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The Kentucky High School Athlete, April 1948

Kentucky High School Athletic Association

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THE KENTUCKY





High School Athlete

BREWERS
KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL CHAMPIONS 1948



(Left to right) Front Row: Barney Thweatt, Tom Mathis, Van Mathis, Jim Owens, Mason Cope, Gilbert Darnell, Coy Creason. Back Row: Coach McCoy Tarry, K. O. Mathis (Mgr.), Paul Blagg, Charles Stone, Leroy Smith, Neal Haley, Joe Smith, Donny Mathis, Alton Ross (Principal).



Official Organ of the **KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSN.**

APRIL - 1948

Maysville-Runner-Up 1948 State Basketball Tournament



(Left to right) Front Row: Emery Lacey, Herman Tolle, George Cooke, Ed Taylor, Buddy Shoemaker, Buddy Gilvin, Bobby Ormes, Elza Whalen, Gus Stergeos. Second Row: Bobby Ritchie, J. Weaver, F. Case, W. Maher, R. Higgins, F. Ormes, Nick Pitakis, W. Tolle. Third Row: Coach E. D. Jones, James Hardyman, Lawrence Porter, Jack Perrine.

Carr Creek-Third Place Winner 1948 State Basketball Tournament



(Left to right) Front Row: Bill Morton, Paul Francis, Don Miller, Winifred Miller, Wiley J. Stamper.* Back Row: Manis Mullins, Vesper Singleton, Andrew Adams, Coach Willard Johnson.

The Kentucky High School Athlete

*Official Organ of the
Kentucky High School Athletic Association*

VOL, X—No. 9

APRIL, 1948

\$1.00 Per Year

Commissioners' Message

At the conclusion of one of the greatest basketball seasons in the history of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association, we turn our attention to spring sports. There is little doubt but that all sports-minded Kentuckians are intensely proud of the records made during the past season by several outstanding Kentucky college teams in national competition, especially so since these teams were almost entirely composed of boys who had come up through the ranks of Kentucky high school basketball. For many years our state has had more than its share of good high school and college football teams, and the caliber of play in this sport seems to be improving each year. When we come to the spring sports, however, Kentucky high schools are far back in the procession, by comparison with most of the other states of the nation. Kentucky school men should do something about this.

In attempting to create more interest in spring sports, Kentucky superintendents, principals, and coaches will be motivated by something more important than state pride, as fine as that is. They will be motivated by the fact that our boys want spring sports. A few years ago a certain athletic director in the state, who was also head football coach, called all of his football players together early in the spring and asked them to vote on whether they wanted spring football practice or baseball and track. The size of the school made it impossible to maintain all three sports during the same time. To the surprise of all concerned, **every boy on the squad** voted for spring sports. After the decision was thus made by the boys, the coach asked all of the football candidates to stay out all of the spring for either baseball or track, to which they all agreed. Many of the boys made letters in both sports and had the time of their lives. How about the football team the next fall? It was one of the best in the history of the school although many fine players of the preceding season had been lost to the squad by graduation. The coach, you see, had the strange idea that many skills learned in one sport had carry-over values in other sports. The accuracy

which his pitchers developed in getting the ball over the plate came in handy when these same boys were called upon to throw the football around the next fall, and the quick starts made by his sprinters looked fine on quick opening plays. The leg muscles which his linemen developed in the distance runs were really something.

It is not meant to be implied that the main purpose of spring sports is to train better football players. These sports give numerous boys, who will never play on the football team, an opportunity to compete in athletics and build themselves up physically. Such experiments as the one mentioned above, however, should indicate that schools which substitute a vigorous program of spring sports for spring football will not necessarily be penalized in the gridiron during the next season. All of this football talk applies, of course, to only twenty per cent of K. H. S. A. member schools. How about the other eighty per cent?

Most of the small schools in Kentucky complain that the shortness of the season and the lack of finances are the main obstacles in the development of track and baseball teams. It is true that these are obstacles and that they are difficult ones. Every school has a few runners and jumpers who could be sent to their nearest regional track meets with little expense. We know that they live in Kentucky because we have seen them by the hundreds on the hardwood. It is not necessary that complete teams be sent to the meets by small schools initiating track. After these boys win a few medals and take them home, however, the schools involved will be sending more entrants from year to year. In the matter of financing baseball, American Legion Posts and civic clubs will come to the rescue if they are called upon.

The increased interest in high school baseball in Kentucky during the past few years has been almost phenomenal. From a low of some thirty schools maintaining baseball teams only a few years ago, we now have almost two-hundred schools which have indicated that they will have

(Continued on Page Three)

APRIL, 1948

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Henderson, Ky.

BOARD OF CONTROL

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From the Commissioner's Office

REPORTS PAST DUE

1. 1947-48 Basketball Participation List (Eligibility).
2. School's Report on Basketball Officials.
3. Official's Report on Schools (Basketball).

