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The Kentucky High School Athlete, February 1949

Kentucky High School Athletic Association

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THE KENTUCKY



High School Athlete

THE SPECTATOR

He never "boos" a player or official.

He appreciates a good play, no matter who makes it.

He knows the school gets the blame or the praise for his conduct.

He recognizes the need for more sportsmen and fewer "sports."

—The Sportsman's Creed

Official Organ of the KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSN.

FEBRUARY - 1949





If you work for a man, in heaven's name, work for him. If he pays wages that supply your bread and butter, work for him, speak well of him, think well of him, stand by him, and stand by the institution he represents. I think if I worked for a man I would work for him. I would not work for him a part of his time, but all of his time. I would give an undivided service or none. If put to a pinch, an ounce of loyalty is worth a pound of cleverness. If you must vilify, condemn, and eternally disparage, why, resign your position, and when you are outside, damn to your heart's content. But, I pray you, so long as you are a part of the institution, do not condemn it. Not that it will injure the institution—not that—but when you disparage the concern of which you are a part, you disparage yourself.

—The Phi Delta Kappan.



The Kentucky High School Athlete

Official Organ of the
Kentucky High School Athletic Association

VOL. XI—NO. 7

FEBRUARY 1949

\$1.00 Per Year

COMMISSIONER'S MESSAGE

This month we dedicate the cover of the magazine to the spectator, sometimes the forgotten man of the high school athletic program. This is the fellow who pays the tax bill to run the schools, buys equipment for the team, finances trips, and pays for the officiating by purchasing tickets to the games, follows the boys a hundred miles to see them play, and gives his enthusiastic support to all other school projects worth while.

It may be thought that the definition of a sportsman as applied to the fan, appearing in the CREED, is somewhat idealistic, and that there are very few individuals who can measure up to this high standard. It is our opinion that there is nothing further from the truth than such a thought. There are literally scores of thousands of fans in Kentucky who are sportsmen and whose conduct at athletic contests has always been exemplary. The trouble-maker is indeed the exception.

When the Delegate Assembly of the K. H. S. A. A. wrote By-Law 17 into our rules, it gave the Board of Control and the Commissioner one of the finest regulations that has ever appeared in the rules of any athletic association. Numerous Commissioners and Executive Secretaries of other state high school athletic associations have commented favorably on K. H. S. A. A. By-Law 17, and are making plans, if they do not already have a similar rule, to recommend that its provisions be written into their own regulations. This By-Law makes it the obligation of our school men to do everything in their power to see to it that all school representatives, officials, and fans practice the highest principles of sportsmanship. With the passage of By-Law 17, for the first time the conduct of spectators became the concern of school administrators from the standpoint of Association rules.

It is probable that ninety-nine per cent of spectators at ball games are not affected by By-Law 17 one way or the other. These folks come out to see their boys or their neighbors' boys play a game of ball. They want both teams to play good, clean, hard ball, and they are willing for the best team to win. They hope that the best team is their boys, of course, but they are rather sympa-

thetic and understanding if it is not. The other one per cent (or less) of the spectator group is the gentleman (?) for whom By-Law 17 was mainly written, and he is the fellow who gets a few of our schools in trouble each year. School principals who fail to have a peace officer present at each game to discourage the antics of this character and to eject him from the gymnasium if necessary are running a great risk. The Board of Control and the Commissioner believe that this is one of the first obligations of the school principal under the provisions of By-Law 17.

This trouble-maker, this Public Sports Enemy No. 1 whom we are discussing, has a bag full of tricks. His first premise, of course, is that all the officials are crooked, and that they are completely ignorant of the rules. He thus acts as we would expect him to act, shouting insults at the officials all during the game. If he is seated on the front row of seats or standing in the corner, and he usually is, he sometimes gives a player on the other team a playful shove as he takes the ball out of bounds, or he runs out on the floor a few steps to show his displeasure when the official makes a mistake. This treatment is not guaranteed to improve the conduct of the players and the officials. This fellow rushes over to the official as soon as the game is over, if his team loses, and tells him what a sorry game he worked. He has even been known to follow the official to the dressing room and attempt to break down the door if it is locked. As an actual fact, this guy many times shows no loyalty to anybody except himself, as he has been heard to criticize his local coach if he fails to make a substitution at just the right time. Incidentally, he probably has two-bits bet on the game.

We think that our school men are grateful to the sportsmen who support their school programs. If they do appreciate this support, they should see to it that these real backers of sports are not embarrassed by the conduct of a few trouble-makers. The officials also have an obligation to these sportsmen. They should make an effort to improve their work in every way so that his work will be a credit to them and to the K. H. S. A. A.

TED SANFORD

FEBRUARY, 1949

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From the Commissioner's Office

Allotment of State Tournament Tickets

Fans of teams winning the regional basketball tournaments will have an opportunity to purchase State Tournament tickets from their school principals under a ticket allotment plan similar to that used for the past two years. Approximately 1500 tickets, calling for seats in the end sections of the Armory, and selling for \$1.00 per session, will be made available to the sixteen regional winners. These tickets will be allotted to the member schools involved on the basis of school enrollments. The allotments will be determined on Monday, March 14, and school principals will be notified. Schools may receive additional allotments during the week due to the fact that some of the schools will not exercise their full options to purchase tickets for sessions in which their teams are not playing. School principals whose teams have a good chance of advancing to the State Tournament should begin to formulate plans concerning the distribution and sale of the allotted tickets.

Approved and Certified Officials

Since the list of "Approved" and "Certified" officials appeared in the January issue of the magazine, a few additional officials have qualified for these ratings. These are: APPROVED—William Bryan, W. W. Chumblor, Leonard Gooch, Louis Isert, Sergius Leach, John F. McCreary, Boyd Mahan, Walter Pickett, Joseph Windsor; CERTIFIED: Clayton Hood, Dick Looney, Bob Miller.

National Federation Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations was held at Chicago, Illinois, on December 28-31. The meeting of the National Football Committee was held on December 30-31. Kentucky was represented at the meeting by Commissioner Sanford and K.H.S.A.A. President Lyman V. Ginger, the latter being a member of the Football Committee.

The program at the annual meeting was a very fine one, and was probably one of the best in the history of the National Federation. There were four general sessions, one session for state executive officers, a National Council session (Business Meeting), and three sessions of the National Football Committee. Some of the topics discussed at the meeting were: New Eligibility and Contest Rules, Athletic Accident Benefit Plans and Safety Problems, School Athletics by The Calendar Year, Relation of Association Members to Non-Members, Recent Developments In Sanction Policies, State Sponsored Meets and Public Relations, The State Association and Metropolitan Groups, New Tournament Devices, Visual Aids in The 1949 Sports Program, Football Policies and Practices, Six-Man Football, Basketball Behind The Scenes, Joint Base-

ball Committee Report and Baseball Needs, Tennis Conferences and Clinics, Progress Report on Girls' Athletics, Common Summer Baseball Policies, Developments in Junior Bowling, What Every Young Board Member Should Know, Association Finances, and Retirement Plans.

