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The Kentucky High School Athlete, October 1944

Kentucky High School Athletic Association

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THE KENTUCKY High School Athlete

Throw A "PASS" For Our Uncle Sam



Pledge The Proceeds Of Your Next Game
 To Your Community War Fund

Official Organ of the KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSN.

OCTOBER - 1944



Tribute To A. L. Trester

The death of Commissioner Arthur L. Trester of Indiana on September 18 was a great loss to all who are interested in efficiency in the administration of high school athletic affairs. Mr. Trester has had a tremendous influence on the development of the Indiana High School Athletic Association and since it is one of the oldest associations, certain phases of the work have been copied by other state associations in all parts of the nation. In his work, he has had fine cooperation from many capable men who have served on the state board of control and the state athletic council but in the end, the desires of the administrative bodies could not have been carried out with the same degree of efficiency without the forceful personality of Mr. Trester. Those who have been connected with National Federation activities regard it a privilege to have associated with him and to have cooperated in work designed to improve high school athletic conditions in all states of the nation. The forceful work he has done is of such a nature as to insure a good solid foundation for continued development of the state high school athletic associations. His influence will live for many years in the work which he pioneered and helped direct.

The Kentucky High School Athlete

Official Organ of the
Kentucky High School Athletic Association

Vol. VII - No. 3

OCTOBER, 1944

\$1.00 Year

Referees' Corner

Believe it or not here comes some good news for those care-worn coaches, who pulled so many hairs from their rapidly thinning craniums last year wondering where they could find officials for next week's games! Some good officials, whose names did not appear on the list of registered arbiters last season, will be back in the fold this year. Uncle Sam is giving some good referees back to Kentucky basketball.

Orlie Lawrence, a member of the famous Lawrence Trio of Orlie, Dave, and Bear, has an honorable discharge from the army to study dentistry. Orlie's first act, after leaving the G.I.'s, was to dig his old whistle from the moth balls. His next action was to filch two bucks from your reporter for the purpose of registering with the K.H.S.A.A. Somebody hire this guy quick so I can get my two bucks back.

Bill Utley, State Tournament referee, is master of his household. Last March at Lexington Mrs. Bill Utley announced to Delmas Gish and Edgar McNabb that Bill was refereeing his last season because this year she was going to see that he stayed home some by burning his basketball shoes and giving his whistle to the first traffic cop who stopped them. Bill writes that he has already scheduled twenty-six games and that Mrs. Utley did not burn his shoes. So he's back whistling again and she's once more facing the life of a basketball widow. How does Bill do it? A lot of us whistle tooters would like to know

REFEREES' CORNER

John Heldman, Athletic Director of the University of Louisville, submits the following interesting study of the earnings of officials. The study is based on a fifty mile trip, coming and going, and assumes that the average official receives \$10 for such a jaunt.

OFFICIAL'S EXPENSE FOR FIFTY MILE TRIP	
Car Expense @ 4½ per mile	\$4.50
Lunch before game40
Lunch after game50
Press Trousers30
Laundry Striped Shirt20
Laundry underwear25
Wear on whistle, shirt, trousers, shoes, etc.....	.60
Income tax	2.00
Total Expense	\$8.75

It requires three hours to drive the round trip of 100 miles and two hours more are spent at the game which makes five hours of work for \$1.25. Not bad, huh?

that secret.

It's a fact that Sergeant York did a lot of basketball officiating in Kentucky last year. In fact he blew one of the whistles at the Hardinsburg District Meet and tooted one a week later in the regional at Elizabethtown. You're right, folks, it wasn't Alvin, of world war fame, but it was his cousin, Sergeant Andy York, of the Kentucky Highway Patrol.

Kentucky lost a good official to Michigan when Marco Rudd, one of the leading referees of the mountains about Pineville, was transferred to Battle Creek, Michigan by the Social Security Board, his employer. Marco is writing a book containing all phases of basketball officiating dealing with the unusual. If he attended the State Tournament last March he surely has lots of material.

Joe Billy Mansfield, one of the most efficient officials of the area around Bowling Green will be conspicuous by his absence this season. He has taken over the duties of basketball coach at Valley High coming there from Horse Cave. Valley fans will get to see some of W. B. Owen's style of play this year as Billy learned his basketball from that "Genial Gentleman of the Hardwood."

Remember Herb Gruber, one of the most likable chaps ever to don a striped shirt? Herb is celebrating his twenty-fifth year of football officiating this season. He has always been O.K. with the coaches, and never was anything but "tops" with the fans. Gruber paid a lasting tribute to Kentucky officials when he said that never in all those years had he worked with an official who was not perfectly honest.

Yes sir, coaches, the outlook is much better this season for getting better officials and more of them. Uncle Sam is turning some loose and it goes without saying that they will be back in there whistling because once a fellow has blown a whistle and heard the stands react (I guess you have heard them) he gets officiating in his blood. It is then that his wife realizes that she has married a whistle with a man attached. Grab these officials as soon as they register.

I'll be seeing you all at the basketball clinics. Make your plans now to attend.

OCTOBER, 1944

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Leitchfield, Kentucky

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From the Secretary's Office Supplementary List of Registered Football Officials

These officials have registered since the September report was made. Officials who register after October 2nd may present their registration cards as evidence of membership until the November report is made.