To Members of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association

As provided in Section 1 of Article IX of the Constitution, the following proposals for changes in the By-Laws and Tournament Rules, to be acted upon at the annual meeting, are hereby submitted to all members of the K. H. S. A. A. for their information. No amendments other than these may be considered at the annual meeting, except by a two-thirds vote of the delegates.

PROPOSAL I

The Board of Control proposes to add the following to By-Law 21: "A school maintaining a football team shall not play more than twenty-four basketball games during the season, and a school which does not maintain a football team shall not play more than thirty games."

PROPOSAL II

The Board of Control proposes that the following be added as By-Law 27, Division 3, Contests: "No football game shall be played until the team has had at least three weeks of regular practice under the supervision and control of the coach."

PROPOSAL III

The Board of Control proposes that By-Law 4 be amended to read as follows: "A contestant becomes ineligible on his twentieth birthday."

PROPOSAL IV

The Board of Control proposes that By-Law 5, Section 5, Exception for Veterans, be eliminated from the rules.

PROPOSAL V

The Board of Control proposes that By-Law 20, the Sanction Rule, be rewritten to read as follows: "Section 1—No meet, tournament, post-season game, or all-star contest will be sanctioned unless it is sponsored by a member school, conference, or group of schools, which shall have full control of planning, supervision, and disposition of finances; Section 2—No member school shall compete in any of the following contests unless such contests have been sanctioned by each of the interested state associations through the National Federation: (a) any interstate tournament or meet in which three or more schools participate, (b) any interstate two-school contest which involves a round trip exceeding 600 miles, (c) any two-school contest which is sponsored by an individual or an organization other than a member high school."

PROPOSAL VI

The Board of Control proposes that the numbers "six" and "three," appearing in lines 1 and 2 of Tournament Rule III-A, be changed to "twelve" and "six" respectively.

PROPOSAL VII

The Board of Control proposes that the By-Laws be amended to provide that the football and basketball seasons be limited as follows: football—from the opening date of school until December 1, basketball—from the opening date of school until the close of the State Tournament.

PROPOSAL VIII

The Board of Control proposes to amend Tournament Rule III to provide that the Commissioner shall determine the regional tournament sites.

PROPOSAL IX

Principal W. S. Milburn proposes the following changes in the Tournament Rules:

"Tournament Rule III-C, strike out 'to select officials' from lines 4 and 5."

"Tournament Rule IV-B, strike out 'secure officials upon nominations of the school representative' from lines 4 and 5."

"Tournament Rule V-A, strike out 'and regional' from the title and from line 3."

"Tournament Rule V-B, repeal this rule and replace it with the following: 'REGIONAL AND STATE TOURNAMENTS. The Board of Control and the Commissioner shall select

and assign the officials used in the regional and state tournaments. Only K. H. S. A. A. certified officials shall be used in the State Tournament."

PROPOSAL X

The Central Kentucky Conference proposes that By-Law 4 be amended to read as follows: "A contestant becomes ineligible on his nineteenth birthday if his birthday is before September 1. If a contestant becomes nineteen on September 1 or any day after September 1 during the school year he shall be eligible to participate in athletics throughout the remainder of the school year, provided he meets all other requirements of eligibility."

PROPOSAL XI

Supt. A. L. Lassiter proposes that By-Law 4 be amended to read as follows: "A contestant becomes ineligible on his nineteenth birthday if his birthday is before September 1. A contestant who becomes nineteen years of age between September 1 and December 1 shall be eligible the first semester, provided he meets all other requirements of eligibility. A contestant who becomes nineteen years of age between December 1 and June 1 shall be eligible throughout the entire school year, provided he meets all other requirements of eligibility."

PROPOSAL XII

Coach Delbert Walden proposes that By-Law 28 be changed to read as follows: "The coach of a team shall be a duly certificated member of the school faculty."

PROPOSAL XIII

Principal C. O. Brown proposes that By-Law 4 be amended to provide that a player who reaches his twentieth birthday during the second semester of any school year shall be eligible to participate in athletics for the remainder of that semester.

PROPOSAL XIV

Principal Joe Ohr proposes that the manager of the State Tournament be directed to allow at least fifteen minutes between each scheduled game of the State Tournament.

State Swimming Meet

The St. Xavier High School of Louisville defended successfully its State Swimming Championship at Richmond on March 27. The Tigers, coached by Brother Fabius, made a total of 41 points, closely followed by Male High School with 38 points. Berea Foundation, which finished third, tallied 25. A complete report on the meet, with a picture of the winning team, will appear in the May issue of the magazine.

Baseball Tournaments

Sites for the regional baseball tournaments will be determined by the State Office after a survey is made to determine the schools which will sponsor baseball teams this spring. Because of the increasing number of baseball teams from year to year, it has been necessary to set up district tournaments in most of the regions. School men who have preferences for district and regional sites should write to the Commissioner at once concerning this. Factors taken into consideration in determining sites are the number of teams in the immediate area, enclosed parks where admissions can be charged, and the seating capacity of the stands.

