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The Kentucky High School Athlete, September 1947

Kentucky High School Athletic Association

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THE KENTUCKY

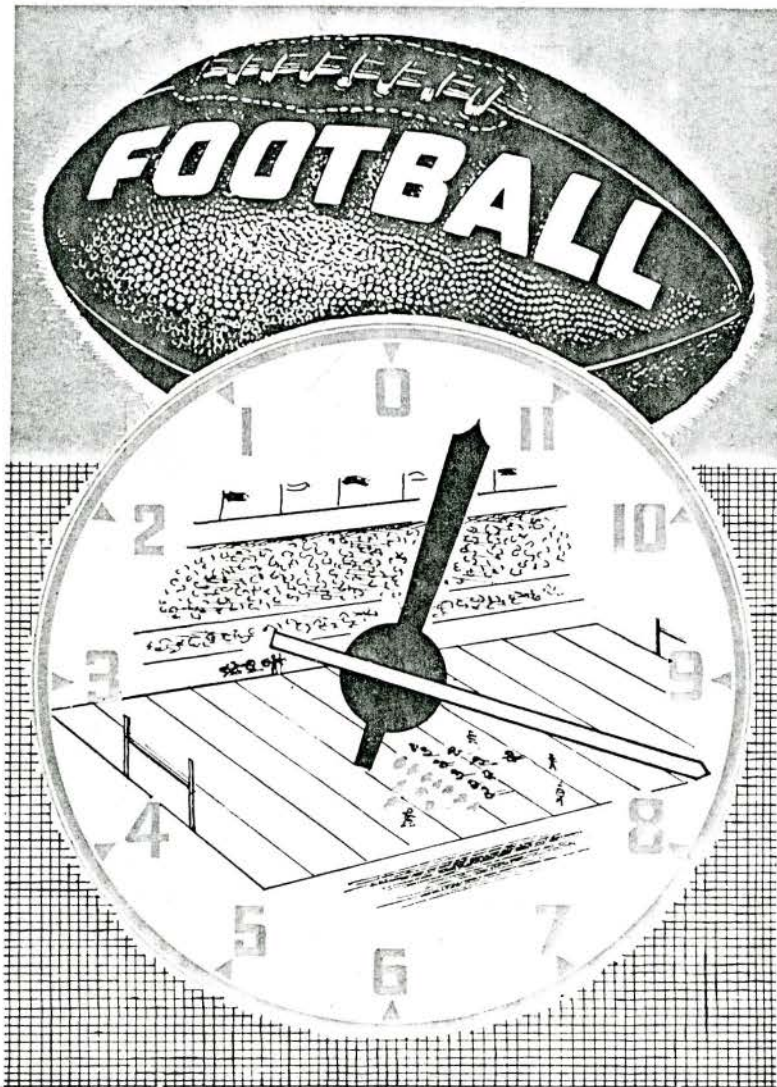


High School Athlete

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Official Organ of the KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSN.

SEPTEMBER - 1947

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The Schools and Recreation

By Hershel R. Giles

Director, State Division of Recreation.

Education and Recreation go hand in hand, and Kentucky is making notable progress in both. Prior to September, 1946, when our State Division of Recreation was organized recreation programs were being successfully administered in several localities. Since that time our staff has worked, on request, with 148 Kentucky cities and counties in the establishment or betterment of community programs.

As a school man, it has not been surprising to me but it certainly has been gratifying to note the important role played in this advance by school personnel. In almost every area we have contacted we find that school superintendents, principals, teachers and athletic coaches are active participants in these movements to improve recreational facilities. They have cooperated fully with other interested individuals, the churches, civic agencies and governmental bodies in a united effort to establish stable and progressive programs.

In many instances, city and county Boards of Education have made possible the year-around utilization of buildings, athletic fields, playgrounds and equipment to supplement facilities available to the local recreation organization, a practice which is highly commendable. Too many of our school plants are open only during school hours and are barred to the general public except on special occasions. Our Division urges full use of school property for recreation and all other activities contributory to the welfare of the people, recommending that plans for future construction of school buildings and gymnasiums make adequate provision for their use as community centers. The State Department of Education concurs in this, provided, of course, that such usage in no way interferes with regularly scheduled school events. Needless to say, it is essential that such activities be carefully supervised at all times by qualified directors.

That often is the point where coaches and teachers, particularly those in physical ed-

ucation, music, drama, arts, crafts and related fields, are making an important contribution. More and more Boards of Education, realizing that school programs simply do not or cannot devote sufficient time to care for the physical education and recreation needs of students, are hiring their regular coaches and teachers on a yearly basis with the understanding that the community will derive the benefit of their services as supervisors in summer recreation programs. Many welcome this type of summer employment, which offers an opportunity to serve their community and also to work and play with both youth and adults in a fellowship closer than that ordinarily sustained during the regular school months. Those of you who have done supplementary work of this sort in a recreation program know what a rewarding experience it is and how great an amount of personal satisfaction it affords.

As these words are being written there are several cities in Kentucky searching for well-trained directors of their summer or year-around programs. Our Division is doing everything possible to help locate qualified persons to fill these positions, but the demand apparently far exceeds the supply. Our Division urges that all teachers and coaches interested in this growing field take further specialized training and better equip themselves to give this type of outstanding service. It is hoped, also, that they will encourage students to follow along these lines.

We recommend that every city and county Board of Education follow the example of those who are sharing the responsibility of operating and financing a recreation program for the people of their areas through active cooperation with other agencies, both governmental and non-governmental, as provided by our State Enabling Legislation.

The Division of Recreation wishes to commend Boards of Education and school personnel for their recognition of a vital community need and their cooperation in the forwarding of recreation throughout Kentucky.

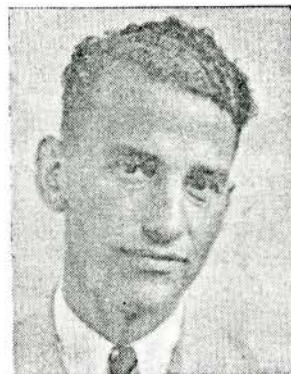
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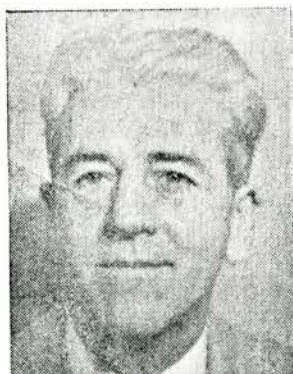
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The Kentucky High School Athlete

*Official Organ of the
Kentucky High School Athletic Association*

VOL. X—NO. 2

SEPTEMBER, 1947

\$1.00 Per Year

A Message From the Retiring President

My heartiest congratulations to the KHSAA and the Board of Control on the selection of Mr. Theo. A. Sanford as the state's first Commissioner of High School Athletics. It has been my good pleasure to work with Mr. Sanford and the other fine members of the Board for the past ten years during which time I feel that the Association has made some very great progress. Mr. Sanford has always worked diligently for the advancement of the high school athletic program; he is honest, capable, sincere, and has a complete understanding of the problems of the Association. His philosophy of the athletic program is sound, and with the support and cooperation of the Board and the member schools he can lead in the development of a superior program of interscholastic athletics for Kentucky High Schools. I am sure that member schools may be depended upon to support an effective and progressive program.

The State Association belongs to the member schools; it is theirs and will be as good as they choose to make it. It has been said that Kentucky has for a long time done many small things in a small way. However, in the matter of high school athletics we have made much progress in an attempt to catch up with other states that had a headstart on our Association. Our program now compares favorably with those of the best in the country, and it can soon be much better. Some activities that merit praise are: The Athletic Insurance Protection; the Officials' Division with clinics, officials' bureaus, etc., for improvement in officiating; publication of the Kentucky High School Athlete; Better Tournament Management in all tourna-



Russell E. Bridges

ments; The Delegate Assembly to replace the "Old Town Meeting"; extension of the program to include wider participation in track, golf, tennis, and swimming, not to mention the revival of baseball in a big way as a high school sport; and then neither last nor least the new organization to provide for a full-time executive secretary with staff to expand the work of the Association.

