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The Kentucky High School Athlete, March 1944

Kentucky High School Athletic Association

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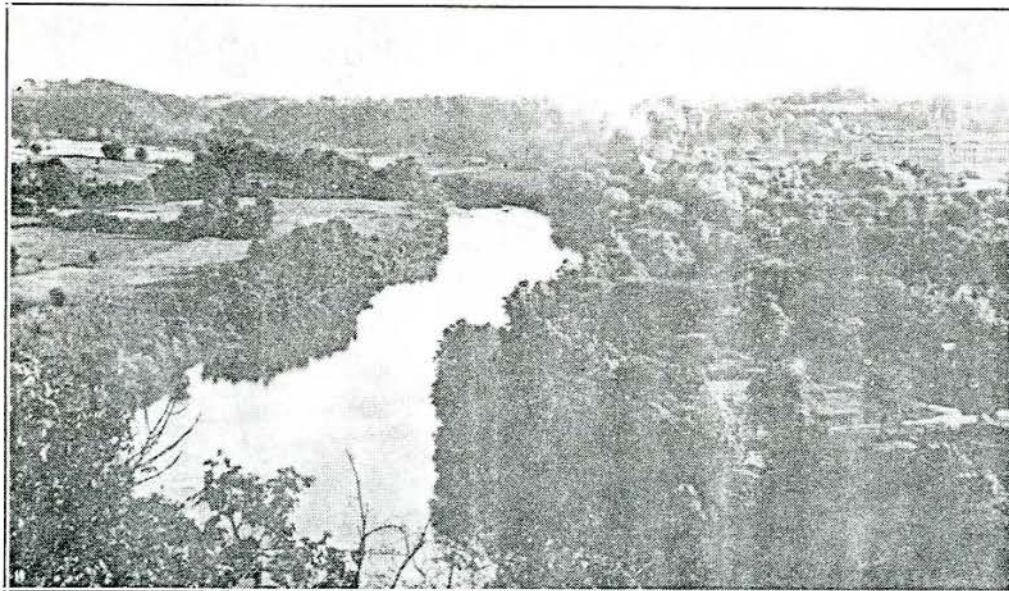
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THE KENTUCKY



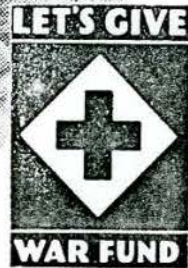
High School Athlete



Kentucky River at Frankfort
Capitol in Distance

Official Organ of the KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSN.

MARCH - 1944



Your **RED CROSS**

Is At His Side When He Needs It The Worst

YOUR loved one—struck down in battle—may return to you at war's end, because Red Cross was at his side, to save him from dying. That's reason enough for you to see the wisdom of giving to the 1944 War Fund!

You, and You, and You!

The Kentucky High School Athlete

Official Organ of the
Kentucky High School Athletic Association

Vol. VI - No. 8

MARCH, 1944

\$1.00 Per Year

Use Of Rules Publications

The high school rules publications for each season represent a valuable service to the schools. In addition to the rules, there is good supplementary material for which inventive school men find many uses. The successive editions engender an appreciation of game fundamentals and continually direct attention to the values in keeping the game progressive and continually adapted to the school fitness program. Here are some ways in which the rules and play books have been used to good advantage.

Football Rules Books: Place in the hands of each player and call attention to each section which pertains to duties of a player. Use the diagrams for bulletin board material. Base an assembly program on material in the rules and supplement. Use for Service Club talks. On Dad's Day, present copies to dads of players as a souvenir. Use as the basis for lessons in composition or public speaking. Present to board of education members or other friends of the activity program. Use as the basis for short articles for the local newspaper.

Six-Man Football Rules And Handbook: This book has many items of interest even though this game may not be a part of a given school program. The touch rules will be of interest to those schools which do not have football suits and shoes. Use of the book can be similar to that for the 11-man book.

Track And Field Rules: The 1944 Supplement to the war edition of this book contains up to date charts of the national records and of the records by decades. It also contains state final meet results and the honor

roll for the meets of last spring. It would be in order to supply each 1943 winner with a copy. The tables make good bulletin board displays.

Basketball Rules: These may be used in ways similar to those outlined for the football books. Some schools use them in connection with a short demonstration at an early season game and offer them for sale to spectators.

Distribution Depends On Effort: Through directing attention to possible uses for the books over the past several years, one state association has built up interest which has led member schools to use several thousand of the basketball rules books (in patrons and service club groups are encouraged to keep up to date on the rules and a by-product is a better understanding of the activities of the school and its state and national associations. The governor, superintendent of public instruction, teacher college leaders, and other influential men in the state are on the state office list to receive these publications and for the local school, board of education members are supplied with early copies. Through this medium, desirable contacts are maintained and a wholesome attitude toward the game is insured.

Editor's Note—Misunderstandings and squabbles result frequently because coaches, officials, players, and fans alike **don't know the rules.** Rule books are inexpensive; they should be always on hand, and an honest effort should be made by school officials to acquaint everyone with the rules. The many games are played without the presence of a rule book in or near the stadium or gymnasium.

