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The Kentucky High School Athlete, October 1946

Kentucky High School Athletic Association

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THE KENTUCKY



High School Athlete



*Kentucky Coach- "All This and No Meat!
Not One Fullback!"*

Official Organ of the KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSN.

OCTOBER - 1946



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To-

Kentucky Football Coaches

Dear Sirs-

PLEASE Send The Editor
Pictures Of Your Team!

The Kentucky High School Athlete

Official Organ of the
Kentucky High School Athletic Association

Vol. IX—No. 3

OCTOBER, 1946

\$1.00 Per Year

Wherein Headaches Are Implied

In compliance with a directive of the Delegate Assembly the president has recently appointed a committee to revise the Constitution and By-Laws making them conform with conditions that will prevail when a commissioner assumes the duties of his office next July. Even before the committee has been in session its members are becoming convinced of the difficulties involved and the likelihood of disagreements when the delegates get together in April. At the last meeting of the representatives of the schools there seemed to be an almost unanimous sentiment for the commissioner form of administration, but plans for its inception were hardly mentioned, and the cost of the program was given little attention other than the salary of the commissioner.

It is likely that only a limited few people directly or indirectly connected with the high school athletic association realize the scope of its activities and the tremendous amount of work and headaches involved. Because of this situation it will probably occasion considerable surprise when it is determined how much help will be required in the commissioner's office. In fact there are those who contend that the cost of the program will be so prohibitive that the whole idea may eventually be discarded or that some unsuspecting person may be attracted to the job realizing later that demands of the office are out of proportion to the general conception of what is to be done.

It would seem that after years of experience with the rules and regulations of the association that questions of eligibility would become increasingly negligible, but such is not the case. Every year the number of cases calling for interpretations of the rules become more numerous. Whether this condition is due to failings of the rules themselves or to a more astute understanding of how to evade or question them, no one is able to say.

At present despite the fact that Kentucky has gone farther than any state in the matter of making veterans eligible, cases involving questionable interpretations of the rule and attempts to broaden the interpretations are coming in wholesale lots. The duties of the president during certain months of the year are sufficient to occupy the time and mind of the commissioner forgetting the volume of work handled by the secretary.

It seems that there are those who hope to see the salary of the commissioner raised considerably above the five thousand dollar level. That would likely result in the employment of a very capable commissioner, but it would not appreciably reduce the amount of work to be done.

But we in Kentucky are not unaccustomed to considerable uncertainty, a great deal of debate, and plenty of off and on-stage politics before we achieve something worthwhile. It is not to be expected that we can install a commissioner without similar circumstances, but give us time and we'll get the job done.

OCTOBER, 1946

IX—No. 3

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Editor.....W. B. OWEN
Leitchfield, Kentucky

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From The Secretary's Office

BASKETBALL PLAYER HANDBOOK

The Secretary's office has a supply of the new 1946-47 handbooks for basketball players, published by the National Federation. Every high school basketball player in the state should have a copy of this book. The prices of these books are nominal, being 80 cents for one dozen copies, \$1.50 for twenty-five copies. Principals and coaches interested in supplying members of their squads with copies of the book should send their remittances to the secretary's office at once.

CORRECTION

Through an error in tabulating, Milton A. Berman was given two ratings of "Poor" in the list of basketball officials published in the August issue of the magazine. Mr. Berman was registered in 1945-1946 but did not work in any games due to the fact that he was in the service. The "Burman" listed by two member schools was apparently a non-registered official.

BASKETBALL TOURNAMENTS 1947

District Tournaments—March 7-8
Regional Tournaments—March 14-15
State Tournament—March 20-22

1946 BASKETBALL RULES CLINICS

From December 1 through December 8, Charles Vettiner, who has done such fine work for the association in the past, will conduct basketball rules clinics for the registered officials of the K. H. S. A. A. Coaches of member schools are asked by the Board of Control not to schedule games for

the nights when the clinic director is in their area. The dates and sites of the clinics are as follows:

- Dec. 1 - Ft. Thomas, 2:00 p. m.
- Dec. 1 - Maysville, 8:00 p. m.
- Dec. 2 - Lexington, 1:00 p. m.
- Dec. 2 - Ashland, 8:00 p. m.
- Dec. 3 - Pikeville, 2:00 p. m.
- Dec. 3 - Hazard, 8:00 p. m.
- Dec. 4 - Pineville, 2:00 p. m.
- Dec. 4 - Somerset, 8:00 p. m.
- Dec. 5 - Campbellsville, 1:00 p. m.
- Dec. 5 - Bowling Green, 8:00 p. m.
- Dec. 6 - Mayfield, 2:00 p. m.
- Dec. 6 - Madisonville, 8:00 p. m.
- Dec. 7 - Henderson, 2:00 p. m.
- Dec. 7 - Hartford, 7:00 p. m.
- Dec. 8 - Louisville, 2:30 p. m.

Future America

Editorial

Jeffersontown—Town and Countryside

Mr. Jeff was late to dinner the other night. Mrs. Jeff was mighty irritated because a well-planned and exceptionally well-cooked dinner had gotten cold.

Mr. Jeff had stopped for a minute in one of the county's school yards to watch some little fellows kick a football around.

You've guessed what happened by this time because it happens every time a grown man stops to watch a group of kids play.

They recognize in him a fellow who has to be a little bit interested or he wouldn't have stopped at all—so it happened again to Mr. Jefferson County.

"Mister," says a little chap, "will you be our referee?" And when you like kids you do just what Mr. Jeff did—you referee for them and they love you for it.

Sure the dinner was cold. So what? You can always heat it over but you can't always get that invitation again once it's refused.

What's the story? Is the time spent with young people worth sacrificing a personal pleasure?

Mr. and Mrs. Jeff: No time ever was "spent" with youngsters. It's the best investment you'll ever make—the dividend is Future America.