Some have inquired as to what new services might be expected from the new organization. It has been my thought that for the first few months or a year we should not expect much more than we have received from the set-up with divided authority and responsibility. When the organization has had a chance to get going I am sure that we may expect to improve and extend our program of training officials. This is important. The Insurance Program can be broadened, strengthened, and extended to make it effective for all schools; The ATHLETE can be made to serve a greater pur-

(Continued on page twelve)

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Henderson, Ky.

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Subscription Rates.....\$1.00 Per Year

From the Commissioner's Office

Membership Renewals

Statements of the 1947-48 annual dues have been mailed to former member schools of the K. H. S. A. A. Schools whose memberships are not renewed by October 1 are dropped from the Association.

Football Examinations

Part II of the National Federation football examination for officials will be given on October 6. Any official who has been registered for at least one year prior to the current season is eligible to take the examination and work for a higher rating. Officials desiring to take the examination should write to the Office of the Commissioner at once. In most cases, arrangements can be made for the official to take the exam under a school administrator in his own locality.

Registered Football Officials of the K. H. S. A. A.--1947

Alcorn, M. H., Jr., Hazard.

Allen, A. D., 21 Ashton Road, So. Ft. Mitchell, Covington.

Allen, L. W., Pembroke.

Anderson, Russell W., 301 West, Fulton.

Arnold, Joseph L., First National Bank Building, Lexington.

Asbury, I. S., 653 So. 41st St., Louisville.

Atkins, Jack, 925 Ashland Avenue, Ashland.

Ballard, Clark T., 3327 N. Sterling Way, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Ballard, Robert A., 23 Cameron, Paris.

Barr, Walker G., Box 537, Providence.

Basham, Claude, Jr., 213 Norton Bldg., Louisville.

Beazley, James A., 706 Central Bank Bldg., Lexington.

Beiendorf, Jim, 5517 Surrey Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Bennett, Howard, R. 4, Mayfield.

Blanton, Homer, 3010 Lock Ave., Catlettsburg.

Blersch, George 6024 Grand Vista Ave., Cincinnati 13, Ohio.

Boemker, Robert, Box 385, Madison Pike, Covington.

Bolger, Cyril T., 6629 Murray, Mariemont, Ohio.

Bourn, Dick, 6251 Graceland Ave., Cincinnati 12, Ohio.

Braboy, Jesse, 1441 Little Ave., Paducah.

Bray, Robert B., 3534 Zumstein Ave., Cincinnati 8, Ohio.

Broderick, Carroll A., 1426 College St., Bowling Green.

Brown, Charles A., 416 W. Jefferson, Louisville 2.

Bruce, James C., 216 Arbor Park Drive, Louisville.

Brumbaugh, Donald S., College Station, Murray.

Buch, Robert, 1122 Cecil, Louisville.

Buchanan, Charles W., P. O. Box 256, Barbourville.

Buchanan, William H., 215 High St., Barbourville.

Buning, Carl F., Sr., 3314 Lookout Drive, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Cadle, Marvin G., Box 266, Corbin.

Cain, Paul D., 1010 Crest Circle, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Campbell, R. C., Perryville.

Canter, Richard C., 509 College, Winchester.

Carlson, David A., Paducah.

Carrico, Charles M., E. Main St., Lebanon.

Cason, Joe D., 122 S. Main St., Hopkinsville.

Cecil, John O., Jr., Tompkinsville.

Chinery, Frank L., 3217 Lookout Drive, Cincinnati 8, Ohio.

Clark, Buford T., Liberty St., Barbourville.

Clonts, George Roy, 202 Eddings, Fulton.

Cohen, Irvin H., 1215 Delor, Louisville.

Coleman, Duke, 400 College, Harrodsburg.

Coiston, Richard H., 816 Maple St., Jeffersonville, Indiana.

Combs, Travis, Harlan.

Cook, Edgar C., 208 Highland Ave., Georgetown.

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

Cox, Layton, 926 Highland Park Drive, Lexington.

Crum, Edward E., 943 E. Maple St., Jeffersonville, Indiana.

Cruse, Orville W., 207 Meridian, Louisville.

Deaver, John, Station H, Box 55, Louisville.

DeVault, Don, 1229 Mesker Park Drive, Evansville, Indiana.

Doak, R. B., 505 7th St., Pikeville.

Durbin, Paul J. Fulton.

Edwards, George W., Box 266, Harrodsburg.

Ellis, Charles "Bub", 1821 W. Hill, Louisville.

Ellis, Thomas, 100 Wallace Ave., Covington.

Ellington, Russell (Duke), 236 Castlewood Drive, Lexington.

Ernst, Ray C., 3574 Larkspur Ave., Cincinnati 8, Ohio.

Evans, Hollis Russell, Cumberland.