MARCH, 1944

Vol. VI - No. 8

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Editor W. B. OWEN Leitchfield, Kentucky

BOARD OF CONTROL

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From the Secretary's Office

THE SPORTSMAN'S CREED

Before the March issue of the magazine is received by member schools of the K. H. S. A. A., principals of these schools will have received a copy of "The Sportman's Creed," the official Code of Ethics of the association. The history of the Creed was given in the February issue of the magazine.

The Creed was printed on heavy paper, the size of which is approximately 27 by 21 inches. The Board of Control believes that every principal in the state will want to frame the Creed and display it in a prominent place where spectators, players, and officials may see it. One member of the Board of Control made the suggestion that the framed Creed should be fastened securely to the wall in order that it be made a more or less permanent part of the building.

Many school officials will want additional copies of the Creed. It would be a fine thing if every auditorium, gymnasium, library, and principal's office in Kentucky had a framed copy of the Creed displayed.

The Board of Control has authorized the secretary to mail one free copy of the Creed to each K. H. S. A. A. member school in the state. A few additional copies of the Creed were printed and they will be sold to member schools as long as the supply lasts. The price is 50c per copy, including mailing charges. Principals who wish to purchase one or more of these additional copies should write to the secretary at once and send the remittance.

Supplementary List of Registered Basketball Officials

- Albright, J. B. Eubank
Booker, Charles W., Arlington
Carlton, J. C., Nortonville
Combs, Beckham, Hindman
Cosgrove, Arthur, Reitz Memorial H. S., Evansville, Indiana
Cox, Cliff J., Princeton
Ewing, Roscoe L., Morgan
Hall, Billy Vick, Elkton
McDowell, Glen D., Pikeville
McGinnis, Lawrence L., Owensboro H. S., Owensboro
Mutchler, Bradford D., N. Court, Scottsville
Roberts, Lloyd E., Wallace Court, Richmond
Sosh, LaRue, Uniontown
Thomasson, R. Case, Box 24, Middlesboro

Supplementary List of Approved Officials

- Heldman, John
Hartley, William Elburn, 1121 Marshall, Evansville, Indiana
Hudson, Bob, 217 S. Kerth, Evansville, Indiana
Campbell, W. W., 211 Greenwood Road, Middlesboro
Roberts, S. Leon, 221 N. Seminary, Madisonville
Ross, Leslie H., Vial St., Horse Cave

Geography As Taught By The State Tournament

Throughout the years during which state basketball tournaments have been played representative teams have come from every corner of the Commonwealth, from the Big Sandy to the Father of Waters, from the length of the Ohio to the entire border of Tennessee. Boys and girls have had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with their counterparts from the varied and far-removed sections of the state. No length of time spent in the class-room pouring over formal geography of the state would impress the youngsters as much as the association and friendly discussion among themselves. Representatives of large cities, county seats, and some of the smallest rural high schools of the entire Commonwealth have been on hand when the whistle blew at Lexington and at Louisville in 1942. The following list is made purely from memory, and of course a number of teams who have been in the state tournaments have been omitted. However, the names of those included are sufficient to emphasize the wide spread of the competing teams.

I have seen the following in the big tournaments:

Ashland, Anchorage, Arlington, Almo,

Benton, Brooksville, Benham, Bowling Green, Bardstown, Betsy Layne,

Central City, Corbin, Clinton, Carrollton, Cave City, Clear Springs, Car Creek, Covington, Calvert City, Campbellsville, Catlettsburg, Corinth,

Dayton, Danville, Dorton, Dry Ridge,

Erlanger, Eminence,

Fairdale, Frenchburg, Frankfort, Franklin,

Guthrie,

Heath, Hazard, Harlan, Horse Cave, Hartford, Hazel Green, Howe Valley, Hindman, Henderson, Hardin, Hardinsburg, Highlands, Hughes-Kirkpatrick, Inez,

Kavanaugh, Kirksey, Kuttawa,

Lewisburg, Lexington, London, Lafayette,

Madison, M. M. I., Manual, Munfordville,

Madisonville, McHenry, Maysville, Memorial, Mt. Sterling, Male, Midway,

Morganfield, Minerva, Monticello,

Newport, Nebo, New Concord,

Owensboro, Oxford, Olmstead,

Paducah, Paintsville, Paris, Pikeville,

Reidland, Rineyville,

Sharpe, Somerset, St. Xavier,

Tolu, Tompkinsville,

Valley,

Walton-Verona, West Louisville, Wheatcroft, Winchester, Woodburn,

Assuming that a great number of schools have been overlooked, there is still a liberal geographical education involved in the location and points of interest connected with the schools included. If a tour were made calling at every point mentioned, by far the greater part of the state would be touched. Few if any of the more noted attractions of Kentucky would be missed very far.

It would be interesting to know the player-miles traveled by members of state tournament teams to and from the tourney sites. It would be still more interesting to ascertain the changed viewpoints and opinions concerning people that come from sections of the state remotely removed from that part of the state represented by any particular group.

We all realize that there are objectionable features connected with the state tournament, but the advantages so far outweigh the objections that very few would have the temerity to say that the big tournament should be discontinued or even curtailed.

