

3-1-1949

# The Kentucky High School Athlete, March 1949

Kentucky High School Athletic Association

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# THE KENTUCKY



# High School Athlete

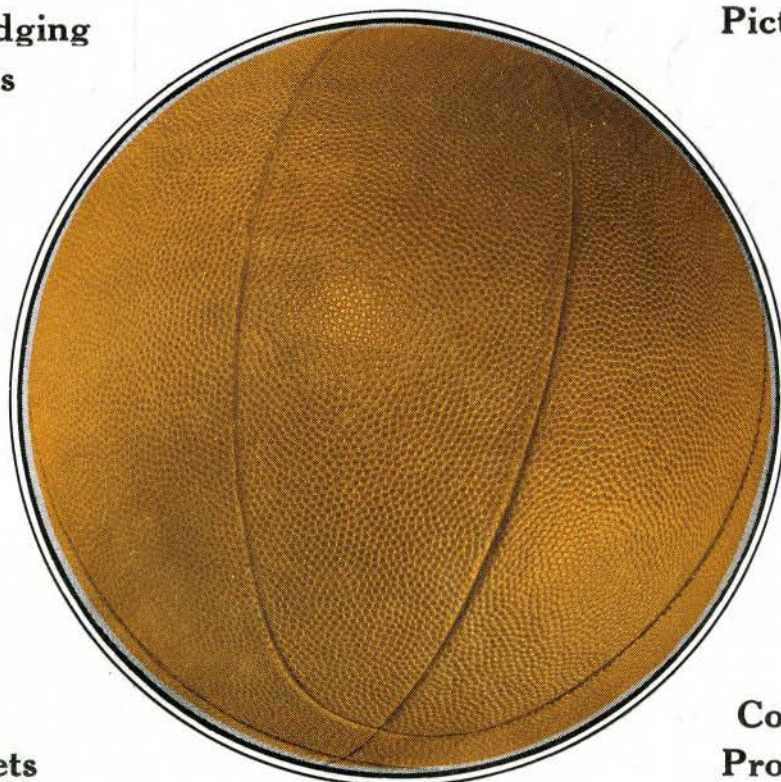
## *Tournament Time In Kentucky*

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Meals

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Officials



Police  
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Complaints  
Programs  
Concessions

*Et Cetera, Ad Infinitum*

Official Organ of the KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSN.

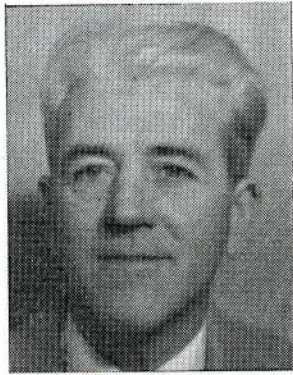
MARCH - 1949





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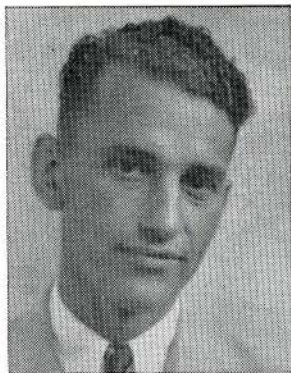
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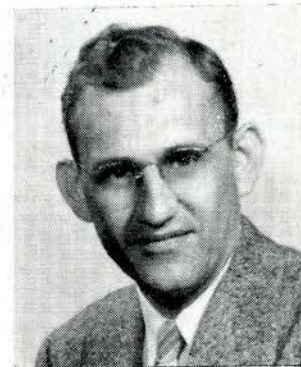
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# *The Kentucky High School Athlete*

*Official Organ of the  
Kentucky High School Athletic Association*

VOL. XI—NO. 8

MARCH, 1949

\$1.00 Per Year

## COMMISSIONER'S MESSAGE

In the February issue of the *ATHLETE*, an article appeared, written by Charlie Vettiner, veteran Kentucky basketball official and K. H. S. A. A. clinic director for many years, recommending a five-day workshop for basketball officials, to be held early in the school year. Mr. Vettiner has done fine work as a clinic director for a long period of time, but he realizes that the time allotted to each of the present regional clinics is insufficient to discuss adequately the many phases of officiating.

Oakley Brown, Assistant Director of the Jefferson County Playground and Recreation Board and a member of Mr. Vettiner's staff, gives some good reasons for an officials' school. Mr. Brown is a former high school coach in football and basketball. His reasons for the school are:

1. To satisfy the need for an official to know, not only the rule, but the reasons for the rule as it should be interpreted in the course of a contest.

2. To teach the official the **mechanics** of officiating. A great many mistakes are made because of poor position on the floor, lack of teamwork between the officials, etc.

3. To teach the official methods of handling players and teams which would tend to minimize friction, bad feeling, difference of opinion, etc.

4. To teach the official methods of handling coaches, school authorities, score keepers, timers, etc., which would tend to eliminate problems before they arise.

5. To teach the official methods of handling crowds. Many problems in officiating originate because of crowded or peculiar seating arrangements.

6. To bring out and publicize the responsibilities of coaches and school authorities in the handling of visiting teams, crowds, etc., and the conduct of the details in connection with the game itself.

7. To bring out and publicize the need for the coaches and school authorities to be the leaders in a movement toward good sportsmanship, fair play, decent treatment of visiting teams, visiting crowds and game officials.

8. To bring out and publicize the need for coaches, school officials, newspaper reporters, radio announcers and other people in

position of leadership, to publicize acts of good officiating, acts of good sportsmanship, acts of good crowd behavior, acts of good treatment of visiting crowds and officials, and acts of courtesy that make for good fair contests.

9. To bring out and publicize the penalties involved as a result of misbehavior of players, coaches, crowds, etc.

10. To bring out and publicize the need for good playing conditions, good playing floors, adequate facilities in the gym, good lighting, good timing devices and the myriad of other details that make up the difference between a well played, clean, hard fought contest and a poorly played, dirty, bitterly fought contest that usually ends up in a riot.

The suggestions of Mr. Vettiner and Mr. Brown are very fine, and will be taken under consideration by the Board of Control. If the School for Officials materializes, the present plan of regional clinics would probably not be abandoned as many Kentucky officials might find it impossible to attend the Louisville workshop for an entire week. Hundreds of officials, however, will probably avail themselves of the opportunity of attending the school in an effort to improve their officiating.

An encouraging letter was received not long ago from a well-known Kentucky radio sports announcer. He says: "I have done my best to call on the air what the official calls on the court and not what the fans think should have been called. I have done my best to uphold the name of every official, and I have not seen one yet that doesn't rate pretty high with me both personally and professionally. I noticed also in Charlie's article that he suggested a clinic in Louisville for officials. I would like to put myself and my station on record as backing and fully supporting any move that you deem necessary. I hope I can be of some help. If I can, don't hesitate to call on me." This attitude is typical of the assistance which representatives of the radio and the press are willing to give to the program of the K. H. S. A. A. There may be a few partisan radio announcers still left. If so, they are doing the cause of good sportsmanship a disservice.

