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The Kentucky High School Athlete, March 1945

Kentucky High School Athletic Association

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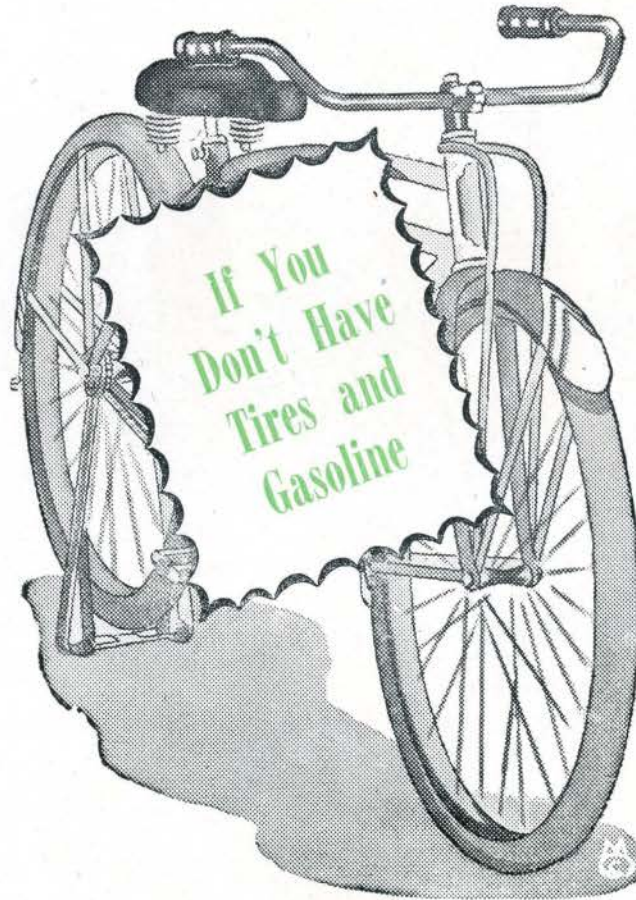
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THE KENTUCKY



High School Athlete



Ride One Of These To The State Tournament
Louisville Armory, March 15-17



Official Organ of the KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSN.
MARCH - 1945





Announcing- The People's Choice All-State Basketball Contest

One page of the State Tournament Program will be prepared for the selection of an all-state team by the fans at the tournament. The rules are simple—Fill in the names of your selections (10) and turn in the program page before or immediately after the semi-finals. The ten players receiving the greatest number of votes will be designated the People's Choice All-State Team. A booth will be available in the Armory where selections may be filed.

The Kentucky High School Athlete

Official Organ of the
Kentucky High School Athletic Association

VOL. VII - NO. 8

MARCH, 1945

\$1.00 Per Year

Tournament Psychology

The Editor

Every basketball coach worthy of the name is a psychologist to some extent, but many of the peculiar twists that accompany basketball games and attributed to subtle psychology are usually just plain good luck for the winner or white hair producers for the loser involved. On numerous occasions substitutes inserted at a crucial time, out of desperation, come through with the spark that means the difference between victory and defeat. Some sensational reporter will forthwith announce that the coach had for days been preparing the hero for such a role through careful but very thorough psychological processes. What more often than not passes through the mind of the coach on such occasions is, "Oh well, nobody can do worse than the boys in there now; let the kid play. He may fall down, hurt himself and his teammates, but here goes." And what does the kid do wrong? Nothing. For once he plays beyond himself. Why, no one knows; the coach is a master psychologist. A more sensible approach to the psychological angle requires considerable thought and patience on the part of the hopeful coach.

As the basketball squad approaches tournament time, the members are beset with all kinds of whims and fancies varying from extreme overconfidence to the extreme of utter hopelessness. A string of victories or a recent defeat of a contending team causes a rather ordinary outfit to believe, sometimes, that it is unbeatable come tournament time while a loss to a traditional foe, that was underestimated in the first place, brings on despondency just when a spirit of optimism should prevail. The experienced and thinking coach will attempt to maintain a proper balance among his team members preventing undue outbursts of jubilation or despair. Regardless of the effort exerted high school basketball players become nervous and jittery as tournament time approaches. There is the tendency to see beyond the battles of the district meet and to begin the playing of more important games in the regional or state tourneys. Wise is the coach who plays them as they come and insist that his players do the same whether the opponent is the prospective champ or the next door neighbor who have been beaten decisively on five different occasions. It is a disappointing experience to sit on the sidelines and see an inferior team play the big game, but it often happens when sights are set on the finals rather than on the game at hand.

Sometimes that strange mixture of physical and mental disturbance known as staleness prevents a team or individual player performing in their usual manner. For some unknown reason a player never seems to realize a condition of staleness. He is able to convince himself that he "feels fine" and is firmly convinced that he is playing his usual game although his efforts are going for naught. Too

strenuous a schedule of regular games or practice sessions can be readily responsible for such a state of affairs. The tendency, of course, is to stress preparation for the tournaments with the attendant strain on both mental and physical capacities. It may be better for the thoughtful coach to go about his pre-tournament work in a thoroughgoing manner without ever mentioning the fact to his squad. Variety of exercises, some of which have no apparent relationship to basketball, but tend to maintain condition is highly desirable. Horse play that carries with it the necessity of physical vigor and mental alertness tends to take the minds of the players away from the hum-drum of practice sessions. Games in which the team is able to pile up a tremendous score sometimes relieves the tension of the so-called over-trained athlete. Naturally a reaction of over-confidence may quite readily follow such a victory and cause an attitude best described as, "We're on our way, nothing can stop us now," which can be quite as dangerous as the hang-dog expression after a crushing defeat.