In Which The Editor Draweth In His Neck

Last month during a fit of weakness ye editor picked 'em, but for all pickers, "woe is me"

Dayton, not mentioned in February, is hotter than July. Some good authorities say, "They are in." Brewers behind Calhoun proceeded to knock the Calhouns from the undefeated ranks. London, way up the list, ran into plenty of trouble.

Danville, No. 10, seems to have tired of well doing. Among those not listed who are now knocking at the door are Highlands of Fort Thomas,

Glasgow, Lafayette, Barbourville, Middlesboro, Russellville, Sonora and Mt. Sterling. Maybe you can agree that some one of the following may be crowned the champion of 1944.

Anchorage
Male High
Dayton
Hindman
Sharpe
Bowling Green
Elkhorn City
Harlan
Brooksville
Breckenridge Training
Hartford
Corbin
Valley

Line-ups and Summaries

Male (32) **Pos.** **(30) Covington**
 Rhodes (4).....F.....(4) Pickett
 Mudd (10).....F.....(3) Kennedy
 Powell (1).....C.....(10) Stephens
 Lewis (8).....G.....(6) Bramel
 Beard (9).....G.....(6) Jones

Substitutes: Male—Tincher, Hayes, McCoy. Covington—Beldon (1), Kepler.

Officials—John Heldman and Asher Strull.

Male (43) **Pos.** **(35) Corbin**
 Rhodes (4).....F.....(6) Stanley
 Mudd (7).....F.....(4) Selvey
 Powell (1).....C.....(17) Garrett
 Lewis (6).....G.....(8) Gilreath
 Beard (21).....G..... Yates

Substitutes: Male—Tincher, Day (2), McCoy (2). Corbin—Hood, Morgan.

Hazard (30) **Pos.** **(33) Central City**
 Rigman (2).....F.....(3) Moberly
 RayF.....(8) Teague
 Barbreaux (2).....C.....(2) Lovell
 Lusk (4).....G.....(6) Kirkpatrick
 Townes (18).....G.....(12) Watkins

Substitutes: Hazard—G. Combs (4). Central City—Atherton (2), Smith, Hicks.

Officials: Charles Vettiner and Max Macon.

St. Xavier (46) **Pos.** **(39) Central City**
 Scully (13).....F.....(3) Moberly
 Mannel (6).....F.....(6) Teague
 Kemper (11).....C..... Lovell
 Quire (2).....G.....(16) Kirkpatrick
 Knopf (12).....G.....(12) Watkins

Substitutes: St. Xavier—Flynn (2), Detenber, Windshorst. Central City—Atherton (2).
Consolation Game

Corbin (36) **Pos.** **(33) Middlesboro**
 Stanley (1).....F.....(4) Quillen
 Selvey (4).....F.....(7) Ingle
 Garrett (14).....C.....(12) Billingsley
 Morgan (3).....G.....(8) Augmus
 Yates (9).....G.....(2) Carey

Substitutes: Corbin—Hood (2), Gilreath (3). Middlesboro—Hammond, Saylor.

Officials—Vettiner and Macon.

Male (33) **Pos.** **(31) St. Xavier**
 Rhodes (7).....F.....(6) Scully
 Mudd (2).....F.....(2) Mannel
 Powell (4).....C.....(9) Kemper
 Lewis (9).....G.....(5) Quire
 Beard (11).....G.....(8) Knopf

Substitutes: Male—Hays. St. Xavier—Detenber (1).

Officials: Ike Lyons and Max Macon.

St. Xavier (41) **Pos.** **(30) Murray**
 Scully (10).....F.....(2) Murrell
 Mannel (9).....F.....(6) Alton
 Kemper (11).....C.....(12) Hood
 Quire (1).....G..... Russell
 Knopf (8).....G.....(9) Shroat

Substitutes: St. Xavier—Detenbert, Flynn, Brand (2). Murray—Covington (1), Saunders.