- Ewing, Thomas C., Jr., 3202 Oakland Ave., Catlettsburg.
- Fields, Follace, Whitesburg.
- Fischer, Edward R., 3511 Forrest Circle, Paducah.
- Fleming, James, 181 Back St., Fleming.
- Forsythe, Robert, Browder.
- Frank L. P., 928 Howland, Louisville.
- Fritz, Harry G., Transylvania College, Lexington.
- Gant, William G., Jr., care of Catron Motor Co., Corbin.
- Geverts, Jim, 3760 Drake Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Gish, Delmas, 107 W. 4th St., Central City.
- Goettel, George A., 1422 Lexington Rd., Louisville.
- Gosiger, Paul, 3036 Linview, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Graham, Elmer H., 18 W. 36th St., Covington.
- Grandle, Olen R., 1402 Beaverton Ave., Cincinnati 16, Ohio.
- Grannan, Paul E., 827 Florence Ave., Louisville.
- Grause J. Ben, Jr., 4354 W. 8th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Gray, Raymond F., Livermore.
- Green, Tom H., 612 Jackson, Georgetown.
- Greene, Omar Paul, Box 654, West Liberty.
- Gregory, William Labe, Fleming.
- Gruber, Herb, 1733 Speed, Louisville.
- Hadden, Newell P., Jr., 121 Lackawanna Road, Lexington.
- Haffey, Stan, 1822 Section Road, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Haines, Jack W., College Station, Murray.
- Hall, Charlie, Whitesburg.
- Hall, Joe M., 203 Cedar, Fulton.
- Halliday, John E., 21 Locust St., Gallipolis, Ohio.
- Harris, Gene, 111 Riverside Drive, Russell.
- Hartley, William, 1121 Marshall, Evansville, Indiana.
- Head, John W., 501 Kingston Ave., Louisville.
- Hoendorf, R. L., 2816 Jefferson, Cincinnati 19, Ohio.
- Hoferer, Louis R., 983 Wells Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Hogan, John E., 2128 Crane, Cincinnati 7, Ohio.
- Holeman, D. Fletcher, 329 Poplar, Dawson Springs.
- Holland, T. J., Pikeville.
- Horton, Peyton A., V. A. Hospital, Lexington.
- Howard, Vernon Thomas, 114 High St., Versailles.
- Hudson, Bob, 217 So. Kerth Ave., Evansville 14, Indiana.
- Hummer, Irby H., 207 N. 6th, Scottsville.
- Jones, Cloyde C., 701 Center St., Corbin.
- Kathamam, B. J., Jr., Sports Equipment Repair, 111 W. 5th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Keller, Herman F., 2105 E. Mulberry, Evansville 14, Indiana.
- Kingsolver, William E., Fort Knox.
- Kraesig Raymond, 927 Phillips Ave., Louisville 13.
- Lancaster, Harry, 411 Rostmont, Lexington.
- Lawson, Carl E., 116 E. Clover St., Harlan.
- Lawson, H. Bentley, Loyall.
- Lewis, L. L., 1733¹/₂ Carter Ave., Ashland.
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- Litterall, Ova B., 509 Oak St., Corbin.
- McFarland, J. H., 1122 Center, Bowling Green.
- McGhee, Laurence, Box 66, Danville.
- McKown, C. H. Wayne, W. Virginia.
- McMillan, J. N., Y. M. C. A., Ashland.
- Maddox, C. L., Box 156, Fulton.
- Markham, Harry L., Pembroke.
- Mayhew, Happy, Barbourville.
- Miller, Reed S., 1651 Edenside Ave., Louisville.
- Milliken, John S., Jr., 1837 Tyler Parkway, Louisville.
- Moellering, Louis H., 6508 Crest Ridge, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Moore, William A., Division of Recreation, Central Park, Louisville.
- Morgan, Hosea H., 2423 Broadway, Paducah.
- Morris, Robert, Jr., 2123 Carter Ave., Ashland.
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- Napier, Karl, Celina, Tennessee.
- Nichols, James G., 401 North Court, Scottsville.
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- Porter, W. E., 4004 Hillsboro, Louisville 7.
- Potter, L. H., Whitesburg.
- Potter, Sam, Lynch.
- Richardson, J. S., 541 Camden Rd., Huntington, W. Virginia.
- Roark, Jimmy, 503 Howard, Prestonsburg.
- Robbins, Burgess, Williamsburg.
- Roberts, Richard I., Cedar Hill Fishing Camp, Celina, Tennessee.
- Robertson, Everett, Box 34, Russell.
- Robinson, Dick, 295 Cassidy, Lexington.
- Robinson, J. Elwood, Box 585, Pikeville.
- Rose, Alfred William, 2943 Egmont St., Evansville 15, Indiana.
- Rosenthal, G. L., 1626 Jefferson, Paducah.
- Rudd, Marco M., Hazard.
- Sammons, Bernard, 1508 Oak St., Kenova, W. Virginia.
- Saylor, Emanuel, Loyall.
- Schaufert, Jim, 3339 Hewitt, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Schmidt, C. J., 5544 Surrey Ave., Cincinnati 11, Ohio.
- Schuette, Frederick, R. 3, Henderson.
- Schumann, Joseph R., 119 N. 42nd St. Louisville.
- Schultz, Edward, 554 Rose Hill Ave., St. Bernard 17, Ohio.
- Schmitt, K. F., 1702 B. Patton Ct., Louisville.
- Schutz, John J., Jr., 1515 Highland Ave., Louisville.
- Sconce, John W., 625 Main St., Lynch.
- Sensing, Donald H., 710 Vine St., Fulton.
- Shannon, Ed H., 203 Chenault Road, Lexington.
- Shaw, John H., 205 W. North St., Mayfield.
- Shaw, Stanley E., 4460 W. 8th St., Cincinnati 5, Ohio.
- Showalter, John, 110 Military, Georgetown.
- Sledd, T., 712 Poplar, Murray.
- Smith, Paul G., 340 Bell Ct., Louisville 6.
- Springer, Irvin, 959 S. Kentucky Ave., Evansville, Indiana.
- Streicher, Abe., 1623 So. 2nd St., Louisville.
- Thompson, H. William, Box 753, Owensboro.
- Thompson, Newell, Junior College Station, Martin, Tennessee.
- Tincher, Robert, 2749 Grinstead Drive, Louisville.
- Tolliver, Millard, Box 419, Whitesburg.
- Tracy, S. B., 202 Burns Ave., Winchester.
- Treas, Joe W., 305 Cedar St., Fulton.
- Underwood, John, College Station, Murray.
- Wadlington, C. L., Princeton.
- Wagner, Pete, Nortonville.
- Weber, Edward H., 3707 St. Germaine Ct., Louisville.
- Welborn, Charles B., 872 Armstrong, Russellville.
- Wellman, Earl, 301 W. 10th Ave., Huntington, W. Virginia.
- Whetstone, Dr. J. Harry, 610 Weinbach, Evansville, Indiana.
- Wilson, Robert R., 311 College, Winchester.
- Wilson, Thomas H., Jr., Smithland.
- Woodall, Paul, Marion.
- Woodard, Johnny Jr., Route 4, Harrodsburg.
- Wurtz, Emil, Ingalls Bldg., 6 E. 4th St., Cincinnati 2, Ohio.
- York, Howard A., 412 Eagle, Princeton.

Motion Pictures in Sports

Use of motion pictures with athletic work has greatly expanded. One of the greatest forward steps was taken when the high school forces entered a project for production of pictures in the major sports. This project was launched in 1946, the first two films produced being "Football Up-to-Date" and "Basketball Up-to-Date". The cost of production of these films was underwritten by General Mills, Incorporated and by the Wilson Sporting Goods Company, with the responsibility for production and distribution being placed in the hands of A. A. Shabinger, Director of the Officials Sports Film Service.

The pictures were supervised by National Federation representatives. Approximately 300 prints of these films were used during the school year 1946-47. Two prints of each were leased by the Kentucky High School Athletic Association and loaned to the Department of University Extension of the University of Kentucky. Records compiled by this agency indicate that there were 42 showings of the football film last year and 76 basketball showings, with thousands of people seeing these films, including mostly coaches, officials, administrators, and students. For the year 1947-48 last year's pictures have been rescheduled and situations affected by rules changes have been deleted.

Two new pictures are now ready, and prints of these having been leased by the Association and placed on loan with the Department of Extension. They are "Football By the Code" and "Basketball By the Code". Those who have seen the pictures are enthusiastic about their value in the program for the current year. All material is new. Some of the technical points in football are shown by animated diagram. Attractive action is shown, and correct rulings for questionable situations are indicated.

Since the Department of Extension of the University now probably has in its film library the largest collection of sports films of any state agency, it has been thought advisable to print, for the benefit of K. H. S. A. A. member schools, a list of these films. Mr. Gordon C. Godbey, Assistant in the Department, states that he hopes to have additional material on sports by the first of the year. All films listed, with the exception of the two films made of the 1947 State high school basketball tournament, are sound films and can not be run on a silent projector. The code letters "e, j, s, c, a," refer to elementary, junior high, senior high, college and adult audiences who may enjoy the particular film listed. Films now available at the University of Kentucky, are as follows:

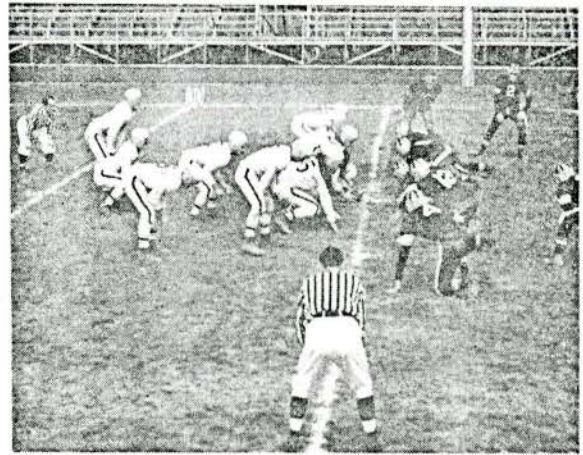
FOOTBALL FILMS

018. BALL HANDLING IN FOOTBALL—j-s
1 reel \$1.50—

Fundamentals of ball handling are stressed: stance, grip, "feel" of the ball, fingertip control, adjustment before throwing or kicking, receiving passes from center or from a back, catching passes and punts, ways of carrying ball, and changing from one hand to another. Game shots are presented, using slow motion and stop action techniques, and superimposed animation to illustrate principles. (EBF).