Possibly the most useless, certainly the most pitiful exhortation given by the coach, is, "You boys are not in condition; get in condition and stay that way." It isn't that simple. The boys will be hopelessly confused after repeated statements that mean nothing.

Unless the coach has deadline suggestions to make concerning "getting into condition," he had better confine his efforts to a program that will cause his boys to condition themselves without realizing what is really taking place.

In the tournament itself the job of the coach is enough to wreck the mind and body of a more gentle and feeble soul. One of his boys or possibly more that one loses appetite entirely, others can't sleep a wink, still others want to play the game over and over or worry about the games to come until the whole squad is a state of confusion and utter exhaustion. What to do? Remember what Paul said to the Athenians, "I perceive that you are a very religious people believing in many gods." Resort to every trick in the trade. Talk about the war and be convincing; tell them funny stories (if any). Don't let them write too many letters—the sum and substance of them will be concerning the games played or to be played. Avoid basketball talk without saying, "Boys we're not going to say a word about the games or anything connected with it." You might as well say, "You can think about basketball twenty four hours a day, but don't open your mouth about it." Go ahead and be yourself, do what you think best under the circumstances, and if you win the tournament, the chances are you will be heralded as "a great psychologists."

MARCH, 1945

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Leitchfield, Kentucky

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From the Secretary's Office

The Annual Meeting

It is apparent that because of the recent ban on conventions it will be impossible for the K. H. S. A. A. Delegate Assembly to be held this year. Schools, however, should file with the secretary on or before April 1st any proposed changes which they wish to have made in the Association's Constitution, By-Laws and Tournament Rules. These proposals will be submitted to member schools for study as has been done previously. It is probable that the district delegates will be polled on the proposals at the proper time, after they have had an opportunity to consult the school officials in their respective areas. Two new members of the Board of Control are to be elected this spring. The board, in its meeting to be held at the time of the State Basketball Tournament, will work out a plan of nomination for the two new members.

Living War Memorials

Our school administrators and coaches should be alert to the possibilities of helping their communities plan and construct living war memorials during the post-war period. A grateful America, deeply appreciative of the sacrifices that our fighting men have made, will respond generously under the right kind of leadership. The youth of America will be the beneficiaries. President Bridges has recently been appointed by Governor Willis to membership on the State Committee for Living War Memorials. Secretary Sanford has been appointed on a national sub-committee of the American Commission for Living War Memorials. This sub-committee, which has been recently formed and is composed of eleven school men from various sections of the United States, came into being because of the realization on the part of the members of the National Committee that our schools probably had a greater stake in living war

memorials than did any other part of our national life. Many communities in Kentucky are already buying sites and starting funds for memorials. Additional information concerning planning and procedure will appear in the magazine from time to time.

Supplementary List Of Registered Basketball Officials

Booker, Charles W., Box 445, Arlington
Carroll, Jack, Route, 1, Paducah
Colwell, Robert W., High School, Norwood 12, Ohio
Eaton, Joseph Harold, Box 43, Georgetown College, Georgetown

Felts, John Howard, Jr., Arlington
Hamm, George E., Fourth St., London
McGinnis, Lawrence L., 1326 W. 15th St., Owensboro
Preece, James A., Inez
Roberts, William, Jr., 229 S. Lime, Lexington
Ward, Edwin R., Cedar St., Providence
Willoughby, Sterling, 1509 Center St., Bowling Green
Wurtz, Emil H., 803 Ingalls Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio

Supplementary List Of Certified Officials
Jack Thompson

Supplementary List Of Approved Officials
Pat M. McCuiston

Baseball

Now that the state baseball tournament has been resumed, it is to be hoped that scores of schools that have not played baseball in recent years will have teams this spring. Baseball is a sport that the boys love to play, if they have the opportunity. It is true that baseball is a sport that does not sustain itself financially. There are many methods of surmounting this obstacle. Many of our schools make money on football and basketball. These profits can help to put over the baseball program if the superintendent, principal, and coach really want a well-rounded physical education and sports program for their boys. Schools in smaller communities can get financial assistance from the many rabid baseball fans that can be found in every crossroads town. Uniforms can be paid for by merchants whose names appear in small letters on the backs of the shirts. This latter plan is certainly not the best plan, **but it will provide uniforms when other methods fail.** Let us be awake to the possibilities of baseball. Many sixteen and seventeen-year-old kids will be on the rosters of the major and minor leagues next summer. They will be joined by many 4-F's who first played baseball on grade and high school teams. The professional field of baseball is probably much larger and has more opportunities than the professional fields of football and basketball. Kentucky can develop outstanding players in baseball as well as can other states, but our contribution to this sport has been negligible. Our boys want to play baseball. Let us see to it that they have a chance.

Daviess Stays At Top Of Poll

Male Second, Dayton Third On First List

And the final line-up in the judgment of The Courier-Journal's regional high school basketball writers is: No. 1—Daviess County; No. 2—Louisville Male; No. 3—Dayton.

Those three teams have been among the Top Ten for the entire nine weeks the poll was taken and each has been in the No. 1 slot three times. Daviess was on top last week.

And right this minute most anyone would be satisfied with a jackpot on any one of the three for the State championship.

4TH OR BETTER

During the span of the poll-taking Male dropped no lower than fourth place and Daviess County and Dayton never were below fifth. Central City, the only other team to stay in the top group all season wound up in fourth place and had the satisfaction of having dropped no lower than sixth.

This has been one of the most hectic of Kentucky high school basketball seasons, with only three teams coming through to tournament time without defeat.

Daviess County is one of them, the Panthers having won 21 games. Lacy has a record of 19-0 and Hustonville had won all its games, 18, before being disqualified for tournament play by the Kentucky High School Athletic Association.