The National Council acted favorably on the application of the North Carolina High School Athletic Association for membership in the National Federation, and North Carolina became the forty-sixth state to have its association affiliate with the national group.

One of the finest programs of the annual meeting was that given on Wednesday night, December 29, when tribute was paid to Mr. R. E. Rawlins of South Dakota, retiring President of the National Federation.

Supplementary List of Registered Basketball Officials

Bell, J. B., R. 5, Murray
Blair, William C., Chavies
Branson, John H., Robards
Chambers, J. D., Gravel Switch
Clark, James W., First Pool's Creek, Coldsprings
Cline, Lyle T., 405 N. Fourth, Danville
Colwell, Robert W., Norwood H. S., Norwood, Ohio
Combs, Roy Donald, Box 6, Vicco
Coplen, Robert, Route 3, Mayfield
Cox, James E., 1601 Broadway, Paducah
Davenport, Robert B., 537 Cane Run Street, Harrodsburg
Dixon, William, 2909 Oak St., Evansville, Indiana
Dockery, Thomas H., 501 Hall Street, Dawson Springs
Fields, Edward C., Cumberland
Francis, Wendell Yarbrough, 500 S. Broadway, Glasgow
Gill, Richard, East Moss Avenue, Earlington
Goins, Bobby, Early, Corbin
Gorley, Cecil Lawton, Gravel Switch
Grimes, Orbin, Salem
Grose, Bill, 149 Cotter Avenue, Somerset
Hale, John E., Box 85, Fleming
Hale, Nathan, Fleming
Hoffman, Robert J., 334 West Fifth St, Jasper, Indiana
Honaker, Clifford V., Van Lear
Jones, Darrell, Transylvania College, Lexington
King, Roy, Grays Knob
Lee, Paul Otis, Mortons Gap
Lyons, Harold M., 100 Vine Street, Cynthiana
McCowan, Connell, Route 1, Corbin
McCutchan, Arad A., 1212 MacArthur C., Evansville, Indiana
McNeil, Patrick L., Box 148, College Heights, Bowling Green
Mansfield, James T., 1330 Main, Tell City, Indiana
Meyer, Edward W., 8018 Dalton, Deer Park 13, Ohio
Mohr, John H., Brooksville
Moore, Bennie, Beauty
Mosley, McKinley, Hyden
Newhall, Bruce B., 329 Vets Village, Richmond
O'Dell, Edward, Calvert City
Owens, Wesley D. Jr., Tenth and Book Sts., Henderson
Parker, James P., 504 N. Sixth St., Murray
Peterson, J. B., Route 1, Lebanon
Preston, Jack W., Van Lear
Reecer, Gene, West Point
Robertson, Albert, 489 N. Main St., Harrodsburg
Robinson, John R., Jackson
Rush, Jim Tom, Tompkinsville
Salchli, Stanley, W., R. 9, Frankfort

(Continued on Inside Back Cover)

Major Activity of the 1949 Football Committee

This is a brief summary of the more important rule modifications, made by the National Federation Football Committee at its annual meeting, held in Chicago on December 30-31, 1948. K.H.S.A.A. President Lyman V. Ginger represented Kentucky on the committee.

Statement of Policy: The Committee expressed unanimous approval of the work of their representatives during the past year in connection with the efforts to produce a commonly worded code for all amateur groups and of the policy recently announced by the National Federation Executive Committee. That policy includes the decision to use the 1948 code for high school play in 1949, with such essential modifications as may be determined by the National Federation Football Committee. This approval bears out the questionnaire poll of sentiment which indicates nationwide belief that the 1948 code has, with a few exceptions which are now being corrected, proved to be workable, logical, equitable and satisfactory. Copy of the Executive Committee Statement of policy is included with these minutes.

1. **The backward pass and fumble** will no longer be treated as a free ball but will be classified with other loose balls. The 1948 treatment as a free ball with no team in possession was opposed to the fundamentals on which the code is built. Under present method of treatment, any live ball which is **not in possession of a player** is classified as a loose ball. The **team** whose player was last in possession is considered to be still in possession while the ball is loose. This change has an influence on the wording of various sections and will permit the elimination of a number of exceptions to fundamental statements. It will also have a bearing on the enforcement of penalty for a foul which occurs during a backward pass or fumble. For facts concerning this enforcement, see item 8.

This return to code fundamentals permits simplification and coverage by simple basic statements and eliminates exceptions which were necessary in the 1948 code when the backward pass or fumble was given a separate classification which differed from other related situations such as kicks and forward passes. These basic statements which now have no exceptions include the following: (a) No foul causes loss of ball; (b) No foul directly causes a safety or touchback; (c) It is no longer necessary to use different enforcement methods for a foul in an end zone, as compared with a foul on the one-foot line; (d) A live ball is always in possession of one team or the other; (e) After a penalty for a foul which occurs after team possession has changed, ball always belongs

to the team which was in possession at the time of the foul; (f) Penalty enforcement for any foul is covered by the 3 to 1 method of enforcement and this applies to unsportsman-like conduct foul and fouls by non-players as well as to other types of fouls. (Note: When the free ball provision was used, the general enforcement rule had to be set aside for certain situations such as for unsportsmanlike conduct, illegal batting and others); (g) Enforcement for any foul, regardless of its nature time or location can now be covered in Sections 2 and 3 of Rule 10.

2. **The return-kick provisions** will be modified in the interests of logic and equity. These modifications involve two important factors: (a) The right of each team as to touching, recovering and advancing a return-kick; and (b) The spot of enforcement for a foul which may occur during a return-kick. For item (a), the yardline through the spot from which the return-kick is made is treated the same as the scrimmage line as far as right to touch, recover and advance is concerned. With the line through the kick serving as a substitute for the scrimmage line, these rights during the return-kick are exactly the same as the right during a kick from scrimmage. As an illustration, touching of the kick in or behind the yardline through the kick is ignored just as, during a kick from scrimmage, touching in or behind the line is ignored. Also, if the kickers recover behind the spot of the kick, they may advance just as the kickers may advance a kick from scrimmage if they recover it behind the scrimmage line. For item (b), the basic spot of enforcement for a foul which may occur during a return-kick (i.e., while such kick is in flight or rolling on the ground) is at the spot of the return-kick just as it is at the spot of an illegal pass, if such pass is thrown from beyond the line. The 3 and 1 method of enforcement will apply as for all other live ball fouls. Under the 1948 code, there was an obvious inequity when a foul during a return-kick might have resulted in loss of excessive distance when ball was taken entirely back to the spot where the original play started. This was opposed to the policy of allowing a team to retain distance gained up to the time of change of team possession or up to the time when an illegal forward pass is thrown. The modified rule will be more equitable and will be in harmony with the fundamentals of the 3 and 1 principle of enforcement.

