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# The Kentucky High School Athlete, March 1943

Kentucky High School Athletic Association

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# THE KENTUCKY



## High School Athlete



LET US HAVE FAITH THAT RIGHT MAKES MIGHT;  
AND IN THAT FAITH LET US TO THE END DARE TO  
DO OUR DUTY AS WE UNDERSTAND IT. *LINCOLN*



Official Organ of the KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSN.  
MARCH - 1943



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. . . and BUY WAR BONDS



# The Kentucky High School Athlete

Official Organ of the  
Kentucky High School Athletic Association

Vol. V - No. 8

MARCH, 1943

\$1.00 Per Year

## Editorial Comment Sports In War Time

Since we became involved directly in the war considerable agitation has been aroused to the effect that all interscholastic sports programs should be discontinued. Fortunately, we believe, the powers that be have neither prohibited or discouraged to any appreciable degree the continuation of reasonable interscholastic competition. If we accept the premise that such activities should be drastically curtailed or eliminated entirely, we agree that interscholastic athletics never were justified and should have been discarded long ago. There are those who have long insisted that physical education programs together with intramural athletics should supplant in its entirety the interscholastic program. On the other hand advocates of the latter insist that war-winning developments come from more active and competitive activities than either intramural athletics or the best physical education programs can provide. It is this contention that is herein supported although the fundamental values of both intramurals and physical education are thoroughly realized and appreciated. The will to win, do or die spirit, just isn't present to the same extent when the importance of what is being done is limited by classroom or single school experience.

We agree that long, expensive trips should be eliminated from the sports program during the war period and that every concession should be made by sports authorities to guarantee the right-of-way to activities more immediately related to the war effort than competitive sports. There should be little or no complaint when athletic teams are unable to secure pullman reservations, first class hotel accommodations, and many of the other concessions usually granted them. If those luxuries commonly known to famous teams and athletes were completely removed, the good old American spirit of competition would still make the sports program imperative. Check over college and high school lists of athletes and see how many are turned down when they enlist or answer the call from their local boards. They make good soldiers partly at least because they have been through fire of a sort that produces a spirit never to be subject to the will of Jap or Nazi.

### COURTEOUS TREATMENT OF OFFICIALS

During the current school year numerous reports have come to the attention of the Board of Control concerning the seemingly unsportsmanlike conduct on the part of players and enthusiastic supporters toward those responsible for making decisions during football and basketball games. Usually abuse, that is serious in its extent, comes from the home folks in that the opposition rarely have enough supporters present to take the situation in hand. Discourteous treatment of

the officials by local fans and players is doubly reprehensible in that after all officials are provided by the home school and are actually guests deserving to be treated as such. When officials are forced to conceal themselves for hours after a game and be "convoyed" out of town because of some decision, good or bad, there is something wrong. Very likely it isn't the action of the officials in question. It is very definitely the responsibility of the home school to see that all officials are at least given courteous consideration and certainly safety of person when they appear for a certain assignment.

It is not the contention of these remarks that officials never make mistakes or even that all officials are scrupulously honest. They are human, good and bad, like the rest of us, but abusive treatment never corrects a mistake even when such occur. Games are lost, many of them; few are lost because of poor officiating.

### MURRAY-WESTERN KENTUCKY

Every basketball fan in the state of Kentucky must realize that the University of Kentucky, Western, and Murray have top-notch teams capable of holding their own with the best the nation can provide. And for that matter Morehead and Eastern were not far behind either of them. Surely collective pride in having so many outstanding collegiate fives should overbalance the petty feelings that some may have toward their particular favorite of the lot. Earl Ruby, sports editor of the Courier-Journal, has been decidedly liberal in devoting space in his columns to those whose enthusiasm knows no bounds when touched on the subject of Western, Murray, or Kentucky. Comparative scores mean nothing, and all the scheduled games are played. Let's forget our prejudices and hope long and hard that Kentucky will have another crop of great college basketball teams comparable to the present.

### BAD TEMPERS VS. SPORTSMANSHIP

Maybe it's the war. At any rate more display of uncontrolled tempers have been evident during the current athletic season than in any corresponding year of the past. Numerous cases have been reported wherein a player was either guilty of striking an opponent, striking an official, or using abusive language to one or both of them. The rules of our association provide penalties against players whose conduct is unbecoming to their school, but the responsibility rests quite heavily on the member schools as to when such conduct is unbecoming. If the schools are unable or refuse to define and control conditions that cause criticism, it may become imperative to modify the rules so that such conditions may be properly regulated.



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**J. R. Binford**

Superintendent J. R. Binford of Versailles City Schools, who became a member of the Board of Control when Chris Purdom resigned to don officer's trappings in the United States Navy, is a graduate of the University of Kentucky, holding both a Bachelor's and Master of Arts degrees from that institution. Nine years of his teaching experience was gained in Henry County, seven of which were spent as teacher and basketball coach at Eminence. He was principal of the Connersville High School in Harrison county one year before going to Versailles to become principal of the High School there.

In 1937 Paul Garrett resigned as superintendent of Versailles city schools to assume the presidency of Western State Teachers College at which time Mr. Binford was elected to fill the vacancy at Versailles. Since that time he has been the head of the school system which this year had the distinction of pioneering the "Clothes for Russia Campaign." He and his principal, Mr. George Yates, are to be commended for their foresight in this matter so vital to us all and for the successful fashion in which the campaign has been conducted in Kentucky.

Superintendent Binford married Sarah Sibley of Eminence in 1928, and now Joe, 8, makes the third member of the family. The elder Binford is a member of Rotary International, a Phi Delta Kappa, and is president of the Central Kentucky Athletic Conference.

(We shall present another member of the Board of Control in the April issue of the Athlete.)