35 MENTIONED

Whereas last year, the poll-makers mentioned only 22 teams in their final poll, 35 teams were given at least two votes in the final this year. That indicates the hodge-podge which this year's results have made of the State picture.

The Top Ten's total won and lost record is not as high as the final count of last year. This year, the group won 216 games and lost 30. Last year the figure was 219 and 18.

Last year Harlan, which ultimately won the title, stood in 11th place in the final poll.

Will this year's champion come from the Top Ten, the Lower 25 or will the title be won by some team which the poll-makers completely overlooked on their last effort of the year?

Pos.	Team.	Votes.	First Places.	Pos. Last Week.	Won-Lost Record.
1.	Daviess County	147	12	1	21-0
2.	Louisville Male	135	4	2	20-5
3.	Dayton	114	—	3	22-1
4.	Central City	63	—	5	24-2
5.	Breckinridge Tr'ng.	61	—	9	17-3
6.	Russell	54	—	7	29-1
7.	Elkhorn City	36	—	6	31-8
8.	Bowling Green	28	—	4	17-2
9.	Middlesboro	27	—	18	19-2
10.	Paducah	26	—	12	16-6

Pos.	Team.	Votes.	Pos. Last Week.	Won-Lost Record
11.	Brewers	23	10	22-3
12.	Covington	18	Unpl.	20-4
13.	Maysville	17	16	15-5
14.	Harlan	17	8	27-6
15.	West Liberty	16	11	31-4
16.	Providence	12	15	31-2
17.	College	8	17	18-1
18.	Somerset	7	20	14-6
19.	Garrett	7	21	24-4
20.	Madison	6	23	16-5
21.	Hindman	6	19	—
22.	Corbin	5	26	19-6
23.	Lacy	5	14	19-0
24.	Carr Creek	5	25	19-5
25.	Frankfort	5	28	19-6
26.	Greensburg	4	27	19-3
27.	Ferguson	4	13	27-2
28.	Betsy Layne	4	24	22-6
29.	Olmstead	4	Unpl.	20-2
30.	North Warren	7	Unpl.	21-5
31.	University	3	30	17-3
32.	Hawesville	3	Unpl.	21-2
33.	Manual	2	Unpl.	13-10
34.	St Joe (Owens.)	2	Unpl.	—
35.	Mt. Sterling	2	Unpl.	17-8

STATE TOURNAMENT PAIRINGS

Thursday, March 15

- 10:00 a.m.—Region 15 vs. Region 8.
- 11:00 a.m.—Region 13 vs. Region 9.
- 2:30 p.m.—Region 4 vs. Region 6.
- 3:30 p.m.—Region 1 vs. Region 11.
- 4:30 p.m.—Region 14 vs. Region 3.
- 7:30 p.m.—Region 2 vs. Region 12.
- 8:30 p.m.—Region 16 vs. Region 5.
- 9:30 p.m.—Region 10 vs. Region 7.

Friday, March 16

(Quarter-Finals)

- Upper bracket games 2:00 and 3:00 p.m.
- Lower bracket games 7:30 and 8:30 p.m.

Saturday, March 17

(Semi-Finals)

- Upper bracket 2:00 p.m.
- Lower bracket 3:00 p.m.
- Consolation
- Semi-final losers 8:30 p.m.
- Championship
- Semi-final winners 9:45 p.m.

The Poll Cats Make Their Regional Selections

Reg.	First	Second	Third
1	Paducah	Brewers	Mayfield
2	Lacy	Dawson Springs	Nortonville
3	Daviess Co.	Hawesville	Providence
4	Central City	Leitchfield	Beaver Dam
5	Bowling Grn	College	Olmstead
6	Greensburg	St. Joe (Brdstwn)	Rineyville
7	Male	St. Xavier	Manual
8	Valley	Simpsonville	Shelbyville
9	Covington	Dayton	Campbell Co.
10	Maysville	Cynthiana	No. Middletown
11	Madison	University	Lafayette
12	Somerset	Ferguson	Danville
13	Middlesboro	Williamsburg	Harlan
14	Hindman	Carr Creek	Vicco
15	Elkhorn City	Garrett	West Liberty
16	Russell	Breckinridge Trng	Olive Hill

Won - Lost

The following record of Kentucky high school basketball teams includes those which have won at least two-thirds of their games and of the three major Louisville schools, through games reported Friday night, February 23.

	Won	Lost
Belfry	17	6
Benham	16	8
Berea	18	5
Bethany	11	5
Betsy Layne	22	6
Black Star	22	3
Bowling Green	17	2
Breckinridge Training	16	3
Brewers	22	3
Campbell County	15	3
Carr Creek	19	5
Central City	28	3
Clark County	15	5
Clinton	20	7
College	18	1
Corbin	19	6
Covington	20	4
Cynthiana	15	3
Danville	15	6
Daviess County	21	0
Dawson Springs	20	8
Dayton	22	1
Edmonton	23	6
Elkhorn City	31	8
Eminence	20	5
Estill County	14	7
Fern Creek	14	5
Ferguson	27	2
Fort Knox	16	4
Frankfort	19	6
Garrett	24	4
Greensburg	19	3
Harlan	27	6
Harrodsburg	17	3
Hawesville	21	2
Hazel	23	8
Hustonville	18	0
Irvine	16	6
Leitchfield	17	8
Lacy	19	0
Lexington	11	4
Middlesboro	18	2
Maysville	15	5
Manchester	13	5
Madison	16	2
Mackville	19	3
Murray	13	6
Mt. Sterling	17	8

Male	20	4
Manual	13	9
New Castle	22	4
North Middletown	19	3
North Warren	18	5
Oil Springs	22	4
Olive Hill	27	13
Rineyville	19	4
Russell	29	1
Russell Springs	14	5
Shelbyville	15	6
Simpsonville	19	7
Somerset	14	6
St. Henry	20	5
St. Joe (Bards.)	14	6
St. Xavier	13	11
University	16	3
Valley	20	5
Vicco	21	8
Wayland	15	6
Wayne County	19	3
Webbville	19	9
West Liberty	31	4
Williamsburg	24	4
Wingo	20	4
Olmstead	19	2
Owenton	15	5
Paducah	16	5
Providence	31	2
Raceland	14	5

Louisville Sea-Cards Win K. I. A. C. Title

The charges of Peck Hickman led the way to the wire in the K. I. A. C. with 8 wins and 2 losses. Morehead, Eastern and Western were tied for second position.