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

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, 1947. Principals of member schools should check this list carefully to see if the names with which they have scheduled games are included. This list was compiled and sent to the printer on October 10. A supplementary list of members joining in October will appear in the November issue of the magazine.

Adairville	Bethel	Caneyville	Cumberland
Allen County	Betsy Layne	Cannel City	(Praise)
(Scottsville)	Bevier-Cleaton	Carlisle	Cunningham
Almo	(Cleaton)	Carr Creek	Cynthiana
Alvan Drew	Black Star	Carrollton	Dalton
(Pine Ridge)	(Alva)	Carter	Danville
Alvaton	Blaine	Casey County	Daviess County
Anchorage	Blandville	(Liberty)	(Owensboro)
Annvile Institute	Bloomfield	Catlettsburg	Dawson
Anton	Bowling Green	Cave City	Dayton
(Madisonville)	Boyd County	Cayce	Deming
Arlington	(R. 1, Ashland)	Center	(Mt. Olivet)
Ashland	Breathitt	Center Hill	Dixie Heights
Athens	(Jackson)	(R. 5, Paris)	(Covington)
(R. 5, Lexington)	Breckinridge Training	Central	Dixon
Auburn	(Morehead)	(Clinton)	Dorton
Augusta	Bremen	Central	Drakesboro
Augusta Tilghman	Breckinridge County	(Richmond)	Dundee
(Paducah)	(Hardinsburg)	Central City	Dunmor
Austin-Tracy	Brewers	Central Park	DuPont Manual Trng.
Auxier	Bridgeport	(McHenry)	(Louisville)
Bagdad	(R. 2, Frankfort)	Centertown	Earlington
Bald Knob	Bristow	Chandler's Chapel	East Bernstadt
(R. 4, Frankfort)	Brodhead	(Auburn)	Edmonton
Ballard County	Brooksville	Charleston	Elizabethtown
(LaCenter)	Buckeye	(R. 1, Dawson Sprgs.)	Elkhorn
Bandana	(Lancaster)	Clark County	(R. 9, Frankfort)
Barbourville	Buena Vista	(Winchester)	Estill County
Bardstown	(R. 3, Cynthiana)	Clarkson	(Irvine)
Bardwell	Buffalo	Clay	Eubank
Barlow-Kevil	Burgin	Clay County	Evarts
Barrett Manual Trng.	Burkesville	(Manchester)	Ezel
(Henderson)	Burlington	Clifty	Fairdale
Beaver Dam	Burnside	Clinton County	(Coral Ridge)
Beech Grove	Bush	(Albany)	Falmouth
Beechwood	(Lida)	College	Fancy Farm
(Ft. Mitchell)	Butler	(Bowling Green)	Farmington
Belfry	(Princeton)	Columbia	Feds Creek
Bell County	Calhoun	Combs	Ferguson
(Pineville)	Calvert City	Connersville	(Luretha)
Bellevue	Camargo	Corbin	Fern Creek
Benham	(Mt. Sterling)	Cordia	(Buechel)
Benton	Campbell County	Corinth	Finchville
Berea	(Alexandria)	Cornishville	First Creek
Berea College	Campbellsburg	Covington Catholic	(Blue Diamond)
Berry	Campbellsville	Covington Latin	Flaget
Bethany	Camp Dick Robinson	Crab Orchard	(Louisville)
(Beechwood)	(Lancaster)	Crestwood	Flaherty
		Crittenden	(Vine Grove)
		Crofton	Flat Gap
		Cromwell	Fleming County
		Cropper	(Flemingsburg)
		Cuba	Fleming
		(R. 1, Mayfield)	Florence
		Cub Run	Fordsville
		Cumberland	Forkland

(Gravel Switch)	Highlands	Livingston	Morgantown
Fort Knox	(Ft. Thomas)	Livingston County	Mortons Gap
Fountain Run	Hindman	(Smithland)	Mt. Eden
Frances	Hiseville	Lloyd Memorial	Mt. Sterling
(Fredonia)	Hitchins	(Erlanger)	Mt. Vernon
Frankfort	Hodgenville	London	Mt. Victory
Franklin-Simpson	Holmes	Lone Jack	Mt. Washington
(Franklin)	(Covington)	(Four Mile)	Munfordville
Fredonia	Holy Cross	Lone Oak	Murray
Frederick Fraize	(Covington)	(R. 6, Paducah)	Murray Training
(Cloverport)	Holy Family	Louisville Male	Nancy
Frenchburg	(Ashland)	Lowes	Nebo
Fulgham	Holy Name	Loyall	New Castle
(R. 1, Clinton)	(Henderson)	Ludlow	New Concord
Fulton	Hopkinsville	Lynch	New Haven
Gallatin County	Horse Branch	Lynn Camp	(Union)
(Warsaw)	Horse Cave	(Corbin)	New Liberty
Gamaliel	Howevalley	Lynvale	Newport
Garrett	(R. 1, Cecilia)	(White Mills)	Newport Catholic
Garth	Hughes Kirk	Lynn Grove	Nicholasville
(Georgetown)	(Browder)	McCreary County	North Middletown
Gatliff	Hustonville	(Whitley City)	Nortonville
Glasgow	Inez	McDowell	North Warren
Glendale	Irvine	McKee	(Smiths Grove)
Gleneryrie	Irvington	McKell	Oddville
(R. 2, Shelbyville)	Jackson	(South Shore)	(R. 2, Cynthiana)
Good Shepherd	Jamestown	McKinney	Oil Springs
(Frankfort)	Jeffersontown	Mackville	Okolona
Graham	Jenkins	Madison	(R. 4, Louisville)
Great Crossing	John's Creek	(Richmond)	Old Kentucky Home
(R. 3, Georgetown)	(R. 1, Pikeville)	Madisonville	(Bardstown)
Greensburg	Junction City	Magnolia	Olive Hill
Greenup	Kavanaugh	Marion	Olmstead
Greenville	(Lawrenceburg)	Martha Norris Mem.	Oneida Institutue
Haldeman	Kingdom Come	(Marrowbone)	Onton
Hall	(Linefork)	Martin	Orangeburg
(Gray's Knot)	Kings Mt.	Mason	(R. 3, Maysville)
Hanson	Kirksey	Mayfield	Ormsby Village
Hardin	Kirksville	May's Lick	(Anchorage)
Harlan	Knox Central	Maysville	Owensboro
Harrodsburg	(Barbourville)	Maytown	Owensboro Technical
Hartford	Kuttawa	Meade County	Owenton
Hawesville	Kyrock	(Brandenburg)	Owsley County
Hazard	Lacy	Meade Memorial	(Booneville)
Hazel	(R. 7, Hopkinsville)	(Williamsport)	Oxford
Hazel Green	Lafayette	Melber	(R. 2, Georgetown)
Hazel Green	(Lexington)	Memorial	Paint Lick
(East Burnstadt)	LaGrange	(Hardyville)	Paintsville
Headquarters	Lancaster	Middleburg	Paris
(Carlisle)	Lawrenceburg	Middlesboro	Park City
Heath	Lebanon	Midway	Parksville
(R. 2, Paducah)	Lebanon Junction	Milburn	Peaks Mill
Hebbardsville	Lee County	Millersburg Military	(R. 1, Frankfort)
Hellier	(Beattyville)	Milton	Pembroke
Henry Clay	Leitchfield	Minerva	Perryville
(Lexington)	Leslie County	Monticello	Phelps
Henry Clay	(Hyden)	Morehead	Pikeville
(R. 3, Shelbyville)	Lewisburg	Moreland	Pine Knot
Hickman	Lewisport	Morgan	Pineville
Highland	Lexington Latin	Morgan County	Pleasant View
(Stanford)	Lily	(West Liberty)	Pleasureville
	Livermore	Morganfield	Poole