## From The Secretary's Office

### Supplementary List Of Registered Basketball Officials

- Bond, George Robert, New Liberty
- Braun, Edgar F., 215 Taylor St., Cannelton, Ind.
- Carroll, Jack, West Paducah
- Cover, Harry E., Washington
- Cox, Cliff J., Princeton
- Graham, Gene, 1611 W. Main, Murray
- Kelly, Hampton, Beattyville
- Haney, Arnold, Cannel City
- Harris, Ercell, Dalton
- Hartley, Elburn, 1121 Marshall, Evansville, Ind.
- House, Darrell, Office of Field Dr., Red Cross, Fort Knox
- Hudson, Robert, 217 So. Kerth Ave, Evansville, Ind.
- Kidd, Robert, 107 Monticello, Somerset
- Lawrence, Frank J., College Height, Bowling Green
- McNabb, Edgar, Bellevue H. S., Bellevue
- Oakley, Carlos, Livermore
- Phillips, James H., 707 East Main, Union City, Tenn.

### Supplementary List Of Certified Officials

- McNabb, Edgar, Bellevue



# Synopsis Of Conclusions From "A Survey And Evaluation Of The Work Of State High School Athletic Associations"

By Principal Ray M. Berry, Idaho Falls, Idaho

Editor's Note: Principal Ray M. Berry has done an outstanding piece of work in connection with his Master's thesis on the above topic. Because of lack of space in this publication, no attempt is made to outline the procedures which resulted in these conclusions. Even the conclusions themselves are condensed as much as possible. Regardless of whether the reader agrees with the author's conclusions, all of them are thought provoking and are worthy of study.

**HISTORY:** The regulation and control of interscholastic athletics has gradually become the responsibility of state high school athletic associations. Several of these originated between 1896 and 1900. By 1925 all forty eight states had developed such an organization. At present they are found in all states, except Maryland and Delaware. Approximately 20,000 high schools, representing four and one-half million students, are affected by their regulations.

For this thesis an analytical study was made of all of the different types of organizations. An attempt was made to determine the purposes behind each activity of the various state associations and to evaluate the activity in terms of good educational procedure. This study reveals the following accomplishments.

## IMPROVEMENTS IN ATHLETIC ADMINISTRATION:

1. State high school athletic associations have been responsible for many improvements in interscholastic athletic administration. Among these are:

a. Elimination of the domination and control of school athletics by those who have no direct connection with the high school. This includes elimination, to a large extent, of domination by colleges and universities.

b. Elimination of national meets and tournaments and of meets and tournaments which have not been sanctioned by the high school organization through its state association.

c. Establishment of businesslike principles for the administration of athletics with the responsibility placed with the head administrative officer of the high school.

d. Establishment of authoritative tribunals to arbitrate athletic disputes.

e. The bringing about of a very real improvement in the quality of game officiating and in all other phases of game administration.

2. State high school associations have been responsible for elimination or material reduction of many former undesirable practices. Among these are:

a. Elimination of the so-called "tramp" athlete.

b. Prevention of nearly all violent outbreaks between players.

c. Removal of many of the injury hazards and of unsafe playing conditions.

d. Reduction in number of post-season and all-star contests.

## IMPROVEMENT IN GAMES:

3. State high school associations have been responsible for many definite improvements in the games which are used in the high school physical fitness program. Among these are:

a. The organized major sports have been constantly modified to better adapt them to the needs and abilities of high school participants. Playing rules have been codified and organized in such a way as

to promote safety and to produce a better type of game.

b. Systems for training game officials and for insuring uniform rules interpretations and better playing conditions have resulted in better games.

c. The school sports program has been improved through the development and popularization of new or modified games which are suitable for high school participants.

d. Classification of both schools and individuals has resulted in more equitable competition.

## ADDITIONAL SERVICES:

4. State high school associations have rendered desirable services in additional ways. Among these are:

a. Many states (24 have developed athletic accident benefit programs which provide protection for approximately 100,000 boys.

b. A nationwide organization for research and observation in connection with the major sports has been developed.

c. Safety programs have greatly reduced the percentage of injury in connection with the various games.

d. Good sportsmanship has been promoted.

The above tables indicate a few of the many benefits which have been brought about through the state athletic associations. It is natural that there should be criticisms of state association activities. Since there are all degrees of efficiency in state associations, the organization as a whole is far from perfect. Some of the adverse criticisms which may be made in connection with these activities are listed below. Not all of them apply to any one association but all are valid criticisms of one or more associations.

## CRITICISMS:

1. As a whole, the state high school athletic associations have failed to adopt and maintain a consistent policy of athletic regulation based upon a defensible philosophy. In some cases, there is little connection between stated aims and some of the activities in which they engage. The many different regulations in adjoining states to cover practically the same problem is evident of this lack of general policy. Here are a couple of illustrations: There is no reason why amateurism in one state should not be the same as amateurism in another and yet no two states have the same amateur rule. In track and field activities, practically every state has some limit on the number of events which may be entered by one competitor. No two states have the same limitation. The same thing applies to a great majority of the eligibility rules.

2. Many undesirable practices are fostered by the state associations. As educational activities, state championship meets and tournaments are indefensible.

3. Some of the states are unduly autocratic in their rulings. They obey the letter of the law rather than the spirit.

4. Important changes in their regulations are sometimes made without sufficient study and investigation. This is especially true where changes may be made on the spur of the moment by large groups, such as those at an annual meeting of the association.

5. Some of the state associations follow "lone wolf" policies and do not cooperate fully in National Federation activities and with other state associations in the joint efforts to improve general athletic conditions

(Continued on Page Ten)



# District Winners: Scores of Final Games

(Scores of games played prior to Saturday, March 6 were not available).