Allen, A. D., 21 Ashton Rd., Ft. Mitchell, Covington

Allen, L. W., Nashville St., Pembroke

Antenucci, Frank L., 7601 Castleton Place, Cincinnati 16, Ohio

Austin, Acree, Mayfield

Beiersdorfer, Jim, 5517 Surrey Ave., Cincinnati 11, Ohio

Bennett, Howard, R. 4, Mayfield

Blazier, Ralph W., Princeton

Bray, Robert B., 175 Meadow Ave., St. Bernard, Ohio

Campbell, R. C., Perryville

Cooper, John W., 410 East Main St., Danville

Cunningham, Julian B., Sharpsburg

Douglas, J. B., 3828 Ault Pk. Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio

Durkin, John J., Box 118, Huntington, West Virginia

Farnham, W. Ray, Apt. B-17, 3910 Oak St., Mariemont, Ohio

Fleming, James, Fleming

Grandle, Olen R., 155 Linden Drive, Wyoming, Ohio

Grigsby, Lee W., 209 S. Third St., Bardstown

Head, John W., 501 Kingston Ave., Louisville 8

Holeman, D. Fletcher, 408 W. Ormsby, Louisville 3

Hughes, Chas. T., Westover Ave., Richmond

Johnson, Thomas W., Reeser Place, Building 10, Apt. No. 1, Louisville

McCowan, Connell, Corbin

McGown, John S., 1224 Laurie Ave., Bowling Green

Maddox, C. L. "Cap," Box 156, Fulton

Marks, Robert, Harlan

Morris, Truman A., 2416 St. Ann Ct., Owensboro

Oakley, Carlos, Livermore

Porter, W. E., 4004 Hillsboro, Louisville

Roberts, S. Leon, 221 N. Seminary, Madisonville

Sammons, J. Q., Jr., 2135 Hannaford Ave., Norwood 12, Ohio

Thompson, Newell W., Univ. of Tennessee Jr. College, Martin, Tennessee

Thornton, D. L., Box 45, Versailles

Tye, H. D., Barbourville

Wadlington, C. L., Princeton

Watters, Richard W., 8620 Monroe Ave., Rossmoyne, Ohio

Westerman, Wm. J., 1923 Freeman, Owensboro

Williams, Dalton, 316 Wendover St., Louisville

Gishi, Delmas, 107 W. Fourth St., Central City

Gosiger, Paul, 1218 Inglenook Place, Cincinnati, Ohio

Hadden, Newell P., Jr., 101 Wabash Drive, Lexington

Mathis, Curtis W., Benham

Potter, Lexie, Kona

Pruit, G. B., Carlisle

Richlin, Maurice M., 729 S. Second St., Louisville

Russell, Ray, 485 High St., Jenkins

Woodall, Paul A., Marion

Davis, Sam, 2555 Trevor Pl., Cincinnati 25, Ohio

Hackensmith, C. W., 403 Penna Ct., Lexington 41

Megrue, James F., 831 N. Ft. Thomas Ave., Fort Thomas

We Salute

*You stalwart men and women of this troubled
time*

*Who, faced with added toil and unaccustomed
task,*

*Have kept alive the games, the songs, the play
That children in the bloom of life have loved
so well.*

*No hero's cluster your well-earned bright re-
ward*

*For efforts far beyond your duty's call;
No shouting crowds or roaring street acclaim
Shall be your prize when toilsome tasks are
done.*

*Instead, your boon the gleam of laud and praise
In youth's clear eyes whose flash bespeaks
their thanks*

*For giving them the thrill of strife in field and
hall*

*'Ere called upon to give themselves to war's
grim lust.*

*To you in cloistered room and sunny marked
field,*

*Who guide the thought and lives of our impul-
sive youth—*

*Shall come an unsought benison from youthful
hands*

*And children row on row shall rise and call
you blessed.*

Excerpts From Comments By Your Federation Executive Committee

Vice-President B. C. Alves
SOUTH DAKOTA

Need for United Front

The strength of the National Federation lies in its inherent democratic principles. The Federation never meddles with a State Association's internal affairs—it only regulates inter-state athletics. In addition, the Federation endeavors to economically furnish sports rules publications as directed by the member states and makes available as many other publications as the State Associations show a demand for. That publications may be promptly printed and to save expense, some publications are the result of a study of questionnaires and comments received through the mails, but all publications reflect the thoughts and suggestions of the different states or the majority-decisions of a formal committee. The use of these publications is optional.

The Executive Committee and Executive Secretary are anxious to keep the administration as democratic as possible. In unity lies the strength of the Federation in its presentation of our athletic and physical education problems to other organizations and the government. May we all remember to back the Federation and its work to the World, and at all times be alert to present any short-comings to the Executive Committee or Secretary for discussion and action at any annual meeting.

President R. E. Rawlins

LOUISIANA

Values in Sanctioning Machinery

Just as no one engaged in interstate trade would question the need for the Interstate Commerce Commission, so no one interested in the proper controls of interstate school contests should fail to welcome the use of a functional, regulatory clearing-house. Such an agency is the sanctioning machinery that has been set up by the National Federation.