Ted Sanford.



MARCH, 1949

VOL. XI, NO. 8

Published monthly, except June and July, by the Kentucky

High School Athletic Association.  
Office of Publication, Henderson, Ky.Entered as second-class matter in the post office at Henderson,  
Kentucky under the act of March 3, 1879.Editor.....THEO. A. SANFORD  
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Subscription Rates.....\$1.00 Per Year*From the Commissioner's Office***REPORTS NOW DUE**

1. 1948-49 Basketball Participation List
2. School's Report on Basketball Officials
3. Official's Report on Schools (Basketball)

**Spring Meets**

During the February meeting of the Board of Control, tentative dates were set for the various spring meets in baseball, golf, track and tennis. Since many of the sites have not been determined as yet, no announcement concerning these will be made at this time. The dates are as follows:

- May 10-11, District Baseball Tournaments.
- May 13 or 14, Regional Track Meets.
- May 16-17, State Golf Tournament.
- May 20, State Track Meet.
- May 26-27, Regional Baseball Tournaments.

May 30-31, State Tennis Tournament.

June 2-3, State Baseball Tournament.

Regional Track Meets will be located in at least six areas, the number of sites depending on the interest in track this spring. It is possible that there will be seven regional track meets this year. Since the interest in track is increasing each year, it is hoped that the time is not far off when eight regional meets will be required, as provided in Track Rule II.

Eight regional tournaments will be held in baseball. The location of these tournaments is determined by the State Office each year after a study has been made of the areas which have the most baseball teams. At the present time it is very difficult to divide the state into definite baseball districts and regions, as is done in basketball, because of the fact that several areas in the state have very few baseball teams. As soon as all sections of the state have baseball teams, it is probable that an arrangement should be worked out under which two basketball regions form one baseball region. Parkway Field, Louisville, will be the site of the State Baseball Tournament, as it has been for the past several years.

As soon as a few more schools develop

teams in tennis, it is probable that regions should be set up in this sport, with the regional winners advancing to the State Tennis Tournament. Under the present plan, schools send their tennis players directly to the State Meet.

**SUPPLEMENTARY LIST REGISTERED****BASKETBALL OFFICIALS**

Baker, W. D., 230 S. Lime, Lexington  
Brewer, Joseph, Lothair  
Calhoun, Chandso, South Shore  
Campbell, Keller Bond, Midway  
Chattin, Ernie, 18th & Winchester, Ashland  
Collinsworth, Bert, Heidrick  
Downing, Ronald A., 1269 Prospect Pl.,  
Cincinnati 31, Ohio  
Flora, Ben, Bellevue High School, Bellevue  
Fox, Bernard, 1516 Norris Pl., Louisville  
Frecka, Charles, 505 N. 5th St., Ironton, Ohio  
Gates, William A., Jr., 810 N. Crescent, Cincinnati, Ohio  
Hodges, Harold, Benham  
Jones, Carl, Lynnville  
Jones, Jack, R. 2, Boaz  
Little, Ercel B., Marion  
Lovett, Hubert, Box 24, Closplint  
Marrs, John, 659 E. 11th, Bowling Green  
Marsee, W. N., 807 N. Main, Barbourville  
Marushi, Rudy, 553 Stratton St., Logan,  
West Va.  
Murdock, Walter T., 1529 Bardstown Road,  
Louisville  
Redden, J. D., R. 1, Mayfield  
Robertson, Lee, 1413 College, Bowling Green  
Strong, Perry, Milburn  
Temple, Bob, 211 East Madison, Franklin  
Toombs, Paul E., 904 Lawrence, Old Hickory,  
Tenn.  
Townsend, L. Riley, Main St., Hazard  
Williams, Donald D., Box 62, Murray

**New Baseball Film**

The K.H.S.A.A. has recently secured from the National Federation office a new film, "Double Play Kings of Baseball." The film is a 16mm. sound motion picture of approximately 800 feet, and runs 20 minutes. It is one of the best training films that has ever been received in the State Office. It shows the techniques used in completing double plays as demonstrated by pairs of players such as Lew Boudreau and Joe Gordon, and Marty Marion and "Red" Schoendienst. It is instructional and entertaining. The film was produced by the National-American Leagues motion picture division, under the personal supervision of Lew Fonseca. The print of the film, which has been loaned to Kentucky, has been sent to the Department of Extension, of the University of Kentucky, Lexington. Principals and baseball coaches of K.H.S.A.A. member schools, who wish to show the film to their baseball squads or to other school groups, should write to Mr. Gordon Godbey of the department mentioned.