Dist. Winner Runner-up

- 1—Hickman 31—Cayce 30  
 2—Clinton—  
 3—Milburn 25—Arlington 24  
 4—Bandana—  
 5—Paducah 31—Heath 23  
 6—Cuba 19—Symsonia 14  
 7—Benton 29—Hardin 13  
 8—Murray 35—New Concord 30
- 9—Kuttawa—  
 10—Salem 31—Hampton 25  
 11—Fredonia—  
 12—Marion—Tolu—  
 13—Madisonville  
 14—Nortonville  
 15—Crofton 41—South Christian 24  
 16—Elkton—
- 17—Sturgis 30—Morganfield 26  
 18—Poole 37—Wheatcroft 30  
 19—Robards 22—Henderson 21  
 20—Davies County 48—West Louisville 33  
 21—Calhoun 45—Sacramento 32  
 22—Irvington—  
 23—Lewisport 24—Hawesville 21  
 24—Brandenburg 19—Flaherty 15
- 25—Hartford 70—Fordsville 45  
 26—McHenry 42—Horse Branch 29  
 27—Central City—  
 28—Graham—  
 29—Morgantown—  
 30—Sunfish 25—Brownsville 14  
 31—Leitchfield 43—Caneyville 39  
 32—Clarkson—
- 33—Bowling Green 22—South Warren 16  
 34—Olmstead 26—Russellville 25  
 35—Simpson County—Franklin  
 36—Scottsville—Allen County  
 37—Glasgow 31—Park City 24  
 38—Albany 49—Burkesville 23  
 39—Edmonton—Center  
 40—Tompkinsville 19—Gamaliel 15
- 41—Greensburg 42—Columbia 16  
 42—Campbellsville 32—Bradfordville 30  
 43—Hodgenville 23—Magnolia 19  
 44—Lynnvale 24—Upton 20  
 45—Howe Valley 37—Fort Knox 20  
 46—Shepherdsville 34—Lebanon Junction 28  
 47—Bardstown 26—St. Joe 20  
 48—Willisburg 29—Mackville 16
- 49—  
 50—  
 51—  
 52—  
 53—  
 54—  
 55—  
 56—
- 57—Valley 30—Fairdale 24  
 58—Crestwood 31—Anchorage 21  
 59—Shelbyville 48—Simpsonville 29  
 60—Cropper 29—Waddy 24  
 61—Pleasureville—  
 62—Warsaw 28—Carrollton 22  
 63—Owenton—

Louisville Region  
(No District Games)

- 64—Williamstown 41—Crittenden 24
- 65—Hebron 55—Burlington 19  
 66—Walton 51—Simon-Kenton 43  
 67—Erlanger 57—Florence 32  
 68—Dixie Heights—  
 69—Covington 50—Ludlow 43  
 70—Highlands 47—Newport 33  
 71—Dayton—  
 72—Alexandria—
- 73—Berry 35—Falmouth 30  
 74—Cynthiana 35—Oddville 18  
 75—Brooksville 66—Mt. Olivet 24  
 76—Maysville 34—Minerva 20  
 77—Mayslick—  
 78—Headquarters—  
 79—Millersburg Academy 59—Bourbon County 15  
 80—Paris 47—North Middletown 14
- 81—Georgetown 47—Great Crossing 21  
 82—Midway 33—Bridgeport 26  
 83—Kavanaugh—  
 84—Harrodsburg 22—Burgin 17  
 85—Lexington 33—Lafayette 28  
 86—Wilmore—  
 87—Irvine—  
 88—Berea 37—Kingston 33
- 89—Danville 31—Forkland 17  
 90—Middleburg 16—Casey County 14  
 91—Waynesburg 32—Stanford 21  
 92—Mt. Vernon 24—Livingston 18  
 93—London 29—East Bernstadt 26  
 94—Science Hill—  
 95—Wayne County 34—McCreary County 19  
 96—Russell Springs—Jamestown
- 97—Manchester 50—Oneida 25  
 98—Tyner 33—Jackson County 21  
 99—Knox Central—  
 100—Williamsburg 40—Rockhold 16  
 101—Pineville 40—Bell County 26  
 102—Middlesboro—  
 103—Benham 59—Lynch 31  
 104—Harlan 29—Hall 16
- 105—Jenkins 44—Fleming 31  
 106—Stuart Robinson 38—Carcassone 21  
 107—First Creek 26—Combs 21  
 108—Hazard 31—Dudley 18  
 109—Breathitt County 23—Jackson 21  
 110—Hindman 42—Carr Creek 21  
 111—Lee County 38—Owsley County 24  
 112—Powell County 49—Campton 23
- 113—Cumberland 48—Dorton 21  
 114—Pikeville 43—Pikeville Academy 30  
 115—Weyland 26—Betsy Layne 22  
 116—Paintsville 26—Meade Memorial 18  
 117—Webbville 26—Blaine 24  
 118—Inez—  
 119—Salyersville 26—Oil Springs 15  
 120—Sandy Hook 37—West Liberty 20
- 121—Winchester—  
 122—Mt. Sterling 52—Camargo 18  
 123—Sharpsburg 22—Owingsville 20  
 124—Breckenridge Training—  
 125—Olive Hill 38—Hitchins 19  
 126—Vanceburg 62—Tollesboro 20  
 127—McKell 22—Raceland 17  
 128—Ashland 33—Catlettsburg 28



# Prediction By Means of History

The following belies the title in that no predictions concerning the outcome of games are made. Only a few historical facts are recalled concerning great teams of the past, giving particular attention to the regions from whence they came. Who knows lightning may strike twice or even many times in the same place.

## Region 1

Clinton vs. Benton.  
Hickman vs. Murray.  
Paducah vs. Bandana.  
Cuba vs. Milburn.

In 1929 Heath, led by Bagwell, carried off state honors. The first region again furnished the winner, Sharpe in 1938. Hardin came near turning the trick in 1941. They play hard west of the rivers.

## Region 2

Kuttawa vs. Nortonville.  
Marion vs. Fredonia.  
Elkton vs. Madisonville.  
Salem vs. Crofton.

The second region has never sent a state winner, but both Nebo and Tolu have advanced to the finals.

## Region 3

Poole vs. Lewisport.  
Brandenburg vs. Irvington.  
Daviness County vs. Robards.  
Calhoun vs. Sturgis.

No champion has come from Region 3; however, strong teams are always plentiful there. This may be the year.

## Region 4

Leitchfield vs. Hartford.  
Central City vs. Graham.  
McHenry vs. Clarkson.  
Morgantown vs. Sunfish.

Central City, Hartford and McHenry are familiar names around state tournaments. Some day the fourth region will crash through.

## Region 5

Scottsville vs. Glasgow.  
Albany vs. Tompkinsville.  
Olmstead vs. Bowling Green.  
Simpson County vs. Edmonton.

Tompkinsville, Olmstead and Bowling Green are frequent visitors among the teams at Lexington. This region has never won, but they are always tough.