Poplar Creek (Carpenter)	St. Patrick's (Maysville)	Stearns	Viper
Powell County (Stanton)	St. Xavier (Louisville)	Stuart Robinson (Blackey)	Waco
Prestonsburg	Sadieville	Sturgis	Waddy
Prichard (Grayson)	Salem	Sulphur	Wallins (Wallins Creek)
Providence	Salt Lick	Summer Shade	Walton-Verona (Walton)
Raceland	Salvisa	Sunfish	Warfield
Reidland (R. 4, Paducah)	Salyersville	Symsonia (R. 1, Elva)	Wayland
Richardsville	Sandy Hook	Taylor County (Campbellsville)	Wayne County (Monticello)
Rineyville	Sebree	Taylorsville	Webbville
Robinson (Ary)	Sedalia	Temple Hill (R. 4, Glasgow)	Western (R. 3, Hickman)
Rochester	Scottsville	Todd County (Elkton)	Western (Sinai)
Rockhold	Shady Grove-Mattoon (Marion)	Tollesboro	West Louisville
Rockport	Sharpe (R. 1, Calvert City)	Tolu	West Point
Rose Hill	Sharpsburg	Tompkinsville	Wheatcroft
Rugby University (Louisville)	Shelbyville	Trenton	Wheelwright
Russell	Shepherdsville	Trigg County (Cadiz)	Whitesburg
Russell Springs	Shopville	Trimble County (Bedford)	Whitesville
Russellville	Silver Grove	Tyner	Wickliffe
Sacramento	Simon Kenton (Independence)	Uniontown	Williamsburg
St. Augustine	Simpsonville	Utica	Williamstown
St. Camillus Academy (Corbin)	Sinking Fork (R. 5, Hopkinsville)	Valley	Willisburg
St. Charles (R. 2, Lebanon)	Somerset	(Valley Station)	Wilmore
St. Frances Academy (Owensboro)	Sonora	Vanceburg-Lewis County (Vance- burg)	Winchester
St. Joseph (Owensboro)	South Christian (Herndon)	Van Lear	Wingo
St. Joseph Prep. (Bardstown)	South Warren (Rockfield)	Versailles	Witherspoon (Buckhorn)
St. Mary's Academy	Spottsville	Vicco	Wolfe County (Campton)
	Springfield	Vine Grove	Woodbine
	Stamping Ground	Virgie	Wurtland
	Stanford		

Supplementary List of Registered Football Officials

These officials have registered since the September report was made. Officials who register after October 10th may present their registration cards as evidence of membership until the November report is made.

Alcorn, M. H., Jr., 723 Oakhurst Ave., Hazard
 Bailey, Maurice D., Paintsville
 Basham, Claude, Room 210, Norton Bldg., Louisville
 Beiersdorfer, Jim, 5517 Surrey Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio
 Bourn, Dick, 6251 Graceland Ave., Cincinnati 12, Ohio
 Brown, Charles Addison, 416 W. Jefferson, Louisville
 Burman, John, 4051 W. 8th, Cincinnati, Ohio
 Cecil, John O., Tompkinsville
 Clegg, James B., Centre College, Danville
 Coleman, L. J., 364 College, Harrodsburg
 Cummings, James T., 2800 So. 3rd St., Louisville
 Davis, Charlie, Benham
 Deaver, John, 215 W. Adair, Louisville
 Durbin, Paul J., 415 Jackson, Fulton
 Feige, Al, 2435 Napoleon, Louisville
 Frecka, Charles A., 915 So. 5th, Ironton, Ohio
 Fritz, Harry G., Transylvania College, Lexington
 Gilson, Emmett F., 517 Boyd, Russell
 Goettel, George A., 1422 Lexington Rd., Louisville
 Greene, Omar Paul, Box 654, West Liberty
 Grigsby, Lee W., 109 So. 3rd, Bardstown
 Haines, Jack W., 1415 Main, Murray
 Hall, Charlie, Box 135, Whitesburg
 Heldman, John, Jr., University of Louisville, Louisville
 Hickman, Bernard, R. R. No. 2, Shively