3. **The free-kick rules** are to be modified in the interests of simplicity and equity.

(a) Each free-kick (either kick-off, kick after safety or kick after fair catch) must

be made from the designated free-kick line. This will eliminate many complicated situations which could theoretically arise if the kickers were permitted to move the ball to some spot behind the free-kick line. As always, the Referee will be given authority to make adjustment for an unplayable spot on the field such as a puddle of water. However, if ball is moved to a playable lie, both free-kick lines will be moved to compensate. This same principle will apply to a try-for-point.

(b) The 1948 provisions which permitted a team to make an indefinite number of "short" free-kicks without penalty and which permitted a team to free-kick out-of-bounds the first time without any disadvantage will be modified. A short free-kick will draw a penalty of five yards and, if the ball is free-kicked out-of-bounds, it will be awarded to the receivers, ten yards behind their free-kick line (usually their 40 for the kick-off), or at the in bounds spot, whichever is most advantageous to the receivers.

4. In the interests of clarity and equity, the rule concerning the extension of a period when a foul occurs on the last play will be modified so that any foul by the defense (as well as fair catch interference by the offense) will result in extension if penalty is accepted.

5. The rule concerning "first touching of a kick" will be slightly revised to provide that this applies only between the goal lines. This makes a slight difference in connection with possible situations which might arise if a return-kick should be made from an end zone.

6. The rule concerning the touching of a forward pass by an ineligible who is on or behind his scrimmage line will be modified to eliminate the excessive penalty which existed in the 1948 code when shovel passes or short tosses behind the line sometimes inadvertently touched an ineligible. The new provision will provide that if an ineligible catches a forward pass in or behind his line, it will be treated the same as any illegal pass, such as intentional grounding, and will draw the usual illegal pass penalty of five yards and loss of down. In any other case the touching of an ineligible on or behind his line will be ignored. This provision gives slightly more encouragement to ball handling behind the line and limits pass interference to activity beyond the line. Under the new provision, there will be no type of pass interference other than that which occurs beyond the line.

7. The rule concerning deception which centers around the making of a substitution or the pretended making of a substitution will be strengthened so it will be made clear that such deception is to be penalized under 7-2-4.

8. Sections 2 and 3 of Rule 10 will be

revised in the interests of simplicity and equity. The revision will be in the direction of permtting a team to **retain distance which is legally gained before a foul occurs** (especially for a foul by the defense). If a foul occurs during a backward pass or **fumble which is behind the line**, it will be treated as any loose ball foul and the basic enforcement spot is at spot where ball was put in play. If a backward pass or fumble occurs at the end of a **running play beyond the line**, such backward pass or fumble will be considered a part of the run which preceded it. Hence, if a foul occurs during such backward pass or fumble, it will be treated the same as a foul during the run. For any foul during a running play (including the above backward pass or fumble which follows such run), the basic enforcement spot is the spot where the run ends. In most cases, the spot where the run ends is the same as the spot where the ball becomes dead. These two spots will differ only when there is a backward pass or fumble at the end of a run. Using the end of the run (instead of the spot where ball becomes dead) eliminates some claimed inequities in cases where there is a change of team possession and subsequent advance. **Illustration:** Runner A1 advances to B's 20 where he fumbles. Fumble is caught in flight by B1 who runs for a touchdown. However, during the run by A1, B2 held or committed a personal foul. Under last year's rule, it would have been A's ball after penalty measured from his own goal line which might have resulted in a tremendous loss of distance. Under the revised rule, it would be A's ball with penalty enforced from spot where the run ended (B's 20).

If a foul occurs during a return-kick, the basic enforcement spot will be at the spot where the return-kick was made (instead of at the previous spot).

Editorial Authority: Several changes in wording or additions of play rulings were authorized. The more important of these include (a) When one team fouls during a down and another team fouls after the ball becomes dead, it will be made clear that there is a time limit which affects the double-foul rule, and automatic declination of penalty for the first foul helps fix that time limit; (b) 3-4-1-g will be amplified to indicate what constitutes an "official's time-out"; (c) 5-2-1 will be reworded for clarity and accuracy; (d) 5-2-4-c will be amplified to show that pass interference by B is the one defensive foul which always results in first down. Play ruling under 7-5-6 will be revised accordingly; (e) 8-5-1 (Section on touchback and safety) will be entirely revised for clarity and accuracy along the lines indicated on the enclosed sheet. Also the second play under this section will be revised to provide

(Continued on Inside Back Cover)

The Flying Dutchman

By Charlie Vettiner

Let's all get this basketball officiating problem clear in our minds and then let's see what is wrong and get right. To begin with, don't get the idea that Kentucky is the only state having officiating problems. They are universal. Champaign, Illinois, schools thought enough of Joe Creason's Roto story on basketball officiating that copies were placed in the hands of all students and all spectators who had purchased season tickets in order that a better understanding of the problems might be had by all concerned. They were insuring good sportsmanship. When you have a game with the tremendous spectator interest that basketball has and that game has to be officiated by men who must use 90 per cent judgment and 10 per cent rules in making their decisions, you are going to have contention.

Much has been written about the basketball officiating situation existing in Kentucky, and with the writers constructively criticizing in an effort to bring about more efficient work by the officials this writer says, "More power to them." Recalling my early days with the whistle I know what a deep debt of gratitude I owe to sports writers and sports announcers all over this state who excused my mistakes and gave a lot of encouragement along the way. Such men as Earl Ruby, Ken Taylor, Don Hill, George Walsh, Bovard Clayton, Harry McTigue and others will always have a fond place in my heart.

Take this straight. You are going to have your bad moments if you stay at whistling long enough. Barcus Gray, now principal of Bowling Green High and formerly coach of Woodburn in 1927, still kids this whistler about a game (my first) refereed between his team and Brownsville that year. I was scared, did the best I could but I could not have blamed either Woodburn or Brownsville. It was the poorest exhibition of officiating ever recorded. Now, had the newspapers blasted me, a brand new official, there's a question in my mind if I would have stuck to officiating. But they were kind and I lived to officiate 5001 games after that.

There are plenty of good officials in Kentucky. Granted that some of the veteran arbiters have retired, it must be remembered that there would not have been so many inexperienced officials had coaches given new men more opportunity. Few coaches were willing to give younger arbiters a break as long as they could hire the old reliables.

The officiating situation is not so alarming when viewed from the standpoint that we seldom hear of the hundreds of good games which are worked but we hear all

too readily of the few bad ones. In the interest of improving the officiating situation the following solution is proposed:

1. Coaches and athletic directors must realize that there are no bargains in officials. They must be willing to pay for good officiating. When inexperienced men are used, it would be wise to use an experienced man as the other official.