## Region 6

Hodgenville vs. Howe Valley.  
Lynnvale vs. Bardstown.  
Greensburg vs. Campbellsville.  
Willisburg vs. Shepherdsville.

Only Bardstown from this group has been in the big time meet. No winner has come from this region but has furnished a runner-up. Mark Howe Valley—D. H.

## Region 7

Male vs. Manual.  
Winner vs. St. Xavier.

Manual 1921, 1923, 1925, 1931, Shades of Neal Arntson! St. Xavier 1926, 1935. Male, runner-up, 1932. "Nuff said"!

## Region 8

Shelbyville vs. Warsaw.  
Valley vs. Cropper.  
Williamstown vs. Owenton.  
Crestwood vs. Pleasureville.  
Remember Corinth, 1930?

## Region 9

Erlanger vs. Dayton.  
Alexandria vs. Highlands.  
Covington vs. Walton.  
Dixie Heights vs. Hebron.

Never a bride but both Highlands and Newport have been the bridesmaid. Some year North Kentucky won't be denied.

## Region 10

Maysville vs. Headquarters.  
Millersburg vs. Berry.  
Brooksville vs. Mayslick.  
Cynthiana vs. Paris.

Looks as if this were Headquarters of champions and near champions—Millersburg, 1927; Brooksville, 1939. Maysville and Paris have always been among 'em.

## Region 11

Kavanaugh vs. Harrodsburg.  
Berea vs. Georgetown.  
Wilmore vs. Midway.  
Irvine vs. Lexington.

Here we go again: Lexington, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1922, 1924—Midway, 1937—LaFayette, 1942. They eat red meat in the Bluegrass.

## Region 12

Waynesburg vs. Mt. Vernon.  
Danville vs. Wayne County.  
Russell Springs vs. Science Hill.  
Middleburg vs. London.

Champions: Hazel Green, 1940. Runners-up: Monticello, 1924; Danville, 1926; London, 1927; Danville, 1924. They're tough again.

## Region 13

Williamsburg vs. Knox Central.  
Manchester vs. Pineville.  
Benham vs. Tyner.  
Harlan vs. Middlesboro.

Corbin and Cluggish, 1936. Harlan, runner-up, 1942.

## Region 14

Hindman vs. Jenkins.  
Breathitt County vs. First Creek.  
Lee County vs. Stuart Robinson.  
Powell County vs. Hazard.

Hazard won in 1932. Carr Creek and Hindman carried the banner of the mountains to the finals. 1943?

## Region 15

Wayland vs. Salyersville.  
Inez vs. Sandy Hook.  
Webbville vs. Cumberland.  
Paintsville vs. Pikeville.

You remember Inez, winner, 1941, and perennial entry at Lexington?

## Region 16

Breckenridge vs. Ashland.  
McKell vs. Vanceburg.  
Winchester vs. Sharpsburg.  
Olive Hill vs. Mt. Sterling.

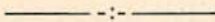
Ashland, winner, 1928, 1933, 1934. Keep an eye on the region "where iron meets coal".



# Western Wins 11th K I A C Crown

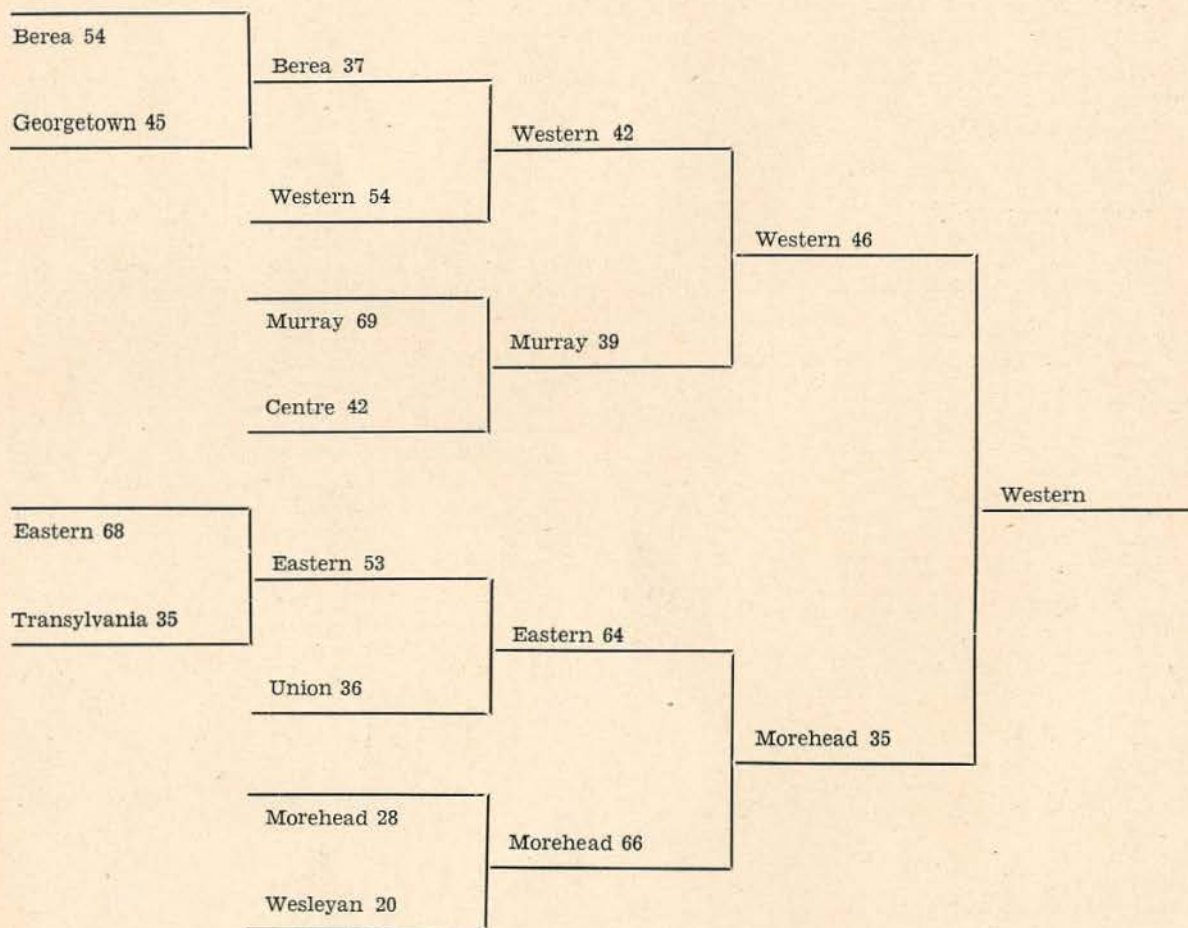
## Hilltoppers Edge Murray 42-39;

## Stun Morehead 46-35



After a terrific battle with Murray in the semi-finals Western turned back the high-scoring Morehead five in the finals and were invited to re-appear in Madison Square Garden to compete in the Invitational Tournament, March 18th. The sensation of the tournament was the spectacular scoring of Duncan, Morehead forward.