The principal values that come to a school which uses the sanctions plan for interstate meets and tournaments are those of assurances: Assurance that contests will be free from exploitation of pupils and schools by pressure groups whose motives might transcend the welfare of the contestants; assurance that the meets and tournaments have a justifiable purpose and a definite value; and assurance that the contests will be conducted under conditions that will redound to the general welfare of the schools.

The sanctioning machinery is necessary to safeguard school interests. It should be an integral part of any contract made by schools competing in interstate contests.

Who Made The State High School Association?

by A. L. Trester, Indiana

"We made it and we make it and it's ours.

We shall maintain it. It shall be sustained."—Stephen Vincent Benet

The state high school association belongs to the member schools. They organized it, they have maintained it and they will sustain it. Member schools are proud of their state association and they have a right to be proud. It serves them well in a very worthy purpose.

The association protects the schools, the students, the communities, the teachers and good school work. It has never allied itself in opposition to any of these and it has been positive and militant in support of all of them. The state high school association has no ideas, ideals, standards or policies that are foreign to good school work. It is of the schools, by the schools and for the schools at all times.

Protection always comes at a price. It is never free. It costs something. This means support of the organization that makes protection possible and available.

What Does it Cost?

What does it cost to secure the protection of the state high school association? Here are some of the specific things a school gives up when it joins the association and some things it secures.

THE SCHOOL GIVES UP THE RIGHT:

1. To do as it pleases in interschool athletics.
2. To use students in athletics who are not eligible.
3. To secure or purchase players wherever they may be found.
4. To withhold its loyal support of the association.
5. To give credits to students who have not earned them.
6. To use ignorance of facts and conditions as a form of bliss.
7. To turn thumbs down on public opinion that is sound.
8. To be unfair, unclean and disloyal.
9. To act as if the rules and regulations govern the other school, but not itself.

College Football On The Air

Oct. 21	WISCONSIN AT NOTRE DAME Wisconsin, weak last fall, is no pushover this season.	WLW WJR WJJD Wisconsin Network
Oct. 28	NOTRE DAME AT ILLINOIS Look out for the Illini as the season's dark horse!	WLW WJR WJJD WDWS
Nov. 4	NOTRE DAME VS. NAVY AT BALTIMORE Sailors are overwhelming favorites in the East. A battle royal here!	WLW WJR WJJD KFJZ WRR KSD WDAF WNOE
Nov. 11	PITTSBURGH AT OHIO STATE Pitt's stock under Shaughnessy is going up fast.	WLW WJR WJJD WHKC WCAE
Nov. 18	NORTHWESTERN AT NOTRE DAME By all odds, the outstanding game of the day!	WLW WJR WJJD
Nov. 25	MICHIGAN AT OHIO STATE Both teams point for this one!	WLW WJR WJJD
Dec. 2	GREAT LAKES AT NOTRE DAME Irish hope to avenge 1943's last minute, heart-breaking beating.	WLW WJR WJJD

Where Above WLW, Cincinnati; WJR, Detroit; WJJD, Chicago; WNOE, New Orleans;
Radio Stations WDWS, Champaign, Ill.; KFJZ, Ft. Worth; WRR, Dallas; KSD, St. Louis;
Are Located WDAF, Kansas City; WHKC, Columbus; WCAE, Pittsburgh.

64 Dollar Basketball Questions

1. A jump ball is tapped to the floor in A's front court. Jumper A1 recovers and passes to the back court. Is this legal, a technical foul or a violation? _____
2. A1 tries for goal. B1 illegally touches ball but it goes in basket. Does goal count? _____
 _____ If it should count, which team would be credited with the score? _____
 _____ Which player? _____
3. May A1 legally request time out whenever the ball is not in control of B? _____
4. A1 turns an ankle and falls to the floor while B is in possession. Should Official kill ball?

5. Ball comes to rest on flange between ring and backboard. Should Official kill ball? _____

6. In 2nd quarter, A6 enters game and his name is not on the pre-game scorer's list. In the 3rd quarter, A7 enters under similar conditions. Are free throws awarded? _____
7. When do the following end: (a) A jump ball? _____ (b) A free throw?
 _____ (c) A field goal? _____
8. When may Captain revoke his decision to waive a free throw? _____
9. Where and how are these declined penalties covered? (a) Restraining circle violation and jumper taps ball in? _____ (b) Double restraining circle violation and ball is tapped in? _____ (c) B leaves jumping circle and ball is tapped in? _____ (d) Wrong player throws free throw? _____ (e) Free throw violation and ball goes in? _____ (f) Out of bounds violation and ball goes in? _____ (g) Foul and violation on jump and ball tapped in? _____ lty: _____

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

The following schools are members of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association for the year ending June 30, 1945. Principals of member schools should check this list carefully to see if the names of schools with which they have scheduled games are included. This list was compiled and sent to the printer on October 2nd. A supplementary list of members joining in October will appear in the November issue of the magazine.