Horton, Peyton A., Ewing Hall, Lexington
 Howard, Vernon T., 114 High St., Versailles
 Kling, Lester E., 431 Military, Georgetown
 Jones, Frank D., Kesterwood Rd., Knoxville, Tenn.
 Lawson, Carl E., 300 Ford, Corbin
 McHale, Edward J., 2318 Quebec Rd., Cincinnati
 McNabb, Edgar, 137 Pleasant Ridge Ave., So. Ft
 Mitchell, Covington
 Montgomery, Robert, Paintsville
 Morgan, Hosea, 1117 Boyd, Paducah
 Mussman, Ralph Jr., Holmes High, Covington
 Mutchler, Bradford D., Scottsville
 Roberts, Richard I., Celina
 Robinson, J. Elwood, Box 585, Pikeville
 Scales, Edward R., K. M. I., Lyndon
 Schmitt, Karl F., 1702-B Patton Ct., Louisville 10
 Schutz, Edw., R. No. 7, Box 367, Louisville 9
 Schutz, John J. Jr., 1515 Highland, Louisville
 Siphers, Joe Bill, Box 234, Benham
 Smith, Edgar J., 1929 Emerson Ave., Louisville
 Stephens, Hal C., 1508 Adair Ave., Knoxville, Tenn.
 Thompson, Wm., H., Box 753, Owensboro
 Threlkeld, W. H., 1910 So. 2nd, Louisville
 Vissman, John P., 3851 Fincastle Rd., Apt. A, Louisville
 Wadlington, Jim, Celina, Tenn.
 Webb, C. Buford, 226 Mary, Lawrenceburg
 Wiggins, George W., Jr., Morehead High School,
 Morehead
 Woodall, Paul A., Marion

Basketball In 1947

The changes in the Basketball Code are briefly outlined on the inside front cover of the rules book and on pages 31, 32, and 34. Here are a few supplementary comments.

1. **TRANSPARENT BACKGROUNDS** are now legal but their use is not encouraged except in large buildings where there are many seats behind the backboard. When transparent boards are used, there should be a target behind the ring. This should be in the form of a rectangle 24 inches wide and 18 inches high (measured to the outside and marked by 2-inch lines). If the small fan-shaped backboard is used in transparent material, it is not necessary to use the base line of the rectangle since very little of this base line would be visible on a board in which the ring is near the bottom. In such cases, it is only necessary to extend the sides of the target to the bottom of the board. When the transparent board is used, it is also customary to mark a border around the boundaries. It is recommended that this border be not more than 3 inches in width. If a steel frame is used around the top sides of the transparent board, this frame may serve as the border. As far as target colors are concerned, none are prescribed and it is assumed that some experimentation will be done with white, orange and red. In future years, it may be desirable to specify a single color.

2. **AFTER THE LAST PERIOD OFFICIAL'S INTERMISSION** (and in each extra period), the clock will be stopped each time the ball becomes dead. There are several reasons for this rule. In past years, it came to be common practice for the team which was behind in the score to rush in a substitute or to call for time-out each time the ball became dead in order to get the clock stopped and conserve time. This led to considerable confusion in the last couple of minutes. Stopping the clock will remove the cause for this confusion. Since no time can be conserved, there will be no object in making unnecessary substitutions or in calling for unnecessary time-outs. Another reason for stopping the clock is to remove the dilemma in which an Official finds himself when players are slow in coming up to the spot of a held ball or to the spot where the ball is out of bounds. In past years, when the clock continued to run during such dead balls, the Official was always in a quandary as to how much a player could abuse the timing rule before being penalized by a tech-

nical foul.

Under the new provision, no advantage can be gained by a player "dragging his feet" in coming up to the place where the ball is to be put in play. The same thing applies to the time which follows a successful field goal. Since the clock is stopped as soon as the ball goes in the basket, there is no time advantage to be gained by any delay on the part of either team.

As far as the Timer is concerned, his task will probably be easier than in past years. Under the former rule, it was always necessary for him to deliberate each time the whistle was blown and to determine whether the whistle was for one of the dead balls which stop the clock or was one of the dead balls during which the clock continued to run. Under the new provision, there is no necessity for any such deliberation during the last few minutes. He merely stops the clock each time the ball becomes dead. This means each time the whistle is blown and each time there is a successful field goal.

As far as Officials are concerned, it will not be necessary for them to make change in their habits provided they always chop time in whenever the ball goes into play by a throw-in. In the past, they were instructed to chop time in whenever the clock was to be started with a throw-in. This can just as well be done on each throw-in, regardless of whether the clock is stopped or is running.

Timers are given authority to start the clock when the ball goes into play in situations where the Official fails to give the proper signal. In past years, Timers nearly always assumed this authority but they did not have it by rule. The new rule in this respect is in accordance with what has been considered good procedure.

3. After the last period Official's intermission, the rules now prescribe that a player may not enter **AFTER WITHDRAWING FOR THE SECOND TIME**. In actual practice, this rule will seldom operate, since there are few times when more than two withdrawals in this short period of time are desired. In some cases, a player may enter the game twice during this period. Here is an illustration: A1 withdraws from the game during the last period Official's intermission. After play has started, he enters. After one or more plays, he withdraws and then again enters. This is legal because he has not yet

withdrawn for the second time after the intermission.

Since this restriction against re-entry in the last few minutes will apply to such a few cases, some groups choose to ignore it entirely by mutual consent and thus remove the bookkeeping which would otherwise be required. This particular provision was retained in the rules in order to serve as a slight check in the few cases where a team might attempt to confuse the opponents by continually exchanging two or more players. Of course, this may still be done during the greater part of the game but it cannot be done in the last few minutes. The anticipated abuse is probably more imagined than real but the rule is in the book for use in case it is needed.