2. Coaches could use Lyn Waldorf, California Coach, as an example remembering that Coach Waldorf said, "If the official called it that way, that's good enough for me." On matters of judgment by officials where a rule has not been violated by the official, coaches could help the officiating situation greatly by adopting this philosophy.

3. Sports writers and announcers are the educators of the people. With their resolution to help the whistlers, excusing the mistakes we all know are going to be made, and with their directing their accounts of the games to the boys and away from the officials as much as possible we'll see a decided change for the better quickly.

4. Officials must not accept a game unless they feel in their hearts, that they are qualified to work it. These men must be courageous in calling the plays as they see them, regardless of coaches, players, spectators or other influences. After doing this, officials will apologize to no one for the mistakes they made because the only man who could have done a perfect job died nearly twenty centuries ago.

5. School principals must hold chapel programs teaching students proper manners at ball games so they, in turn, may impart the lesson to people around them. School authorities must resolve to let no stone go unturned in teaching respect for the officials as a man of vested authority. This will also teach citizenship as students learn to respect authority.

6. With the cooperation of the newspapers and radio stations of Kentucky and with the approval of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association and the Jefferson County Playground and Recreation Board, this writer offers his services in the establishment of a School for Basketball Officials in September. This school would be set up in Louisville, the best high school officials would be the faculty, and officials from all over the state would be invited to attend the five-day work shop. Here they would actually learn the mechanics of officiating.

This solution will prove its merit but it will take lots of work and lots of cooperation from the press, radio, school men and officials all over Kentucky to do the job.

Editor's Note: Most of the material above appeared recently in an article written for the Louisville Courier-Journal by Mr. Vettiner. We believe that all ATHLETE readers will enjoy the article.

1948-49 BASKETBALL RULINGS

PLAY: 4th quarter ends with score A31-B30. After time has expired and ball has become dead, players start to leave the floor when A1 strikes B1 with fist or elbow. When is free throw attempted?

RULING: Immediately and, if throw is successful, an extra period is played.

PLAY: If 2 free throws are awarded A, when should Captain of A decide about waiving a throw?

RULING: After the first throw, Official should secure the ball and give Captain an opportunity to waive the last throw. This right to waive does not exist if the throws are a part of a double foul or of a false double foul even though there might be two fouls by one team and only one by the other.

PLAY: Free thrower A1 has started his throwing motion but the ball has not yet left his hand when: (a) B1 pushes A1; or (b) A1 pushes B1. Is goal allowed if made?

RULING: In (a), goal is allowed since basket is made during continuous motion. In (b), ball becomes dead when the foul occurs and regardless of whether ball goes in the basket, A1 is given another attempt as a substitute for the throw which was nullified by the foul.

PLAY: Ball is bouncing above A's basket when A2 touches it or the basket. Ball then falls through the basket.

RULING: Legal goal in either case. This applies to a free throw as well as to a try for field goal.

PLAY: During a free throw, a contact foul occurs. Is this personal or technical?

RULING: Personal foul. Ball is alive during a free throw.

PLAY: A1 has ball in the lane with his back to the basket. He fakes to his right to draw his guard off balance and then steps to his left to try for goal. B1 pushes him: (a) during his movement to the right; or (b) after he has started his motion to the left. Should goal be allowed if made?

RULING: In (a), goal should not count, since the feint is not a part of the try for goal. In (b) goal counts.

PLAY: On a throw-in, A1 bounces ball on floor out of bounds or throws it against a wall or balcony. Ball then goes in bounds.

RULING: This is a violation for failure to throw ball directly to a player in the court. It is permissible for a player out of bounds to throw bounce pass provided the ball strikes inbounds. It is not permissible for him to throw a bounce pass in which the ball strikes out of bounds. It is assumed that this type of throw-in tends to cause players to reach through the plane of the boundary.

PLAY: Is it the responsibility of the Timers to give their opinions in any case

where a goal is made near the time the last period ends?

RULING: No. This is the Referee's responsibility. The Timers are consulted only in cases where the signal fails to sound at the proper time or when the noise is so great that the Referee is unable to hear the signal.

PLAY: The basket rings are painted in a color other than black. What is the Official's responsibility?

RULING: The rules prescribe that the rings shall be black. However, it is not practical for an Official to order that a new set of rings be installed. This is a matter which must be taken care of by the contest manager after conference with both teams. In some clubs, the teams mutually agree to use rings that are painted in light color on the assumption that such rings provide a better target in certain situations. Rings of an orange color are used in some conferences which are experimenting under authorization by the National Basketball Committee.

1949 DISTRICT TOURNAMENT SITES

(1) Bardwell, (2) Tilghman, (3) Sedalia, (4) Murray State College, (5) Livingston County, (6) Marion, (7) Madisonville, (8) Hopkinsville, (9) Poole, (10) Barret, (11) Daviess County, (12) Hawesville, (13) Hartford, (14) Drakesboro, (15) Sunfish, (16) Leitchfield, (17) College High, (18) Auburn, (19) Glasgow, (20) Marrowbone, (21) Greensburg, (22) Horse Cave, (23) Fort Knox, (24) Old Kentucky Home, (29) Fern Creek, (30) Shelbyville, (31) Pleasureville, (32) Carrollton, (33) Crittenden, (34) Walton-Simon Kenton (tie), (35) Dixie Heights, (36) Newport, (37) Oddville, (38) Augusta, (39) Maysville, (40) Paris, (41) Elkhorn, (42) Lawrenceburg, (43) University High, (44) Berea College, (45) Danville, (46) Stanford, (47) Somerset, (48) Hazel Green, (49) McKee, (50) Barbourville, (51) Pineville, (52) Benham; (53) Fleming-Stuart Robinson (tie), (54) Vicco, (55) Breathitt, (56) Wolfe County, (57) Cumberland, (58) Betsy Layne, (59) Blaine, (60) Cannel City, (61) Camargo, (62) Breckinridge Training (63) Prichard, (64) Ashland.

The two ties listed above will probably have been broken by the Board of Control by the time this issue of the magazine comes from the press.

COMPETITION IN BOWLING appears to be in good hands under direction of the American Junior Bowling Congress. The director of this organization, Milton Raymer, has used every reasonable means to avoid any activity in this sport which is contrary to any of the state association regulations.

Six-Man Football Committee

MINUTES OF MEETING OF SIX-MAN FOOTBALL COMMITTEE HELD AT CHICAGO, ILL., DECEMBER, 31, 1948.

Members and advisory members of the Six-Man Football Committee met at the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, on December 31st, 1948. Those present were: H. R. Dieterich, Maryville, Missouri; C. B. Fagan, Marinette, Wisconsin; Kenneth Fowell, Great Falls, Montana; R. M. Walseth, Pierre, South Dakota; R. R. Watson, Sheffield, Iowa; O. L. Webb, Lincoln, Nebraska; Stephen Epler, Portland, Oregon, Chairman; H. V. Porter, Chicago, Illinois, Secretary. The Committee expressed approval of the new Code which was drawn up for 1948 and used during the current season. This code is organized and worded in a manner to be in harmony with the eleven-man code which was jointly produced and used for high school play in 1948.