Adairville	Bevier-Cleaton	Central	Estill County
A. J. Jolly	(Cleaton)	(Clinton)	(Irvine)
(California)	Black Star	Central	Eubank
Allen County	(Alva)	(Richmond)	Evarts
(Scottsville)	Blandville	Central City	Ezel
Almo	Bloomfield	Chandlers Chapel	Fairdale
Alvan Drew	Boston	(Russellville)	(Coral Ridge)
Pine Ridge)	Bowling Green	Chaplin	Falmouth
Alvaton	Boyd County	Clark County	Fancy Farm
Anchorage	(R. 1, Ashland)	(Winchester)	Faxon
Anton	Breathitt	Clarkson	(R. 6, Murray)
(R. 3, Madison-	(Jackson)	Clay	Feds Creek
ville)	Breckinridge County	Clay County	Ferguson
Arlington	(Hardinsburg)	(Manchester)	(Luretha)
Artemus	Bremen	Clinton County	Fern Creek
Ashland	Brewers	(Albany)	(Buechel)
Athens	Bridgeport	Clintonville	First Creek
(R. 5, Lexington)	(R. 2, Frankfort)	Combs	(Blue Diamond)
Auburn	Bristow	Connersville	Flaherty
Augusta Tilghman	Brodhead	(R. 1, Cynthiana)	(Vine Grove)
(Paducah)	Brooksville	Corbin	Flat Gap
Austin-Tracy	Buckeye	Corydon	Fleming County
(Austin)	(Lancaster)	Covington Catholic	(Flemingsburg)
Auxier	Buena Vista	Crestwood	Fordsville
Bagdad	(R. 3, Cynthiana)	Crittenden	Forkland
Bald Knob	Buffalo	Crofton	(Gravel Switch)
(R. 4, Frankfort)	Burkesville	Cromwell	Fort Knox
Ballard County	Burnside	Cropper	Fountain Run
(LaCenter)	Bush	Cuba	Frances
Bandana	(Lida)	(R. 1, Mayfield)	(R. 4, Fredonia)
Barbourville	Butler	Cumberland	Frankfort
Bardstown	Calhoun	Cunningham	Frederick Fraize
Bardwell	Calvert City	Cynthiana	(Cloverport)
Barlow	Camargo	Danville	Frenchburg
Barret Manual Train-	(R. 2, Mt. Sterling)	Daviess County	Fulgham
ing (Henderson)	Campbell County	(Owensboro)	(R. 1, Clinton)
Beaver Dam	(Alexandria)	Dawson	Fulton
Beech Grove	Campbellsburg	Dalton	Gallatin County
Beechwood	Campbellsville	(Dawson Springs)	(Warsaw)
(Ft. Mitchell)	Caneyville	Dayton	Gamaliel
Belfry	Cannel City	Deming	Garrett
Bell County	Carlisle	(Mt. Olivet)	Garth
(Pineville)	Carr Creek	Dixie Heights	(Georgetown)
Bellevue	Carter	(Erlanger Br. 4,	George H. Goodman
Benham	Catlettsburg	Covington)	(Big Clifty)
Benton	Cave City	Dixon	Glasgow
Berea	Cayce	Dorton	Good Shepherd
Berea Academy	Center Hill	Drakesboro	(Frankfort)
Berry	(R. 5, Paris)	Dry Ridge	Greensburg
Betsy Layne	Centertown	Dundee	Greenville
		DuPont Manual Train-	Guthrie
		ing (Louisville)	Haldeman
		Eddyville	Hall
		Ekron	(Grays Knob)
		Elizabethtown	Hardin
		Elkhorn	Harlan
		(Frankfort)	Harrodsburg