Final standings:

Team	W.	L.	Pct.
Louisville	8	2	.800
Morehead	8	4	.667
Eastern	8	4	.667
Western	6	3	.667
Murray	2	5	.286
Georgetown	0	6	.000
Berea	0	8	.000

Southeastern Conference Race Ends In Two Way Tie

The Volunteers of Tennessee and the Kentucky Wildcats finished the Southeastern Conference race tied in percentage but Tennessee had played 10 games to five for Kentucky.

The standings:

Schools	W.	L.	Pf.	Pa.
Tennessee	8	2	398	311
Kentucky	4	1	262	196
Mississippi	3	1	184	136
Florida	4	2	299	240
Georgia Tech	7	4	561	482
Alabama	5	3	342	301
Louisiana State	3	3	287	262
Tulane	3	3	268	268
Auburn	2	6	349	446
Georgia	2	9	450	607
Mississippi State	2	9	372	523

The King Is Dead! Long Live The King!

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

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

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

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

In 1931 du Pont Manual under the able tutelage of Neal Arntson was declared champion after turning back a powerful quintette from Covington in the semi-final round. Hazard carried away state honors the following year defeating Male High of Louisville in the final seconds of the championship game. The Tom Cats of Ashland were too much for the opposition in both 1933 and '34 turning back Horse Cave and Danville respectively in the finals.

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

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

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

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

A sharp-shooting band from Lafayette swept through the '42 tournament at the Jefferson County Armory with comparative ease. Their toughest assignment came in the semi-finals against St. Xavier, Harlan proving a comparatively easy victim in the finals after their whirlwind offense had disposed of three worthy foes in the early rounds.

The tournament of '43 terminated in a four-team final at Lexington after a series of three eliminations. Hindman, the winner, was bracketed along with Benton, Mt. Sterling, and St. Xavier. The close-guarding and deadly shooting of the mountain boys proved entirely too much for the opposition. Risner and Combs were stand-outs for the winners.

After one trial at a four-team final the member schools of the association voted almost unanimously to return to the sixteen affair, and what a return it proved to be. Out of the mountains came another whirlwind this time from Harlan featuring big easy-going Wallace Jones and a splendid supporting cast. A fine aggregation from Dayton was defeated in the finals. From the viewpoint of interest and attendance the last tournament was the best of all. Thousands came but were unable to see the big meet because of limited space. This year the finals will return to the Armory where it will likely remain until a "Fieldhouse" at the University is a reality. There are those who will tell you that Harlan will repeat, and there are thousands who insist a new champ will be chosen. Be that as it may, a great tournament is in the making.

During the twenty-seven years of state tournament play a host of magnificent performers have appeared. Only a few of the many are listed: Miller, Lexington; Jeffries, Manual; Combs, Hazard; Bagwell, Heath; Patton, Hazel Green; Blanford, Malone, Fitzgeralds, Forsee of St. Xavier; Dorsey, Horse Cave; Penn and Portwood, Midway; King and Culp, Sharpe; Cooper, Brooksville; Carlisle, Kavanaugh, Carson and Cooper, Danville; Rice, Craig, Johnson, Ashland; Lawrence brothers, Corinth; Ward, Harmon, and West, Inez. Other lists of equally imposing names might well be included, and when the 1945 tourney is over still others will be ready for the halls of fame.