Regional Track Meets

Regional track meets will be conducted at six sites this spring, the date being the May 19-21 period. The date will be determined by the regional manager and will depend upon the wishes of the school men in each area involved. Tentative sites are Murray, Henderson, Louisville, Lexington, Bellevue, and Ashland. Schools which find it impossible to send full teams to the regional meets should enter a few of their best performers.

Supplementary List of Registered Basketball Officials

Collier, Denver, Wayland
White, Robert E., 322 20th Street, Ashland

COMMISSIONER'S MESSAGE

(Continued From Page One)

baseball teams this spring. Most of our school men are becoming aware of the possibilities of this fine sport. As soon as our school boards realize fully the advantages of summer recreation, and employ their coaches for the full twelve months, more spring baseball, followed by the summer carry-over, will result. Our school superintendents will have a job of selling to do for this program. Many of them have already done it. In the meantime, our coaches should get the sport started, with outside help if necessary. Boys like baseball.

Golf, tennis, and swimming are sports for which very few facilities are available in the average small Kentucky school. However, many schools which could use the facilities of country clubs and municipal playgrounds and pools, for developing players in these sports, are not doing so. These sports have a carry-over into adult life much more than the major sports, and any school which can offer one or more of these sports to its students should do so as a matter of service. Complete development of the summer recreation program, mentioned previously, will give a great stimulus to these minor sports.

TED SANFORD.

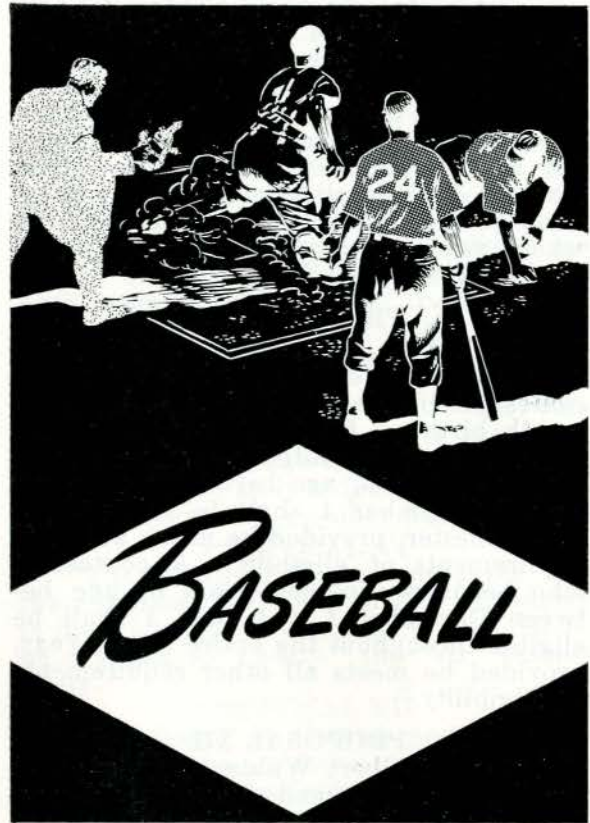
High School Baseball Revives

Baseball has again become a major sport in the high school athletic program. There are approximately 8500 high school teams and additional thousands participate in intramural baseball activity. In administering this program, there has been increased activity on the community level and on the section and state-wide levels. Several of the states which have developed great interest in this sport have inaugurated a series of baseball meetings which covers the whole state. The local meetings are preceded by a statewide meeting of baseball leaders who draw up plans for uniform interpretations and procedures.

Twenty-seven states conduct a state-wide series leading up to a state high school championship. These states are: Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia. Other states conduct sectional tournaments.

Recent liberalization of the rules which apply to summer activity on an interscholastic level have been made in states such as Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Minnesota. These more liberal rules encourage a summer athletic program in which baseball has a leading roll. States such as Iowa, Maryland and Minnesota have expanded their summer program to the point where it is recognized as a major activity of the school.

Cooperation has been given the high school organizations by Major and Minor League Baseball Clubs and by other organizations, such as the American Legion Baseball Division. Through these cooperative efforts, there is reasonable assurance that the eligibility of a high school boy will be protected. As far as professional baseball is concerned, no contract may be tendered a high school boy until after graduation or, in certain specified cases, after a boy's class has graduated. Likewise, no tryout activity by professional clubs will be sponsored at a time when school is in session. In case of violation of this agreement, a heavy fine against the offending club is assessed by the Baseball Commissioner.



Professional baseball has encouraged high schools to conduct a sane baseball program. Aids to encourage such activity are as in the form of baseball motion picture films, baseball talent teams, baseball publications pitched to the high school level and assistance in connection with equipment and administrative helps for final contests in areas where experimental programs are being sponsored.