### Pairings And Results:



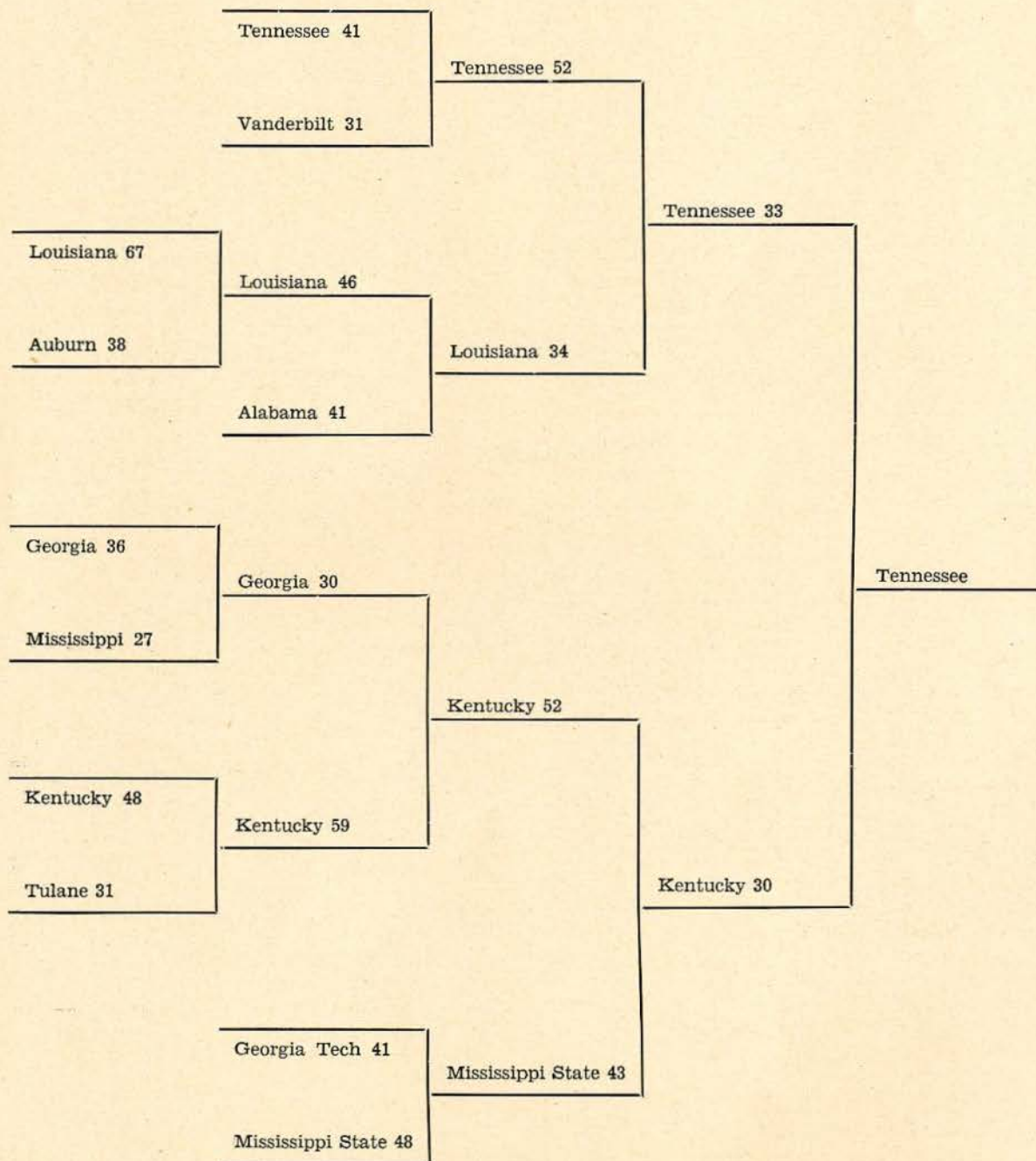
Officials: McNabb and Koster



# Tennessee, Southeastern Winner

Tennessee, seeded second behind Kentucky, upset the favored Cats 33-30 to win their second Southeastern crown in three years.

## Pairings And Results:



Officials: Chest, Tehan and Laney



# Report on Proceedings of National Federation Football Meeting, Chicago January 7-9

W. H. Grabruck, Frankfort High School

The opinion of the state representatives, regarding the status of football, was that football would continue next year in the high schools. It was their belief that transportation could be arranged to enable the teams to play the closer schools.

Regarding new athletic equipment, it was advised that all schools should make a careful inventory of their equipment and needs. New equipment should be purchased now.

Following are the more important changes in the Eleven-man and Six-man football rules as well as suggested rules for Touch Football.

First, the major changes of Eleven-man football rules are as follows:

1. An intentional incompleting of a forward pass will now be classified merely as an illegal pass. Penalty of five yards is enforced from the spot of the pass and will include the loss of a down.

2. The ball may be handed forward to any player (including a linesman) if he is clearly more than one yard behind the line when he receives the handed pass. Such a pass will not be considered a forward pass.

3. A field goal may be secured by any free kick. Hence it is possible to score a field goal on a kick off.

4. If a free kick goes into the end zone of the receivers without any new impulse, the ball is dead as soon as it is in touch. This is the same as a kick from scrimmage.