*Schools' Ratings of Football Officials for 1948*

Name	Ex.	Good	Fair	Poor	Name	Ex.	Good	Fair	Poor
Adams, Lucian			1		Green, H. Tom	22			
Allen, Albion Davis	5	4			Greenlee, O. C.	2			
Alcorn, M. H., Jr.	3	1	3		Greenslait, J. W.	2	5		
Allen, Bobby	4	5	1	1	Gregory, Wm. L.			1	
Allen, L. W.	9	1	1	1	Gruber, Herb	5	7		
Antenucci, Frank	1				Hackensmith, C. W.	1			1
Applegate, Wm. L.	4	2	1		Hadden, N. P., Jr.	4	9		
Baird, Calvin L.	1	1			Haffey, Stanley	8	4		
Banko, Gus	6				Hall, Joe M.	5	5		
Beiersdorfer, Jim	2	1			Halliday, John E.	1			
Bell, Thomas P.	8	9			Hamilton, Kern	5	7		
Bennett, Howard F.	9	2			Harris, Gene	1	5	2	
Bentley, Joe E.		4	2		Hartley, Wm. E.	4			
Betz, Richard I.	5	6	4		Harvey, J. H.	3	1	1	
Blankenship, Julius G.		6	4	1	Hawkins, Robert L.	4	5		
Blersch, George E.		3	2		Head, John W.	4	2	1	
Boemker, Robert	3	8			Heinold, Fred W.	3	2	1	
Boggs, Charles C.		1			Heldman, John, Jr.	4			
Bolger, Cyril T.	9	8			Herb, Pete, Jr.	3	4	1	1
Bourn, Dick	5	7	2		Herron, Paul, Jr.	3	3	1	1
Bowers, Paul F.		1			Hickey, Robert A.	7	4		
Bray, Robert B.		2	1		Hodges, Harold	5			
Broderick, Carroll A.	13	2			Hoendorf, R. L.	2	12	2	3
Brown, H. F., Jr.		2		1	Hoferer, Louis R.	2	2	3	
Bruce, James C.	5	9	1		Hogan, John E.	6	3	1	
Brumfield, B. R.	4	5	2		Holeman, F. D.	20	1		
Buchanan, Bill	10	2	2		Holland, Tom	5	4		
Cain, Paul D.	6	2	1		Hopkins, Richard	1			
Carlson, David A.		1		1	Horton, Peyton A.	3	7	3	1
Carter, Darrell	2	2	1		Hudson, Bob	5	1		
Carter, Richard C.	2	4	1	1	Janning, Robert L.		3	2	
Cecil, John O., Jr.	2	1			Jansing, Robert J.		3	1	
Chattin, Charles		7	2		Johnson, B. M.	9	8	2	
Chinery, Frank L.		2	1	1	Johnson, Fred	4	1	1	
Clay, O. K.	1	1			Jones, Cloyde C.	24	3		
Clonts, George Roy	3	5	2		Karsner, M. G.	6	7	1	1
Coleman, Duke	14	9	4	2	Kathman, B. J.		1		
Collins, Charles E.		1	1		Keller, Herman F.	5	1		
Colston, Richard H.	2	6	1	3	King, Roy	14	11		
Combs, Travis	11	17	5		Kraesig, R. H.	12	3		
Cook, E. C. "Bunt"	2	7	2		Kuhn, Charles Wm.		1		
Cooper, H. T.		3	1		Lancaster, Harry	13	7	2	
Cover, Harry E.	2	5			L'Argent, Neely C.			1	
Cox, Layton	1	9	4		Laughlin, Bob	1	4		1
Crum, Edward E.		6			Lawson, Carl E.	10	13	3	1
Cruse, O. W.	2				Leach, Sergius	3	2	3	
Cummins, J. W.	1	6	2	1	Leonard, Robert C.		2		
Coulter, Wm. M.		1	1	1	Lewis, Jesse	2	1		1
Deaver, John	17	1			Lewis, L. L. "Tiny"	1	1	1	
DeVault, Don	1				Linker, Joe D.	2	8		
Duncan, Edwin J.	2				Litteral, Ova B.	6	4	3	
Duning, Carl F., Sr.	16	2			Lustic, Joseph A.	7	5		
Durkin, Jack H.	1	13	5		McFarland, J. H.	4	2	3	
Eberhart, E. J.	5	2		2	McHale, Edward J.		7	4	1
Edwards, George W.	3	3	4	1	McKown, C. H.	2			
Ellington, R. F.	7	4		1	McMillan, J. N.	5	3	1	
Ely, William B.			2		McNabb, Edgar	1	7		
Ernst, Ray C.	5	6			Maddox, Clarence	12	1		
Farnham, W. R.			1		Maddox, Harry T.	3	5		
Feige, Al		3	2		Markham, Harry L.	4	3		1
Fleming, W. James	5	1	2		Mayhew, Happy	10	4		
Flowers, C. H., Jr.		1	2		Miller, Reed S.	6	6	2	
Foehr, George T.	2	1	1		Moeller, Winton, L.	2	1	1	
Forsythe, Robert	6	4	1		Moellering, Louis H.	3	9		1
Frank, L. P.		3	3		Morgan, Hosea	3	6		1
Freihaut, Herman P.	8				Morris, Bob	3	4		1
Gant, William G., Jr.	12	11			Morrow, H. L.	4	7	2	
Gettler, John F.	2	3			Mutchler, Bradford D.	1			
Geverts, Jim	11	2	1		Nimmo, Lo	5	1	1	2
Gillespie, Robert		7	2		Norfleet, Frank F.			1	
Ginger, Lyman	22	1			O'Neal, Bud	1	5		
Gish, Delmas	9	6			Oxley, Lus		2		1
Goettel, George A.	2	2	2		Parker, M. L. "Mel"	5	5	2	
Gosiger, Paul	10	8	1		Patrick, Charles C.	5	5	4	
Grandle, Olen R.		7	4		Pawlowski, Peter		2	1	
Grause, J. Ben, Jr.	1	6		2	Payne, Patrick M.			2	



Name	Ex.	Good	Fair	Poor	Name	Ex.	Good	Fair	Poor
Pepper, Nat.....	13	4	1		Showalter, John.....	10	9		
Pinson, Eugene.....		6	4		Shuster, Charles.....	2	2		
Pitt, Joseph S.....	3	5			Slack, Earl H.....		5		
Porter, Frank W.....	2	2	1	1	Sledd, T.....	11	2		
Porter, W. E.....	1	2	1		Smith, Paul G.....	10	3	2	1
Potter, Sam.....	2		4		Smith, Edgar J.....	2	6	1	
Pudlo, Walter.....		7			Springer, Irvin.....	2	2		
Purkhiser, James C.....		2	1		Stark, George A.....		1		1
Radjunas, Stan.....	5	1		1	Steers, Roy L.....	4	4		1
Raitt, William C.....			3	1	Stevens, Paul B.....	14	3		
Ratliff, Charles R.....		4	5		Swearingen, Noble J.....	1	9		
Ratterman, B. W.....	6				Tehan, Dan.....	4			
Reams, Wm. E.....		1			Thompson, A. W.....		4		
Reece, A. "Algie".....	7	5	2		Thompson, Jack.....	1	1		
Roberts, Richard I.....	3				Thompson, Ralph.....		10		
Robertson, Everett.....	2	7	1		Thompson, Wm. H.....	3	3		
Rose, Alfred W.....	8	4			Tincher, Robert.....		1		
Rose, Andy.....	7	15	1		Tipton, Andrew K.....	1	4	2	
Rose, James J.....	2	6	2		Tracy, Starling B.....	5	5	1	3
Rudd, Marc M.....	2	4	2		Trammel, Thomas J.....	5			
Rupert, Joe F.....	4	7			Treas, Joe.....	3	1	3	1
Rush, Jim Tom.....		1			Tunstill, Jesse.....	4	3		
Sack, Leo P.....	9	3	2		Vandenberg, R. H.....		1		
Sankey, Lee R.....	6	5		2	Venn, Gilbert C.....			1	
Sauter, Harold S.....		1	1		Wade, Elwood.....	5	4	3	
Saylor, Emanuel.....	22	11	4		Wadlington, C. L.....	14	8	4	
Schaufert, Jim.....	4	10	4		Wadlington, Jim.....	4	1		
Schmidt, C. J.....	2	4	2	1	Wagner, Pete.....	9	4		
Schmidt, K. F.....	11	5			Warf, Emerson.....	2	1		
Schuette, Fred.....	14	5		1	Watters, Richard W.....		5		1
Schuhmann, J. R.....	5	1	1		Weber, Edward H.....	13	9	2	
Schultz, E. "Jake".....	9	6	2		Weddle, Bob.....	8	2	2	
Schutz, John J., Jr.....	4				Wellman, Earl.....	1	1		
Shannon, Ed H.....	4	6	1		Williams, Reid V.....	2		1	
Shaw, John H.....	11	5	1		Wilson, Robert R.....	6	8	4	
Shaw, Stanley E.....		4	2		Wirtz, Howard.....		1	1	
Shearer, Ralph E.....	6	5	2		Woodall, Paul A.....	10	4		2
Sherrill, Gwyn.....		1	1		Woodward, J., Jr.....	7	9	1	
Shively, Bernie.....	2				Wurtz, Emil.....		1	1	
Shout, Sam H.....			1						