An attractive 1948 edition of the Baseball Rules is available for high school use. These books are used as the basis for discussion in the state sponsored baseball meetings and for administration of the game. Among the new baseball films which may be secured from the state high school offices are "World Series of 1947" and "Pitching Stars." There are also films which were produced in a former year but which are still up to date. These include "Inside Baseball" and "Running the Bases."

Sportsmanship --- Whose Responsibility?

The finest articles which have come to the attention of the State Office during the current school year are those under the title, "Sportsmanship—Whose Responsibility?," which appeared in four successive issues of "The Ohio High School Athlete," beginning in September. Several experienced people in Physical Education joined with the editor of the magazine in preparing the articles. Excerpts from the article which outlined the responsibility of officials appeared in the "Commissioner's Message" last month. The responsibility of players, the team captain, students, and cheer-leaders was outlined in two of the articles, and this material is given below.

The Responsibility of the Players

Players should:

1. Treat officials and opponents with the respect that is due them as fellow human beings.

2. Make his hand shake with the opponent sincere and wish him luck before the contest.

3. Control his temper to the best of his ability at all times, off as well as on the playing field or court.

4. Take victory or defeat without any undue emotionalism.

5. Congratulate opponents in a sincere way following either victory or defeat.

6. Use his influence on and off the court to help curb the booing of officials and opponents by spectators.

7. Tell students and friends that good crowd behavior makes going on the field or court easier for the players.

8. Explain rules and strategies of the game to parents and friends so they can better understand why certain decisions are made.

9. Learn to accept decisions as they are made and abide by them like a good sport should.

10. Cooperate with coach and fellow players in trying to promote good sportsmanship.

Players should not:

1. Be boastful in victory nor bitter in defeat.

2. Take unfair advantage of his opponent, nor advocate such practices.

3. Throw insulting remarks at his opponent during or after a contest.

4. Crab at the officials or go through motions indicating his dislike for a decision.

5. If a substitute, stand up on every decision in favor of opponent and crab at the officials.

6. Make degrading remarks about officials during or after a game.

7. Criticize coach or officials after a game.

8. Lose his temper and start a fight if opponent is playing dirty.

9. Swear or use profane language.

10. Make a mockery of good sportsmanship if a game is already lost.

It is obvious that the above points refer almost exclusively to the players' conduct on the floor. The players can also do a number of things off the floor to influence both the students and the adults of the audience. Since the means of exerting this influence are not readily adaptable to a simple list of points they will be discussed in paragraph form.

Players can exercise a great deal of influence over student conduct. After all, they are the ones they are doing all the shouting and booing for. They are usually much admired and respected by those students who attend the game and if players were to let them know that their conduct was embarrassing to them, it would cause most of the students to tone it down a little and eventually practically eliminate the booing and insulting of officials and opposing players. This can be best done by individual word of mouth, but if the opportunity exists, an assembly should be held. School paper editorials or articles also do a lot of good.

It is a little harder for the players to influence the conduct of adult members of the crowd. The individual player can, of course, talk to his parents and should be able to get them to understand the situation. They in turn can spread it to their friends and acquaintances. It would be possible, in a really bad situation, for one of the players to give a short speech before the "down-town coaches" or some of the civic organizations of the community and appeal for more sportsmanlike conduct from the crowd.

The Responsibility of the Team Captain

The team captain should:

1. Greet the opposing captain with genuine friendliness.

2. Demonstrate very plainly a respect and friendliness toward the officials—treat them as guests. If the captain has any questions on decisions he should ask them during a time out in a quiet and respectful manner and only for the purpose of clarifying a ruling so that it may be conveyed to team-mates and coach.

(Continued on Page 9)

1948 Kentucky State High School

SHELBYVILLE	58		
GARRETT	50	SHELBYVILLE	34
BREWERS	63		
CLARK COUNTY	59	BREWERS	57
LONDON	66		
CORBIN	45	LONDON	28
MALE	36		
IRVINE	35	MALE	32
MAYSVILLE	52		
SCOTTSVILLE	39	MAYSVILLE	55
OWENSBORO	68		
MADISONVILLE	34	OWENSBORO	45
COVINGTON HOLMES	55		
HUGHES-KIRKPATRICK	41	COVINGTON HOLMES	53
CARR CREEK	52		
FORT KNOX	45	CARR CREEK	57

ol Basketball Tournament Results

EWERS	38
E	36

BREWERS	55
MAYSVILLE	48
MAYSVILLE	56
CARR CREEK	54

Tournament Officials

Tom Green
 Edgar McNabb
 Jack Thompson
 Louis Litchfield

BREWERS
CHAMPIONS

All-Tournament Team

Jim Owens ----- Brewers
 Coy Creason ----- Brewers
 Gus Stergeos ----- Maysville
 Billy Puckett -- Clark County
 Paul Morton ----- Carr Creek
 Perk Robins ----- Male
 Cliff Hagan ----- Owensboro
 Don Miller ----- Carr Creek
 Bud Shoemaker ---- Maysville
 Ronnie Mather ----- Male