019. BLOCKING IN FOOTBALL. j-s-c. 1 reel
\$1.50—

Fundamentals of good blocking are taught in this film: position, speed, drive, follow-through, timing and body control. Describes shoulder and body blocks, demonstrating several varieties of



Scene from "Football By-the-Code"

these. Importance of good physical condition, practice, and experience are emphasized. Special photography used to illustrate different points. (EBF).

020. TACKLING IN FOOTBALL j-s-c 1 reel
\$1.50—

Tackling properly is shown as the result of application of certain fundamentals: good physical condition, speed, body placement, drive, sure grip, timing, and body control. Shoulder and cross body tackles are demonstrated in various ways, with special instructions for safety and means of reducing shock. (EBF).

025. FOOTBALL UP TO DATE. j-s-c 3 reels
\$1.50—

An introduction to the men who make the rules for the National Federation of High School Athletic Associations in 44 states, and an interpretation of the rules of football. Action shots show good form, clean playing, and other technical points of interest to coaches and players.

034. FOOTBALL BY THE CODE. j-s-c 3 reels
1.50—

The new 1947 football film, approved by the National Federation and produced by the Official Sports Film Service. Some of the technical points in football are shown by animated diagram.

BASKETBALL FILMS

R009. CHAMPIONSHIP BASKETBALL — INDIVIDUAL TECHNIQUES. j-s 1 reel \$1.50—

Man to man defense is shown, with the means best used under varying situations to counteract it. Variations are shown in the sliding man to man, combination man to man defenses; and the fixed zone, shifting zone, and pressing defenses are included. Other fundamentals, including passes, receiving and pivot plays, are sketched. Throughout the film, the scene alternates from practice games to championship games to show various details. Plays are analyzed by Nat Holman. (Nu-Art).

R010. BASKETBALL FUNDAMENTALS — TEAM TECHNIQUES. j-s 1½ reels \$2.00.

Branch McCracken, Indiana University basketball coach, uses his team to demonstrate the fundamentals of basketball. Slow-motion photography is used to break the various court techniques down into easily grasped essentials. (Coronet).

021. BALL HANDLING IN BASKETBALL. j-s-c
1 reel \$1.50—

Teaches fundamentals of basketball handling including stances, grip, control, adjustment before shooting, catching the ball, and other points. Pre-

sents game shots, using special photographic techniques to illustrate principles. (EBF).

022. SHOOTING IN BASKETBALL j-s-c 1 reel \$1.50—

Concentrating on the set shot, this film pictures the action of the throw, stance, aim, trajectory, and fingertip control. Special attention is given total body coordination, especially inward rotation of the hand and arm making the throw. (EBF).

023. DEFENSIVE FOOTWORK IN BASKETBALL. j-s-c 1 reel \$1.50.

Striding with an opponent, checking, maneuvering him out of position and other basic skills are illustrated, using special photography to demonstrate points. Rebounding, pivoting, and correlated arm action are taught also. (EBF).

026. BASKETBALL UP TO DATE. j-s-c. 3 reels. \$1.50.

Using DePaul and Northwestern teams, the National Federation of High School Athletic Associations explains and illustrates the penalties, rules, and fine points of modern basketball. Action shots plus slow motion and stop action photography describe points fully. Rules are explained in detail, together with instructions to officials on their application.

035. BASKETBALL BY THE CODE. j-s-c. 3 reels. \$1.50.

The new 1947-48 basketball film approved by the National Federation and produced by the Official Sports Film Service. All material is new. Attractive action is shown and correct rulings for questionable situations are indicated.

1947 STATE TOURNAMENT, FIRST ROUND GAMES. j-s-c. 2½ reels. 50c.

This film, which is a silent one, includes a few shots taken in each of the first round games in the 1947 State High School Basketball Tournament. The film is not clear and it is difficult to distinguish the players. This film is recommended for only those schools which had teams in the tournament.

1947 STATE TOURNAMENT, SEMI-FINAL AND FINAL GAMES. j-s-c. 2 reels. 50c.

This film, a silent one, includes shots of the semi-final games and most of the action in the final game of the 1947 State High School Basketball Tournament. The action is not clear and this film is not recommended for general showing.

BASEBALL FILMS

000. TOUCHING ALL BASES. j-s-a. 4 reels. 80c.

This film is intended to teach youngsters baseball by showing various American League stars playing their positions. It is also intended to give fans as a whole a better understanding and knowledge of the national pastime. The film shows Father Flanagan and his Boys Town Team, the Hall of Fame ceremonies in Cooperstown, New York, and scenes from night baseball games. (Kellogg Company).

004. BASEBALL. j-s-a. 4 reels. 80c.

This film treats of the origin, history and technique of ball play as a profession and as a pastime. (National League of Professional Baseball Clubs).

006. PLAY BALL, AMERICA. j-s-a. 3 reels. 70c.

Defensive baseball is taken up. Illustrated under pitching are overhand, side arm and underhand deliveries; fast curve, slow, knuckle and screwball pitches; positions on the rubber and ways of catching a man off base. The catcher, and especially his importance in calling plays, is considered. Infielding, tagging, double plays and catching pegs to the base are illustrated. Catching a fly and throwing in are demonstrated in outfielding. The film turns to

an analysis of offensive baseball. Purposes of the hit and run play, hitting behind the runner and bunting are explained. Base running is taken up. (Ethan Allen, National League of Professional Baseball Clubs).

007. WINNING BASEBALL. j-s-a. 3 reels. 70c.

The "cut-off" play, how the pitcher catches a man off base, and how to call for a catch of a fly ball are explained. Art of base coaching is depicted. Ways of keeping in condition throughout the season and of caring for equipment are shown. Members of the National League show their style of pitching, batting and fielding. Umpires' techniques are demonstrated. The picture concludes with scenes from the final game of the 1940 World Series. (Ethan Allen, National League of Professional Baseball Clubs).

016. INSIDE BASEBALL. j-s. 3 reels. 70c.

Fundamentals of baseball, including pitching, batting, fielding and base-running, are demonstrated. Note: This film was placed with library through the courtesy of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association. (National League of Professional Baseball Clubs).

024. WORLD SERIES OF 1945. j-s-c. 2½ reels. \$1.00.

Big games of the 1945 Series are shown, with individual work done by stars on each team. Special plays, offensive and defensive, and examples of individual and team action are shown in this record of baseball at its best. (Official Sports Film Service).

027. PLAY BALL, SON! j-s. 1½ reels. \$2.00.

Joe Cronin introduces this film, showing a group of fourteen-year-old boys who are experts in baseball. Correct methods or hitting, catching, and throwing are demonstrated in natural and slow motion. Based on book by Bert V. Dunne. (Young America).

029. BATTING FUNDAMENTALS. j-s. 1 reel. \$1.50.

Basic skills which must be mastered before one becomes an accomplished hitter. Bat selection, stance, grip, swing and follow-through are clearly demonstrated in this film by professional players. (Coronet).

030. THE BATTING STARS OF BASEBALL. s-c-a. 3 reels. \$1.00.

Who are the big names among batters and what makes them good? Watch the featured hitters as shown in this film, learn the secrets of their styles and forms, and try it yourself. For clubs as well as classes.

MISCELLANEOUS

R001. FUNDAMENTALS OF BOXING. 1 reel. \$1.50.

Carl Seibert, director of physical education at Orange, New Jersey, demonstrates the following fundamentals of boxing: Position of fists and forearms, on-guard position, stance, offensive blows, defensive blows and clinches. (Gutlohn).