Hartford	Lebanon	Morgan County	Russellville
Hawesville	Lebanon Junction	(West Liberty)	Sadieville
Hazard	Lee County	Morganfield	St. Augustine's
Hazel	(Beattyville)	Mortons	(Lebanon)
Headquarters	Leitchfield	Mt. Eden	St. Charles
Heath	Leslie County	Mt. Sterling	(R. 2, Lebanon)
(R. 2, Paducah)	(Hyden)	Mt. Vernon	St. Frances Academy
Hellier	Liberty	Mt. Washington	(Owensboro)
Henry Clay	Livermore	Munfordville	St. Henry
(Lexington)	Livingston County	Murray	(Erlanger)
Henry Clay	(Smithland)	Nancy	St. Joseph's Prep.
(R. 3, Shelbyville)	Lloyd Memorial	New Castle	(Bardstown)
Hickman	(Erlanger)	New Concord	St. Mary's Academy
Highland Institution	London	New Haven	(Paducah)
(Guerrant)	Lone Jack	(Union)	St. Xavier
Highlands	(Four Mile)	Newport	(Louisville)
(Fort Thomas)	Lone Oak	Niagara	Salem
Hindman	(Paducah)	(R. 3, Henderson)	Salyersville
Hiseville	Louisa	Nicholasville	Sanders
Hodgenville	Lowes	North Middletown	Sandy Hook
Holmes	Loyall	North Warren	Scottsville
(Covington)	Ludlow	(Smiths Grove)	Sebree
Hopkinsville	Lynch	Nortonville	Sedalia
Horse Branch	Lynn Camp	Olmstead	Sharpe
Horse Cave	(Corbin)	Oneida Inst.	(R. 1, Calvert City)
Howe Valley	Lynn Grove	Orangeburg	Sharpsburg
(Cecelia)	McCreary County	(R. 3, Maysville)	Shelbyville
Hustonville	(Whitley City)	Ormsby Village	Shepherdsville
Hughes Kirkpatrick	McDowell	(Anchorage)	Robinson
(Browder)	McKell	Owensboro	(Ary)
Inez	(South Shore)	Owingsville	Shopville
Irvine	McKinney	Owsley County	Short Creek
Jackson	McVeigh	(Booneville)	Simon Kenton
Jackson County	(Pinsonfork)	Paintsville	(Independence)
(McKee)	Mackville	Paris	Simpson County
Jamestown	Madison	Park City	(Franklin)
Jeffersontown	(Richmond)	Parksville	Simpsonville
Jenkins	Madisonville	Paint Lick	Sinking Fork
John's Creek	Male	Peaks Mill	(R. 5, Hopkinsville)
(R. 1, Pikeville)	(Louisville)	(R. 1, Frankfort)	Soldier
Junction City	Marion	Perryville	Somerset
Kavanaugh	Martha Norris Me-	Pikeville	Sonora
(Lawrenceburg)	morial (Marrow-	Pineville	South Christian
Kingdom Come	bone)	Pleasant View	(Herndon)
(Linefork)	Martin	Pleasureville	South Portsmouth
Kings Mountain	Mason	Poole	South Warren
Kingston	Mayfield	Poplar Creek	(Rockfield)
(R. 1, Berea)	Maysville	(Carpenter)	Spottsville
Kirksey	Maytown	Powell County	Springfield
Kirksville	(Langley)	(Stanton)	Stamping Ground
Knifley	Meade County	Prestonburg	Stanford
Knox Central	(Brandenburg)	Prichard	Stuart Robinson
(Barbourville)	Meade Memorial	(Grayson)	(Blackey)
Kuttawa	(WilliamSPORT)	Providence	Sturgis
Lacy (R. 7, Hop-	Middlesboro	Raceland	Sulphur
kinsville)	Midway	Reidland	Summer Shade
Lafayette	Millersburg Mil. Inst.	(R. 4, Paducah)	Sunfish
(Lexington)	Milton	Richardsville	Symsonia
LaGrange	Minerva	Rineyville	(R. 1, Elva)
Lancaster	Monticello	Rockhold	Taylor County
Laurel Creek	Morehead	Rockport	(Campbellsville)
(Mill Pond)	Moreland	Russell	Taylorville
Lawrenceburg	Morgan	Russell Springs	Temple Hill

(R. 4, Glasgow)	Great Crossing	West Louisville	Tollesboro
Todd County	(R. 3, Georgetown)	West Point	Trimble County
(Elkton)	Greenup	Wheatcroft	(Bedford)
Tolu	Hampton	Wheelwright	Virgie
Tompkinsville	Hitchins	Whitesville	Western
Trenton	Jenkins	Wickliffe	(Sinai)
Tyner	Lily	Williamstown	Willisburg
Uniontown	Lynnvale	Wilmore	Carter
University	(White Mills)	Winchester	Harlan
(Lexington)	Magnolia	Wingo	Lawrence
Upton	Mattoon	Wolfe County	Augusta
Utica	(Repton)	(Campton)	Columbia
Versailles	May's Lick	Woodbine	Edmonton
Vicco	Memorial	Wurtland	Onton
Vine Grove	(Hardyville)	Bradfordsville	Breckinridge Training
Waco	Nebo	Carrollton	(Morehead)
Waddy	New Liberty	Cordia	Burlington
Wallins	Newport Catholic	Cumberland	Central Park
(Wallins Creek)	Oil Springs	(Praise)	(McHenry)
Walton-Verona	Pembroke	Dunmor	Gatliff
(Walton)	Pruden	Earlington	Pikeville College
Warfield	(Pruden, Tenn.)	East Bernstadt	Acad.
Wayland	Rugby University	Eminence	Trigg County
Wayne County	(Louisville)	Fleming	(Cadiz)
(Monticello)	Science Hill	Fredonia	Western
Waynesburg	Shady Grove	Glendale	(R. 3, Hickman)
Webbville	Slaughters	Graham	Williamsburg

1944 BASKETBALL RULES 1945

Basketball rules changes for the current season are minor as far as actual playing conditions are concerned. Most of them are related to game mechanics or to code organization.

which is made up of metal links may be legally used under certain conditions. Not many of these are available because of scarcity of metal but those who have an opportunity to secure such nets may desire to use them experimentally to determine advantages and disadvantages.

LEGAL ENTRY: Several slight changes have been made in connection with the entry and withdrawal of players and substitutes. Each team is expected to provide the Scorer with a list of the names and numbers of all substitutes as well as of starting players. Such lists must be submitted at least two minutes before game time. If the complete list is not submitted, it is a technical foul and one free throw should be awarded the offended team before the ball is tossed at center to start the game or at any later time when the irregularity is discovered. The foul is for failure to submit the complete list. It is not meant that a free throw should be awarded for each player whose name does not appear on the list. In this respect, the rule is similar to that which

RULE 2-6 and 10-8-Pen. (f): A player disqualifies himself when he commits his fifth personal foul. In former years, he was disqualified when he committed his fourth. The present-day game is of such a nature that it is

increasingly difficult for a player to avoid some of the contact which must be regarded as a foul. The amount of action time in the game has been increased and the tendency to have all ten players in a small area in the front court has also grown. Scoring has increased from an average of 57 points per game in 1939 to 77 points per game in 1944. All of these things have increased the chance of committing a personal foul. The new rule is an attempt to partially balance these changes.