4. THE PIVOT RIGHTS of a player are slightly more liberal than for past years. There has been a gradually growing sentiment in the direction of simplifying the running rules. It has been proposed that the pivot foot rights of a player ought to be the same regardless of whether the pivot is followed by a dribble or by a pass or throw for goal. The committee did not feel justified in making this change until more slow motion pictures and other statistical materials are available. However, one step in the direction of simplification has been made. If a player comes to a legal stop after receiving the ball and if his step is made with a jump movement so that neither foot is in advance of the other, such player is permitted to use either foot as the pivot foot. In past years, the player did not have any pivot foot rights if he came to such a stop on the two-count.

In actual practice, this change will not be noticeable because there is always some difficulty in determining whether a player has come to a stop on the count of one or on the count of two and most Officials have given the player the benefit of the doubt. However, there is one common situation in which the modified rule may have some influence. It is not an unusual situation for a player in his free throw lane to receive the ball while going away from his basket. He often comes to a stop. Even though this jump stop is made on the count of two, he now has the following definite rights. He may use left foot as the pivot foot, swing his right foot in a forward (away from his basket) and sidewise step while turning toward the basket. He may then go up in the air and deliver the ball. The only requirement is that the ball leave his hand before his left (pivot foot again touches the

floor. In past years this movement was legal provided the stop was made on the count of one but it was illegal if the player had come to a legal stop on the count of two.

Under the current rule, it will not be necessary for either player or Official to make this distinction. The movement is legal in either case.

5. There is a slight change in the wording of the restriction on THROWING BALL TO THE BACK COURT. The rule still states that the team in control shall not cause the ball to go from front court to back court but a new exception is added (in the note) to make it legal for a player who is out of bounds to roll or bounce the ball from front court to back court. Last year, the only exception was for certain returns after a jump ball.

Here is a specific case. A1 has the ball out of bounds on his own end of the court. He throws the ball into the front court where it touches the floor, or a player, or an Official, and then goes to the back court. Last year, this would have been a violation unless the touching was by an opponent. This year, this is a violation if the touching is by A2 in the front court but it is a legal act if it touches an Official or the floor in the front court.

There will be a difference of opinion as to whether this is a step forward or backward. Over the years, the trend has been in the direction of keeping the ball moving toward a player's own goal. At one time, a player had a right to return the ball to the back court in four situations. With the exception of the jump ball, all of these were gradually removed on the assumption that in the modern game there is no good reason to return the ball after it is in the front court. When the division line was first established, it was assumed that a team needed the entire court to set up its offense and, hence, the team was given the right to throw the ball to its back court whenever there was a change of possession or a throw-in or any other circumstances which resulted in the start of a new offensive formation.

In modern basketball, a team does not need the entire court to get its offense under way. The back court is usually used for delay rather than for the purpose of permitting a criss-cross formation which is supposed to be part of a single offensive drive to the basket. Any modern team can form its Offense in its own half of the court. Under present conditions, a team can consume

considerable time by utilizing its right to return the ball to its back court and then use nearly ten seconds in getting it into the front court where the Defense has a reasonable change to block a pass or secure a held ball. If modern trends were taken into consideration, this rule would probably be written in such a way as to remove the right of a team to throw the ball to the back court under any circumstance with the possible exception of after a jump. This usually occurs in the last few minutes where there is already too much ragged play.

6. TWO SECTIONS OF THE RULES have been made much more specific than in past years. They are Section 12 of Rule 5 and Section 2 of Rule 7.

Section 12 outlines how the ball shall be put in play. Aside from the fact that this section probably belongs in Rule 6, the new statement is an improvement. Its primary purpose is to call attention to all of those cases in which the ball is put in play and to cover the situation in which the ball becomes dead at a time when neither team is in control. Such a situation exists when time expires for a period while the ball is in the air on a try for goal or when there is a loose ball which is not in possession of either team. In all such cases, the ball is put in play in the restraining circle nearest where the ball became dead. There are a few related technicalities because Rule 4-2 is not very specific as to the exact time the ball becomes dead.

Rule 7-2 outlines how and where the ball shall go into play after it goes out of bounds in a situation in which there is doubt as to who caused it to go out. In all cases, the ball is brought to the inbounds spot, i. e., 6 feet from a boundary. This is in harmony with what is done in other out of bounds situations in which there is no doubt as to who caused it to go out. It is not the position of the player that determines the spot where the ball shall go into play. Rather, it is the position where the ball crossed the plane of the boundary before being declared out of bounds because of touching something out of bounds.

The out of bounds provisions deserve

further study. Most of these would be improved and made consistent if the rules stated that ball becomes dead when it crosses the plane of a boundary line provided it then touches something out of bounds. This would still permit a player inbounds to hook the ball back into play without killing the ball but it would provide an equitable and reasonable method of administration when ball is clearly outside the plane of the boundary when it then touches a player or object out of bounds.

7. The rule concerning CONTINUOUS MOTION is slightly more liberal than last year. This is because of a slight rewording of the note under 10-7. Last year the "continuous motion" provision applied only to the situation where an opponent fouled a thrower. This year's rule applies to a foul by any one of the 5 opponents of a thrower. Also, the last sentence is slightly more liberal. The Official has considerable discretionary authority in determining what constitutes continuous motion and what constitutes the starting of a throw for goal. Usually, the section has been applied only to arm movements but the trend is in the direction of extending this to cover any body motion which can reasonably be considered a part of a throw for goal and continuing action may also include any part of the body.