5. For all snap infractions, except off-side, such as illegal shift, false start, etc., the penalty will be five yards and the ball will remain dead on the assumption that play was not legally started.

6. The 1943 Code will make the ball dead as soon as the kick is caught, provided one of the receivers had given a valid fair catch signal. The number of steps permitted has been discarded.

The penalty for fair catch interference will be loss of 15 yards at the previous spot. However, the offended team has the option of choosing an awarded fair catch (with no distance penalty).

Second, the major changes of Six-man football rules are as follows:

1. Intentional incompleting of a forward pass will now be classified as an illegal pass.

2. A field goal may be scored by any kick off. Each kick off will be made from the 30

yard line (note that the Six-man field is 80 yards in length and that the kick off after a safety will now be from the 30, rather than the 20 yard line.)

3. For all snap infractions, except offside, identical penalties will be prescribed. The penalty will be 5 yards and the ball will remain dead.

To be in harmony with the above, the penalty for illegally carrying the ball across the scrimmage line before a clear pass has been made will be loss of 5 yards with the ball remaining dead.

4. The try-for-point will always be made from the mid-point of the 3 yard line.

Third—Suggested Rules for Touch Football.

It was agreed that the rules for the Touch versions of Six-man and Eleven-man football should be kept as nearly alike as possible and that every attempt should be made to condense the rule modifications into a list which could go in the supplement of each of the rule books.

1. In a series of 4 downs, it is necessary for team A to advance the ball to or beyond the second yardline (field marked with yardlines, 10 yards apart) in advance of the spot where the first down started. Two other methods of determining distance the ball must be advanced were suggested. One method was to divide the field into zones, 20 yards wide. In such case the ball must be advanced to the next zone in 4 downs. The other method was to measure distances and require an advance of 15 yards in a series of downs.

2. All players are eligible to receive forward passes.

3. Tackling is not permitted—penalty loss of 15 yards.

4. The ball is declared dead when the defensive player touches runner between his head and knees with both hands simultaneously in a flattened position.

5. The game periods are the same as for the Six-man and Eleven-man games. If no watch is used, each quarter should end after 25 downs.

6. Blocking may be done without the use of hands or extended arms. No part of the blocker's body except his feet shall be in

(Continued on Page Eleven)



# 1943 Football Code Streamlined

Football is one form of athletics which is especially well fitted to current needs because it puts a premium on physical strength, alertness, courage and the execution of team maneuvers with perfect timing.

Through the efforts of local, state and national groups, the game has been kept progressive and constantly adapted to current needs. There is no factor of unpreparedness in this field.

The current 1943 "War Edition" of the code represents further progress in making the game more attractive and especially in simplifying the code of rules. The new book contains numerous diagrams, charts and tables which will make it easy for a student of the game to find any situation which may be questioned and to visualize proper penalties and spots of enforcement. A striking illustration of the great progress in simplification which has been made over the past several years is in connection with the forward pass. When the interscholastic football group was first organized, the complications and exceptions in connection with the forward pass were so numerous that it was impossible to list them in table form since there seemed to be no logic behind the various rulings which were then necessary. After five years of work on the part of the football groups, these complications had been reduced to the point where it was possible to list all the pass situations in table form. Such a table was included in the rules book in 1937 but it was an extremely complicated table. The list of violations which might occur in connection with the forward pass included 36 items for which there were 23 listed penalties and 14 listed spots of enforcement. In addition, it was necessary to list some penalties which might be declined and others which could not be declined. It was almost a superhuman task for any coach, player or official to carry all of these items in mind. It was an absurd situation. Through the years since 1937, the national football committee has been working to eliminate unnecessary complications and to get some order into the pass provisions. The result was that by 1942, the same pass provisions were covered in 17 items with 6 listed penalties and 2 spots of enforcement. By additional slight changes which were authorized by the National Committee for 1943, the pass provisions are now listed in a simple brief table containing 12 items (instead of 36) with 3 (instead of 23) listed penalties and 2 (instead of 14) spots of enforcement. Yet the new table covers all of the situations which were included in the complicated table of 1937.

An even more striking case of simplification is in connection with the free-kicks. Under the 1943 rules, all 3 of the free-kicks are covered by simple and identical rules.

There are other features of the 1943 code which represent similar improvements. Here are some illustrations:

1. **The classing of an intentional incompleting** as an illegal pass with penalty of loss of down and 5 from spot of pass has eliminated 8 rule exceptions which existed last year. In at least one case the act, as treated last year, involved an exception to an exception. This act is infrequent in occurrence and yet it required a feat of memory for a student of the rules to keep in mind all of the situations which might arise in connection with it.

2. **Killing the ball as soon as a kick is caught** after a fair catch signal has eliminated nearly half of the old fair catch rule section. Under the old rule, the fair catch required a set of rules quite unrelated to the remainder of the code. There were complications and exceptions for an act which occurs so seldom that there are many football authorities who believe that the game might be just as well off without the right to make the fair catch. As an illustration, the enforcement rules for a foul which might occur in connection with the fair catch were contrary to the fundamental enforcement rule as listed in 4-4-1. To be more specific, the general enforcement rule is to the effect that when a foul occurs during a loose ball from scrimmage, enforcement is from the previous spot. This was not the case with several of the fouls which might occur in connection with a fair catch. There were "running play" complications in connection with a foul which might occur during the two or three steps which sometimes followed a fair catch. All of these complications have been eliminated by killing the ball with the catch and by prescribing that the penalty for any foul during the kick (such as interference) is enforced from the previous spot.

This is an interesting illustration of the absurdities which crept into the game in early years and which have been retained merely through inertia. In the original sandlot variety of game where players are not equipped with suits, it was common practice to permit a receiver to catch a kick and to take two long steps after the catch. This was considered legitimate advance and a long legged boy could cover several yards in these steps. When this act was incorporated into the formal game, the old two-step provision was retained, even though the advance was subtrated. The result has been numerous complications which have resulted from a conflict between the purposes in the sandlot variety of game and the actual execution in the formal game.