No extra fouls are allowed for an overtime game in either high school or college.

EQUIPMENT: Rule 1-10 now sets maximum and minimum lengths for the basket net. It also provides for a net made up of very heavy cord. The note under this rule is quite elastic so that it will be possible for schools to experiment with different nets. Even the net applies when several substitutes enter the game at the same time without reporting. Under such circumstances, only one free throw is awarded for failure of group to report.

There is no limit to the number of times a player may leave the game and re-enter. This new rule will relieve the officials from the necessity of keeping entry records. In order to avoid unnecessary delays, attention is directed to Rule 3-3 which requires that a substitute report immediately when he is signaled to enter the court. It is not permissible for him to delay entry by running back to the bench for instructions after he has permission

to enter the court.

OFFICIALS' TIME-OUT FOR PLAYER INJURY: In past years, if a player received a notably serious injury, such as a severe bumping of the head on the floor, a severe nose bleed or a badly bleeding cut, officials have sometimes assumed the authority to stop the game even though the injured player's team was not in control of the ball. If the Official did this, he did it without any rule authority. As far as the rules were concerned, the only way a time-out could be secured in such circumstances was for an opponent to request a "courtesy" time-out. In most situations, the "courtesy" time-out was a figment of the imagination. Players did not think about their right to take such a time-out or they were so intent on their own activities that they did not notice the extent of the opponent's injury. To partially correct such situations, the rules are now such that an Official is given definite authority to kill the ball in situations such as those listed. It is not expected that Officials will exercise this authority except in cases where it is quite obvious that a player needs immediate medical attention. The Official's discretionary power in this situation is similar to that which he has always had in situations where the Scorer's horn is blown while the ball is in play. The Scorer has the right to blow his horn in certain specified cases such as when he discovers that a player is illegally in the game and his team is in control of the ball. If the Official hears the Scorer's horn, he must use good judgment as to whether to honor the Scorer's signal. He does not honor it immediately if a "scoring play is imminent." It is customary for him to honor it in cases where the ball is merely being passed or dribbled in a situation which is not a direct drive for the basket.

THROWING BALL TO BACK COURT: In the early years of the center-division line rule, there was some confusion about the relationship of advancing the ball to the front court in ten seconds and the throwing of the ball from front court to back court. The two acts are not closely related. The present rule refers to "causing ball to go to the back court" instead of "returning ball to the back court." It doesn't make any difference whether a given team has brought the ball up from back court to front court or whether the ball is in the front court from some other act by the opponent. The restrictions are the same in either case. The new rule eliminates several difficult situations which occasionally arose under the old rule which permitted a legal throwing of the ball from front to back court after a jump ball, a throw-in from out of bounds, recovery from a try for goal, or recovery after possession by an opponent. In past years there were

a number of situations when the ball was returned to the back court after considerable maneuvering in the front court so that no one could remember what type of play had begun the action. Under the present rule, the only time a team may throw the ball to its back court from its front court is after a jump ball. In this case, a jumper may tap the ball to the back court during the jump. After the jump ball ends, i.e., after it strikes the floor or is touched by one of the other eight players or touches the basket or backboard, the jumper may not bat, pass or dribble the ball to his back court. Of the other four players of a team, only the first one to touch the ball after the jumper's tap may bat, pass or dribble it to his back court. Since there is no front or back court in the out of bounds area, the throwing of the ball from out of bounds to the back court is not a case of throwing the ball from front court to back court. Hence there is no restriction on where the ball may be thrown by a player who legally has the ball out of bounds.

If any difficulty develops in connection with this new rule, it may be in the case where a player is attempting to bat the ball away from control of an opponent. If this act is near the division line, it may result in a violation if the ball is batted from front court to back court. In such cases, Officials will probably be rather liberal in determining which of the two players last touched the ball before it went over the division line. If touching is simultaneous, the act is not a violation.

FREE THROW VIOLATIONS: The organization of Rule 9 has been improved. Heretofore, free throw violations were treated in separate sections of this rule. In the present code, all of these are grouped in Section 1, except for certain types of interference with the basket or the area above the basket. These are treated in Sections 8, 9 and 10.

The new rule takes care of a number of omissions in the former rule. These did not cause any particular difficulty because the acts were rare and Officials instinctively know how to handle the situation without the necessity of justifying it by actual rule. The present statement provides full justification for what has been considered proper procedure. Illustration: Part (2) of the penalty includes the statement "A substitute throw shall be attempted by the same thrower under conditions the same as for the original throw." The former rule did not specify that it must be by the same thrower and that it must be attempted even though the captain might desire to waive the substitute throw for the right to take the ball out of bounds.

There is one slight change in the penalty. In past years, a double violation resulted in a jump at center. Under the current rule, a double violation results in a jump at the nearer free throw line.