Third Place Winner—Carr Creek
Carr Creek 47 - Male 41

1948 State Tournament Basketball Statistics

Average Score: For winners: 52.9. For losers: 42.9. Total for both-----95.8 per game
 Average No. Personal Fouls (fouls by A plus fouls by B) -----33.4 per game
 Average No. Technical Fouls (fouls by A plus fouls by B)----- 0 per game
 Percentage Free Throw Attempts (per. and T.) made for all games-----54.1 per cent
 Average No. times per game a player committed 5 Personals----- 1.5 per game
 Average No. Charged time-outs (total for both teams)----- 6 per game

DATA COLLECTED BY FIRST STATISTICIAN:

Average No. (a) Personal Fouls made by players while on Offense----- 1.4 per game
 Average No. (b) Times player was disqualified for any flagrant foul----- 0 per game
 Average No. (c) Cases of traveling (include illegal dribble)----- 6.1 per game
 Average No. (d) Two-hand tries for field goal (both teams)-----38.7 per game
 Percentage of two-hand tries for field goal successful-----22.9% made
 Average No. (e) One-hand tries for field goal (both teams)-----90.0 per game
 Percentage of one-hand tries that were successful-----30.5% made
 Average No. (f) Field goals (both teams)-----35.5 per game
 Percentage scored without ball touching backboard-----46.9% made
 Average No. (g) Over-all time from first toss to final gun----- 1:14 per game

DATA COLLECTED BY SECOND STATISTICIAN:

Average No. (a) Jump ball situations (include center jumps)-----13.6 per game
 Average No. (1) Times above jumps followed held ball----- 1 per game
 (2) Times jump rules were violated----- 0 per game
 Average No. (b) Times ball was thrown in from out of bounds at end (do not include throw in after any goal)-----15.1 per game
 Average No. (c) Times ball was thrown in from out of bounds at side (do not include after Tech. F. or Waive)-----13.9 per game
 Average No. (d) In last 3 (or less) minutes: (1) No. charged time-outs--- .5 per game
 (2) No. field goals----- 3.6 per game
 (3) No. held balls----- 1.7 per game
 (4) No. throw-ins (do not count if there is a substitution or a declared time-out)---- 3.3 per game
 Average No. (e) Times any player with foot in or from 4-foot end zone attempted goal----- 4.2 per game
 Average No. (f) Violations of 3-second lane rule ----- .1 per game

Summary Of All Shots Taken In State Tournament

	WINNERS						LOSERS						
	Short	Long	Ratio	Pct.	Foul Ratio	Foul Pct.	Short	Long	Ratio	Pct.	Foul Ratio	Foul Pct.	
1. Shelbyville	52	18	70-24	34	17-10	59	Garrett	48	30	78-22	28	12-6	50
2. Brewers	62	19	81-25	31	25-15	60	Clark County	54	21	75-23	31	19-11	58
3. London	55	23	78-23	29	34-20	59	Corbin	42	21	63-15	24	28-15	54
4. Male	37	36	73-14	19	18-8	44	Irvine	28	25	53-11	20	20-13	65
5. Maysville	52	25	77-23	30	14-6	43	Scottsville	45	31	76-15	20	16-9	56
6. Owensboro	59	31	90-29	32	18-10	56	Madisonville	53	25	78-19	24	20-6	30
7. Cov'ton Holmes	61	19	80-25	31	10-5	50	Hughes-Kirk	55	15	70-14	20	26-13	50
8. Carr Creek	47	28	75-19	25	25-14	56	Fort Knox	48	20	68-19	28	12-7	58
9. Brewers	51	27	78-19	24	32-19	59	Shelbyville	49	15	64-9	14	31-16	52
10. Male	49	14	63-12	19	19-8	42	London	38	15	53-9	17	18-10	56
11. Maysville	34	17	51-22	43	13-11	85	Owensboro	47	35	82-18	22	17-9	53
12. Carr Creek	44	18	62-22	35	23-13	57	Cov'ton Holmes	78	11	89-22	25	13-9	69
13. Brewers	48	14	62-12	19	30-14	47	Male	33	25	58-16	28	15-4	27
14. Maysville	48	14	62-21	34	19-14	74	Carr Creek	54	18	72-20	28	24-14	58
15. Carr Creek	39	29	68-16	24	26-12	46	Male	53	18	71-19	27	11-3	27
16. Brewers	46	14	60-17	28	27-21	78	Maysville	54	16	70-21	30	13-6	46

Sportsmanship—Whose Responsibility?

(Continued from Page 5)

3. Should not permit team-mates to enter into arguments with opponents, officials or spectators.

4. Always be ready with a word of praise for fine play, whether it be by an opponent or teammate.

5. Never indicate or let teammates indicate by any actions that you or they may feel "robbed" by an official.

6. Never depart from the word or spirit of the rules and discourage teammates from breaking rules.

7. Play with utmost ability and energy and motivate teammates to do likewise. Spectators are less critical of good, clean play no matter what the outcome. Strive mightily to win any contest.