### That's My Boy!

(Editorial in The Illinois Interscholastic)

How often have we heard fond fathers make the above statement while watching Junior score a game-clinching field goal or stave off a last quarter rally with a fierce tackle on the five-yard line. Or if the proud papa didn't actually say it, his self-satisfied grin betrayed the expression he was too modest to make. On the other hand, we recently heard of a former star college athlete who made the statement that when and if he had a son in college, he would discourage his participation in intercollegiate athletics. His reasoning ran something like this: "I wouldn't want a son of mine to take the bumps, the grief, the hard work, the gripes I've had just to pile up a nice record for an ambitious coach who needs a good won-lost record in order to move up." Overdrawn? Probably so, but there is much material for earnest thought. Nor was his statement necessarily an indictment of college athletics. The same earnest thinking could sometimes be applied to high school athletic programs for the same reasons.

We doubt that a great many athletes ever put forth much extra effort in order to help a coach get a salary raise. They're usually too intent upon winning the game at hand—because they like to be a winner. Not even

the fondest father could be proud of a boy if he just didn't want to win. But even the most ardent and cooperative player finally gets tired of a situation where the coach takes all the credit for winning and then blames the players when they lose.

How do some coaches get that way? Some are over-ambitious when it comes to pay or prestige. Some are their own press-agents with the capital I on their typewriters worn to the quick. Others are hounded by local fans and alumni groups who like to boast or to win two-bit bets. The tenure law ought to protect the last-named, but we have just heard of a high school coach for whom the tenure law will be of no help. He lost two games in two years to an arch rival during his probationary period, so now he's on his way out. He's a little bitter about it. We hope it doesn't sour him for he's really a good coach and a fine influence upon the boys under his control. Here the fault is perhaps not so much with the coach as with the community or the school authorities who are evidently more interested in winning games than they are in having their boys playing under an exemplary coach. Some of it comes back to Junior's father, too, who should be more concerned about the ultimate good his boy gets out of athletics than he is in the

(Continued on Page Ten)



## Smoke Rings

By Charlie Vettiner



CHARLIE VETTINER

Ever light up your old briar pipe and blow little rings of smoke in the air and see pictures in them? Try it sometime. Right now, hand me a match, Ted, so I can light up ole Betsy and blow smoke rings over Kentucky.

Smoke rings is a column dedicated to people who do things unselfishly for others. When Smoke Ringer hears a good story, he'll pass it along. When he hears of a chap out in Kentucky who has done something for the good of somebody else with no thought of personal gain in return, he'll be rewarded.

That's right! Smokie is gonna recognize those good deeds by mailing a cob pipe to those Samaritans inscribed thusly, "Smoke Ringer Award For Unselfish Service To Your Fellow Man."

This month's HONOR PIPE AWARD goes to a pretty little cheer leader from Anchorage High School, Sue Wetherby. She won her Smoke Ringer pipe in the Valley-Anchorage basketball game in January.

Valley and Anchorage had battled all the way with Anchorage showing the way and looking like a certain winner. Then the breaks went the other way with Valley pulling the game out of the fire and giving the Anchors a heart-breaking defeat.

All through that game Sue and her five cheer-leading buddies had fought hard for their team. On two occasions they had taught sportsmanship to adults by quieting them with a mere raising of their hands for silence when booing started. Now the game was over and they were beaten. Not beaten

at all! They were victorious in defeat because to the astonishment of all this attractive lass, Sue, was leading her friends about the gym, seeking out Valley supporters and telling them what a fine team they had, and that Anchorage enjoyed playing the Vikings.

This was truly rendering unselfish service. Don't think it's easy to do that chore when your teen-age heart has just been broken by a defeat. Where does the service come in?

The example set by raven-haired Sue Wetherby is being copied in this area. If it is copied all over Kentucky much will be accomplished toward returning sportsmanlike attitudes to our gymnasiums.

To show you how contagious a thing for good can be let's illustrate. A week later Anchorage returned the game to Valley. The Valley crowd started to boo only one time when up went a hand from Coaches J. C. Cantrell and Lucian Moreman and THERE WAS NO MORE BOOING.

Smoke Ringer is calling all of Kentucky's coaches now. In order to improve conditions all over the Commonwealth read your cheer leaders this story about Sue. Kentucky's cheer leaders may be the ones who hold one of the keys to the solution of the bad attitudes on the part of some of our crowds.

Things are bound to get better as long as there's the sense of good humor existing as it does with some of our game officials who toot the whistles.

The story will be a good un to close out Smoke Rings with because ole Betsy is about burned out right now so here goes. This happened in a Western Kentucky gym and we'll call the referee Blind Tom and the coach's name will be Coachem Good. Dialogue follows:

Coachem Good: "Tom, that officiating of yours tonight was awful."

Blind Tom (Not Ellis): "Whadda ye mean, Coach?"

Coachem Good: "You just didn't call anything, you let em go hog wild."

Blind Tom: "How much did you pay me to work this game tonight?"

Coachem Good: "Five bucks."

Blind Tom: "All right. I gave you my \$5.00 game. I can work better games but they cost more money. Now the game you got tonight was my Fair game; I've got a good game I call for \$10.00 and my Outstanding game costs you fifteen bucks. Naturally, Coach, you can't expect as much called for \$5.00 as you would for \$15.00."

Pipe's out but we'll light 'er up again with a new brand of tobaccor next month. In the meantime who do you wanta tell Smoke Ringer about for the HONOR PIPE OF THE MONTH for our next column?



### Teaching Suggestions For Leaders Of Physical Education Activities

Following are a number of teaching suggestions for leaders of physical education activities taken from material issued through the office of W. K. Streit, Director of Physical Education, Cincinnati Public Schools, Cincinnati, Ohio.

1. Remember that you are teaching children, not subject matter. Be friendly; try to understand their interests and needs; enjoy your contact with the pupils—the spirit of joy, not drudgery, should characterize the lesson.

2. Be thoroughly familiar with the material to be taught.

3. Plan your work carefully by seasons and by weeks within the season. Make your own outline and refer to it frequently.

4. Begin your class promptly—don't waste time in getting under way. Make the most effective use of the limited time at your disposal.

5. Dress in appropriate costume. If you expect pupils to dress for class, you should set a good example.

6. Arrange your class in such a way that you may see easily and move freely.

7. For mass work, stand in a position where you may easily be seen and heard. The larger the group, the farther away the leader must stand.

8. Demonstration by the teacher is considered an effective method of introducing an activity. Be sure the demonstration is accurate and can be seen to the best advantage.