INTERFERENCE WITH BALL ABOVE BASKET: The new rule which prohibits a defensive player from touching the ball above the level of the basket ring in certain situations is designed to discourage the practice of "goal tending." In the high school game, there will probably be little use for this rule and it can be ignored except for the very rare case where a player is tall enough to play the ball above the level of the ring. In the few cases where the rule will apply, the Officials will exercise the same type of judgment as they now use in determining whether a player touches the ball in the cylinder above the basket ring. The new rule provides that throw for field goal may not be touched by the defense while the entire ball is above the level of the basket ring and after the ball has started its downward flight. The restriction does not apply to rebounds or jumps in which the ball is being batted toward the basket in a field goal attempt. It applies only to the usual throw for goal. The touching is not illegal if it is apparent that the ball would not have touched the ring or backboard if there had been no interference.

In all of these and related cases, the violation immediately kills the ball and even if the ball should then enter the basket regardless of the illegal touching, it is not the throw for goal which is counted. It is the two awarded points which count.

Another problem that arises in this connection is that concerning the rights of the player who is throwing the ball in from the end of the court after one of the violations which causes points to be awarded or cancelled. In these cases, the team which is awarded the ball out of bounds at the end has the right to throw the ball in from anywhere along the end line.

Suggestions for Improvement

THROWING BALL TO BACK COURT: To permit a player to have freedom of action near the division line, it might be better to base the restriction against causing the ball to go from front court to back court on the question of control. This would mean that the team in

control may not cause the ball to go from front court to back court. The rule would operate about the same as it does at the present time, except that a player who bats the ball in an attempt to get it away from control of an opponent would not be penalized if the ball should go across the division line during his uncontrolled bat.

The note in the present rule may be more complicated than is necessary. It might be feasible to remove some of these complications by stating that the ball goes into the back court whenever it touches the floor in the back court or any object or person which is touching or is above the back court. The note in its present form probably served a purpose in the beginning but experience has shown that play along the division line has not tended to develop any attempt by a player to stand on the division line, reach forward and touch the ball in a deliberate attempt to cause the opponent to commit a violation. The complications in the note were inserted on the assumption (possibly erroneous) that it would be necessary to curb such attempts.

ABOUT DOUBLE FOUL: It would avoid awkward situations where the ball is carried from one end of the court to the other for a series of free throws if the double foul were treated about the same as it is in football so that the free throws would be cancelled. Since double fouls can occur only when two players foul each other, it would always be possible to have a jump ball at the spot of the foul.

INTERFERENCE AT PLAYER'S OWN BASKET: It is doubtful whether any player can secure an advantage by touching his own basket while the ball is on or in it. Probably no damage would be done by removing the provision which makes this a violation. Under the present rule, the rare cases where this violation occurs are in situations where the ball is clearly in the basket and where the touching of the net could have no possible influence on the success of the try for goal. If the Official adheres rigidly to the rule, it is sometimes necessary for him to cancel a legally made goal merely because a player could not stop his momentum soon enough to avoid touching the net with his fingers. In the early days of the game, there was probably a good reason for the rule since basket rings were not securely fastened and they could be pushed over under the ball if it was slightly off center when coming from the backboard. Under the present rules, the player is allowed to bat the ball while it is still on the ring and if this is a valid privilege, there seems no good reason for not permitting the same act even when the fingers might touch the ring or net.

Standings of State Football Teams

As of Week Ending Oct. 7

1. Manual	96.1	48. Fleming	45.6
2. Male	95.6	49. Benham	45.0
3. Middlesboro	86.3	50. Winchester	44.6
4. Paducah	85.1	51. Madisonville	44.0
5. St. Xavier	84.2	52. Cynthiana	43.8
6. Ashland	82.1	53. Paintsville	41.9
7. Lexington	81.5	54. Anchorage	40.0
8. K.M.I.	79.3	55. Pineville	38.5
9. Owensboro	76.5	56. Erlanger	38.2
10. Murray	75.5	57. Lawrenceburg	37.0
11. Highlands	71.0	58. Paris	36.9
12. Shelbyville	70.4	59. McKell	34.6
13. Henderson	69.5	60. Campbell County	33.1
14. Madison	68.5	61. St. Augustine	33.0
15. Corbin	68.0	62. Elizabethtown	29.8
16. Covington	67.6	63. Pikeville	28.3
17. Hopkinsville	66.8	64. Glasgow	26.3
18. Danville	66.2	65. Russellville	25.4
19. Frankfort	65.7	66. Stanford	22.8
20. Somerset	64.3	67. Morganfield	20.7
21. Georgetown	63.9	68. Belfry	20.1
22. Harlan	63.9	69. Campbellsville	15.9
23. Bellevue	63.4	70. Catlettsburg	13.0
24. Dayton	62.4	71. Nicholasville	10.2
25. Mayfield	61.2	72. Franklin-Simpson	10.1
26. Marion	59.2	73. Carlisle	18.0
27. Lynch	58.3	74. Hazard	8.6
28. Bowling Green	57.5		
29. Sturgis	57.3		
30. Mt. Sterling	56.7		
31. Hall	56.0		
32. Bell County	53.9		
33. Lynn Camp	52.4		
34. M.M.I.	52.2		
35. Cumberland	51.2		
36. Fulton	51.0		
37. Versailles	51.0		
38. St. Joe	50.4		
39. Newport	49.7		
40. Loyall	49.6		
41. Ormsby Village	48.5		
42. Dixie Heights	47.9		
43. Princeton	47.7		
44. Irvine	47.5		
45. Russell	46.7		
46. Raceland	46.6		
47. Ludlow	46.1		