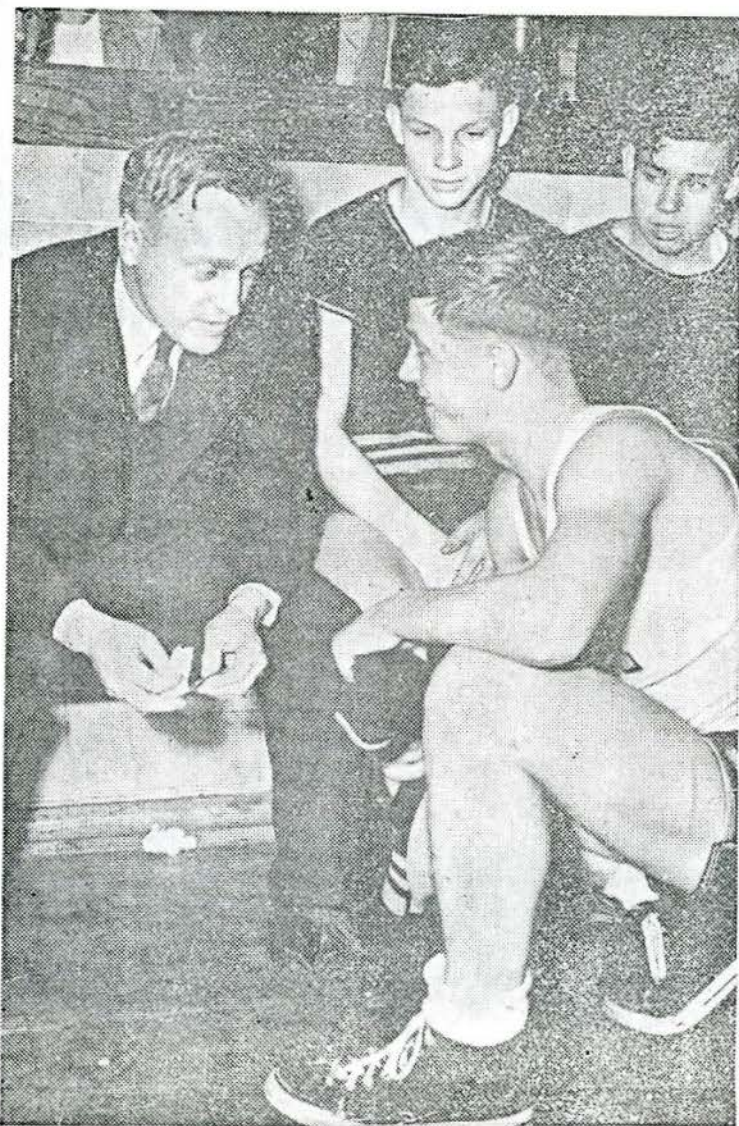
Officials: Macon and Vettiner.

Corbin (48) **Pos.** **(47) Central City**
 Stanley (13).....F.....(2) Moberly
 Gilreath (5).....F.....(4) Teague
 Garrett (23).....C.....(2) Lovell
 Morgan (7).....G.....(10) Kirkpatrick
 YatesG.....(10) Watkins

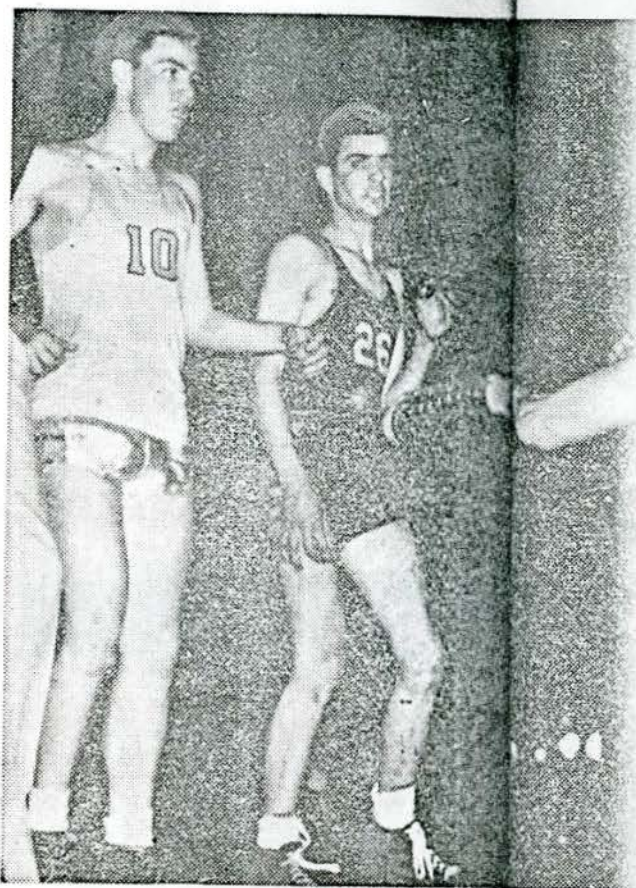
Substitutes: Corbin—Hood. Central City—Atherton (1), Smith (6), Hicks (6), Young (4), Cessna (2).

Male Retains All-Kentucky Conference Title

Paul Jenkins' Purples of Male High were easily the class of the All-Kentucky Conference disposing of Covington in the first round; Corbin in the semis; St. Xavier in the finals. The surprise outfit was



WINNING COACH Delmas Gish of Central City talks it over with his captain, Beachamp Kirkpatrick, during the second game of the All-Kentucky cage tourney Friday.



FLYING THROUGH THE AIR WITH GREAT POWELL (right) during a heated point final game from the left, are St. Xavier's Donny and Mal

Central City who gave St. Xavier a fierce battle in the semi-finals and lost to Corbin, in the consolation game. Garrett, Corbin, and Lewis, Male guard, were the leading performers of the meet. Knopf of St. Xavier played his last game against Male before becoming a member of the Army Air Corps.

OFFICIALS

Vettiner, Heldman, Hull,

Macon and Lyon



AIR WIFE GREATEST OF EASE is St. Xavier's Johnny Knopf, who locks arms with Male High's Dale led point final game of the All-Kentucky Tournament Saturday night at Male. Others in the picture, er's Dony and Male's Gene Rhodes and Ralph Beard.