9. Comment briefly on the purpose of the activity.

10. Speak distinctly and loudly enough to be heard. Use pleasant tones, avoid increasing tensions.

11. Talk very little. Choose words carefully and teach to the point. Get group into action quickly.

12. Make sure that each activity is taught accurately.

13. Detect faults; make suggestions and corrections.

14. Use a whistle sparingly. Indoor activities seldom require the use of a whistle.

15. Give teaching hints throughout so that pupils may better understand what is desired and how to make corrections: (a) hints should be concise and positive, and suggest a way to improve it; (b) learn to say the same thing in many ways; (c) avoid personal criticisms.

16. When teaching a game, select and teach the minimum essentials.

17. Start pupils playing the game as soon as possible.

18. Teach additional skills as the need arises in the playing situation. Integrate teaching with the playing.

19. Arrange to have pupils play with others of similar skill, i.e., classify according to ability.

20. Use pupil leaders and pupil assistants.

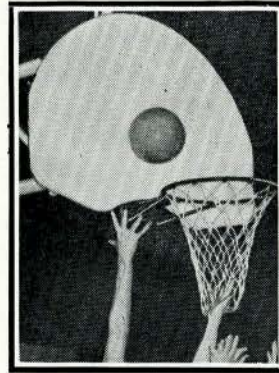
21. Use the correct rules for games. Adaptations can be made but in general it is advisable to use the official rules.

22. Be sure that each class is given a brief warm-up at the beginning of the period involving running, jumping, hopping, galloping, stretching and other arm and leg movements while progressing around the gymnasium.

23. Keep your enthusiasm and belief in your work high.

—The Ohio High School Athlete

## THE STREAMLINE TREND



The small backboard which has only 43% of the area of the large sharp-cornered board resulted in tremendous savings during the war when size and weight greatly affected cost of material and shipping cost for backboards sent all over the world. School costs were also greatly

reduced because cost of the new board is less than half that of the large old-type board. In addition to board costs, there are even greater savings in the cost of the bridgework for hanging such a board. Besides being less expensive the small board has increased the usable seats. In addition an improved game has resulted from the greater liberty permitted by elimination of unnecessary corners and borders. In areas where these boards have been tried, there is no record of any desire to go back to the large board. Approximately 90% of backboards which have been installed in the last few years are of the small type. The high school groups have expressed a strong preference for such boards. In states such as Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Oklahoma, Utah and others, the old rectangular boards have almost disappeared except on practice courts where the replaced boards have been used to increase playing facilities.



### The Position of the N. E. A. Concerning High School Boxing

The joint Committee on Health Problems and Education of the National Education Association approved the following resolution on boxing at its annual meeting held in Washington, D. C., in May, 1948.

WHEREAS, the Joint Committee on Health Problems in Education of the N. E. A., and A. M. A., has noted an increase in interscholastic boxing; and

WHEREAS, numerous educators have requested an opinion concerning the desirability of this activity, particularly in reference to its hazards to health,

BE IT, THEREFORE, RESOLVED, that in the opinion of this Committee, boxing as frequently conducted, is an extremely hazardous activity.

Blows to the unprotected head or striking of the head against unprotected floors or posts cause injury to delicate nervous tissue. Injuries to the tissues of the central nervous system may be serious in nature and subtle in their manifestations. Such injuries may occur to a novice in his first contest or to a veteran of the ring. They can happen even without "knockout" or skull fracture and their results may not be immediately apparent to either the boxer, his coach or the spectators. But since such injury is permanent, repeated minute damage to the centers of the brain that regulate memory, speech, self-control, and the power of reasoning may add up to loss in mental power and physical coordination. The degree of damage will depend on the number, extent, and exact location of such injuries.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that since the hazards of boxing are so out of proportion to the possible benefits, schools should not permit or conduct interscholastic boxing contests. School facilities and personnel may be used to better advantage in the conduct of other types of competitive physical education.

That boxing as conducted by professionals and by amateur clubs does not have a place in educational programs since the offensive side is emphasized in scoring, the gloves are too light and rounds too long.

That when boxing is conducted in public schools the following or similar safety precautions should be taken, in view of the fact that boxing is the only sport in which the head is a principal target:

#### Floor Equipment to be Provided

a) 1 portable demountable boxing ring (A roped square 16'x16' with padded posts, triple ropes.)

b) 1 canvas covered felt mat 18'x18'x1".

c) 1 canvas or rubber cover 18'x18'x½".

#### Student Equipment to be Provided

a) Soft, 12 oz\* gloves with wrist gaunt-

lets. (Sufficient in number for class practice.)

b) Padded head protectors with chin pad.

c) Individual rubber teeth protectors.

d) Aluminum or bakelite perineal supporters.

e) No bandages of any kind shall be used on the hands.

#### Contest Conditions to be Observed

a) Bouts shall consist of not more than three rounds of two minutes each.\*\*

b) Rest periods shall be at least ninety seconds duration.

c) Contestants shall not differ in age more than 30 months.

d) Contestants shall not differ in weight more than six pounds.

\*Many believe this should be 14 oz for best protection.

\*\*Rounds of one minute each are preferred by some.

e) There shall be a Referee and two judges for every bout. Their combined scores shall be decisive.

f) Each contestant shall be examined by a physician and certified to be physically fit for participation.

g) There shall be a qualified physician at every interscholastic contest whose decision shall take precedence over the Referee's in determining the ability of a contestant to continue with safety at any stage of contest after any injury or marked evidence of mismatching.

h) When a fall or knock-down occurs the Referee must halt the bout for at least eight seconds.

i) Judges shall award points equally for avoiding blows and for delivering blows (defense and attack).

### Rural Recreation for America

Recognizing that rural recreation programs for villages and small towns present problems distinct from those of urban areas, Charles J. Vettiner, Director of the Jefferson County Playground and Recreation Board, has written a textbook entitled RURAL RECREATION FOR AMERICA. The material is based on actual practice. No theory is involved.

In his announcement concerning publication of the book, Mr. Vettiner says:

"With the present trend toward the development of rural recreation, the next decade will find communities seeking published information in the form of a textbook which will give working information on this phase. Colleges and universities are already recognizing their responsibilities for the training of men and women qualified to initiate and administer rural recreation programs.

The book is priced at \$3.00 in wholesale lots. The retail price is \$3.75. Orders for May deliveries should be placed now with Mr. Vettiner.



## *An Editor Philosophizes*

The Todd County Standard, edited by Robert H. McGaughy, in its issue of February 11 carried one of the best and funniest editorials on the subject of officiating that has come to the attention of the State Office.

The writer of the editorial comments on the fact that "throughout the entire country where the game is most prominent, to hear a coach, team and supporting fans admit they were beaten 'fair and square' is about as much expected as to hear Joe Stalin rise and give three cheers for 'the good old U. S. A.'"

The writer continues: "Referee baiting has been going on for a long time but right now it impresses us as being out of control. Many fans who go to see the players perform have expressed themselves as being 'plain disgusted' as all eyes and voices are turned toward the referee instead. We can not say that these actions are going to kill the game, but they are certainly not bolstering the interest in athletic competition among students.