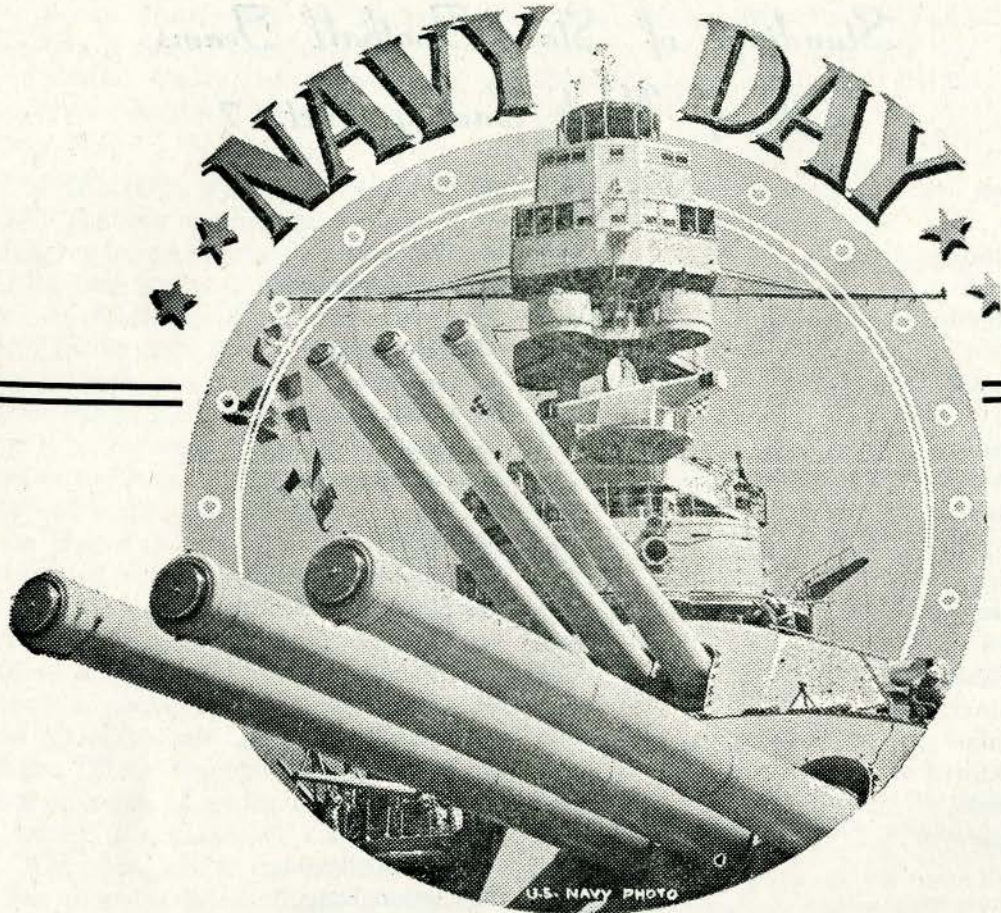
40 REPORT FOR U. OF K. BASKETBALL PRACTICE

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 10.—Adolph Rupp, Kentucky basketball coach whose Wildcats won the Southeastern Conference championship last season, came up with the news today that 40 men reported yesterday for the first official cage workout of this season.

"Nearly the entire student body turned out for the first practice," Rupp declared, stretching a point to make a point.

Included in the reporting squad were the members of Brooksville High School's first team, which last season won 26 games and lost one.

Three veterans from last year's championship team, which went to the semi-finals of the National Invitational Tournament at Madison Square Garden, reported for the initial workout. They were Jack Tingle and Jack Parkinson, sophomores, who made the all-conference team last season, and Tom Moseley.



Don't expect to see a colorful parade of Blue-Jackets come marching down the street on Navy Day this year. Our Navy this year, on its 189th Anniversary, is busy meeting and beating the biggest fighting problem of its historic career—busy sweeping enemy ships from every ocean in the world, enemy planes from all the skies; busy laying down barrages that blast open the paths to invasion and victory.



Because our Sailors and Navy airmen can't be home to celebrate the anniversary of the fleet that guarantees our Freedom, is all the more reason why we on the home front should pay honor to them.



Best way that we can think of for doing that is to keep producing the ammunition they need for their big guns, the additional ships they should have to complete their task. Buying the Extra Bond on Navy Day will help finance what they need to fight for you and me.



HELP HIM FIGHT--HELP KEEP THOSE BACK HOME SAFE!

The soldier who lays down his life in combat deserves the assurance that his loved ones at home are properly cared for. He wants to know too, that the families of his fighting allies are getting our aid; and that we're going to keep right on establishing entertainment units for him near wherever he fights. The money you give to War Chest does all those things and more.



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FOR
ATHLETIC EQUIPMENT

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