new Fall and Winter Catalog No. 112, covering our complete line of equipment, including basketball uniforms, sweaters, games, etc., write today. Our stock is complete, and we can make shipment on practically any item listed in our catalog the day your order is received.

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To be observed by Women at War Nov. 23.



Their day is Nov. 24 during Women at War Week.



Participation by them will be observed Nov. 25.



Nov. 25 is also the day deserved for them.



Nov. 26—occasion for Women at War messages.



Their recognition comes on Nov. 27 . . . or



As alternate choice for Nov. 27—their day.



Concluding Day of Women at War Week—Nov. 28.

Women At War

"Frailty, Thy Name Is Woman" ? ? ?

At no time since they were given the right to vote have women asserted themselves so thoroughly and so favorably as they have done and are doing in the present war crisis. Jobs that had long been assigned to the stronger sex have been taken in stride by women, and such a practice will of necessity become increasingly more general as greater numbers of key men are called into active service.

So long as the mothers, sisters, wives, little brothers, and little sisters continue to fall in line, our boys and dads may be assured that the home fires will still be burning brightly as ever when it's "Over, Over There"!

GASOLINE RATIONING!

This means that our men will not be able to cover their territories as much as heretofore. We will not be handicapped any more than our competitors. We will still serve you efficiently.

ORDER FROM OUR CATALOG

Now it is important that you keep our catalog handy—mail your orders to us and we promise you one-day service on most of the items. Some special made clothing, sweaters, etc., will require about three weeks.

With our catalog on your desk for ready reference you will be assured of a source of supply. Our men will see you as often as possible, but don't wait for them if you need something quickly. Let us know if you need a new catalog.

"LAST-BILT" BASKETBALL

Only
\$7⁹⁵
each



Only
\$7⁹⁵
each

No. 203R—Made by A. J. Reach Co. Has vulcanized channel seams. Discontinued because the factory can no longer get the rubber cement necessary for its production. We have about 50 in stock.

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