"Be that as it may, we have combined many of the accusations against the referee that we have heard, and woven them into the story of a game as a fan for the losing team would write it. It would go like this:

### **Richdunk, Referee**

#### **Beat Podunk**

SCORE 140-2 AS REF.

STEALS GAME THAT SHOULD  
HAVE GONE TO LOSERS

"In a hot and furious basketball game played here last night, Podunk was unable to handle the six-man team of Richdunk . . . five men and a referee—and lost 140-2 in what otherwise should have been a close game, or 50 points in favor of the losers. Referee Tooter, who is reported to have had several dates with the sister of the Richdunk coach, committed the greatest robbery ever carried out in the presence of 1,000 witnesses. Tooter is definitely blind, as his seeing eye dog was later found tied up in the dressing room.

"Before the half-time period was reached, two of Podunk's star players had fouled out of the game. One of the players, White, had a bad arm where he said the referee had twisted it during a jump-ball play. He never did have much use for Black, the other player. Every time Podunk had a chance to score, the whistle blew for traveling. Yet, when Richdunk had the ball on one occasion, the referee dribbled the ball for them while two of their players got set under the basket. In the final period, Podunk had the ball out of bounds, but the referee allowed his brother-in-law to throw the ball in, and he promptly passed to a Richdunk player.

Podunk missed most of their foul shots as each time they started to shoot, the referee gave the goal shooter a shove.

"After the game, the Richdunk coach was quoted as saying: 'We should have beaten them 200-0 but for poor officiating.' The Podunk coach made no remark other than to walk up to Referee Tooter and exclaim: 'Here are my watch and false teeth. They are the only things you didn't steal, and I want to make your evening complete.'

"When the two teams meet next week, it was decided that Referee Tooter would not call the game. Last night they picked the buck shot out of him and buried him'."

### **How The Basketball Rules Developed**

4-foot End Line and Small Backboard: 1934—data on location of fouls drew attention to congestion in front of backboard. 1935—experimented by moving backboards farther in court. 1936—experimental use of methods to bring play into basket from all directions. 1937—state high school associations and some college conferences authorized end line 4 feet behind backboard by mutual consent. Detailed charts made by state associations to show part of backboard which is actually needed. 1938—4-foot end line made legal at option of home team. 1939—influence of small backboard on relieving congestion in front was studied and findings presented to National Committee. Sub-committee was appointed to draft plans. 1940—small fan-shaped backboard as submitted by sub-committee made legal. 1941—Small backboard designated as standard. 1942—all reference to 2-foot end line deleted from rules. 1943—small backboard specified for all new high school gymnasiums.

### **The Baseball Clinics**

During the week of February 14-19, six clinics for baseball coaches and managers were conducted in Kentucky by the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues. The clinic program was sponsored by the Kentucky High School Athletic Association, assisted by the American Legion. The clinics were held at Murray, Bowling Green, Hazard, Ashland, Lexington, and Louisville. Thirteen states had been selected this year for the experiment, with the possibility of clinics being held in all of the states in 1950.

Approximately one hundred coaches and managers attended the Kentucky clinics. Since clinics were also held in Indiana and Ohio, several Kentucky coaches in the Cincinnati and Evansville areas attended the clinics in these cities. Clinic attendance was probably not what it should have been, but many of the coaches who found it possible to be away from their school work for the full day of the clinic praised the program highly.



## Here And There Over The Nation

**Officials' Training Program:** A majority of the states have gradually perfected their training program for athletic officials. At the present Ohio has approximately 3500 officials registered with the state office. Illinois has almost as many and others of the organized states have a similar number in proportion to school population. Nearly all states have some plan whereby officials are tested as to ability and experience. In a state such as Ohio, registration involves the taking of the National Federation examination. If an applicant fails to make a creditable grade, he is barred from registration for a period of one year until the next examination is given. Iowa has a somewhat similar regulation. States such as Illinois make it possible for all of the several thousand registered officials to take the rules examination each year. In some cases, Part I of the examination is taken for review purposes and Part II is used for testing purposes in determining whether an official shall be moved into a higher classification. Tennessee has recently inaugurated a plan whereby officials are given an incentive for writing the examination while at the same time they are not compelled to do so. One device which is used in that state is to make the registration or renewal fee dependent on whether the examination is written. As an illustration, the fee for registration or renewal in football is \$2.50 if the examination is taken. If no examination is taken, the fee is \$4.00. In all states, it is necessary to depend a great deal on activity in local groups with the state association providing a loose supervision and supplying materials with which the local groups may make their programs efficient.

**Raising Funds For a Worthy Cause:** On various occasions, the National Federation and individual state associations are petitioned to sponsor a program for the raising of funds for some worthy cause. The petitioner usually has in mind the holding of special games or post-season games or the setting aside of one game of the high school schedule as a donation to the cause. To anyone who is familiar with the difficulties which are encountered by most schools in offering a wide athletic and physical training program, it is quite obvious that, if a precedent were set, there is no limit to the demands which would be made on the school athletic department. There are always many worthy causes and there are always places where funds could be donated for the purpose of aiding a lodge, a church or other civic group. The use of funds for such a purpose or the scheduling of special games merely places an added strain on an already over-taxed school program. Neither the National

Federation nor a State Association can encourage a statewide or nationwide program of this kind without endangering the entire school program. They will not sponsor such a program. In general, the same policy is recommended for individual high schools.

This does not mean that a high school or individual high school student should refuse to use their efforts in encouraging donations for various worthy projects. Many devices are used by the school in cooperation with other civic organizations in the raising of funds. These devices include activity such as providing a means whereby spectators may contribute to a collection which is taken at the time of a school contest or provisions whereby students or spectators may be encouraged to make individual donations to any drive designed to promote a worthy project.

Most nationwide fund raising organizations use good judgment in this matter and offer full cooperation in avoiding any activity which is contrary to the established high school policies. As an illustration, the "March of Dimes" organization has worked in full cooperation with the high school groups in setting up their program in such a way that there will be no interference with the efficiency of the school athletic program. More recently, the organization C.A.R.E., which provides relief to war stricken countries, has been attempting to devise ways in which the schools may help raise funds without interference with the welfare of the athletic program. These are two of a number of valuable nationwide movements.

**Congratulations To Arkansas** on its decision to use National Federation Rules in all sports for 1949. Arkansas was one of the few states that was not using Federation rules in football up to the time the new football code was produced. Because publication of the new code was late, the Arkansas board of control announced that the transition would not be made for the season of 1948 but recommended transition at the close of the 1948 season. At a November meeting at which approximately 500 of the member schools were represented, this recommendation of the board of control was discussed and acted upon. The result was a unanimous vote to use the Federation Football Rules for the season of 1949. The entire rules program in both football and basketball, as operated in other active state associations, will be put into effect.