What the Individual Student Should Do:

1. He should consider his athletic opponents and officials as guests and should treat them as such.

2. He should respect the rights of students from the opposing school.

3. He should respect the rights of all spectators.

4. He should respect the authority and judgment of the coach.

5. He should respect the property of the school and the authority of school officials.

6. He should cheer both teams as they come on the field of play.

7. He should commend or cheer good plays by either team.

8. He should cheer an injured player when he is removed from the game.

9. He should support his cheerleaders wholeheartedly.

10. He should accept the officials' decisions as final.

11. He should show self-control at all times during and after the game.

12. He should be modest in victory and gracious in defeat.

13. He should consider it his privilege and duty to encourage every one (players and spectators alike) to live up to the spirit of the rules of fair play and sportsmanship.

What the Individual Student**Should Not Do:**

1. **He should not boo or razz the officials or players at any time.**

2. He should not applaud errors by opponents or penalties inflicted upon them.

3. He should not yell while opponent is shooting a free throw.

4. He should not yell while the opposing cheerleaders are leading cheers.

5. He should not yell for or demand a substitution or withdrawal by the coach.

6. He should not use profane language at any time during the game.

7. He should not be obnoxious to his fellow spectators nor exhibit rowdyism in any form.

8. He should not throw things on the field or playing court.

9. He should not crab or develop the "sore head" attitude.

10. He should never place bets on the outcome of the game.

11. He should not molest the referees after the game.

12. He should not criticize his players or coach for losing the ball game.

13. He should not boast in victory nor alibi in defeat.

The individual student should abide by the Golden Rule: "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you."

The Responsibility of the Cheerleaders

Cheerleaders should:

1. Act as representatives of the student body at athletic contests and realize that they are in a position to act as a control of the reactions of the crowd.

2. Be carefully selective about choosing new members for the squad. Prospective cheerleaders selected should be students respected by fellow students. The most aggressive and loudest "Joe" doesn't make the best cheerleader.

3. Set up and describe standards of conduct for the cheer squad and for the spectators.

4. Welcome help and suggestions on crowd control from a faculty member of committee acting in an advisory capacity.

5. Serve as hosts to the visiting cheerleaders and not their competitors.

a. Meet them upon arrival and if time permits introduce them to your friends and show them the school.

b. Visit at half-time.

c. Suggest an exchange—leading each other's spectators in a cheer.

d. Give visiting squad right of way when both squads attempt to cheer simultaneously.

6. Hold a series of well planned pep meetings.

a. Remind students that the reputation of the school rests partially upon the behavior of its students at athletic contests in relation to their own team, officials and spectators.

(Continued on Page Twelve)

The Flying Dutchman

By Charlie Vettiner

So you saw the 1948 K. H. S. A. A. Basketball Tournament at the Armory! You were lucky as were thousands of other fans who witnessed the greatest spectator tourney ever unfolded during the Dutchman's brief sojourn here.

By any chance were you one of the chaps who did a lot of loud talking about the boys in the striped shirts who did the whistle blowing? Maybe you were the fellow who went out of your way Saturday afternoon to take the officials over that stony road of "Destructive Criticism."

Well, the big show has been over several weeks now, and all of us have had that "Cooling-Off" period, which does much toward taking pressure off the emotions, so logical reasoning may again be in order. Let's analyze the officiating situation in Kentucky.

Let's start by saying that if it's your job to criticize then it's also your job to help. Any one of the 5,000 I heard griping about the officials could have made himself immortal by coming forward with helpful suggestions along with "Constructive Criticisms," which is the "Kentucky Plan" for making things better for the kids of our Commonwealth.

Did you know that when you raised up in your seat constantly and yelled condemnations at those inwardly suffering officials on the floor you were setting an example for that young man or young woman seated near you?

The Dutchman is pointing now at the fellow who sat near him, cursing and swearing loudly at decisions, while a group of teen-agers watched him and followed suit.

All good brethren, Hear Ye! The Flying Dutchman is not pretending to tell you that the officials didn't deserve some criticism, because they did. The Dutchman isn't defending the officiating as the best the classic has ever seen, because it wasn't, but your old Dutch Friend is saying, "Don't talk to me about juvenile delinquency when adults show kids the wrong way to go."

It's too bad that everyone who took snap judgment of those boys who officiated hasn't had the opportunity to blow a whistle in the State Meet. Whatever you're paid and however terrible your work is, the money received is not enough to justify crucifixion.

Stop to think the matter through and you'll realize that basketball officiating is 10 per cent knowledge of the rules and 90 per cent judgment and opinion. With so

much judgment involved it is impossible for any group of officials to satisfy very many fans or coaches. The only man who could have done that died more than 1900 years ago.

Sure, the Dutchman heard such remarks as the officiating was "lousy" and it "stunk," but there came one game where, to this humble observer, a workman-like job had been done, and he so remarked to a coach present. Standing nearby a spectator remarked, "Didn't you see the one they missed in the first half?"