The following action was taken concerning the Six-Man rules for 1949:

1. The note under Rule 1-6-3 will be revised to state that the cleated football shoe may be used. It will also mention the special Six-Man shoe which is safer.

2. The present limit on number of substitutes who may enter at a given time will be removed. Rule 3-7-2 will make it clear that the entire team may be replaced any time ball is dead, provided the substitution is completed in time.

3. The editorial committee was authorized to modify the rule concerning a kick which touches something on or behind the **kicker's** goal line, provided such change can be made without affecting an excessive number of other sections. This would bring the six-man code into harmony with the eleven-man code, i.e., any kick into the **receiver's** end zone becomes dead as soon as it touches there but a kick which rebounds into the kick end zone will remain alive. This will involve slight modifications in the dead ball table (4-2-2), in 6-2-9 and 8-5.

4. Rule 8-5-5 will be slightly revised to make it clear that after a safety, the ball is kicked from the 30 yard line and, after a touchback, the snap is from the 15.

5. The Committee authorized necessary modifications which may be required to keep the six-man code in harmony with the eleven-man code. This includes revision of the penalty enforcement rule as it applies to a foul which occurs during a running play. In brief, this involves two differences from last year's procedure. (a) A backward pass or fumble which occurs beyond the line will be treated as a part of the run which precedes such backward pass or fumble; and (b) The basic enforcement spot for a foul dur-

ing a running play (including the backward pass or fumble in (a)) will be the spot **where the run ends** instead of the spot of dead ball. In most cases, the spot of dead ball and the spot where the run ends are exactly the same. However, if a run is followed by a pass or fumble, the spot of dead ball does not coincide with the spot where the run ends. Using the spot where the run ends as the basic enforcement spot will eliminate several former claimed inequities which could have occurred when there was a change of team possession and an advance after such change of possession.

General: The Committee discussed possibilities for securing more adequate six-man data. The Chairman and Secretary were authorized to further explore the possibilities along this line and to take appropriate action if it appears that there is opportunity to secure such statistics without violating any state or national policy.

Accommodations for Students

The manager of the City of Louisville Service Club located at 824 South Fourth Street writes the State Office to the effect that his organization has 316 beds available for boys who might be in Louisville attending the forthcoming State High School Basketball Tournament. The charge is \$1.00 per person for each night, the only requirement being that each group of boys from any school be accompanied by an adult. School principals or coaches who are interested in this type of lodging for their players or other students should make their reservations with the Louisville Service Club at once.

Encouraging!

William B. Ely of Glasgow, a young football official registered with the K. H. S. A. A. for the first time during the current school year, writes an encouraging letter to the State Office. Mr. Ely says: "I would like to state that in my first year of officiating I have had the pleasure of being associated with a new and up-and-coming conference. I have never observed more sportsmanlike conduct, either "spectating" or officiating, than in the Barren River Conference. In that I include the coaches, players and spectators. I'm looking forward to more years of football officiating, and hope that my association with teams in the future will be as pleasant as that of this last season."

The State Swimming Meet

As announced previously in the ATHLETE the 1949 State High School Swimming Meet will be held at Berea College on Saturday, March 26. The State Swimming Committee, the members of which are Chairman T. K. Stone, E. W. Craik and M. J. Cavana, will be in charge of the meet, and the committee members will be assisted by Athletic Director O. H. Gunkler of Berea.

Several months ago the Swimming Committee met and formulated the general rules for the State Meet. These rules are as follows:

1. To enter the State Swimming Meet a school should send the following to Mr. O. H. Gunkler, Athletic Director, Berea College, Berea, Kentucky, so that they will be received **not later than midnight, March 23:** (a) Entry blank (two copies of the entry blank will be sent from the State Office to each school which indicated on its blue statement form that it would have a swimming team this year. Other schools planning to enter swimmers in the State Meet should write to the State Office for blanks. The duplicate copy should be retained by the school). (b) An eligibility list properly filled out and signed by the principal (a duplicate copy of the eligibility list should be sent to the State Office).

2. The meet will be held at Berea College, Berea, Kentucky.

3. The starting time of the meet will be 1:00 P. M. (CST), Saturday, March 26.

4. Rules governing the meet will be the Interscholastic Swimming Rules as stated in the 1949 N.C.A.A. Official Swimming Guide.

5. The order of events will be listed on the entry blanks. The events are 50 yard Freestyle, 75 yard Breaststroke, 75 yard Backstroke, 100 yard Freestyle, Fancy Diving, 75 yard Individual Medley, 150 yard Medley Relay, and 200 yard Freestyle Relay. All events will be run off against time, with heats arranged alphabetically according to the name of the school.

6. A school is limited to two entries in each event and only one team in each relay.

7. Individual contestants are limited to two swimming events including relays, but may enter Fancy Diving as a third event.

8. A faculty representative, designated by the school principal, must accompany each team.

9. The course for the meet is a 25-yard pool having six lanes.

10. Trophies will be awarded the winning school and the runner-up, and medals will be presented to the winners of the first five places in each event.

11. Points will be scored 6-4-3-2-1 for individual events and 10-8-6-4-2 for the relays.

12. Fancy diving will consist of three required dives (plain front dive, backward dive, and front somersault).

Brother Fabius, coach of the 1948 St. Xavier swimming team which won the state championship, is enthusiastic about the possibility of swimming in high school. In a recent letter to the Commissioner he says: "Some people seem to have forgotten the facts brought out by the recent war. One was the startling reality of the poor physical condition of many newly enlisted men. Yet, in the communities from which they came, thousands of dollars were spent on recreation. A great deal of this money went to maintain team athletic squads which were in excellent shape, but of the spectator group many young men were declared physically 'ineligible.' Physical development, it was found, was not for all. In the light of such findings, it is important that our young people be fit and keep fit. All kinds of sports will do this. Our state high school physical education requirement will help. The question arises, 'How to reach all?' The answer is swimming. This is not a prejudiced statement but one backed up by the results of ten years of research conducted by the National Physical Education Association which revealed that swimming was by far the best all-around exercise, not only for physical fitness but for mental as well. The United States Armed Forces, the American Red Cross and other such organizations will agree with these facts. The interest in community swimming must be created, and one excellent way to do this is by developing a high school swimming team. The desire to learn to swim and swim well will take hold of the young students. The formation of classes and Red Cross instruction and the awarding of certificates and emblems will further the cause. Advertise the aquatic program in the school paper, the bulletin board, the health classes and the local newspaper and radio. The maintenance of interest in swimming involves both the active participants and the passive spectators. Each has to be doing something in the sport. If an intelligent and honest job is carried out in the presentation and administration of the program, the spectator will be satisfied and the necessity and all-around value of the sport will be realized. It's not a question for our youth of sinking or swimming, but the fact, 'Swim and Live!'"