An Official has full authority to take into consideration a step which accompanies arm movement which is started before the foul. However, he does not have authority to include a succeeding step which accompanies a new arm movement and which would constitute a new throwing motion. In actual practice, there will not be much difference in the administration of this rule, except that the Official is cognizant of the fact that the trend is in the direction of liberality when there is doubt as to whether a given movement is a part of a throw for goal.

8. There is no change in the SIGNALS to be used by Officials. These deserve careful study by all Officials. Detailed comments are in the Signal Folder which was widely distributed last year.

Referees' Corner

By Charlie Vettiner

Gather round all ye Kentucky basket ball officials and get this news from Referees' Corner because it's hot.

First Flash: Those basket ball clinics for high school coaches, officials, principals, spectators, fans and players are scheduled for December 1-8.

Last year the largest attendance was gathered by Chairman Ashur Strull of the Louisville clinic, Hackensmith's Lexington session was second with Campbellsville directed by Paul Coop third.

Attention Walter Combs away up thar in the mountings—think you'll have 75 this year? We've set Ernie Chattin's quota at Ashland at 100 and Sam Pollack's at Madisonville at another century.

If any of you fellows happen to bump into Mayor Stone of Pikeville tell him that the Guardian of the Corner sends him regards from Junie Jones and that he's got a chicken dinner coming if he can get 75 coaches and officials in that Pikeville gym.

Your old rambler is itching to see you fellows again. This around Kentucky trip is like a shot in the arm. You get to see Les Perkins in Paintsville and that prince of good fellows, Matt Sparkman besides having some swell "bull sessions" with Marc Rudd, Dick Tyler, Roy Eversole and my old friend Hodges from London.

How about it Tal Stone—think you'll make the Fort Thomas clinic. It's the first one on Sunday afternoon December 1st. McNabb, Kit Carson, Smitty and Russell Bridges will be there with about 100 other great guys. We always have a fine get together there.

Here's the clinic route fellows so look it over. December 1, Fort Thomas and Mays-

ville; December 2, Lexington and Ashland; December 3 Pikeville and Hazard; December 4 Pineville and Somerset; December 5, Campbellsville and Bowling Green; December 6, Mayfield and Madisonville; December 7, Henderson and Hartford; December 8, Louisville.

O. K. Basket Ball Whistlers here's some more — There will be seven double header basket ball games played between the best college teams in the nation at the armory this year.

The Guardian of the Corner is handling the employment of the officials for these games. If you are one of those unfortunate individuals whom fate has decreed must earn his living the hard way write to us % Jefferson County Playground and Recreation Board, Armory Building, Louisville 2, Ky. Maybe you'll want to work a game for Arizona, Pepperdine or Duquesne.

Kinda looking forward to buddying around a bit with Lyman Ginger while I'm in Lexington but it'll have to be short Lyman because it is tough making that Ashland clinic in time after holding the one in the afternoon in Lexington.

Got a call from John Showalter from Georgetown last night. The veteran arbiter had just gotten back from the World Series and had seen the boys perform.

John's going to be whistling again this year along with Polly Kraseig, Frank White, Bill Utley, Acree Austin, Baby Dewese and 400 other public servants. You whistlers are public servants, aren't you, Huh?

Take a look at "The Low Down On Officiating" and then drop me a line at the Louisville Armory telling me what you think about it. See you next month fellows.

Broadcasting Sports Events Is An Easy Job

By DON HILL

"You certainly have a soft job," a friend said the other day. "All you have to do is sit and talk about an hour every night, the rest of the time you are free to do as you please and on top of that you get to see all the big athletic events free of charge. What a snap!"

"What a snap." My answer is "What a sap" with all due respect to the friend who meant well. Actually nothing could be farther from the truth.

Free admission to the big events, yes. Or is it free? There is never a game of much significance but what a sports announcer can anticipate having to take an hour a day to answer phone calls from people wanting us to "use our influence" to get them tickets. By the time several dozen friends have been so accommodated the announcer never fails to come out on the short end financially. That disposes of the "free admission" point.

As for that matter of working one hour a nite with the rest of the time free to be used as pleased, permit me to point out that my working day includes never less than 4 hours at my desk. In addition to the normal routine of phone calls, mail to be opened, read and answered, there are myriad details the average fan doesn't dream of. The figuring of averages and statistics on all athletic teams of any interest to the listeners, including minute detailed figures on the teams of greatest interest requires not less than 2 hours daily. 2 hours of hard work and deep concentration to provide the accuracy the critical listener demands, interrupted not less than once every 10 minutes by the jingling telephone. Calls from fans wanting information, tickets, free plugs and requesting personal appearances of the announcer at not less than one banquet weekly.

Another hour daily is devoted to editing the reams of sports news brought in on the coast to coast news machines. Only a small part . . . less than 1%, ever gets on the air due to the limited periods of broadcast time for sports.

Then there is the actual broadcasting of an event itself. In order to be prepared with correct lineups and proper assimilation of all the pertinent facts, no good sports announcer would think of getting to the scene of a game less than an hour before it begins. After that comes the memorizing of names and numbers.

By the time the on the air signal is given it is safe to estimate that at least 6 or 7 hours of nerve wracking work has been done each day.

Now comes that "easy hour of just talking." Did you ever try broadcasting a basketball game in which as many as 75 points may be scored in a half with as many as 15 players on the court for both teams during that 20 minutes of play? Or a base-

ball game in which the Colonels go on a hitting rampage and the opposing players toss the ball around wildly making 2 or 3 errors on the same play?

Or worse, when the home team has a lapse and the announcer must maintain some degree of enthusiasm even when the favorites are taking it on the chin.