HIGH SCHOOL RECORDS for STATE FINAL MEETS

Track

STATE	100 Yard	220	440	880	Mile	120 Hurd.	200 Hurd.	½ Mile Relay
Alabama	10.0	21.7	50.4	1:58.4	4:33.7		22.6	1:32.0
Arizona	9.8	22.0	50.0	2:00.4	4:32.9	14.0	22.1	1:31.3
California	9.6	21.2	48.4	1:55.6	4:26.8	14.3		1:28.3
Colorado	9.8	21.6	49.9	1:58.9	4:25.2	14.8	22.5	1:30.6
Florida	9.9	22.4	51.6	2:02.5	4:37.7	14.9	23.3	1:32.6
Georgia	9.8	21.4	50.4	2:01.0	4:31.5	15.2		1:33.4
Illinois	9.7	21.0	48.8	1:56.6	4:25.2	14.2	21.9	1:29.8
Indiana	9.8	21.5	49.3	1:57.9	4:24.4	14.9	22.6	1:31.4
Iowa	9.7	21.3	49.3	1:56.5	4:29.4	14.8	22.4	1:30.0
Kansas	9.9	21.4	49.4	1:57.8	4:28.4	14.9	22.6	1:30.0
Kentucky	9.9	22.0	51.8	2:01.1	4:35.6	15.2	23.4	
Massachusetts	10.0	22.0	50.0	1:59.7				
Michigan	9.8	21.7	50.4	1:57.6	4:28.2	14.6	22.8	1:30.0
Minnesota	9.9	21.9	50.6	1:57.9	4:36.1	14.9	22.2	1:32.0
Mississippi	9.9	21.9	49.9	1:59.0	4:31.4	15.7	22.5	
Missouri	9.7	21.1	48.5	1:58.0	4:29.9	14.7	22.2	1:30.7
Nebraska	9.9	21.8	50.6	1:59.3	4:28.1	14.9	22.8	1:31.1
Nevada	9.9	22.2	51.8	2:00.4	4:38.6	15.5	23.0	
New Hampshire	10.4	23.2	50.4	2:03.0	4:37.0	16.4	24.0	1:37.1
New Mexico	10.2	22.4	51.1	2:02.6	4:31.2	15.4	23.8	1:33.0
North Dakota	9.9	22.4	51.4	2:02.0	4:33.2	15.6		1:35.3
Ohio	9.6	20.8	48.2	1:58.0	4:24.6	14.7		1:29.4
Oklahoma	9.7	21.2	49.2	1:58.8	4:30.8	14.8	22.4	1:31.9
Oregon	9.9	21.8	49.5	1:56.8	4:29.0	15.5		
Pennsylvania	9.6	21.4	49.1	1:57.0	4:26.7	14.8	22.2	1:31.1
Rhode Island	10.1	22.1	50.6	2:00.6	4:29.8	15.8		1:34.5
South Dakota	10.0	21.2	49.5	1:59.2	4:35.1	15.1	22.8	1:33.0
Tennessee	9.9	22.0	52.4	2:02.6	4:34.0	15.5		1:34.9
Texas	9.5	20.6	49.0	1:55.4	4:31.2	14.1	22.1	
Utah	9.8	22.0	50.1	2:00.0	4:32.0		22.6	1:32.2
Virginia	10.0	22.0	50.1	2:00.2	4:33.3	15.5		1:30.8
Washington	9.8	21.2	49.3	1:56.2	4:27.5	15.2	22.5	1:30.7
West Virginia	9.8	22.0	41.2	2:01.3	4:35.0	14.5	23.0	
Wisconsin	9.8	22.0	50.3	1:58.9	4:27.2	14.4	23.1	1:32.6
National Average	9.8	21.7	49.8	1:59.4	4:30.9	15.0	22.5	1:31.8
Your State								

HIGH SCHOOL RECORDS for STATE FINAL MEETS

Field

State	Shot	Discus	Javelin	Broad Jump	High Jump	Pole Vault
Alabama	50' 5"	155' 4 1/2"		21' 10 1/2"	6' 1/4"	12' 1 1/2"
Arizona	51' 2 1/4"	145' 3"	187' 2 1/2"	23' 5 1/2"	6' 3 3/4"	12' 4 3/4"
California	55' 10"	144' 3 1-5"	195' 6 1/4"	24' 1/2"	6' 7 3/8"	13' 3 3/4"
Colorado	55' 3 3/4"	155' 3"		22' 11 3/4"	6' 3 1/4"	12' 10"
Florida	53' 8 3/4"	144' 11 1/2"	184' 3"	22' 5 3/4"	6' 2 3/8"	12' 4 3/4"
Georgia	54' 8"		173' 7 1/8"	22' 3"	6' 2 3/8"	11' 10"
Illinois	54' 3"	154' 6 3/4"		24' 3/4"	6' 5 1/8"	12' 11 1/2"
Indiana	52' 11 1/2"	117' 6 1/2"		23' 3/4"	6' 4 1/2"	13' 6 1/8"
Iowa	54' 6 3/8"	146' 9 3/4"		23' 3"	6' 3 3/4"	
Kansas	58' 3 1/8"	155' 7 3/8"	193' 2 1/4"	23' 2"	6' 5 1/2"	12' 8 1/4"
Kentucky	50' 10 1/2"			22' 11"	6' 1/2"	11' 10 3/4"
Massachusetts	53' 8 7/8"			22' 9 1/2"	6' 1"	
Michigan	53' 10 3/8"			22' 11 3/4"	6' 2 7/8"	12' 7 1/2"
Minnesota	54' 1 1/2"	150' 1 1/2"		23' 4"	6' 2"	12' 1"
Mississippi	51' 5 1/2"	123' 5"		22' 6"	6' 1"	11' 10"
Missouri	54' 2 1/2"	147' 11"	202' 5"	23' 6 3/4"	6' 2 3/8"	12' 4 1/2"
Nebraska	52' 2"	163' 2 3/4"	191' 2 1/4"	22' 10 3/4"	6' 2 3/8"	12' 8"
Nevada	48' 7"	140' 9"	177'	22' 6 1/2"	6' 1 1/4"	12' 1 1/4"
N. Hampshire	46' 9"	129' 2"	177' 2"	21' 4"	5' 10 3/8"	11' 6"
New Mexico	49' 9 3/8"	136' 3 1/2"	181' 10 1/2"	22' 1 1/2"	6'	11' 6 3/8"
North Dakota	51' 1 1/2"	139' 3"	183' 5"	22' 11 1/2"	5' 11"	12' 3 1/2"
Ohio	53' 4 1/2"	155' 6 1/2"		24' 3 3/4"	6' 4 1/2"	13' 9 3/8"
Oklahoma	54' 7 1/2"	158' 8"	219'	23' 6 1/2"	6' 5 1/2"	12' 6 3/4"
Oregon	54' 1 3/4"	153' 3 1/2"	201' 5 1/2"	22' 6 1/2"	6' 1 3/8"	12' 1 1/2"
Pennsylvania	53' 7"	164' 3 1/2"	206' 10"	22' 9"	6' 3 1/2"	12' 3 1/2"
Rhode Island	52' 3"	137' 8 3/4"	171' 3"	22' 10"	6' 1"	12' 9 3/8"
South Dakota	49' 4 5/8"	141' 11 1/4"		22' 9 1/2"	6' 1/2"	11' 11 1/2"
Tennessee	46' 11 1/2"	122'	171' 6"	22' 4 1/2"	6' 1"	12' 1 3/8"
Texas	58' 9 3/8"	155' 7"		24' 1/2"	6' 3 1/4"	13' 1 1/2"
Utah	52' 7"	138' 7"	176'	22' 8"	6' 2 1/2"	12' 6 1/2"
Virginia	51' 9"	127' 5 3/4"	181' 6 1/2"	23' 8 7/8"	6' 1 1/2"	12' 5"
Washington	52' 1 1/2"	140' 11 1/4"	191' 9 3/4"	22' 11 3/4"	6' 4 3/8"	12' 6 3/8"
West Virginia	50' 1 3/8"	149' 8"		23' 3"	6'	12'
Wisconsin	52' 7 1/2"	160' 5"		23' 7"	6' 1"	13' 6 3/8"
National Avg.	52' 8"	145' 2"	187' 8"	23'	6' 2"	12' 5"
Your State						