**The Indiana High School Athletic Association** made the transition to the Federation Football Rules for the season of 1948. Obviously, this represented a major change for coaches and officials and there was a great

(Continued on Page Ten)



## Here and There Over the Nation

(Continued from Page Nine)

deal of interest in their experiences in connection with the change. A statewide football meeting and a series of local meetings acquainted football men with the facts in connection with the new code. The code has been used throughout the season. A recent canvass of sentiment revealed overwhelming belief that the Federation Code is an improvement in type of game which is provided and in logical arrangement and statement of the rules provisions. At a recent meeting, the Indiana Athletic Council unanimously voted to continue use of the Federation Code.

**Massachusetts** has taken action similar to the early action in Arkansas. The high schools in that state had planned to use the new football code for 1948 but the late publication caused them to delay adoption until after the close of the 1948 season. The State Football Committee has recommended adoption of this code for 1949 and it is the hope of the responsible state association officers that this will be heartily approved.

**Alabama:** A recent issue of the Alabama printed bulletin contains a forceful editorial on "Sportsmanship Programs." The theme around which the editorial is built is in the statement "Like most worthwhile things, sportsmanship is developed through proper direction and effort on the part of well trained leaders."

**Utah Sportsmanship:** One of the Utah publications contained the following statement concerning the state basketball tournament. It was made by President A. P. Warnick.

"The state high school basketball tournament has become an institution which is accepted as an institution and a tradition.

"In color, action, and mechanics it has attained a standard of unapproached excellence. To the many fine athletes, coaches and officials whose vision and efforts have built this institution to what it is, we pay tribute. To the many fine athletes, coaches and officers who shall carry on these traditions, we extend our congratulations.

"Now, finally, to those of use who occupy the spectator's seat. We, too, play the game. We are the force—the power—which, environmentally, is responsible for the conduct of the players on the floor. May we maintain the same high standards of sportsmanship and fair play that we expect to see our teams exhibit. While hoping and 'pulling' for the success of our favorites, let us not be blind to similar desires and merits on the part of our opponents.

"Our officials are human beings, and as such, are affected by the same limitations as we. They go on the floor to 'call them as they see them' and according to their best judgment. Mistakes will be made, undoubt-

edly, but not wilfully. May our sense of 'fair play' permit us to enjoy 'good play' wherever we see it and no matter who performs it."

**California Study of Athletic Injuries.** A master's thesis on football injuries was recently completed by Homer A Irvin of the University of California. Mr. Irwin used the data provided by the California Athletic Protection Fund for injuries which occurred during the school year 1946-47. A summary of this thesis reveals the following facts for athletes enrolled in the California plan.

1. There was a total of 7,298 injuries in all sports and 73% of these were incurred in football.

2. Of the 5,312 football injuries, 3,190 occurred under game conditions and 2,122 occurred in practice or drills.

3. Of the injuries, 15.2% were fractures, 30% were sprains, and 26.8% were bruises. There were 62 concussions, about half of which occurred during off-tackle plays. Most injuries occurred during the end run type of play and the parts of the body injured most were knees and ankles.

4. The tackler received 7 times as many injuries as the player who was tackled and the blocker received 2 times as many injuries as the player being blocked. In proportion to the number of players, halfbacks received most injuries and centers received least. Tackling caused the most injuries. Of the total 435 fractures, 212 were caused by tackling. Tackling also caused the greatest number of dislocations, i.e., 43. Of these 30 were suffered by halfbacks.

5. Cerebral injuries caused the greatest number of fatal injuries.

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**THAT'S MY BOY!**—(Continued from Page Four) figures opposite the kid's name in the box score.

All of which perhaps brings us down to the old question of "Whose game is it?" We're sure it doesn't belong entirely to the coach, even though he admittedly gains or loses by its outcome. We're just as sure that it doesn't belong entirely to alumni or the rabid fans, except as it should provide them with wholesome interest and recreation. It doesn't belong entirely to the school authorities either, even though they are charged with the responsibility of its administration. That leaves only Junior and his teammates. But lest Junior get a swelled ego, he ought to realize that without a coach's supervision the game would be a rout; without the community's support and interest it would be difficult to provide for the material needs of an athletic program; without school administrative responsibility, it would be an unorganized shambles. The game can't be entirely of and by Junior, but if his dad wants to remain proud of his boy and the game in which he plays, it must be for Junior. Any other way of looking at it is unsound from any and all possible viewpoints.



## *Fence Off Your Playing Field*

(Editorial in Tennessee "TSSAA News")

Many of our Tennessee High Schools are still attempting to play their football games on fields that have no barriers to keep spectators from edging out on the field.

WHEN SPECTATORS CROWD THE SIDELINES, they hamper the work of the officials. Officials bear a heavy weight of responsibility when they work a game between two evenly matched teams which are being supported by a large crowd of fans. On such occasions they need to give their undivided attention to what is happening on the field. If their attention is drawn from the game by spectators crowding the sidelines and overflowing on the field, they cannot be expected to do a first class job of officiating. If under such circumstances an official has an off night—and they all have them occasionally—trouble is almost sure to develop. The best officials cannot do satisfactory work under such conditions; and no host coach, principal, player, or spectator should be critical of an official whose work has not been up to par as a result of conditions for which the host school is responsible.

WHEN SPECTATORS CROWD THE SIDELINES, they make it impossible for coaches and players to see what is happening on the field. Last year, a coach was charged with unsportsmanlike conduct—running up and down the sidelines and addressing the officials in abusive terms. An investigation disclosed that the spectators were crowding the sidelines, and that the coach could not stay on the bench and see what his players were doing on the field. He became angry; and before the game was over, was venting his wrath on the officials. The coach, of course, should have exercised better self-control—but the entire trouble which almost resulted in an ugly incident could have been avoided had the local school erected a barrier to keep spectators away from the playing field.

WHEN SPECTATORS CROWD THE SIDELINES, it is practically impossible for the local officers to exercise proper control over those present. Following a sideline tackle, players have been threatened, and in a few instances struck or kicked by irresponsible spectators. Such an incident can easily cause a free-for-all and result in great embarrassment to the host school and community. Attacks on officials by angry fans often develop because spectators are able to talk directly to the players and to the officials and are within easy striking distance of them.

It is hard to understand why school officials are willing to risk the danger of their spectators getting out of control, why coaches are willing to continue playing on

fields where they cannot see what their players are doing, and where officials cannot properly discharge the duties for which they are employed.

A GOOD SLOGAN: NO UNFENCED FIELDS IN 1949!

### **Excise Tax Exemption**

Richard R. Fletcher, Executive Secretary of the Virginia High School League, rendered a fine service recently to the member schools of his organization and to sporting goods dealers supplying Virginia public high schools when he prepared and sent to them mimeographed material concerning the claiming of exemption from payment of the federal excise tax on sporting goods.