There are two primary factors ever present in the announcer's mind. Accuracy and enthusiasm. The latter is easy when the team most people in the audience are pulling for is ahead and doing all right. But it becomes a problem when defeat is staring you in the face. As for accuracy, that comes under 2 headings . . . 1: accuracy of statistics; keeping the score as well as the record of individual achievements straight, and 2: accuracy of description. This is especially hard at times when identification of the players becomes difficult. Some teams, deliberately or otherwise, wear uniforms with numbers virtually the same color as the jersey, making identification all but impossible. In these cases, players must be spotted from some personal characteristics such as color of the hair, a bandage on the leg or from the place on the court or field where they play a majority of the time.

There have been few sports broadcasts, at the end of which, this announcer has not been all but physically and nervously exhausted from the strain and tension that goes with doing an accurate, enthusiastic radiocast. If you don't believe it come up and watch sometime. As for the so called "short hours," the announcer who puts in less than 50 a week OFF THE AIR is either inefficient or a miracle man. I don't pretend to be the latter and hope to avoid being the former. The only way is thru real hard work, believe me!

I have one serious gripe which I would like to get off my chest. The fan who writes or phones in to complain that the announcer showed favoritism or partiality to one team when the contestants were both of equal interest to the audience, is off the beam. The announcer who would deliberately favor one team, when both had interested listeners, wouldn't be very smart. Our task is to give an accurate unbiased report of what takes place and any thoughts by the listener that this is not being done are purely imaginary and incorrect. If one team happens to go on a scoring spree that for the moment causes the announcer to wax enthusiastic, it is simply because of sincere enjoyment of watching the achievement, not from a desire to belittle the other team.

Remember, the job is to report, accurately and enthusiastically. I for one, never lose sight of those most important fundamentals. In conclusion, rest assured I shall always be doing my utter best to provide you with accurate, interesting, enthusiastic and, above all, entertaining sports broadcasts. Thanks for listening, so long, and be a good sport fan!

Next Year In Basketball

Improvements in any game are made through observation and study. This must be done in each season so that conclusions for next year's game may be crystalized in a form for action. Here are a few items to be considered. Some of these were discussed at the last meeting of the National Basketball Committee and further study was authorized.

1. **LIMITATION ON NUMBER OF RE-ENTRIES:** The present rule prescribes that no player shall enter the game after having withdrawn twice in the period following the last quarter intermission. This involves additional bookkeeping on the part of the Scorer and complications in connection with penalties. There is some doubt as to whether there is enough need for this restriction to warrant these additional complications.

2. **CONTINUING ACTION:** There has been a growing feeling that more discretionary authority should be granted Officials in cases where a foul is committed at about the time an opponent is attempting a field goal. Several suggestions have been made. One of these is to grant the Official authority to withhold his whistle in cases where the player with the ball is definitely breaking for the basket. It is suggested that such player be allowed to continue his motion through, not to exceed one step. If the goal is made, it would be counted and the foul would then be penalized. Whistle would be blown as soon as ball leaves thrower's hands or as soon as his failure to get the ball away becomes apparent.

3. **OUT OF BOUNDS:** Consider the ball as having become dead as soon as it crossed the plane of a boundary, provided the ball then touches something out of bounds. Under present rules, the place where the ball is put in play is determined by where it crossed the plane of the boundary but the awarding of the ball is determined by what happens after it crossed the boundary. As a result, the ball might cross the plane of a boundary at midcourt and then touch an opponent who attempts to intercept the pass out of bounds near his own end line. Under present rule, ball would be awarded to the player who threw it out. There are also complications if the front or back court is involved. Under the proposed rule, it would be a case of the opponent merely catching a dead ball. Hence, the ball would belong to him at mid-court. The same thing would be true in connection

with the case where a player attempts to hook the ball back into the court but who inadvertently steps on the line in this attempt. There would be no change in the case where a player who is standing on a boundary touches the ball before the ball has crossed the plane of the boundary.

Such proposal would also take care of the seemingly inequitable situation where, on a throw-in, the ball is batted back against a player who is legally out of bounds. Under the proposed rule, the out of bounds player would be merely touching a dead ball and the ball would be awarded to him, since the opponent caused the ball to leave the court. There is a similar situation in connection with a player who is off the court after a run-under shot. Under the present rules, an opponent may bat the ball against such a player and thus secure possession for a throw-in.

4. **RETURNING BALL TO COURT:** Remove the right of a player to throw the ball to the back court if he is out of bounds from the front court. Modern teams do not need more than half the court to set up their plan of offense. Permitting a team to throw the ball to the back court encourages unnecessary delay. This device is sometimes used in the final minutes of a game and teams sometimes take a time-out in order to consume an additional nine seconds in the back court. There is no more reason for throwing the ball to the back court by a throw-in outside the front court than there is for returning it to the back court after having advanced it to the front court or after having intercepted a pass in the front court.

Another question that arises in connection with this rule is that concerning the jumper's right to return the ball to the back court. If each of the other four players of the team are permitted to throw the ball backward after a jump, there is good grounds for believing that the jumper should have the same privilege.

5. **WHEN DOES THE BALL GO INTO PLAY AFTER A THROW-IN?** A number of discrepancies would be removed if the rules specified that, on a throw-in, the ball goes into play, i. e., becomes alive, when it touches a player in the court. Under such circumstances, the clock would be started (after having been stopped) when the ball is touched by a player. At the present time, the clock starts when the ball crosses the

plane of the boundary. The Timer is not in position to accurately tell when this occurs and a player who desires to do so, may consume valuable time by deliberately throwing the ball the length of the court or up into the ceiling beams. This is not an unusual occurrence in the last few seconds of a game. Since the clock is started when the ball crosses the plane of the boundary, valuable seconds are consumed while it is in flight. This lag would be eliminated under the proposed modification. It would also give logical and equitable coverage for situations such as where a player throws for goal from out of bounds and where, on a throw-in, ball goes across a corner of the court or entirely across the court so that it goes out of bounds directly or through being caught by a player who has a foot on or over the boundary. Under the present wording, there is a multiple violation and there is no adequate coverage. By common consent, one of the violations is overlooked and the other is penalized. There is some difference of opinion as to which should be penalized. Under the proposed rule, ball does not go into play until it is touched by a player in the court. Hence, throwing the ball through the basket from out of bounds is merely a case where a dead ball enters the basket. It does not count and play would proceed the same as in any other case where a dead ball goes in the basket. In the case of a ball being thrown across a corner of the court, the ball would not go into play until it touches a player in the court. Consequently, this would be merely a dead ball going out of bounds and player would be penalized for not throwing it to a player within the court. There is only one violation instead of two. Ball would always be given to the opponent of the player who failed to properly throw it in. The award would be made at the spot of the throw-in. In actual practice, there would be little noticeable difference in procedure but several complications would be removed from the code.