Flood Of "All-Star" Game Requests

War conditions stimulate activity in connection with proposed post-season football, basketball and baseball games for the benefit of some charity organization or to stimulate the buying of War Bonds, or for the benefit of some promoting group such as a Chamber of Commerce or Service Club. There is always an emergency for those who are looking for it. Some demand for contests of this kind has always existed but the demand grows. It will probably continue to grow as long as there is so much discussion of war needs and the need for an expanded physical fitness program. An illustration is a recent request from one of the large eastern newspapers. The request is in the name of that newspaper's "Charities, Inc." division and is for assistance in organizing a high school "East-West" series of football games to lead up to a national high school championship, the final game to be played in one of the larger eastern cities during the Christmas holidays before a guaranteed crowd numbered in six figures. The answer to this request pointed out the various state and national rules and policies which would prevent the organizing of such a series of games.

A later request suggested a circumventing modification, i.e., a series of teams to be made up of outstanding high school players who would have completed their high school football participation and who would not necessarily play as representatives of any given high school. This request was answered by a statement of policy with respect to "all-star" and post-season football games. As an indication of this policy the following excerpts from the by-laws of two of the states were quoted.

Illinois: One of several rules which apply to events of this kind is as follows: He shall immediately become ineligible for further high school participation in athletics if "during his high school career, he competes upon any all-star football or basketball team or upon any football or basketball

team made up wholly or in part of outstanding players from two or more high schools no matter how chosen nor what group or territory such team may presume to represent."

Indiana: Several state association rules apply. These include the following: "Participation of a student in a football game after the season has closed in his high school makes the student ineligible for all athletics in high school."

Another Indiana rule makes a high school subject to suspension from its state association if its coach or anyone else connected with the school engages in any activity connected with the sponsoring of a post-season game for high school students. Any registered athletic official who assists in connection with such a game is prohibited from further officiating in any high school contest.

In this particular case, the cited rules appeared to be effective and, to date, efforts to stage such a series of contests have subsided.

Similar requests from other sections of the country have sometimes included a request for the list of those states which do not have any rule similar to those which are cited above. Such a list has not been provided but, if it were necessary to make up such a list, it would probably reveal food for thought. It is in order for each state group to give added consideration to this problem which in the past has been a minor one but which in the near future may take on major proportions.

Prevention is much to be desired over attempted cure.

The nation's youth cannot be physically conditioned in a skimpy one or two thirty-minute periods per week. It takes time to grow an oak.—Bernard F. Oakes, University of Wyoming.

Physical fitness is a "number one" problem for the nation—now! Health has long been recognized as one of the chief objectives of education—but today calls for a program of action.—Secretary Julian W. Smith, Michigan.

Basketball Code Of Tomorrow

Each basketball season brings interesting developments. If reports which have come to the state and national offices about current basketball problems can be taken as a cross section of basketball thinking, there are several phases of the code which should receive careful attention for the year 1945-46.

TIMING PROBLEMS: Some of the most serious difficulties are caused by carelessness or lack of knowledge on the part of the minor officials, and the uncertainty of the major officials in attempting correction of errors committed at the bench. Here are typical examples.

Case 1: After Team A has scored a field goal, the Scorer blows his horn for a substitution. The Timer stops his watch (erroneously) when the horn is blown. The signal is not heard and play continues for an appreciable length of time while the scorer is still attempting to get the attention of the Official and while the Timer keeps the wall clock out of gear. If points are scored under such circumstances, the Official is always in a dilemma as to whether points shall be counted while the clock is not running and also whether any adjustment as to time consumed can be made.

Case 2: A1 is ready to attempt his free throw. Before the ball is handed to the free thrower, or, after it is handed to him but before the ball has left his hands, the Scorer blows his horn for a substitution. Because of the noise in the crowd, the signal is not heard. In the meantime, the Timer stops the clock. After several passes and dribbles, the Scorer finally gets the Official's attention and the ball is killed by the Official's whistle. The Official is in a difficult situation because it is necessary for him to decide whether any adjustment can be made and whether the ball should be brought back to the free throw line for a substitute free throw. On the surface, this appears to be a relatively simple problem since the rules state that if the Scorer's horn is blown while the ball is in play, the horn does not kill the ball. It is not as simple as it might appear because the specific ruling is for a horn which is blown while the BALL IS IN PLAY. There is no specific coverage for the case when the horn is blown while the BALL IS DEAD. It is implied that the horn blown during a dead ball does prevent the ball from going into play because the code gives the Scorer the

specific right to blow his horn whenever the ball is dead.

These are only a few of the many problems which can arise in connection with scoring and timing irregularities. The scattering of responsibility between four minor officials instead of centering it on one or two, tends to de-emphasize the necessity for such minor officials being thoroughly posted on rules matters. The whole timing and scoring section needs further study with a view to creating more pride in a thorough understanding of the duties and responsibilities which are involved.