In his letter to the sporting goods dealers, Mr. Fletcher said:

"The memorandum is self-explanatory. Under the new ruling Virginia's public high schools are exempt from payment of the tax on any sporting goods purchase for the exclusive use of the school, irrespective of the source of the funds from which payment for the goods is made, provided that the funds are under the exclusive control of the principal or his authorized representative. The League earnestly solicits your cooperation in assisting public high schools in taking advantage of tax exemption opportunities. If you will see that the schools which you serve are supplied with exemption certificate forms, and if you will encourage them to make out an exemption certificate for each manufacturer represented on their equipment orders, your administrative burden will be lightened through the elimination of the need for the 'Affidavit of Ultimate Vendor'."

In writing to the school administrators in Virginia, Mr. Fletcher stated that he was supplying the information concerning the excise tax as a service to the public schools, but that the Virginia High School League could not accept any liability incidental thereto. He suggested that those wishing additional information of a routine nature should consult the Office of the Collector of Internal Revenue for their district.

Some of the major articles of the school athletic equipment which carry the ten per cent are: **Baseball**—baseman's mitts, bats (26" or more), body protectors, catcher's mitts, fielder's gloves, leg guards, masks, baseballs; **Basketball**—backboards, goal nets, goals, basketballs; **Football**—blocking pads, chin straps, helmets, hip and kidney pads, nose guards, rib protectors, shoulder pads, footballs; **Softball**—baseman's mitts, bats (25" or more), catcher's mitts, fielder's gloves, softballs; **Tennis**—balls, frames (22" or more), nets, rackets (22" or more), strings; **Track**—cross bars, standards, starter's pistols, vaulting polls, training bags; **Volley Ball**—nets, balls, ball standards.



## *Proposed Joint Committee Baseball Program For 1949*

**Related Facts:** During the last four years, there has been a rapid expansion of interest and participation in high school baseball. A number of factors have contributed to this expansion and one of these is the directing of attention to the values in this sport by the program as outlined by the Joint Baseball Committee.

A few years ago, high school baseball was used in only a few of the larger high schools. In 1948, the program had expanded until there is now participation by more than 8000 high schools. Training is given to several hundred thousand boys and a study of the sport is included in sports administration courses which interest many more. 46 state high school athletic associations which are members of the National Federation sponsor a program which includes baseball as one of the major sports. This program is administered by the athletic directors, baseball coaches, baseball umpires, student and faculty team managers and other sports administrators in the approximately 20,000 high schools which are members of these state associations.

29 states sponsor a baseball series which involves district and sectional championships and finally a state championship. The remaining states sponsor baseball on the conference and district level. A number of states have expanded their high school baseball activity to include a summer program as well as that during the school year.

Attendance at high school baseball contests had a healthy increase during 1948 but it is still far below that for football and basketball. There are a number of reasons for this, including the short high school season and lack of attractive enclosed fields. Probably the greatest reason is that it takes time to build up a baseball tradition on the high school level. In almost every case, the expense connected with conducting this sport in high school is greater than the income for the sport. Consequently, it is necessary for the balance to be made up from funds derived from other sports or from some other source. However, this situation is gradually improving and there were several state championship series in 1948 which paid their own way. This is the first time such a condition has existed and there is some hope that there will be further improvement along this line as traditions in connection with high school baseball are gradually built up.

For the past several years, professional baseball has earmarked a stated sum for implementing the high school baseball program and these funds have been of great assistance. All expenditures have been made through the regular National Federation channels and in accordance with a stated

budget in which a given amount has been set aside for each stated division of the work. In some cases, it has been possible to promote the given division without using all of the available funds. In such cases, the balance has been credited to the earmarked fund and used to reduce the amount which has been assessed against each of the three groups in professional baseball. For the year 1948, approximately 74% of the available funds were used and the remaining 26% was returned to professional baseball by reduction in the assessments.

**Continuation of The Program For 1949:** If approved by the three professional baseball groups, the high school organization hopes to continue the program which has been in effect during the past several years. This program will include the following items:

**1. Baseball Publications:** These publications are produced in large quantities and are used as the basis for discussion in all high school baseball meetings and in sports administration courses where baseball is included as one of the major sports. They are also used in school libraries and for training the 25,000 baseball umpires who officiate in high school games. The publications include the High School Edition of Baseball Rules, a Baseball Case Book giving official interpretations, and various related bulletins which are sent out periodically as a part of the National Federation Press Service.

**2. Baseball Films:** An adequate number of prints of the 1948 motion picture films, as sponsored by the Professional Baseball Clubs, will be purchased and distributed for use in the high schools and in the high school baseball meetings. Provision is made for including a showing of these in each of the meetings where baseball is discussed and in high school assembly periods.

In addition, it is planned to produce a baseball picture based on high school play. This will show some of the state championship high school teams in action and will be centered around playing situations outlined in the baseball publications. Such pictures have been made by the high school organization for football and basketball and they have proved to be very popular and helpful. The major production costs for such a film will be borne by sponsors who are interested in the work. The cost of distribution and processing of the prints will be a responsibility of the National Federation with the help of its State Associations.

**3. Further Expansion of Sumer Baseball Program:** This movement has made good progress and an extension of the efforts in the same direction should get continued good

(Continued on Inside Back Cover)



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### *Joint Baseball Program for 1949*

results. School facilities and manpower are often wasted during the summer when school is not in session. The correction of this condition will require considerable time but a fine start has been made during the past couple of years.

**4. Inclusion of Baseball Instruction at Clinics and Demonstrations:** This part of the program has had a good effect in directing proper attention to the values in the game of baseball as a part of the high school program. Continuation of efforts along this line will permit further expansion of interest in the sport.

**5. Supervisory Needs:** One factor in increasing interest in this game has been the preparation of material to glamorize baseball code problems and related materials for use in the many baseball meetings which have recently been inaugurated under sponsorship of the state high school associations. This includes statistical material, summaries of baseball activity in the different states, the use of proper illustrative plates or mats and the use of articles for magazines, bulletins and circulars which are utilized on a nationwide scale. This involves the activity

of state and national baseball committees who serve as the working parts of the national organization. Wherever possible, the activity of such groups is combined with state and national meetings where all high school athletic problems are discussed. This permits maximum results with a minimum of expense.

**Conclusion:** The success of the baseball program during the past several years warrants its continuance. The activities which were sponsored during 1948 should be continued in 1949. In some cases, further expansion is possible. For 1949, the cost of such a program will probably be approximately that for the year of 1948. If an amount similar to that which was made available in 1948 can be earmarked for the 1949 program, a good job can be done in a continuation of the program as outlined and in expanding certain features of it. No funds will be used unless there is a good chance for tangible results. In all cases, the cost will be kept to a minimum, regardless of the amount which may be earmarked for it.

Respectfully Submitted by  
Joint Baseball Committee  
H. V. PORTER, Secretary



Prin., Holy Cross High School  
R. 2  
Loretto, Ky.

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