002. LEARN TO SWIM. e-j-c-a. 2 reels. 55c.

This film outlines the buddy system in learning to swim. Steps illustrated are as follows: Breathing, floating and gliding, arm stroke, leg stroke, elementary swimming, demonstration of stroke combinations, and adaptation of stroke to individual. (US Dept. of Ag).

003. LIFE SAVING. e-j-s-a. 2 reels. 55c.

Methods of rescuing drowning persons by boat, ring buoy and other equipment are shown. Adaptation of strokes for life saving, approaches, breaking holds and carries are demonstrated, along with process of resuscitation. Under-water photography shows details in life saving work. (US Dept. of Ag).

(Continued on page seven)

Referees' Corner

By
Charlie Vettiner

Those fall breezes are blowing again. That means football is in the air with the promise of the clashing of sturdy young bodies in the thrill of competition.

Down at Glasgow Jimmie Bravard, newly-signed coach, is lining up his gridders as is jolly Ray Baer and his assistants Junie Jones and popular Red Hagan at St. Xavier.

"Cap" Maddox really touched off Kentucky High School football with his rules interpretation clinics over the state. From here on King Football rules supreme.

All over Kentucky football arbiters are oiling up the old whistles and taking the knickers and striped shirts out of moth balls, getting ready for the "Sport That Thrills".

In the Falls Cities area the calls are already coming in for officials and it looks like rotund Polly Kraesig, Herb Gruber, Joe Linker and company are going to be busy boys.

A chap asked me the other day who I thought would be the hardest worked football official this year and your ole reporter just threw up his hands and laughed.

Brother, they are all worked hard because there are not enough of them getting a chance to show what they can do with the old whistle.

In short, coaches, that's saying unless you give some of these newcomers an opportunity to work it's gonna be your fault if there are few good officials around when these old timers bow out.

The old cry already going up around the state is that there are not enough experienced officials. There never will be unless coaches give newcomers a chance in some of their games of lesser importance.

About those hard-worked officials, let your rambling reporter mention, among other referees who have made at least a million clear dollars with the whistle, such stalwarts as Ed "Never Misse" McNabb, "I Callem Rite" Cover and "Eagle-Eye" Schuette.

It's great to come out of a hot summer and smell the cool, clean football air of autumn. Already Fairdale's Coach Dallas Arnold is promising Valley tough competition with his 40 bone-crushers.

There's still a coach shortage, too. Principal John Gardner of Howe Valley in Hardin County gave us a buzz the other day to ask a recommendation, but we didn't know a single prospect.

By the way, all of you athletic fellows, when you're in Louisville, drop in for a visit at the offices of the friendly Jefferson County Playground and Recreation Board in the Armory.

You'll be happy to see your old friend, Oakley Brown, one of the best-liked fellows in the state, slaving away figuring out ways to give kids better recreation in Jefferson County.

Remember the old days when Oak was doing his stuff at Hopkinsville? Western Kentucky never has been the same old place with the popular fellow in other parts.

Anyway, it's gonna be a great fall with lots of leather in the air. Boy, aintcha glad you live in Kentucky?



Charlie Vettiner

It's the Sport That Counts

Back in 1919 there was a World Series scandal and two ball players (there were more) had a tremendous negative effect on the kids of my neighborhood when they were found guilty of throwing games so gamblers could "Clean Up".

I was a kid at the time and I believed in a great pitcher named Eddie Cicotte and my buddy had great faith in a fleet outfielder named "Shoeless" Joe Jackson. We weren't the only ones because there were thousands like us all over the country.

Each morning we'd wait eagerly to find out what Eddie and Joe did the day before. When we went out on the sand lots we tried to imitate Eddie and Joe because they were the athletes who were right all the way. In short, they were examples for kids all over the nation.

I'll never forget how the boys in Schnitzelberg (my neighborhood) took it the morning those athletes were found guilty of crooked ball-playing. And it was bound to have been the same way all over the country because youngsters everywhere believed in those fellows.

By a single action they had "let the kids of America down". A greater crime against youth is unthinkable. To destroy the faith of boys is so serious. Whenever any boy undertakes to become an athlete, he says in effect, "I'm capable of setting an example for other kids to follow". That's a fact because, regardless of how poor you may think you are as an athlete, there's a youngster somewhere who thinks you are the "stuff".

Sure, you're not going to throw any games, we know, but what about your conduct at games when the breaks go against you. If you "Belly-ache", you may cause that kid watching you to develop the wrong philosophy of the sport and life.

If you play to win regardless, you can bet some other kid may follow that bad example. If youngsters have faith in you and then you fail them, remember you'll be guilty like Eddie and Joe of letting down the youth of America.

It's worth thinking about. After all, it's the sport that counts, and it exists for **FUTURE AMERICA.**

C. V.

The Rating of Officials

By Principal Archie Riehl, Henderson
Secretary, All-Kentucky Conference

The rating of officials in a football game is no easy job. It is even harder if your team has just lost a close game in which any one of a number of close decisions, which went against you, could have resulted in a win or at least a tie if the decision had been reversed.

The responsibility of rating officials should rest with the principal, but he should always talk over the game with the coach. This talk might better be held on Monday rather than immediately following the game.

I believe all officials are honest, render fair decisions, and are genuinely interested in the game and the welfare of the players. If an official doesn't measure up to these standards, he should throw away his whistle or horn and hunt other areas of activity.

The rating of officials is something like rating teachers. We know good ones when we see them without always knowing just why they are good.

A game is well officiated when it runs smoothly, when there are no unnecessary delays, when fouls and infractions are called promptly and the resulting penalty inflicted, when there is no bickering between players, or between officials and players or coaches, and when attention is on the game and not on the officials.

In rating an official. I would put knowledge as the first requisite. With knowledge must come the ability to think clearly and the courage to make decisions.

The second requirement of a good official is that he know the mechanics of his job, he is not caught out of position but is on the play when it occurs.

To be a good official, a man must be in good physical condition. Officiating is work. It takes energy to keep up with a bunch of young boys trained for the modern game of football.

An official should be dressed for his job. There is a standard uniform. It should be worn. He, the official, should have the necessary equipment for his job, whistle, horn, watch and gun. They should be in working order.

An official should be on time. In fact, he should arrive early enough to be rested, dressed, and to have inspected the field well before game time.

An official should cooperate with other officials. He should not be a buck passer.

An official should take all the time necessary to explain interpretations of rules or choice or penalties to the captain, but he should not allow a player to argue a question of judgment.

An official should be pleasant, should have a sense of humor, and should remember that the game is for the boys and not for his personal glory.

All of us make mistakes. Officials sometimes

make them. But you can bet your life they don't want to make them.

If you have a valid criticism tell the official about it, or better, write him a letter. If you don't have a real criticism, give him an E. E's go into his win column. He likes to win too.