VIOLATIONS: Rule 9 was greatly improved by last year's modifications and re-organization. During the current season, this rule has been much more easily taught in all of the basketball meetings. Further improvements are possible. As an illustration, the penalty under Section 8 of Rule 9 is an exception to rules which govern all similar situations. In all other cases where goal is awarded or cancelled, the ball is awarded to the opponent out of bounds at the end. In this one case (player touching his own basket while the ball is on or in it), the ball is put in play by a jump at the free throw line. Since this is an exception, it is necessary for a student of the rules to remember a specific ruling for an individual case. If there were only one such situation in the code, it would not be serious but when there are several dozen such situations, it makes the learning of the rules a feat of memory and it becomes serious when someone has a lapse of memory at a critical time in the game. The rules ought to be such that both officials and coaches can concentrate on a few fundamental important principles instead of finding it necessary to dissipate their attention through having to remember special rulings for individual situations.

As far as Section 8 is concerned, it is probable that the whole section could be omitted. It is doubtful whether there is any situation where an offensive player can gain an advantage through touching his own net or ring while the ball is on or in it. If there is any effect, it is to his disadvantage because it might make the ball bound out. The rule is a holdover from the days when rings were wobbly and where a player could push the ring over under a ball rebounding from the backboard. If

the section is not omitted entirely, then the penalty ought to be brought into harmony with that for other similar acts.

RULE 10. Rule 10 could be improved by the same sort of reorganization which Rule 9 received last spring. The items should be rearranged in a more logical sequence. Here are a couple of illustrations.

An important concept in the administering of the rules is the matter of when the ball is **IN CONTROL OF A PLAYER OR OF A TEAM**. This concept is basic for administering rules such as the three-second lane rule; when a player may request a time out; when a Scorer may legally blow his horn; when an Official may declare an official's time out; when the ten-second count starts in connection with the back court; when the ball may be returned to the back court; and when a dribble is considered as having been started. Despite the wide use of this concept, there is no adequate coverage as to what constitutes **PLAYER CONTROL** and **TEAM CONTROL**. If the rule book were strictly followed, the only time the ball is in control of a team is when it is being passed from player to player of that team (see Rule 9-7-Note). Different sections of the rules are in conflict as to when a player may request a time out. Rule 10-1-c indicates that a player may request a time out any time the ball is not in control of his opponent. In contrast, Rule 5-8-d indicates that such request may be made only when the ball is in control of his own team. This discrepancy is important in connection with that series of situations in which the ball is not in control of either team. There are many such situations, including the entire time during a jump ball, the period when the ball is loose on the floor and the period after the ball has left the hands of a player whenever he tries for goal. Such conflicts as these cause argument. They make it difficult to build pride in a knowledge of the rules which are supposed to be a logical well organized code instead of merely a "collection of rule statements."

The note under Rule 10-1 deals with a fundamental concept which was introduced into the game a few years ago, i.e., the automatic declining of a penalty for certain infractions. Yet the statement is hidden away as a sort of after thought in the form of a note which covers one specific situation. For a number of similar situations where the penalty is automatically declined, there is no coverage except in arbitrary interpretations which have gone out in supplementary materials or else in arbitrary inter-

pretations which are in the form of a "half-hidden" question and answer which follows a rules provision which by no stretch of the imagination gives authority for the ruling in the question and answer.

To be specific, there is another automatic declination in the second question under Rule 6-3 and yet there is nothing in the rules statement of Section 3 which justifies such a ruling. In this case, the ruling in the question is probably the desirable one but, if it is, then there should be justification in the rules statement for making such a ruling in the answer to the question. If it should be contended that the proper way to handle this is by a question and answer, then it is inconsistent to treat almost the same situation as a definite rule in another part of the code and as a note in still another part. These cases are merely illustrations of the need for a redrafting of Rule 10. Probably the most serious flaw in this rule is in the matter of placing responsibility in connection with the dribble. When it comes to similar coverage for blocking and screening, the provision is hidden away in comments which are not a definite part of the rules, or in other supplementary interpretations.

BACK COURT RETURN RULE: A majority of the states adopted a modification of the back court return rule so that a team is not handicapped in certain situations where they are merely attempting to secure control of the ball and where such attempts result in the ball being returned to the back court. Rule 6-6 should be simplified and modified in accordance with what has been found to be good procedure. The present statement is not in accordance with good practice.

DEAD BALL RULE: Rule 4-2 has undergone several improvements during the past ten years in an attempt to bring it into harmony with changes which have been made in other parts of the code. Whether certain acts occur while the ball is dead or while the ball is in play has a great influence on equitable administration. The present dead ball rule (4-2) contains a number of vague statements and several which

are inaccurate or misleading. It fails to give proper coverage for several specific situations which hinge on whether the act occurs while the ball is dead. This section should be redrafted in harmony with the dead ball provisions of Rules 9 and 10.

Here is an illustration. 4-2-f states that the ball becomes dead when it goes out of bounds. A better statement would probably be that the ball becomes dead when it crosses the plane of the boundary line, provided it is then declared out of bounds (in accordance with 4-14). Here are situations which are involved.

Case 1: A1 throws a long pass from deep in his back court. Ball crosses plane of the side line at midcourt but continues on so that it touches the bleachers or B1 who is attempting to intercept at a point out of bounds near A's end of the court. In such a case, it has always been customary to award the ball at midcourt (where it crossed the plane of the boundary line) although the ball is not actually out of bounds until it touches the bleachers or the player out of bounds near the end. In such a situation, if B is attempting to keep the ball from striking in the bleachers and he inadvertently steps on or over the boundary at the time he touches the ball, he loses possession under the present rule statement. Under the proposed rule statement, the ball would still be awarded at the place where it crossed the plane of the boundary line but since B has merely touched a dead ball, he would not have committed a violation for what is generally conceded to be good play on his part.