If we are going to analyze the officiating situation let's junk such remarks as that and get down to business, so here we go.

Remember back in 1924 when the Dutchman saw his first State Tourney at Lexington. It seemed that everyone was griping about the officials, and at the time they were recognized as the best available.

"Yeh," said one guy, "but they are college referees. They've got no business working high school games." Dutchie was just a kid then, so, since this guy seemed to know a lot about the right thing to do, he just followed his example throughout the game.

All of you school men, coaches, officials and adults in the crowds, did you know kids followed your pattern like that?

Anyway, as the years drifted by the tournaments came and passed on into history with always a little more dissatisfaction among coaches because their kids played under high school officiating all through the season and then were forced to play under college officials in the big "Pay-Off."

Believe it was in the early part of the thirties that the K. H. S. A. A. took over the management of the meet from Daddy Boles and the coaches got their wish. From here on (AT THEIR REQUEST) the State Meet was to be officiated by high school arbiters.

And do you know what one chap offered as the solution to the officiating in a conversation I had with him last month? He said, "We need to get big college officials to come in and call the meet." Names he mentioned were Bowser Chest, Jim Biersdorfer, Dan Tehan, and "Red" Duncan.

They are all good officials and fast friends of the Flying Dutchman, but Bowser, Jim, Dan, and "Red" will tell you that even they have been called "lousy" at some time during their careers.

Another chap said, "Let's go over into Indiana and get officials to work the Kentucky State Tournament." That's admitting

(Continued on Page Twelve)

Six-Man Football For 1948

It has been brought to the attention of the State Office that numerous small high schools in Kentucky are planning to inaugurate six-man football next fall. This being true, it appears that these schools should be making plans this spring for this sport, setting up county or area leagues, buying equipment, and accumulating material on the game which will enable the coaches involved to start practice in August without having to give time to these preliminary details.

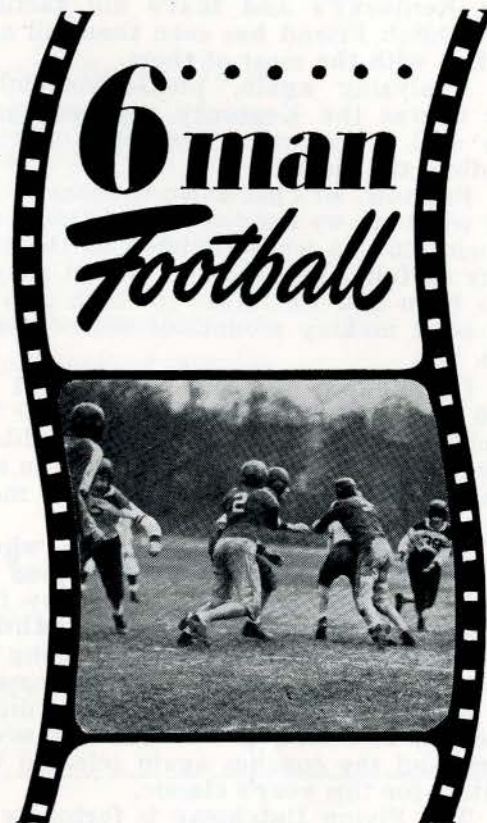
Six-man football has had a healthy growth. It is recognized as a good conditioner, a suitable intramural game and an interscholastic activity in those schools which find it difficult to equip the 22 players who are essential for playing the eleven-man game. The game is also used in some areas where distances between schools are so great that the eleven-man sport is too expensive.

Recent coaching clinics have sponsored a division in which discussion has centered around the six-man game. Among the men who recently served as directors of such discussion are: Oregon—Stephen Epler; Missouri—H. R. Dieterich; Maryland—C. J. O'Connor; Iowa—R. R. Watson; Illinois—Ray Duncan; South Dakota—R. M. Walseth; Nebraska—O. L. Webb; Montana—Kenneth Fowell.

C. J. O'Connor, Boys Latin School, Baltimore 1, Maryland, edits a magazine devoted to six-man football. The name of the magazine is "Six-Man Football Magazine," and it is published twice a year (September and March).

The Six-Man Rules are based on the same fundamentals as those of the National Federation code. The major differences from the eleven-man game are as follows:

1. The receiver of the snap must always throw a pass (called a **clear pass**) unless a regular forward pass or a kick is to be used. No player may carry the ball across the line of scrimmage until this clear pass has been thrown.
2. When ball is passed forward so that the pass ends behind the line, it is treated the same as a backward pass.
3. Any backward pass or fumble may be recovered by either team and advanced.
4. Team A must advance the ball 15 yards (instead of 10) in 4 downs.
5. If a kick touches anything on or behind the goal line of either (a) the Receiver, or (b) the Kicker, the ball becomes



dead immediately. In (a) it is a touchback, and in (b) it is a safety.