Following the swimming clinic held at Lexington last fall, committee chairman Stone asked Brother Fabius to write a few words concerning what he had done to interest himself and his team in swimming. In complying with Mr. Stone's request Brother Fabius listed the following items:

1. I have taken all swimming instruction offered by the American Red Cross, have my

certificates, and have passed, with some of the boys, the test for life guard in the city.

2. I get all boys on the team to take their Red Cross instruction during the year. They pick up many points, and work during the summer.

3. I read any material the public library has on swimming, plus any book, pamphlet, etc., which I can get. The best book on the sport today, recognized as such, is: "Competitive Swimming and Diving, by David A. Armbruster, Sr., M.A., Prof. of Physical Education and Head Swimming Coach, U. of Iowa." This book is published by the C. B. Mosby Co., St. Louis.

4. I am a member of the Interscholastic Swimming Coaches Association. This organization publishes many reports on high school swimming throughout the nation. During the war, it published a series of papers by various swim coaches on their experiences. Those wishing to join (\$3.00 to join, \$1.00 a year fee) may write to: Mr. Al Neuschaefer, Sec'y-Treas., Interscholastic Swimming Coaches Association, Trenton High School, Trenton, New Jersey.

5. The boys on the team read everything possible on swimming. We also show a number of movies on the sport in our school theatre. These are 16 mm movies from the city library. Movies may be secured from the AAU headquarters in New York. The address of this organization is: Amateur Athletic Union of U. S., 233 Broadway, New York.

6. During the summer the boys join some team so they can get in swimming. I am not here during the summer. Last summer some entered four meets, others six.

7. We try to take in a college swim meet or two during the year. Last year the boys saw four Olympic swimmers in action and two Olympic divers. One of the boys went to Detroit last summer to attend the United States Olympic Trials. We hope he will be there in 1952.

8. We attend the annual swimming clinic held here in the city by either the Red Cross or the AAU. Films from the Red Cross are also a big help. Even if a school does not have a pool, seeing films helps very much.

9. Our swim trunks, which are cotton, are inexpensive, and are still good after two seasons. We consulted several teams, including two college teams, before buying the cotton trunks. The others hinder the swimmer, itch, etc.

The National Federation Program

The best interest of the high school athletic department demand that attention be given to the adapting of the various sports to the needs of the high school boy. This has been done through a scientific study of the relationship of these sports to the high school program, and by the setting up of machinery, whereby the nature of the games is influenced by the men in direct charge of high school athletics and by a nation-wide system of experimentation and observation.

To be specific, the sizes of the football and basketball were found to be unsuited to the hands and muscular powers of the high school boy; some of the apparatus used in track work was found to be unsuited to the stage of development of the high school athlete. Some of the apparatus which is necessary in certain of the games was prohibitive in cost as far as high school athletic departments were concerned. After thorough study, action was taken in the drawing up of proper rules which took these matters into consideration. Space does not permit the listing of all the things that have been accomplished as the result of these rules-writing activities. Among them are: a reduction in the size of the football and basketball; the revolutionary development of a better way to manufacture basketballs, such as the molded type balls; the 39-inch high hurdle; the high school discus; the shorter low-hurdle race; a more satisfactory and less expensive type of basketball backboard; a safer and more attractive football game; and the development of a comprehensive program in each of the states, whereby definite training is given in game administration. This latter program has resulted in uniform methods of game administration by athletic officials, contest managers and coaches. Uniform interpretations have eliminated many difficulties which once were common. Coaching and playing ethics have been placed on a higher plane because of the state-wide and nationwide campaigns for uniformity and good sportsmanship.

The activities of the National Federation are based on the belief that strong state and national high school athletic organizations are necessary to protect the athletic interests of the high schools, to promote an ever increasing growth of a type of interscholastic athletics which is educational in both objective and method and which can be justified as an integral part of the high school curriculum, and to protect high school boys from exploitation for purposes having no educational implications. To accomplish these things, it is necessary for high school men to exercise teamwork in the numerous activities which the leaders in the state high school associations have, through their National Federation, inaugurated and supported.

TRENDS IN BASKETBALL RULES ACTIVITY

Attendance at state sponsored basketball meetings will convince almost anyone of the appreciable progress that has been made during the past several years in efficiency of the program of training in game administration. The basketball code has been gradually organized in such a way as to eliminate most of the former conflicts and to give logical coverage for related situations. Nearly all state associations now have a state basketball committee or similar body which assists throughout the season in experimentation, observation and other work designed to keep the game progressive and the code of rules in harmony with modern trends. A number of the changes for the current year are in the interests of increasing the logical nature of the code. Others result in actual changes in playing procedure and some of these, such as permitting certain types of coaching and permitting substitutes to enter without reporting to the official, will be watched with a great deal of interest. Another feature which will be noticeably different from last year is that which brings each jump ball to one of the three jumping circles.

As far as the National Basketball Committee is concerned, one of its problems is that connected with the playing of the game in other countries. For many years, the rules of the National Basketball Committee were accepted for use all over the world. As the game became popular in certain of these countries, groups were organized to translate the rules into their language and to prescribe how the game will be played in the given country. This led to a variation in the games played in the different countries. During the past several years, the National Basketball Committee formed an International Relations Committee to give a degree of supervision over the various translations and to maintain contacts with responsible groups in the other countries in an attempt to maintain a degree of uniformity. Considerable progress has been made in this connection and the translations in Mexican, Spanish, French and Chinese have been based on the rules formulated by the National Basketball Committee. The translations have been checked for accuracy and sanctioned as being in accord with the rules of the National Committee.

The recent Olympic Games directed attention to an unsatisfactory condition in connection with the playing of the game under rules which were adopted by the International Amateur Basketball Federation and which were based on the rules of more than ten years ago (1936). The use of such rules made it necessary for teams, such as those

of the Americas, to revise their style of play. Certain acts which are considered legal in the Americas were ruled illegal in the Olympic games, and conversely, certain acts which were considered illegal in the Americas were ruled legal for the Olympics. Following the Olympic championship games, the International Amateur Basketball Federation was called together. A majority of the International Rules Committee favored adoption of the 1948 rules of the National Basketball Committee to govern the 1952 Olympic games. However, when the matter was presented to the entire assembly of approximately thirty countries, a majority voted to start with the 1936 rules and to adopt revisions along lines suggested by those in attendance. Nearly all of these revisions are in the direction of the current rules of the National Basketball Committee but this is not true in all cases. Here are a few important ways in which the rules, as adopted by the International Amateur Basketball Federation, are different from the current National Basketball Committee rules.