PAIRINGS AND RESULTS

Male 32	Male 43	
Covington 30		Male 33
Corbin 36	Corbin 35	Male
Middlesboro 33		
Central City 33	Central City 39	St. Xavier 31
Hazard 30		
St. Xavier 41	St. Xavier 46	
Murray 30		

Consolation Game: Corbin 48, Central City 47

Xavier tie battle
to Corbin, in the
t. Corbater, and
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CIAS
man, ull,
d Lyon

Do and Don't In Basketball

GENERAL

1. Take your basketball seriously, remembering, however, that it is after all a form of enjoyment.
2. Get in the best physical condition possible and strive to stay that way.
3. Be courteous to officials, opponents, and teammates.
4. Work 8 minutes every quarter.
5. Remember, your loafing one second may mean a field goal by the opposition and possibly the loss of a game.
6. Keep cool in spite of tough going.
7. Be present and on time for every practice.
8. Keep equipment clean and in good repair.
9. Take proper care of injuries and physical disorders.
10. Listen attentively to the advice of your coach and captain.
11. Get the plays and formations well in mind before going on the floor.
12. Keep your mind on the game.
13. Take defeats hard but good-naturedly.
14. Go into every game expecting to win.

OFFENSIVE SUGGESTIONS

PASSING

1. Keep the head up, eyes straight ahead.
2. Glance out of the corner of your eye for teammates to the right or left of you.
3. Deliver the ball chest high unless the position of the defense makes this impossible.
4. Drive the ball on a line.
5. Avoid extra motion when delivering the ball.
6. Gauge the speed of the pass with that of the receiver.
7. Drive the ball in front of the receiver.
8. Pass to the side of the receiver away from his guard.
9. Avoid unnecessary motions before and when delivering the ball.
10. Avoid excessive spin on the ball.
11. Make the passes snappy and deceptive.
12. Pass "just before" the defensive player reaches you.

RECEIVING

1. Cup the hands slightly, fingers extended and spread apart.
2. Keep eyes on the ball until it is caught.
3. Let the hands and arms give with the ball.
4. Clamp the ball firmly.
5. Stay on the floor unless the pass is high.
6. Meet the ball whenever possible.
7. Move the ball rapidly out of reach of the defensive man.
8. Select a receiver for your pass.
9. Shift into a passing position if necessary.
10. Protect the ball by pulling it close to the body unless an immediate pass is to be tried.

DRIBBLING

1. Tap the ball with the fingers only.
2. Bat the ball at a sharp angle away from you.
3. Keep the ball as low as possible.
4. Drive hard if heading for an opening or the basket.
5. Allow the last bounce to come higher if you are attempting a shot.
6. Keep the ball opposite the defensive man.
7. Practice dribbling with either hand, shifting the ball from one to the other and from one side of the body to the other.
8. Be able to change pace without losing balance or control of the ball.
9. Cut the ball sharply to the side when rushed by the opposition.
10. Get in balance before trying a shot.
11. Bank shots inside the foul line.
12. Avoid high arches on close side shots.
13. Get close up for pivot shots.
14. Clasp the ball firmly; never allow it to touch the palms of the hand.
15. Release the ball simultaneously with both hands.
16. Toss freethrows underhand.
17. On under the basket shots:
 - a. Jump high off the left foot if right-handed, off the right foot if left-handed.
18. Keep your head up better to pick the path of your dribble.
19. Keep a weather eye open for teammates in the clear.
20. Remember that a pass is faster than the dribble. Cut the ball to a teammate when he is open and down the floor.

ELUDING DEFENSIVE MAN

1. Break quickly for an open space.
2. Change direction abruptly.
3. Plant both feet squarely on the floor when stopping.
4. Draw your man out of position so that a teammate may break into the exposed area.
5. Cross in front of an opponent whenever possible, thus blocking for a teammate.
6. Scissor by your own players cutting out the guards.
7. Avoid running in slow circles.
8. Pivot toward the sidelines whenever possible.
9. Cover as much territory as possible when pivoting or turning from an opponent.
10. Line up in different positions on the floor.
11. Save your best tricks for scoring thrusts.

SHOOTING

1. Use a definite shot every time.
2. Convince yourself that your chance of hitting is better than even.

- b. Carry the ball high, releasing it at the highest point.
- c. Play the board easy.
- d. Avoid excessive "english" on the ball.
- e. Drive in hard for every shot.
- f. Toss at a spot on the board or directly at the hoop.
- g. "Dunk" them in if you are tall enough.
- 12. Follow every shot.
- 13. Remember, a good passer should be a good shot since the pass is merely a definite type of pass.