3. **The rule which deals with penalty enforcement** is another illustration of striking progress. A few years ago, the enforcement for various fouls was a maze of conflicts since enforcement depended upon location of the foul, the type of play in which it occurred, whether a disqualification was involved, whether it was in the end zone or in the scrimmage zone or out of bounds, or whether it was during a kick-off or during some other free-kick. All enforcements are now in accordance with one simple rule article. When this method (sometimes called the 3 and 1 method) of enforcement was first adopted a few years ago, there were a number of exceptions to the fundamental enforcement rule. In nearly all cases, these exceptions proved to be unnecessary. The fact that they were exceptions indicated that the current method of enforcement might be wrong. In 1942, several of these exceptions were eliminated and the questionnaire vote showed overwhelming approval. Under the 1943 code, practically all remaining exceptions have been eliminated.

**TOUCH FOOTBALL:** The supplement of the new code contains the National Touch Football Rules. This game has grown in popularity as athletic departments have been striving to give a greater number of boys the advantage of some football training. The touch game does not require padded suits and conse-

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# Touch Football

War conditions have directed increased attention to those sports which can be used to provide participation for great numbers of players. The regulation game of football has the disadvantage of requiring expensive equipment. An athletic department can take care of only those boys who can be equipped with suits. Some schools have a system of rotation whereby parts of the suit can be used by several boys at different times during the day, but there are sanitary limitations to this practice.

Touch football provides many of the fundamentals of the regulation game but does not require equipment other than a track suit or sweat shirt. The touch game is a great deal like regulation football but the contact element is reduced to a minimum through substituting the touching of the runner for tackling. There are a few other modifications which make the game a good training exercise without the injury hazards.

In past years, there have been many different sets of rules which govern this game and there has been much experimentation to determine which type of procedure produces the most satisfactory game. In an attempt to profit by the experiences of all of these leaders who have worked with the game and to standardize playing procedures, a National Touch Football Committee has been formed. The work along this line was authorized by the National Interscholastic Football Committee at their 1942 meeting and the work has been going forward throughout the past football season. Some of the leaders who have been working along this line are: DeForrest Shewley of New Trier High School, Winnetka, Illinois; H. R. Dieterich of Maryville High School, Maryville, Missouri; Stephen Epler of Southern Oregon College of Education, Ashland, Oregon, and inventor of Six-Man Football; and Kenneth Wible, Acting Superintendent of Recreation, Highland Park, Michigan, and chairman of the Rules Committee of the National Recreation Association. In addition, members of the National Interscholastic Football Committee have been lending their support.

As a result of these activities, a set of Touch Football Rules was presented at the January meeting of the National Interscholastic Football Committee and adopted by them. The modifications from the regulation game have been made up in a condensed form and will be included in the supplement of both the Six-Man Football Rules Book and the Eleven-Man Football Rules Book for 1943.

This movement should have a good effect in standardizing procedures in connection with this game which seems to be adapted to current needs. It is the belief of the Federation authorities that the code which has been sanctioned contains the best features of all of those which have been in existence and which have been used locally. Those who are in charge of football programs are urged to make a study of the code, to use it and to report to the state or national office on methods of constantly improving the game and of adapting it to the needs of a school athletic program.

## Synopsis Of Conclusions From "A Survey And Evaluation Of The Work Of State High School Athletic Associations"

Continued from Page Three)

throughout the nation.

6. Many state associations have inadequate health and physical fitness examinations and fail to give the health and physical fitness of the participants the consideration it deserves.

7. Some states have failed to limit athletics to proper boundaries and have failed to emphasize the necessity for properly trained coaches and athletic directors.

8. Some of the state associations have failed to cooperate fully with the State Department of Education and other educational agencies in planning an athletic program that will be in keeping with the total state educational program.

9. Many states have only a weak state association and have failed to provide the leadership which should be expected from such organizations in promoting a type of athletic program which can be justified as a desirable part of the total high school educational program.

### AUTHOR'S SUGGESTIONS:

In the light of the findings of this study and after a consideration of the many desirable things which have been accomplished and of the criticisms which have been made, the writer suggests several procedures:

1. Each state association should adopt a sound basic policy of athletic administration. The aims should be clearly stated and every proposed activity should be evaluated in relation to these aims.

2. The state association should sponsor only those activities which can be justified by the basic policy and which can be financed without resorting to undesirable methods.

3. To avoid dictatorial practices, considerable authority should be delegated to local groups or to delegate assemblies or similar bodies.

4. All state championship contests should ultimately be discontinued.

5. More direct contacts should be established between the State Department of Education and the state high school athletic associations.

6. Each state association should cooperate with other state associations to promote uniformity of rules throughout a given region and, where possible, throughout the nation.

7. Much time should be spent in organized research and observation in connection with athletic problems. The games themselves should be constantly scrutinized for possibility of improvement.

8. The entire athletic program should be studied to determine which parts and which methods contribute most to the development of health, physical strength and morale in this time of national emergency.



# Mt. Sterling C. K. C. Winner

After a hectic season Mt. Sterling, a strong contender in the 1942 championship chase, was declared the official winner in the Central Kentucky Conference followed in order by Lancaster, Danville, Harrodsburg, Shelbyville and Lexington. Due to the number of rather large schools comprising the conference exceptionally strong teams come from its membership every year despite the fact that only two of them have been declared state winners, Lexington and Millersburg Academy.

### Final Standings:

| Team          | W. | L. | Pct. |
|---------------|----|----|------|
| Mt. Sterling  | 11 | 1  | .917 |
| Lancaster     | 7  | 1  | .875 |
| Danville      | 11 | 2  | .846 |
| Harrodsburg   | 11 | 3  | .786 |
| Shelbyville   | 7  | 2  | .778 |
| Lexington     | 7  | 2  | .778 |
| Paris         | 7  | 4  | .635 |
| Winchester    | 7  | 5  | .583 |
| Cynthiana     | 6  | 5  | .545 |
| Versailles    | 7  | 7  | .500 |
| M. M. I.      | 5  | 6  | .454 |
| Frankfort     | 3  | 9  | .250 |
| Georgetown    | 3  | 11 | .214 |
| Carlisle      | 1  | 4  | .200 |
| Irvine        | 1  | 5  | .167 |
| Lawrenceburg  | 2  | 12 | .143 |
| Nicholasville | 2  | 12 | .143 |
| Stanford      | 1  | 6  | .143 |
| Somerset      | 0  | 2  | .000 |

### Louisville Male, Manual Or St. Xavier

Members of the Louisville region became so tired of being turned back by the Louisville representative that the three big schools were placed in a region by themselves. This year would not be one to alleviate the fears of neighboring schools. All the Louisville aggregations seem to have sufficient class to make the grade if chosen to represent the second Sectional at Lexington. During the regular season play Male enjoyed a slight edge, and the Purples handily won the All-Kentucky Conference championship. Since then St. Xavier has turned the trick, so anything may happen when the Big Three tangle in the regional.