Motion Pictures in Sports

(Continued from page five)

011. DISTANCE RACES. s-c. 1 reel. \$1.50.
Races from 1,000 to 10,000 meters and steeplechase are demonstrated. Style of distance runner is contrasted with that of dash man. Differences in typical physiques are shown. Slow motion photography is used to analyze movements. (EBF).
- R012. JUMPS AND POLE VALUT. s-c. 1 reel. \$1.50.
Demonstrations from actual competition are shown for running high-jump; running broad-jump; hop, step and jump; and pole vault. Slow motion photography is used for detailed study of form. (EBF).
- R013. TENNIS RHYTHM. j-s. 1 reel. \$1.50.
Bobby Riggs, national tennis champion, demonstrates how to make various shots correctly. The grip, service, forehand drive, backhand, etc., are shown in standard and slow motion. (TFC).
014. TUMBLING FOR PHYSICAL FITNESS: INDIVIDUAL STUNTS. j-s-c. 2 reels. 55c.
Demonstrations and instructions for performing the forward roll, dive, backward roll, skip, headstand, walking on hands, handstand, cartwheel and handspring are given. (Navy).
015. TUMBLING FOR PHYSICAL FITNESS: COMPANION STUNTS: j-s-c. 2 reels. 55c.
Importance of coordination and timing is emphasized. Seventeen stunts are demonstrated. (Navy).
- R017. PLAY VOLLEYBALL. j-s-c-a. 2 reels. \$3.00.
The game of volleyball is explained step by step. Natural speed, slow motion and stop action photography are used to clarify the essentials of good form. (Association Films, YMCA).
- R008. HOW TO TWIRL A BATON. e-j-s. 1 reel. \$1.50.
Roger Lee, former national champion baton twirler, demonstrates the nine fundamentals of twirling: Beating time, salute, wrist twirl, figure eight, two-hand twirl, pass around back, cartwheel, four-finger twirl and throw and catch. (Ram).
028. SOCCER FOR GIRLS. s-c. 1 reel. \$1.50.
Basic skill of soccer demonstrated in detail, with closeups and slow motion shots of skilled girls. Traps, dribbles, and passes and their application to game situations are pictured. Closes with an action sequence of the points presented. (Coronet).
032. HOT ICE. i-s-c-a. 1 reel. \$1.50.
The New York Rangers vs. the Toronto Maple Leaf team in fast, rough ice hockey. Scenes of the crowd, the dressing room where young men don protective clothing for the coming battle, and preparation of skates and sticks lead up to the tense game. Team work is shown in this exciting sport. (Sterling Films).
037. JUI JITSU. j-s-c-a. 1 reel. 50c.
The effective, dangerous jui jitsu defenses against knife, gun, club, and mugging (Strangulation from the rear) attacks are demonstrated. Slow motion helps illustrate points, while repetition is frequent. Film ends with some free play between two experts. (Max Stone).

Rulings and Interpretations

The following rulings and interpretations represent questions which have been asked the President of the K. H. S. A. A. most frequently during recent years and are being asked the Commissioner now. Principals of member schools who will study these questions and answers will find that they can save themselves a considerable amount of correspondence with the Commissioner's office. One feature of the 1947-48 booklet is a section on "Rulings and Interpretations".

Games With Other Teams

Q. Can a member school of the Association engage in an athletic contest with a non-member school?

A. Not if the other school is eligible for membership. (Const., Article 8, Section 1).

Q. May a school team play against an alumni or independent team during a regular season in a sport?

A. Yes, as the other team is not eligible for membership in the Association.

Certifying of Players

Q. After an eligibility list has been mailed by the Principal at the close of the week, may this list be supplemented later with the names of boys who later become eligible prior to the contest?

A. No. The list is limited to such persons as are eligible at the time the list is due.

Q. How can a principal verify the age of a player?

A. By referring to the Bureau of Vital Statistics. In the absence of a state record, he should refer to the earliest available school enrollment and census records. It has been the policy of the Board of Control to accept old records rather than parents' affidavit in establishing the birthdate of a player. The physician's affidavit will not be accepted unless the record which guided him in fixing the date of birth is open for inspection by the Board of Control.

Q. A principal discovers that he has been certifying a player incorrectly as to age. What is his procedure?

A. He must get permission from the Commissioner to correct the error. (By-Law I, Section 3).

Q. If a principal unknowingly plays an ineligible player, shall his school be suspended?

A. Yes, if the facts were available and could have been known upon such investigation as a principal is expected to make concerning each of his players. This penalty is mandatory. (By-Law I, Section 7, Paragraph a).

Veterans' Eligibility

Q. What is the veterans' rule with respect to age?

A. A veteran becomes ineligible on his twenty-first birthday. (By-Law IV).

Q. What information should a principal give in asking for a ruling on a veteran?

A. He should give the name of the boy, his date of birth, semester during or at the end of which he left for the service, number of subjects in which he was passing at that time, date of withdrawal from school, date of entering the service, date of discharge from the service, and date of re-entering school.

Q. Under what conditions will the preceding semester rule be waived for veterans?

A. It will be waived if the boy entered the service immediately after he withdrew from school and if he was passing in at least three subjects at the time of withdrawal.

Q. Is a veteran eligible when he returns to school after discharge from the service?

A. No. The principal should write for a ruling and ask that the preceding semester rule be waived if the conditions of the preceding answer are met.

Grade School Pupils

Q. May grade school pupils play on a high school team?

A. Yes, provided that they pass in their subjects and advance one grade each year. (By-Law V, Section 2).

Q. Is a grade school pupil a free agent after he has completed his work in the eighth grade?

A. He is unless he has taken part in a first team game, representing a high school connected with his school. If he has played in a first team game, he comes under the provisions of By-Law VI, Section 1.

Residence

Q. What is the residence rule?

A. "Interscholar contests" in By-Law VI, Section 1, has been interpreted to mean "first team games". If a boy who has played in a first team game changes schools without his parents moving to the new school district, he is ineligible for a school year in a sport maintained by both schools. If he has not played any first team games, he is immediately eligible with respect to residence.

Q. What is meant by "Corresponding change in the residence of his parents" in By-Law VI, Section 1?

A. This means the moving of the parents to the district in which the school, which the boy now attends, is located. If a boy and his parents have lived in School District A, and the boy has played a first team game for School A, he will not be eligible at School C, when his parents move to School District B. He may be eligible in only two schools, A and B.

Q. If parents separate, what is considered the residence of the child?

A. In the absence of a court order, giving custody of the child to one of the parents, the residence of the parents at the time of separation is considered the residence of the child unless both parents move.

Undue Influence

Q. May a school official or any other person who might be interested in the school's program of

athletics solicit a student from another school district?

A. No. This is undue influence and the penalty is suspension of the offending school for a year. (By-Law X).

Q. May a school, a Booster Club, or any other organization interested in the athletic program give books or tuition to an athlete?

A. No. This would be considered undue influence. If a school has a policy of giving free textbooks to indigent pupils, any athlete who came under this classification should not be discriminated against, of course. (By-Law X).

Q. A student has continued to play on Team A after his parents have moved to School District B. The coach of Team B suggests to the boy that it might be well for him to attend the school located in the district where the boy's parents now live. Is this undue influence?

A. Although the practice of suggesting to a boy that he change schools is questionable, the Board of Control has always believed that a boy should attend the school located in his own district. For this reason, the action of the coach mentioned above would not be considered undue influence.

Q. A student has continued to play on Team A after his parents have moved to School District B. He is not billed for tuition, and nothing is said about it. Is this undue influence?

A. When the boy's parents move to School District B, he is considered a resident of the new district, and this district receives the state per capita on him, thus making him a tuition pupil in School District A. The principal of School A should see to it that the boy or his parents pay tuition. The allowing of free tuition to a pupil whose parents do not live in the district is undue influence.

Protests

Q. How should a protest be made?

A. By a principal or superintendent and in writing. ((By-Law XIII).

Q. May the school official of a protested school ascertain the name of the person who made the protest?

A. By direction of the Board of Control, this information has not been given for many years. The Board holds that the important item in a protest is not the name of the person who made the protest, but the guilt or innocence of the protested school.

Q. May the school official of the protested school see a copy of the investigator's report before the hearing?

A. Yes, he is entitled to receive this under the rules. ((By-Law XIII).

Miscellaneous

Q. What is the obligation of school officials with regard to sportsmanship?

A. Not only should school officials practice the highest principles of sportsmanship, but they should make an effort to teach them to their players, student bodies, and fans. Officials must be protected and games conducted in an orderly manner. The violation of this rule has caused several suspensions in recent years. (By-Law XVII).

Q. How many basketball games may be played in a season?

A. Twenty games between January 1 and prior to the district tournament. Games in invitational, county, or conference tournaments must be counted in this number, as well as any additional charity games. The Commissioner has no authority to waive the provisions of By-Law XXI.