DEFENSIVE SUGGESTIONS

- 1. Keep between your man and the basket. (This can be modified to keep between your man and the ball when it can be done in a fashion consistent with safety.)
- 2. Watch the ball and opponent.
- 3. Spread the feet and extend the arms across the floor unless your opponent has the ball, then keep one hand high in the air to block passes and shots.
- 4. Stay on toes and balls of the feet in order to facilitate quick starts in any direction.
- 5. Bend knees, get low in all defensive stances, excepting under the basket.
- 6. Shuttle across the floor without crossing the legs.
- 7. Advance and retreat toward and from the offensive player in a boxing shuffle.
- 8. start and stop with your man.
- 9. Pick up a teammate's man if he is clearly open for a shot.
- 10. Shift men if the opposition uses close-up block plays.
- 11. Break up opponent's dribble by running alongside and slapping up at the ball when even with him.
- 12. Remember your position and assignments in the team defense.
- 13. Practice shifting about in every direction while in a defensive stance.
- 14. Remember you can do more guarding with the legs, than with arms and hands.
- 15. Get between your man and the ball on a jump unless he is in scoring position.
- 16. Leap into the air batting the ball to a teammate when you cannot obtain possession of the ball.
- 17. Drop toward the pivot man when the ball is on the opposite side of the floor.
- 18. Play even with the pivot man if he is back of the foul line unless the opposition is very adept at passing the ball into him.
- 19. Play back of the pivot man if he is out to the foul line; keep the hands high when he shoots.
- 20. Keep the feet spread and in position to block any attempt of the pivot man to swing around you. The average player will be unable to score consistently under these conditions unless he is a "Dunker," if so, Lord help you!

- 21. Always keep in mind that possession of the ball is the best possible defense.

DON'T!

- 1. Get excited when:
 - a. The crowd is against you.
 - b. You are behind in the score.
 - c. You are fouled or slightly injured.
 - d. You are on the free throw line.
 - e. You make a misplay.
 - f. The opposition is in a rally.
- 2. Crab at the officials or teammates.
- 3. Lose your temper; that takes your mind off the game.
- 4. Attempt fancy shots or types of play without long practice.
- 5. Try freakish and near-impossible shots.
- 6. Allow your man to get between you and the basket when your team is on the defensive.
- 7. Take your eyes entirely from your man when he has passed the ball.
- 8. Wait for the ball to come to you.
- 9. Wait for a teammate to get the ball.
- 10. Stand looking at the ball after a try has been made for the basket.
- 11. Run in slow circles when trying to lose your guard.
- 12. Dribble in a nearly erect position.
- 13. Bounce the ball high or close to the feet when dribbling.
- 14. Attempt to guard a man who is between you and his basket. Use your legs to overtake him, then stop his offensive threat.
- 15. Allow an opponent to break by you into open territory.
- 16. Fail to report when put in the game.
- 17. Criticize the coach if you are left or taken out of the game.

Pairings In State Basketball Tournament

First round pairings of regional winners for the 16-team State tournament at Lexington on March 16 to 18 as announced by Ted Sanford, secretary of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association.

10 A. M.—Region	8	vs.	5	Region
11 A. M.—Region	11	vs.	14	Region
2 P. M.—Region	9	vs.	7	Region
3 P. M.—Region	6	vs.	1	Region
4 P. M.—Region	12	vs.	10	Region
7 P. M.—Region	16	vs.	2	Region
8 P. M.—Region	3	vs.	13	Region
9 P. M.—Region	4	vs.	15	Region

Basketball Progress Code

A dead language in the school curriculum has some uses but it is always difficult to maintain interest in it. The same thing applies to a sport which has ceased to progress. Basketball is a fine game but there are few who would claim that it is perfectly adapted to present playing conditions and to the needs of the school program. Over the past several years, nationwide machinery has made it possible to enlist the best basketball thought of many thousands of coaches, officials, directors and administrators. Through this machinery, much progress has been made. From a disjointed and poorly organized collection of rules, the collection has been transformed into a more or less logical code. In this transformation, more than half of the rules provisions have been rewritten. The most recent step in the codification was the organizing of the rules provisions into 10 (instead of 15) rules. At the same time, provision has been made for keeping the game in step with progress in related industries and with changing conditions in the school athletic program. This organization work must continue. Attempts to "freeze" the rules are a hindrance to such activity. The high school groups have been progressing in this matter and high school leaders have realized that when it is necessary to set up training programs for thousands of men who will administer the rules of the game, every effort to eliminate exceptions and conflicts and to improve sections which give inadequate coverage, is worthwhile.

SOME DEGREE OF TEAMWORK along these lines is insured through inclusion in the current Federation Edition of the Basketball Rules Book of recommended topics which should receive study with a view to possible improvement in the 1944-45 code. Teamwork is also stimulated through the Basketball Game Administration Handbook which calls attention to possibilities for improvement through study of an experimental code.

Here are a few of the items recommended for attention. Basketball men should give some attention to these in discussions at the March basketball meetings and in comments which they may choose to make on the basketball questionnaires which give the National Committee some notion of the sentiment throughout the nation.

9-1, 7-1 and 4-2. These statements and the last sentence of 5-12 are dead ball problems and one statement under 4-2 would probably take care of the matter, if it provided that when a ball is dead because of being out of bounds, it goes into play when it touches another player within the court (rather than when it crosses the plane of the boundary). Over the years, there has been an attempt to make the rules very specific as to when a ball becomes dead or goes into play. The designation of the time when the ball crosses the plane of a boundary is not very satisfactory since this can not be accurately determined except by an official who is on the boundary. Usually, authority to determine when the watch shall be started in cases of this kind is delegated to the Timer. If the dividing line between dead ball and live ball were the instant the ball is touched by a player inbounds, there would be no question about the matter and it would avoid the consuming of time in the last few seconds of a game by throwing the

ball from one end of the court, up into the bleachers at the other end of the court. Time would not go in until the ball is touched by a player in the court. This would also eliminate the question as to whether the violation is for failure to "throw the ball to another player within the court" or whether it is for "throwing the ball out of bounds" in the case where the ball goes entirely across the court and out of bounds on the other side.