1. The free throw lane will be a rectangle extending from the free throw line to the end line and 12 feet in width.

2. For the 1952 Olympics, the end line will remain approximately 2 feet behind the backboard. After 1952, it is to be approximately 4 feet.

3. A player who starts a dribble will be given the same pivot foot rights as a player who passes or throws for goal, i.e., the pivot foot may be lifted before the ball is dropped from the hand.

In connection with items 1 and 3, there may be some question as to whether the F. I. B. A. is now leading instead of lagging the National Basketball Committee. The wider free throw lane has been discussed at great length and there has always been a strong minority in the United States in favor of this wider lane. One of the reasons why it has not been adopted is the aversion to changing a traditional marking on the many thousands of floors which are involved. As far as item 3 is concerned, the high school groups and some college groups have made many observations supplemented with slow motion pictures and these observations indicate that while the rule specifies that a dribbler shall not lift his pivot foot until after the ball has been dropped, almost every good dribbler violates the rule in performing his normal dribbling motion. Last year there was a majority sentiment (as indicated on the questionnaire) favoring a change in the rule to bring it into harmony with actual practice on the floor. It is possible that the

(Continued on Page Twelve)

THE 1949 CLINICS FOR BASEBALL COACHES

One of the finest things that has happened to Kentucky, in the matter of stimulating interest in high school and other amateur baseball, is the offer of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues to conduct in the state during the week of February 14-19 six clinics for baseball coaches and managers. Kentucky is honored by being named one of the states selected for the experiment. If the clinics are successful, they will probably be held in all of the states in 1950. The American Legion is co-sponsoring the project with the K. H. S. A. A. Also assisting in the program are the American Baseball Congress, the National Amateur Baseball Federation, and the National Baseball Congress.

Professional baseball offers to provide its best instructors at these clinics to which all coaches and managers of amateur teams are invited. No players will be included. The dates and sites of the clinics, and the local managers are as follows:

February 14, Murray, Murray State College, Roy Stewart.

February 15, Bowling Green, Western Kentucky State College, Ed Diddle.

February 16, Hazard, City Hall, Roy G. Eversole.

February 17, Ashland, Y. M. C. A., J. N. McMillan.

February 18, Lexington, University School Gymnasium, Lyman V. Ginger.

February 19, Louisville, Kentucky Hotel, Charlie Vettiner.

The National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues has selected Walter Shannon, scout for the St. Louis Cardinals, as leader of the all-star teaching team which will appear at the Kentucky clinics. His associate will be Leo Lentz, scout for the Washington club. Shannon played in the upper brackets of the minor leagues for many years, and then became a scout for the Cardinals. At present he is director of the B, C and D clubs in the Cardinal chain. Lentz broke into professional baseball in 1921 at Peoria, Illinois. After several years in the higher minor leagues, he turned to high school teaching and coaching, and has been a leader in that field for many years. Other major league stars who live in Kentucky have been invited to participate as teachers in the clinics.

In a letter sent recently to principals of K. H. S. A. A. member schools, Commissioner Sanford asked each of them to assist in the baseball clinic program by doing the following: (1) Make it possible for your baseball coach to attend one of the clinics. If you do not sponsor baseball at the present time, send some member of your coaching staff to whom

you might assign the coaching of baseball in the event that you decide to have a baseball team in the future. This is a wonderful opportunity for baseball coaches and potential baseball coaches to get instruction from the best talent in America. (2) Contact coaches and managers of other amateur baseball teams in your district, representing the American Legion, summer playground and recreation groups, semi-pro teams, etc., and tell them about the clinic in your area. The American Legion will be of great assistance to you in these contacts.

The one day clinics will open each morning at 9:00 and will run continuously throughout the day. A registration fee of \$1.00 will be charged each person attending. This fee will be paid to the local chairman, and will be used in defraying partially the expenses of the league representatives conducting the clinic. The tentative program which has been set up for each clinic is as follows:

- | | |
|------------|---|
| 9:00 a.m. | Local Chairman presents the team |
| 9:05 | First Lecture--TRAINING YOUR CLUB |
| 9:30 | Questions and Answers |
| 9:40 | Second Lecture --BUILDING YOUR CLUB |
| 10:10 | Questions and Answers |
| 10:20 | Recess |
| 10:30 | Third Lecture--BATTING |
| 11:00 | Questions and Answers |
| 11:10 | Fourth Lecture -- BASE RUNNING |
| 11:40 | Questions and Answers |
| 11:50 | Noon recess |
| 12:30 p.m. | Fifth Lecture--PITCHING |
| 1:15 | Questions and Answers |
| 2:00 | Sixth Lecture--YOUR INFIELD--DEFENSE. POSITION PLAY |
| 2:45 | Questions and Answers |
| 3:00 | Recess |
| 3:10 | Seventh Lecture -- YOUR OUTFIELD--DEFENSE |
| 3:40 | Questions and Answers |
| 3:50 | Eighth Lecture--BASIC PLAYS--OFFENSE |
| 4:20 | Questions and Answers |
| 4:30 | Ninth Lecture--BASIC PLAYS--DEFENSE |
| 5:00 | Questions and Answers |
| 5:15 | Final remarks by Local Chairman and by team |
| | ADJOURNMENT |

C. A. Semler Elected President Of The National Federation

At its meeting in Chicago, Illinois, December 28-31, Charles A. Semler, Principal of Benton Harbor High School and President of the Michigan High School Athletic Association, was elected president of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations by the Executive Committee of that organization.

Mr. Semler's election to the presidency of the National Federation follows his five-year period of service as a member of its Executive Committee. He is the fourth president of this organization which, at present, includes forty-six of the forty-eight states in its membership with a total in excess of eighteen thousand high schools being members of their respective state associations. The National Federation was founded in 1920 with the states of Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, and Wisconsin as charter members. The National Federation office is located in Chicago and H. V. Porter is the Executive Secretary.

Michigan is justly proud of the high honor which has come to Charles A. Semler. It is a tribute not only to his conscientious efforts and considered judgment in connection with high school athletic matters, but also to his fine qualities as a gentleman and school administrator. He was a coach, teacher, and administrator in Indiana high schools before coming to Benton Harbor. Mr. Semler was elected to the Representative Council of the Michigan High School Athletic Association in 1938 and has been its president since 1942. He is a representative on the Council from schools with enrollments over three hundred twenty-five in the Southwestern Section of the state. For his last two terms of office he has been elected unanimously by the schools in the Section he represents.

The State Department of Public Instruction, members of the Representative Council, the State Association executive officers, and the seven hundred high schools in Michigan join in congratulating President Semler on this national recognition and honor which he so justly has received. They also pledge themselves to aid him in every possible way to meet the responsibilities which accompany his high office.—Michigan High School Athletic Association Bulletin.