Q. Is the school obligated to use registered officials?

A. The use of registered officials is a requirement, the penalty for violation being possible suspension. If there is any question about any official being registered, he should be asked to show his card. (By-Law XXII).

Q. Is the securing of a physician's statement and parent's consent compulsory before a boy can participate in athletics?

A. No, but a principal should make every effort to secure these documents. The school is taking a great chance if he does not. (By-Law XXIX).

Q. If the first day of March is on Saturday, what is the day of the district Tournament?

A. The following weekend, March 7-8. (Tournament Rule I).

Q. Is there any penalty if the district or regional tournament manager refuses to follow the regulations set up by the Board of Control in the selection of tournament officials?

A. Yes. The tournament winner is eliminated from further competition and the school represented by the tournament manager is suspended from the Association. (Tournament Rule V-A).

Q. What expenses are paid for State tournament teams, and how many may be on the state tournament squad?

A. All expenses are paid for the period of the tournament. The transportation allowance has been set at 20c per mile if the team travels by automobile, or the actual fare by a common carrier if the team travels by bus or train. Lodging and meals are paid for by the Association, and an allowance of \$60.00 is made to each team for incidental expenses. The tournament squad is composed of ten players, coach, manager, and the principal or his representative.

Q. May a name appear on the final tournament eligibility list which did not appear on the preliminary list?

A. Not unless it is to correct an error. A boy should not be penalized for a clerical mistake. However, permission must be gotten from the Commissioner for a name to be added. The principal should check the preliminary list very carefully.

Q. If an ineligible player is protested after February 15, are the player and the school involved immune from disciplinary action?

A. No. The date of February 15 was set for the convenience of the Commissioner and the Board of Control. A protest made this late might not be acted upon before the tournaments as sufficient time must be given for an investigation and a hearing in order to be fair to all concerned. (Tournament Rule X).

Q. Is it possible for a boy who did not finish first or second in a regional track meet to get an expense allowance to the state track meet?

A. He is eligible to participate in the state meet if he finished third or fourth in the regional meet. If he places in the state meet, he will get the expense allowance. (Track Rule 14, Paragraph 2).

The 1947 Football Code

The 1947 football publications give detailed comments concerning all sections which are different from those of last year. This is especially true of the 1947 Football Player Handbook. The new football picture "Football By-The-Code" shows excellent illustrations of some of the changed provisions. Here is a brief summary of changes from last year which have given rise to pre-season questions.

2-21-2: The term "impulse", as used in the rules, has its ordinary dictionary meaning in all cases other than the two listed exceptions. The term is never used anywhere on the field except in connection with the goal line. It is not used in connection with the end line or the sideline. Ball is considered to have been forced across goal line by the player who did the forcing, except for the two listed situations. Exception (a) covers situations including the one in which a kick is touched in flight and caused to rebound back over goal line.

Play—K1 kicks from his own end zone. Kick is high and comes down near 10 yard line where R attempts to catch kick but muffs it or he deliberately bats it. In either case, ball goes across goal line from the force of the muff or bat. **Ruling—**If the dictionary definition of "impulse" were taken, the impulse would be by R. But according to exception (a), the impulse in this situation is still considered to be the kick. Of course, the batting of a kick is a foul and the offended team has the privilege of taking the penalty.

This setting aside of the dictionary definition of "impulse" applies only when the loose ball is muffed in flight. If the loose ball touches ground before it is muffed or batted, then Official must decide whether the loose ball might have gone over the goal line even if it had not been muffed or batted.

2-27: SHIFT now includes certain cases where only one player moves to a new position. This applies to any player who takes a position on the line and then moves to a new position. After such movement, the snap must be delayed by at least one second after the new position has been taken. This gives the defense a reasonable chance to modify their formation. It is assumed that there will be more such changes than in previous years because the center, guard or tackle is now permitted to drop to a position behind the line and become a back for a given play. Some coaches may choose to alternate a halfback and a tackle. This gives a linesman a chance to carry the ball and may provide rest for a halfback who tires from running with the ball.

A linesman who moves from a position on the line may not be in motion when ball is snapped. The only exception is where such player is five yards behind the line at the snap. Under such circumstances, it is assumed that the 5 yard retreat gives the defense sufficient time to size up the situation.

3-5-1: The liberal substitution rules which permit a substitute to run on the field whenever ball is dead have proven to be popular but a number of complex situations have been introduced. In the ordinary substitution, A1 replaces A6 and A6 immediately moves toward the sideline on which his team's bench is placed. If he does not reach the sideline before the ball is snapped, it is an infraction but the play is allowed to go through, i. e., ball does not remain dead. However, there are certain illegal substitutions which would create a bad looking situation if the Referee were prohibited from blowing his whistle immediately. One of these is the situation where a team may have 12 men on the field. This is always a case of having 11 players and one non-player. This non-player may be on the field for the purpose of participating. Such a situation arises when there are 12 men in the huddle. If the official notes this, he should immediately blow his whistle and, even if the whistle should be blown too late to prevent the snap, the ball still remains dead. This case differs from the ordinary substitution in which a replaced player is trying to leave the field in time but is unable to do so. In the latter case, the non-player is not an "intended participant." This gives the Referee certain discretionary powers and prevents situations which would look bad if he were prohibited from stopping action.

Another one of the illegal substitutions which becomes illegal as soon as it occurs is that where more than two teammates enter with the intention of replacing an excess number of players. This becomes a foul as soon as the excess number of players enters and it is not necessary for the official to wait until the snap.

In all cases of illegal substitution, if a foul is called, the clock is stopped and, under these circumstances, any number of substitutes may enter. If a team desires to send in more than two substitutes, they may buy their way in at the expense of loss of 5 yards.

4-4-1-3: The note under this item is new but it merely provides coverage for procedure which has been common. Many fouls, such as offside and man in illegal motion, occur at exactly the time the ball is snapped. The foul is not before the snap nor after it. It is always simultaneous with the snap. As far as spot of enforcement for such foul is concerned, this is always the spot of the snap or free kick, hence, enforcement is the same as if the foul were one between downs. The note is necessary because lack of coverage would make such a foul come under a foul during a run and, if enforcement were by general rule penalty for a foul by the Offense behind the basic enforcement spot would be enforced from the spot of the foul. This would be contrary to customary procedure which makes the spot of enforcement for offside or man in illegal motion at the spot of the snap rather than at the spot where the player was located at the time of the foul.

6-6-1: When a player desires to attempt a fair catch, he is expected to make it clear to officials and opponents that a fair catch is to be made. To remove any doubt about this, the rules require that he not only raise one arm at full length above his head but that he also wave the hand sidewise while

arm is so extended. The rules are now quite specific in outlining the procedure in case an invalid signal is given. The fact that a signal is not valid does not permit R to advance the ball.

There are a few cases where the ball may be advanced after a signal has been given. This right exists if the ball is muffed and strikes the ground and it also exists if K touches the kick. In the latter case, R has a choice of accepting penalty for fair catch interference or of recovering the ball and advancing.

Play—K1 kicks (free kick or from scrimmage). R1 signals for fair catch but muffs. Ball strikes ground and is recovered and advanced by R1 or R2. **Ruling—Legal advance.** For most snap infractions which occur at the time of the snap, play is allowed to proceed. However, this does not apply to illegal acts by the snapper.

8-1-2: Whenever the snapper violates any part of Article 2 (such as moving his feet or lifting the ball for the snap), the referee is authorized to blow his whistle immediately. Even if he does not blow in time to stop action, the ball still remains dead. Any subsequent activity is action with a dead ball. If in this subsequent action with a dead ball, there should be an act as holding, the act is ignored since the usual form of holding is illegal only if it occurs while the ball is in play. If such holding or if any other act is of an unsportsmanlike nature, such as unnecessary roughness, it is a foul. In that case, the snap infraction and the latter foul are both between downs and they are administered as a double foul in accordance with Rule 4-3-2b. There are a few cases in which a foul, such as offside, is followed by another foul. This too is treated as a double foul in accordance with the note under Item 2 or 4-3-2.