9-2 and 9-8 These two sections overlap. The statements in Section 8 should probably be included in Section 2. The last sentence of Section 8 partially includes the situation in the first sentence and the first sentence is a holdover from the days where there was no rule requiring that the freethrow touch the ring. The statement "It is a violation" at the end of the paragraph is not consistent with the way the matter is handled in the other 13 sections.

9-11. At least one state has been experimenting with a modification of the three-second-lane rule whereby the restriction is only for the player who is in possession or control in the restricted part of the lane. If the rules are properly enforced, the three-second rule may have outlived its usefulness.

9-13. In the college game, the unusually tall player is a serious problem when he is used as a goal tender. Section 13 might be extended to include the touching of the ball above the level of the opponents' basket after it has started its downward arc on a try for field goal.

10-1. Most of the items in this section are specific out of bounds, jump ball or time-out infractions instead of delay of game. The note covers certain situations while there is no rule coverage for similar situations which are just as frequent in occurrence.

HAND SIGNALS: There is still a rather wide variation in the signals which are used by the officials to indicate the type of infraction. A simple set which can be given without interfering with the rapid movement of the official should be devised and declared standard.

RUNNING RULE: The running rule could be greatly simplified if two slight modifications were made: 1. Make the foot movement after a pivot, the same for the starting of a dribble as it is for making a pass or shooting; 2. Permit a pivot on either foot in the case of a legal double foot stop. Slow motion pictures indicate that actual practice is not in harmony with the rule as it is now written.

Attention should be given to some of these matters before the March meeting of the National Basketball Committee. If there is enough sentiment to warrant action on one or all of these items, there will be a possibility for improvement in the 1944-5 code.

Several states are playing under the modified personal foul rule whereby 5 personal fouls are permitted before disqualification. Early reports indicate a high degree of satisfaction with the modified rule.

Idaho has been playing all games under a modified rule which permits a player to re-enter any number of times. This has possibilities as a possible improvement for next season.

A player who has secured possession or control in his front court should not be permitted to return the ball to the back court under any circumstances.

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Your National Federation By-Laws

State association officers know the National Federation By-Laws but not all local school administrators are familiar with them. Recently, a local principal invited an out of state team to participate in a tournament and wrote that no sanction of the meet was required because his state was not a member of the National Federation. The facts were that his state had been a member of the Federation for twenty years and, even if his state had not been a member, the proposed interstate meet could not have been legally held without a sanction, even though his state does not have a rule which requires a state association sanction for a meet made up entirely of schools in the home state.

At the 1944 meeting of the National Federation, the Constitution and By-Laws were revised and brought into harmony with the present conditions. Here are a few provisions of the Constitution or By-Laws which will be of interest to member high school administrators. It is the national policy of the schoolmen who represent the approximately 18,000 member high schools of the Federation states to confine the necessary national regulations to those activities which involve the schools of more than one state. Activities which are entirely within a state are governed exclusively by the state association. The few regulations in connection with interstate activities are necessary for the protection of the great mass of high schools against exploitation and against practices by a few "over-zealous" athletic enthusiasts who would otherwise involve the schools in promotional activities which would be contrary to good educational procedure.

ARE YOU FAMILIAR WITH THESE BY-LAWS?

FEDERATION BY-LAWS—ARTICLE I, SECTION I: In any interstate athletic contest, a pupil is eligible to compete only when his school is a member of the state athletic association of his home state and he must comply with all eligibility rules of such as-

sociation. If his school is not eligible to membership in its home state association, it must be an affiliated member if the state has provision for such affiliation.

ARTICLE II, SECTION 2: No member school shall compete in any interstate tournament or meet in which three or more schools participate, nor in any interstate contest between two schools which involves a round trip exceeding 600 miles, unless such event has been sanctioned by all interested state associations through the National Federation.

RECOMMENDED MINIMUM ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: The National Federation Handbook includes a list of 14 recommendations relative to eligibility. These have been made up after a careful study of all of the well organized state associations and are included along with the by-laws as a convenience to member state associations. It is not mandatory that any state association have these minimum requirements but, if any state association does not have them or more stringent rules incorporated in its by-laws, a careful study should be made to determine whether such provisions ought to be adopted. Three of the 14 recommended provisions are included here.

- 1. PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE RULE:** A student is not eligible unless he has presented during the year a physician's certificate that he is physically fit for athletic competition.
- 2. SANCTION RULE:** A school shall not enter any meet or tournament involving more than two schools unless it has been sanctioned by the state high school association and, if more than one state is involved, by the National Federation.
- 3. OFFICIALS' REGISTRATION RULE:** A school shall not use any paid athletic official who is not registered with his home high school athletic association and is qualified according to the standards of such state association.