Spring Publications

The State Office has received a supply of the 1949 Track and Field Rules books and the 1949 National Federation edition of the

Baseball Rules books. A new Baseball Case Book is now being printed. As soon as these books are received in the State Office, copies of these three books will be sent to each member school of the Association.

In track, there are quite a few minor modifications from the rules of last year. The Supplement has many items which will be of interest. An advance copy of the Baseball Case Book has been received, and the material which it contains is very fine. Every high school baseball player in Kentucky should have a copy of this booklet, along with a copy of the rules book. Both baseball books are subsidized, this being the only reason it is possible to sell these books at the very low rate which is made for quantity purchases. The subsidizing of these books is contingent on the ability of the National Federation office to reach an estimated quota in distribution. For the Rules Book this quota is 50,000 copies. To date, approximately 29,000 copies have been ordered by the various state high school athletic associations. Member schools which order National Federation publications from the K. H. S. A. office for their players are therefore rendering two services. They are supplying their boys with material which should be of great value to them, and they are assisting the National Federation in its fine program of editing and publishing books on the various sports.

The State Office will have a few hundred copies of each of the spring publications after member schools have been sent their copies mentioned above. More copies can be ordered from the national office if school orders for these books are placed immediately. Quantity prices on the publications are as follows: Track and Field Rules, \$3.00 per dozen; Baseball Rules book, \$1.00 per dozen, 20 copies for \$1.50; Baseball Case Book, \$2.50 per dozen.

Trends in Basketball Rules Activity

(Continued from Page Ten)

National Committee will give both of these items more serious consideration since the change has now been made for international competition.

The next meeting of the National Basketball Committee will be held in Seattle on March 27th and 28th, 1949. This will be held in connection with the National Collegiate basketball finals. In the meantime, these changes which have been made for international competition should be further studied.

Are they progressive or retrogressive?

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Supplementary Basketball Officials

(Continued from Page Two)

Shackelford, Thomas B., Campton
Shaver, Paul, 1352 Indianola, Bowling Green
Shoupe, Flem R., Box 891, Cumberland
Smith, Bill, Ledbetter
Smith, Harold M., 611 E. Blackford, Evansville, Indiana
Strode, Wilborn D., 412 N. Green St., Glasgow
Taylor, Robert W., 707 South Seventh, Shelbyville
Tierney, Francis J., Olive Hill
Walker, Julian Rice, 216 East Fifth Street, Lexington
Ward, Jack Dodson, 107 North 14th, Murray
Weatherford, Jimmy, Clinton
Yates, Leroy, 103 Seventh, Corbin

Major Activity Basketball Committee

(Continued from Page Four)

return of the ball to the previous spot if penalty for the illegal pass is declined; (f) 8-5-3 will be simplified due to elimination of the free ball; (g) 9-1 will be simplified due to the fact that revision of the free ball rule now makes it possible to refer to teams as offense and defense, since one team or the other is always in possession, even when no player is in possession.



While in Louisville for the State Basketball Tournament

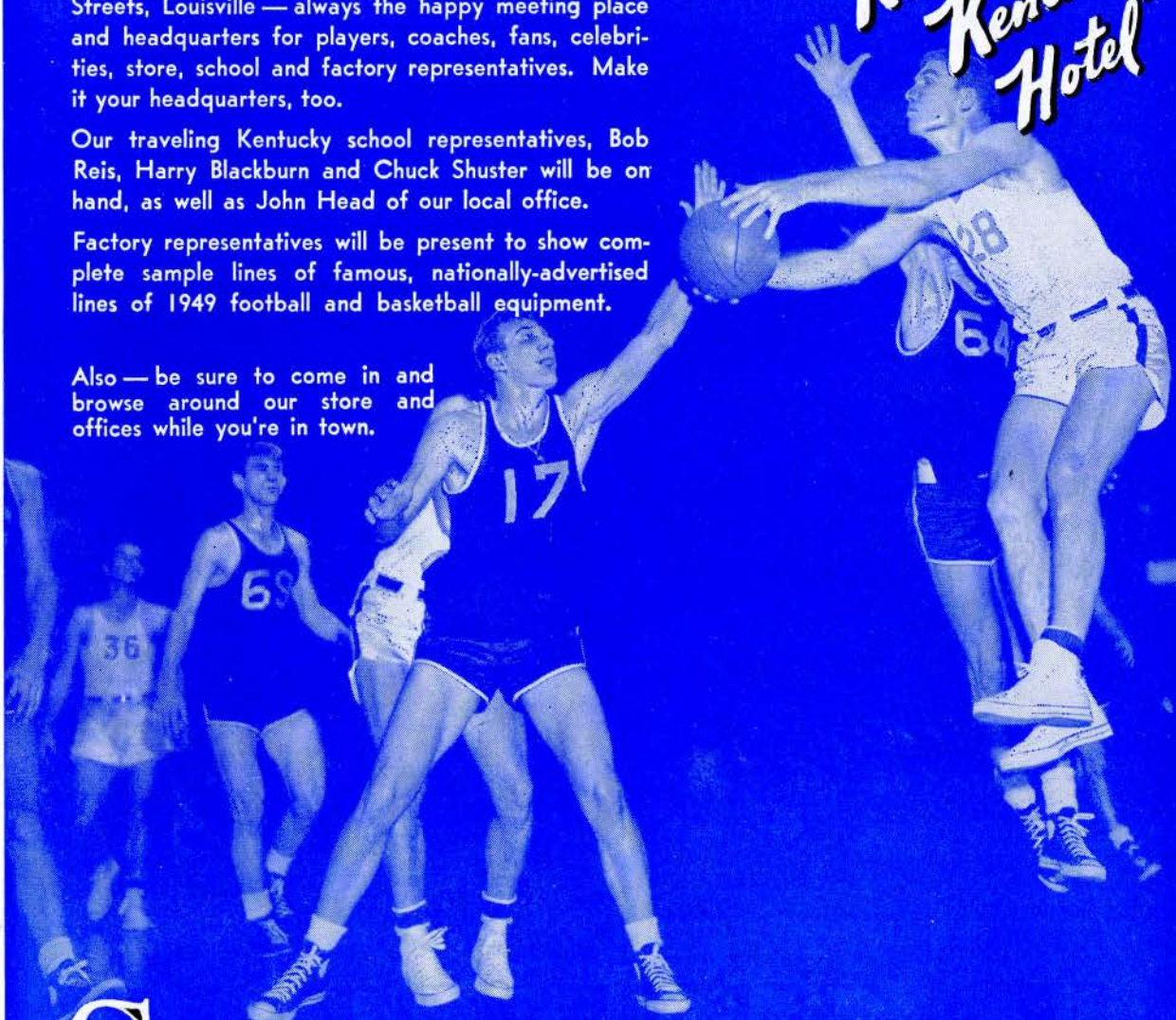
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