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contact with the ground during the block. Penalty—loss of 15 yards.

7. The ball carrier may not straight arm an opponent on the head or neck.

8. A fumble or pass which strikes the ground is dead.

9. If a punt is to be made, Team A must announce it before the down starts. Neither team may cross the line of scrimmage until after the kick is made. Penalty—loss of 5 yards and ball remains dead.

10. The receiver of a kick may pass the ball forward, provided he catches the kick and does not take more than two steps after the catch.

11. When a forward pass does not cross the line of scrimmage, it is considered a lateral pass. If it strikes the ground the ball is in play.

12. There is no try-for-point following a touchdown.

### 1943 Football Code Streamlined

(Continued from Page Nine)

quently it lends itself very well to a mass playground program.

The new football book will be available in time for use in spring practice.

**FOOTBALL SENTIMENT:** The annual football questionnaire shows some interesting facts about provisions used for the first time in 1942.

The provision which placed all free-kicks under almost identical rules was favored by a vote of 1,018 to 14. The provision which specifies that if there is new impulse, a kick is dead when it touches in the end zone even though touched in the scrimmage zone, was favored by a vote of 930 to 101. The provision which specifies that when the kickers first touch and recover a kick, it is dead, was favored by a vote of 977 to 47. The provision that more than one forward pass may be thrown from behind the line was favored by a vote of 914 to 91. The provision which specifies that the penalty for pass interference by B is loss of 15 and first down at previous spot was favored by a vote of 831 to 177.



## Fairweather Riders on the Band Wagon

Conference and state association connections must be even more firmly maintained in emergency times. This is no time for bickering or for memberships of the "fair weather" variety. The highest degree of teamwork is essential.

When school administrators were first confronted with a new set of circumstances created by war activities

there was considerable panicky thinking. The first tendency was to drop the usual school activities and to substitute untried procedures whose chief virtue was that they were different. Experienced school men were not stampeded and a degree of sanity has returned. There is a realization that most of the school activities, including those of the athletic and physical fitness department, have been sponsored through the years in order to take care of a situation such as that which now exists or of any other emergency which might confront the nation. To fail to continue these activities is to admit that the schools were doing nothing worthwhile along these lines in times of peace.

It takes a great deal of fortitude, which is the highest phase of courage, to continue worthwhile activities when difficulties are doubled and tripled. The line of least resistance is to throw up the hands and adopt the policy that if the federal authorities will not subsidize these activities to the extent of making special transportation concessions, the whole responsibility for physical and athletic training should be shifted to the military service groups. **School leaders have never been in the habit of doing this and that is one reason why the public school system has remained strong and efficient.**

The school athletic department must be kept strong. It must function even more efficiently in times of stress. Its conference and state association connections must be even more firmly maintained. This is no time for bickering or for memberships of the "fair weather" variety. The highest degree of teamwork is essential. This might be taken as axiomatic but here are some conflicting facts.

A Tennessee report shows that 30% of the schools have dropped membership in the state association in this year when organization is more important than ever. In Oregon, only 60% of the schools had renewed membership when the yearly report was made up. In Oklahoma, 30% of the schools failed to register for tournaments, a very important factor in maintaining the athletic organization. In one state a minority group in the state legislature initiated action to secure control of the school athletic activities at a time when "fair weather" members are allowing their enthusiasm and support to lag. In a large metropolitan area, the political party in power has seized the chance of sponsoring a post-season high school basketball game for the benefit of a pet project of the mayor, with management, sale of tickets and distribution of funds in control of the political administration. In another state, the democratic operation which has characterized the state high school organizations, is threatened by a small group of "meeting attenders" who see a chance in the war-weakened state of the existing order to permit the new group to "get control" of the resources and administrative machinery of the state athletic association.

No one of these things is a national calamity in itself. They are straws in the wind. Enthusiasm and unflagging support for the organizations which have been built through the years of hard work on the part of many leaders and which have stood the test of good times and bad, must be maintained. **The times demand staunch and loyal workers to offset the "fair weather" variety of riders on the band-wagon.**

There is a realization that most of the school activities, including those of the athletic and physical fitness department, have been sponsored through the years in order to take care of a situation such as that which now exists or of any other emergency which might confront the nation.



## THE FIRST TEAM

What games they play at now,  
These boys we love—who came  
    Into our shadowed halls  
To dream the golden dreams of youth,  
And make our teams;  
Those fair tall boys whose beardless lips  
Set careless echoes dinning through the gym;  
Those clear-eyed boys, whose easy grace  
Wrote rhythmic, moving, poems on the floor.

What fields they run on now,  
These boys we love—who ran  
    Beneath the sun on track and field  
And flew along the springtime pathways  
With the wind, like Hermes' sons;  
Those golden boys  
Who thundered round the turns and hurdled  
Fleet as deer;  
Those lusty boys whose lank limbs  
Sent gleaming bodies vaulting in the blue.

They play a deadly game  
On far-flung, reeking, smoky, fields  
Of bloody Mars, that wind  
From Borealis' windy dawn to warm Tulagi.  
They skim the singing seas like gulls,  
Those fighting boys,  
And thunder from the barge at Port Gueydon—  
That other boys may enter shadowed halls  
Again to dream, and laugh, and shouting run  
    On windy track and field in spring  
Beneath the sun.  
And in Valhalla's heroed halls  
Some run and play the old games o'er,  
And others dream their dreams in Asphodel.

—William J. Bunge,  
Cuba, Missouri

—From MISSOURI ATHLETE



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