6. **DEAD BALL RULE:** Section 2 of Rule 4 is not very specific as to the exact time the ball becomes dead. This is in contrast to the situation in football and baseball when these times are definitely specified. The present rule is quite vague as to the relation of the whistle to the act which kills the ball. According to the rule, it is sometimes a given act which kills the ball and sometimes the whistle. This leads to complications and prevents a logical treatment of a number of related situations. As an illustration, the ball becomes dead when a violation is "called", or a held ball is "declared", or when

the ball "goes" out of bounds. The distinction between "declared", "called", "goes", and "blowing the whistle" is not made clear. Item h clearly states that the ball becomes dead when playing time expires but the exception after (j) indicates that a goal is scored when the dead ball goes through the basket. There is no other case where this can occur and it is probably intended to mean that the ball remains in play in this situation and that Item (h) is set aside. It is this lack of consistency in statement which causes many arguments and which makes it difficult to fit all of the game situations into the code fundamentals.

Much progress has been made in the direction of consistency and logic over the past several years. There are still opportunities for improvement and these suggestions are intended as thought provokers.

PORTRAIT OF A BASKETBALL PLAYER

By Brice Durbin

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Football Thought Stimulators

These items are not meant as recommendations. They are merely questions which are raised to stimulate further study. A few related facts are given as backgrounds for the questions.

1. **CENTER, GUARD AND TACKLE RESTRICTIONS.** Are the line restrictions which now apply to any center, guard or tackle necessary? *Related Facts:* All high school games in Michigan are being played experimentally without these restrictions. A number of groups in Tennessee are experimenting along the same lines. In Minnesota, the players occupying these positions are marked with a white square of tape on the back of the helmet and they are not required to report their positions. It is assumed that the marking will be sufficient without any designation to the officials.

2. **WHEN A PASS BECOMES INCOMPLETE.** Should an illegal pass be considered incomplete merely because it is caught by the passing team? In all other cases, a forward pass (either legal or illegal) becomes incomplete only when it touches the ground or goes out of bounds. An alternate question is: Should an illegal pass remain in play even after it touches the ground? Play would continue but at the end of the down the offended team might accept the penalty.

3. **ILLEGAL SUBSTITUTION BY B.** Is it possible for the Defensive team to gain an advantage by purposely making an illegal substitution? It would be possible for B to trade a five-yard penalty for a wasted snap by A. As an illustration, replaced B1 might purposely remain on the field until the ball is snapped in order to cause A to reveal the type of play which is to be used. Is this a real evil or will the advantages and disadvantages balance? Here is a related question. Should the ball be allowed to remain in play for any snap or free-kick infraction by B and should this include encroachment and sending more than two substitutes on while the clock is running? Also, would there be advantage in making the time of the Referee's whistle determine whether the ball is considered as having been legally put in play?

4. **PASS WHICH DOES NOT CROSS THE LINE.** Should any pass which does not cross the line of scrimmage be administered the same as a backward pass? Under present rules, the interference rules are based on the philosophy that a pass which does not cross the line is the same as a backward pass except for one factor, i. e., deliberate touching by an ineligible player. If the modification outlined in the first question represents too great a change, should it be modified to read, "Should all passes which do not cross the line in flight be treated the same as handed pass?" This would be the same as a backward pass except that it could not be touched in flight by an ineligible lineman unless he turns and receives the pass at least 1 yard behind the line.

5. **AUTOMATIC 1st DOWN BECAUSE OF FOUL BY B.** Is it desirable to retain the provision that a foul by B1 which occurs during a down results in an automatic 1st down, for A, even if the distance penalty does not carry the ball to the necessary line?

6. **WIDTH OF THE SIDE ZONE.** Should the side zone be 20 yards in width instead of 15? The ball is brought in 15 yards in order to permit play to go to either side. A team is still handicapped, since the 15 yards is not sufficient for many of the spread formations which make use of a man in motion.

7. **THE IMPULSE RULE.** This rule now contains two exceptions to the general statement. One of these permits a player to bat a pass in flight into an end zone without having the bat considered a new impulse. Is this exception desirable?

8. **BALL PURPOSELY FUMBLED FORWARD.** If A1 purposely fumbles the ball forward, should this always be ruled a forward pass or should B's right to decline the penalty also include the right to decline the decision that it be called a forward pass? *Related fact:* It would make a difference because it would make recovery possible. Also consider in relation to the second suggestion in item 2.

BASKETBALL UNIFORMS

The picture on basketball uniforms is not very bright for this season. Factories are unable to get the necessary raw materials from the mills and, as a result, no definite promises on delivery can be made. Apparently, there will be no satin available this season.

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SHOES

We are receiving a shipment every week or ten days from the shoe factories, but all these shipments are being used to fill orders which were placed with us last spring and summer. We can accept new orders for shoes, but delivery cannot be promised until the latter part of December or shortly after the first of January.

"LAST BILT" BASKETBALLS

Many requests have been received for this popular ball, but no new orders for delivery earlier than January 15th can be accepted. We will probably be in position then to furnish one or two balls (no more) to each school.

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