1944 Track Rules Supplement

The War Edition of the Track and Field Rules Book is in effect for the 1944 season. No new book will be printed. However, a small supplement will be available and copies of this supplement are now in the hands of the state high school association offices. It is a 16-page booklet, with the same dimensions as the rules book. It contains the new national honor roll the 1943 state final meet results and other interesting data.

A new national record has been established in the shot put. The new mark is 59 feet 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches and was established by DeWitt Coulter of Fort Worth, Texas.

The folder contains a suggested method for arranging competitors at the start of the distance races. In many meets, it is necessary to have the start on a track spur which is out of sight of spectators. This is to avoid congestion at the first turn. The suggested

procedure would mark the first turn in alleys made up of two or three lanes. The starters would be divided into groups to start at staggered distances in these alleys. When such method is used, it is not necessary that the runners remain in any specific lane but they must remain in their assigned alley until they are entirely around the first turn. They may then cut for the pole because it is assumed that because of the staggered starts, the runners will be widely enough spaced to avoid congestion. The supplement contains a diagram to illustrate the method of marking the track.

Several approved rulings on disputed points are also included in the supplement. One of these deals with the question of what scoring table should be used for the relay in cases where five places are awarded in most events but where there are only three possible relay teams.

1944 Basketball Statistics

WHEN COLLECTED _____

Reliable statistics are a prerequisite to an intelligent discussion of the game. Each local group can perform a service by assisting.

METHOD: Appoint reliable statisticians. Collect data as outlined on this blank. Use it for your own group, then send it to the state office. It will ultimately reach the National Federation office, 7 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois.

DATA TO BE SECURED FROM SCORE BOOK: State:

Name of Contest:No. Games Covered:.....

Size of Court: Was end line 4 feet behind backboard?.....

Type of backboard: Small..... Large Rectangle.....

Which ball was used? Wintark Last Bilt..... Riddell.....

Average Score: For winners..... For losers..... Total for both.....Per game

Average No. Personal Fouls (both teams) - - -per game

Total No. Free Throws Attempted (all games and both Per. and T.)% made

Average No. times per game a player committed 4 Personals -per game

Average No. Charged time-outs (total for both teams) - -per game

DATA COLLECTED BY FIRST STATISTICIAN:

Average No. (a) Personal fouls made by players while on **Offense:**per game

" " (b) Cases of traveling (include illegal dribble) -per game

" " (c) Two-hand tries for field goal (both teams) - -per game

% of two-hand tries that were successful: - -% made

" " (d) One-hand tries for field goal (both teams) - -per game

% one-hand tries that were successful: - -% made

" " (e) Field goals (both teams) - - - - -Per game

% scored without ball touching backboard: - - -% made

" " (f) Times a free throw was waived: - - - -per game

DATA COLLECTED By SECOND STATISTICIAN:

Average No. (a) Jump ball situations (include center jumps): -per game

" " (b) Times ball was thrown in from out of bounds at **end**
(Do not include throw-in after any goal): -per game

" " (c) Times ball was thrown in from out of bounds at
the side: - - - - -per game

" " (d) Times ball went directly out of bounds because un-
successful try missed backboard: - - -per game

" " (e) Fouls during post play in unrestricted half of lane
circle:
 (1) Committed by offense - - -per game
 (2) Committed by defense: - - -per game

" " (f) Times player in 4-ft. end zone attempted goal (both
teams): - - - - -per game

" " Times such player passed or dribbled: - - -per game

If small backboard was used, comment on its use:

.....

.....

Name of Person
Sending Report:Address:

Editor's Note—The following is included for the benefit of those who enjoy basketball statistics. Whether you play by chart, form, or ear such statistics should be interesting and we hope helpful.

State Tournament At Lexington, March 16-18, 44

After a year at the Louisville Armory 1942, followed by a four team final at Lexington 1943, the sixteen team tournament returns to the U. K. gym where it cradled and grew into vigorous manhood. A rabid Bardstown fan and a distinguished lawyer from Munfordville have both described the first day of the big meet as the "greatest sports show in Kentucky," they didn't except the Kentucky Derby.

Winners of Former Years

1918 Lexington	1931—Manual
1919 Lexington	—1932 Hazard
1920 Lexington	—1933 Ashland
1921 Manual	—1934 Ashland
**1922 Lexington	*1935 St. Xavier
1923 Manual	—1936 Corbin
1924 Lexington	1937 Midway
1925 Manual	1938 Sharpe
*1926 St. Xavier	—1939 Brooksville
1927 M. M. I.	1940 Hazel Green
**1928 Ashland	1941 Inez
1929 Heath	1942 Lafayette
1930 Corinth	1943 Hindman
	1944 ? ? ?

*National Catholic Champions

**National Champions

Librarian
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Ky.

AT LEXINGTON

During the State Basketball Tournament
Our Two State Representatives
MONNE FARRELL
And
GEORGE WILSON

Will be at the Phoenix Hotel in Rooms 361-362—They will welcome your visit with them and have asked us here in Louisville to give our Kentucky schools a special invitation for them to make their rooms headquarters. They will have information for you on what athletic goods will be available for schools this fall. Now is the time to get your fall specifications placed!

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