Case 2: A1, in his front court, passes or taps the ball toward his end line. In attempting to intercept, B1 touches the ball after it has crossed the plane of the end line and hooks it back to the field. In the meantime, he has inadvertently stepped on or over the end line. Here again, B1 has suffered through having performed an act which has kept the ball in play and which is generally conceded to be a laudable performance. No provision is made in Section 4-2 for sections of the rules which have been added since 4-2 was drafted. One of several illustrations is the note under Rule 10-8. This is an exception to the statement in 4-2 but no mention is made of it. The result is another one of the several conflicts between different sections of the rules.

Over a period of years, much progress has been made in making a code out of what was formerly a collection of rule statements. The job should be finished.

Federal Annual Meeting Notes

The 1945 annual meeting of the Federation had a larger state representation than any previous meeting. Representatives from 45 state high school associations were in attendance. They were: Alabama, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming and Pennsylvania.

Three new state associations were voted into Federation membership. They are Delaware, New Hampshire and Vermont.

In addition to panel discussions of topics which are of interest to all of the state associations, there were excellent addresses by John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education and by Lt. Col. Louis H. Renfrow, executive officer, Medical Division of Selective Service.

Central themes for session discussions were: Relation of state and national high school association activities to the building of physical fitness; and possibilities for cooperation between the high school groups and other nationwide athletic and fitness groups.

Among those who participated in the program were Editor Owen Reed of the Scholastic Coach, and S. B. Sullivan, Principal of DeKalb High School, Illinois. These were in addition to the many speakers who have been actively connected with state association and National Federation work for a number of years.

In the election of members of the Federation Executive Committee, John K. Archer of Malverne, New York, was chosen to represent the northeast section and B. C. Alves was re-elected to represent the southwest section. Other members of the Executive Committee are: President, R. E. Rawlins, Pierre, South Dakota; S. F. Burke, Thomaston, Georgia; H. E. Ilsley, Spirit Lake, Iowa; J. D. Meyer, Spokane, Washington; and C. A. Semler, Benton Harbor, Michigan.



Basketball Ides of March

The gym lights gleam like a beacon beam
And a million motors hum
In a good will flight on a Friday night;
For basketball beckons, "Come!"
A sharp-shooting mite is king tonight.
The Madness of March is running.
The winged feet fly, the ball sails high
And field goal hunters are gunning.

The colors clash as silk suits flash
And race on a shimmering floor.
Repressions die, and partisans vie
In a goal acclaiming roar.
On Championship Trail toward a holy grail,
All fans are birds of a feather.
It's fiesta night and cares lie light
When the air is full of leather.

Since time began, the instincts of man
Prove cave and current men kin.
On tournament night the sage and the wight
Are relatives under the skin.
It's festival time,—sans reasons or rhyme
But with nation-wide appeal.
In a cyclone of hate, our ship of state
Rides high on an even keel.

With war nerves tense, the final defense
Is the courage, strength and will
In a million lives where freedom thrives
And liberty lingers still.
Now eagles fly and heroes die
Beneath some foreign arch
Let their sons tread where hate is dead
In a happy Madness of March.

—H. V. Porter



State Tournament At The Louisville Armory, 15-17, 45

Over a period of twenty eight years boys from the Big Sandy to the Mississippi have dreamed dreams concerning the high school basketball championship of Kentucky. Seventeen schools have won the distinction of acquiring the crown. During that time, however, a great many fine teams have fallen by the wayside by only a hair's breadth. Several of them would have made worthy champions. Who had the greatest team between 1918 and 1945? Don't Be foolish!

Winners of Former Years

1918 Lexington	1932 Hazard
1919 Lexington	1933 Ashland
1920 Lexington	1934 Ashland
1921 Manual	*1935 St. Xavier
**1922 Lexington	1936 Corbin
1923 Manual	1937 Midway
1924 Lexington	1938 Sharpe
1925 Manual	1939 Brooksville
1926 St. Xavier	1940 Hazel Green
1927 M. M. I.	1941 Inez
**1928 Ashland	1942 Lafayette
1929 Heath	1943 Hindman
1930 Corinth	1944 Harlan
1931 Manual	1945 ? ? ?

*National Catholic Champions

**National Champions

This is a Call
to AMERICA'S HEART!

Today your Red Cross makes a more urgent appeal for help than ever before. It must not only serve millions of overseas fighting men—lonely men—home-sick men—wounded men. It must lend a helping hand to the thousands of returning service men who desperately need the guidance of a friend.

Their Red Cross is YOU. Without your contributions, the Red Cross would stop. There are no special funds to keep it going. Ask your heart if you can stop now! Give today . . . and give more!

KEEP YOUR

RED



CROSS

AT HIS SIDE

SPECIAL INVITATION

When you are in Louisville for the Basketball Tournament we especially invite you to visit with us in our store. When you come in ask for S. B. ARTERBURN. He will be mighty happy to see you and will show you through our store. If we can be of any assistance to you in Louisville, just say the word.

TOM ELLIOTT And MONNE FARRELL
Of Rawlings Manufacturing Company

And

GEORGE McALEVY Of The Sutcliffe Company
Our Indiana School Representative

Will have a Special Display of Athletic Goods at the Kentucky Hotel. Look them up and make their rooms your headquarters. The Kentucky Hotel is only one short square from the Armory.

REGIONAL TOURNAMENTS

For those schools sponsoring the 16 region tournaments we have one basketball for each tournament. Also we have sufficient trophies for all 16 regions—call us or write us—We have been saving those 16 balls for over 60 days to be sure we could supply one for each tournament. We also saved six new balls for the finals in Louisville and the Championship trophies are all ready and engraved.

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