8-1-4: This gives coverage for situations in which A may attempt to draw B into the neutral zone. It applies to players in the line who make a practice of making a sudden motion to lead B to believe the ball is being snapped. It applies primarily to action other than stepping forward. If A1 steps into the neutral zone, it is usually encroachment rather than a violation of Article 4. However, since the ball remains dead for both cases, it does not make any difference whether it is called encroachment or false start. The provision is not meant to cover ordinary cases where a linesman may step back to a position one or more yards behind the line. If this is done without an obvious attempt to make it appear that it is a snap movement, the official will take no action. But, if the movement is such as to simulate the same movement which accompanies the snap, the official has discretionary authority to penalize the same as he would for encroachment. He will use the same judgment in connection with backward or sidewise movement as he has used in the past in connection with charging into the neutral zone.

8-2-4-2: How liberal should officials be in connection with the location of the quarterback when he does not receive the snap? A couple of years ago, the rule was changed to permit one player to be less than one yard behind the line. At that time, it was thought best to place rigid limits on the position of this player. More recently, events have shown that no particular damage can be done if such a player is at one side of the snapper. If this player is within arm's length of the snapper, so that any part of his body is behind any part of the foot or arm of the snapper, officials consider the position legal. In actual practice, it is almost impossible for a player to be less than a yard behind the line and still behind a linesman unless he is in such an awkward position that he loses his effectiveness. About the only reason for any limitation is to aid the official in determining whether the player is

meant to be on the line or behind it. A yard is a very short distance in the congested line area and, in nearly every case, the player is a yard behind the line unless he is attempting to play a line position.

8-4-2: Slight changes in the kick rule now bring the return kick under the same provisions that govern a kick from scrimmage. The only difference is that a return kick occurs after team possession has changed during a down and the line (through the spot of kick) which corresponds to the line of scrimmage is not established until the kick is actually made. If it is kept in mind that the yardline through the spot of kick becomes a new scrimmage line for determining rights of K and R, the procedure for a return kick is the same as for a kick from scrimmage. If K recovers their kick behind this new line, they are permitted to advance. Any touching of the kick behind this line is ignored. In advance of this line, right to recover and advance and right to touch the kick are the same as if the new line were a scrimmage line.

Play—B1 intercepts a forward pass on his 30 and immediately punts the ball back. This kick is: (a) high in the air so the wind catches it and blows it back behind the kicker where B2 recovers and advances; or (b) is touched in advance of the kick by B2 and is then recovered by the opponent farther down the field. **Ruling—(a)** Legal advance since kick was recovered behind the line (spot of kick). **(b)** Opponents may choose to keep the ball where recovered or to take it at the spot where it was touched by B2 (first touching).

8-4-6: A kick which rebounds back into the kicker's end zone is a live ball and its disposition is determined by whether the kick was the impulse which sent it there or whether a new impulse was added after the force from the kick was spent. To aid officials, the question of impulse hinges on whether the possible new impulse is given while the kick is in flight or after it has touched the ground. Any muff (including touching or accidental kick) of a kick in flight is disregarded as far as impulse is concerned. In such cases, it is assumed that the impulse is the kick. But, if the kick strikes the ground and if it is clear that the ball would not have returned to the end zone without the subsequent muff, then the Official will rule that the muff is a new impulse. In case of doubt, he will call the kick the impulse.

Play—K1 receives snap in his end zone and punts. The kick is high and comes down on K's 10. It bounces several times and is almost at rest on the 10 when R1 attempts to pick it up but scoops it into the end zone where K falls on it. **Ruling—Touchback,** since impulse was by R.

9-4-1a: Under current rules, it is theoretically possible to score a field goal from a return kick. This is a remote possibility but it could be done by a drop kick after the kicker has intercepted a pass or caught a punt or recovered a fumble. It may now be stated that a field goal may be scored by any legal drop kick. A place kick is not permitted on the return kick because it would be practically impossible to take the time to hold the ball in such a situation and, even if it could be done, ball holder would be in a dangerous position.

Supplement: All material in the supplement of the rules book has been brought up to date and material will be of value to coaches and game administrators.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS: To supplement the rules book, the following publications and pictures will be helpful: FOOTBALL PLAY SITUATIONS, FOOTBALL PLAYER HANDBOOK, FOOTBALL OFFICIATING MANUAL, THE MOTION PICTURES "FOOTBALL UP-TO-DATE" AND "FOOTBALL BY-THE-CODE."

A Message From the Retiring President

(Continued from page one)

pose; the eligibility rules should be subjected to close examination with an idea to some revision; participation in the whole program should be extended to include other sports—certainly it should include a program for girls; and then the old (3 in 1) problem of drinking, gambling, and the attendant evils of riots, fights, and attacks on officials must have the attention of the Association if our interscholastic athletics program is to retain its respectability. I do not believe that school men can or should attempt to dodge that responsibility.

Now, whose problems are these? It will be easy to say, "We have a Commissioner, let him do it." or "Why doesn't the Board do something about this?" We must remember that the Commissioner will be working for the Association, and his powers, duties, and responsibilities will be only as extensive as the member school principals and coaches make them. He will be working under the provisions of the "Little Handbook" that we as principals, superintendents, and coaches have made to govern our program, and, too bad to relate, many of us do not know what the book contains.

In my ten years as a member of the Board of Control I have had opportunity to know our athletic program quite well. It conforms pretty closely to the philosophy of athletics maintained by our member school principals. Our state program, like our local programs, is just what we choose to make it. The attitude of our fans in relation to games and tournaments usually reflects our own philosophy of athletics. If we are **running our own school programs**, we usually have little trouble, the fans conform to what they expect and to what we expect of them. If we have abdicated in favor of "Boosters' Clubs", and community organizations, then we need not be surprised to find the purposes of athletics converted and "perverted" to intemperance and excess.

Under the rules of the KHSAA the principal is the final authority and he must as-

sume that authority and responsibility. He may delegate as much responsibility as he may choose to the coach, or they may and should work closely together, but it is the principal's job. Of course, principals are all busy and overworked but interscholastic and intramural athletics makes up a big and important part of the school program. Therefore, control it, extend it to include all of your student body, and let's make it a force for good in our schools and communities. And remember too that the KHSAA is ours, it is OF, FOR, and BY us. Let us not criticize our Association too much—If it is good let's support it and make it better; if it needs improvement let us put forth our best efforts and influence to do that too. We owe a debt of gratitude to Uncle Mose Ligon, W. O. Hopper, J. L. Way and those other pioneers who started our Association thirty years ago, and the best way to pay that debt is to make ours a grander organization than any they ever dreamed about.

Our Commissioner and his staff will be busy. We can keep them hard at work running down wild rumors about the ineligibility of our neighbor's star halfback and answering correspondence about questions that we can have answered at once by consulting the Handbook, OR we can cooperate with them in developing a well-organized, well-supervised program of participation for all boys and girls in which we maintain a spirit of friendship, cordial relations, and good sportsmanship.

In concluding this brief message to member schools, I want to take this occasion to express my appreciation for the honor you have bestowed on me in reelecting me from year to year to a place on your Board of Control. These ten years have been happy ones for me, and I trust that they may have been profitable ones for the Association. If this experience and participation qualifies me to help in any way in carrying forward our program, I shall always be glad to lend my efforts and influence. I pledge to the Commissioner and the Board of Control my loyal support and cooperation, and extend to them my very good wishes for a great 1947-48 Athletic School year with many more to follow.

R. E. Bridges.

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