6. All players of both teams are eligible to catch a forward pass.

7. A field goal counts 4 points (instead of 3) and a goal scored by a kick during a try-for-point counts 2 points (instead of 1).

Eight-man football is played in some conferences. When this is done, the game is essentially like the eleven-man game except that 5 players must be on the line at the snap and hence 5 players are eligible to receive a forward pass.

Equipment is about the same as for the eleven-man game except that teams are often equipped with soft shoes instead of cleated football shoes. The regulation football is used. However, the rules permit use of a composition covered ball in case it has been tested and approved as having kicking and passing attributes which are about the same as those of the official football.

“The radio is, potentially, one of the most powerful instruments devised by our modern technology to change attitudes, to develop appreciations, to provide information, and to entertain.”—Tracy F. Tyler, Editor, *Journal for the Association for Education for Radio*.

The Flying Dutchman

(Continued from Page Ten)

that Indiana officiating is on a higher plane than Kentucky's and that's not factual. Your Dutch Friend has seen them all and worked with the most of them.

Analyzing again, please remember that it was the Kentucky coaches again who said, "We want Kentucky officials handling the meet."

But now, let's get down to brass tacks. Just what are we excited about? One tournament isn't as well-officiated as the majority of fans and coaches think it should have been and we forget to think clearly and start making mountains out of mole-hills.

Check your records. From 1941 to 1946 the officiating was accepted by coaches and fans as being of high calibre. There was griping about one official in one game in 1947, but on the whole the meet was accepted as well-called.

Now comes one meet in 1948 where the officiating isn't too well accepted by people involved, and immediately we forget that the system has worked beautifully seven previous years and the only thing we remember is this one bad one. Let's remember again that the sixteen coaches did a good job of selecting whistlers for seven years, and the coaches again selected the arbiters for this year's classic.

The Flying Dutchman is fortunate in that he can claim the friendship of every coach and official in Kentucky, and he says right here that they are a great group and well able to work out any minor difficulties which arise as the "Mighty Mites" rise to stardom and pass on into oblivion as the years roll by. So for the illness we are suffering, here's Kentucky's prescription, guaranteed to cure: Mix a touch of human kindness for officials with a pinch of self-control, add a spoonful of character-building, extracted from Doug Smith and Herschel Roberts; pour in a cup of good examples for the kids taken from Ty Holland and Bruce Daniel; stir well with a bountiful helping of good sportsmanship, derived from Kentucky's outstanding school men and allow to settle.

Scrape off the top any foreign matter, which may have blown into the prescription in the form of desire to win one way or another, criticism of officials without attempting to help them become better, and cursing and swearing in the stands in front of your wife and daughters and my kids, too.

Now let's see what we have—It's a prescription, which will bring coaches, officials, school men and spectators together in a unit with one aim, namely to REMEM-

BER THAT LIVES ARE LIVED THAT KIDS MAY BE BETTER TOMORROW BECAUSE WE LIVED TODAY.

It's a prescription to insure a strong "FUTURE AMERICA."

Sportsmanship—Whose Responsibility?

(Continued from Page Nine)

- b. Stress the fact that no derogatory remarks, calls or "booing" should be made at any time.
7. Select and create good cheers and signals and be discriminating about where and when to use them.
 - a. Cheer a hearty welcome to the visitors.
 - b. Recognize plays of merit of the visiting team.
 - c. Signal for quiet and discourage attempts to disturb opposing players when shooting for basket.
 - d. Give recognition to players leaving the game.
8. Do a good job of executing the cheers, remembering that cheerleaders are not primarily exhibitionists.
 - a. Do not give an impromptu performance. Practice your cheers so they can be given with ease and are pleasing to watch.
9. Appear happy, peppy, and well groomed and in command of any situation that might arise.
 - a. Do not appear disgruntled. If provoked with the reaction of the crowd don't show it. Coax or challenge them to follow in situations where unsportsmanlike behavior might be displayed.
10. Be desirable guests at "away" games.

Football Meeting For State Association Leaders: If the new proposed Joint Football Code is put into effect for the season of 1948, it will be necessary for all state associations to step up their efforts in setting up training schools where football rules matters may be studied. There have been a number of requests for one or more summer meetings which could be attended by those who are in charge of the football meeting programs. Such meeting, or meetings, will probably be held during the latter part of July or early August. One or more days will be spent in a thorough discussion of the new code and of plans which have been found to be effective in connection meetings sponsored by the state associations. Further announcement will be sent to all state executive officers.

MANY THANKS

To everybody who has made Room 512 at the Kentucky Hotel headquarters during the recent basketball tournaments.

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—Fielding H. Yost.

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A rush on the floor,—a chance to score
At the climax of the game;
 A pass of the ball
 At another's call
And a teammate's leap to fame.

The crowd's acclaim,—with another's name.
No look of regret at the roar.
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 On valor real
In a thoroughbred there on the floor.

—From "Basketball Player Handbook"

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