

5-1-1949

The Kentucky High School Athlete, May 1949

Kentucky High School Athletic Association

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Recommended Citation

Kentucky High School Athletic Association, "The Kentucky High School Athlete, May 1949" (1949). *The Athlete*. Book 505.
<http://encompass.eku.edu/athlete/505>

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THE KENTUCKY



High School Athlete

ST. XAVIER HIGH SCHOOL SWIMMING TEAM
KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL CHAMPIONS—1949



(Left to Right) Front Row: Louis Leachman, Joe Ruckriegel, Ted Henle, Capt. Bob Cambron, Stuart Riehl, Jack Fowler, Tom Viviano, Harry Hargadon. Back Row: Bro. Fabius, Coach, Charles Cromwell (mgr), Thomas O'Toole, Paul Bollinger, Paul Fowler, Bob Chapman, John Phair, Jack Hunt, Bob Cooper.

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

MAY - 1949



COACHING THE BASEBALL TEAM

(Continued From April Issue of The ATHLETE)

BATTING

General

Look for the player who is **eager** to bat. Look for the player who has **confidence** in his ability. Do not change the player's style **unless** and **until** the player indicates he needs help. You **must** emphasize (and demonstrate patiently, quietly but painstakingly) why certain habits at bat **may** prove stumbling blocks. Go over these with the **whole squad** in an early session. They will then know what you mean when you refer to them. These are: the crouch, the over-stride, the hitch, the uppercut. These, however, are **negative**. Make your teaching **positive**. Example: Positive—Good: Erect stance, The short step, Bat quit - away from body - directly into the swing, The level swing. Negative—Bad: the "crouch," the "over-stride," the "hitch"—hands drop and then rise before start of swing, the "uppercut" - bat starts low and its arc is upward.

With these preliminaries understood by players, consider

A. the stance—means position in batter's box—"cover the sacred strike zone"—"This is **your** zone."—"You will guard **your** territory"—"You will **dare** the pitcher to **invade your** zone."

1. Players must select their own position in box. There is no general rule except balance, individual ease, comfort and obvious physical ability to reach any ball in the strike zone. This zone is 17" wide and between the players shoulders and knees. Players should be encouraged to experiment as to their location in the batter's box. They will discover by actual trial whether they get better results by standing away from, or close to plate - or to the rear, or forward in the batter's box.

2. The bat should be held in a hitting position—arms and elbows away from the body to give perfect freedom to the arms and wrists as the swing begins.

B. With the delivery of the ball by the pitcher, these things should follow in order by the batter:

1. His eyes pick up and follow the flight of the ball until he meets it with his bat— or until he "takes."

2. He "steps to hit"—not "steps and hits." (Big difference here. The last position of his stepping foot may be in, or back, depending upon the pitch. Therefore, he must not commit himself too early.) The step should be **short**. The overlong step is called "overstriding"—the overstride introduces an unnecessary (and fatal) burden for the eyes to overcome. The batter forces the eyes to the

additional burden of compensating for the sudden lowering of the entire body. On a low curve he already must meet the approaching ball which comes toward him in three planes: forward, out and down. If he lowers his shoulders, he adds a fourth down. (There are and have been great hitters who are overstriders—but **very few**).

3. The pitch is on its way. The batter has been ready. He now swings—or "takes." What determines his decision? (a) The manager's orders, or if none, (b) The batter's decision—"It is outside the strike zone, I'll take"—"There are men in scoring position, I'll swing"—"The count is 3-0, 2-0, 3-1, I'll take"—"The ball is close enough to be called a strike and (if the situation is right) I'll swing." **HE MUST NOT BE A GUESS HITTER. NO DECISION, EXCEPT ON THE MANAGER'S ORDER, MUST BE MADE UNTIL THE FLIGHT OF THE BALL REQUIRES A DECISION.** (At this point, emphasize that all great hitters are the aggressive type. They **want** to swing. Winning teams are composed of aggressive hitters. But, they do not hit bad pitches. They make the pitcher "bring it in" to the strike zone.) "Any ball close enough to be called a strike is close enough to hit."

4. The batter "**levels off**." This means that his bat is swung in an arc that enables the bat to meet the ball at the instant the bat is parallel to the ground, the result being that the batter is able to exert his utmost power, the bat strikes the center of the flying ball—"he gets more wood on it"—and the ball carries further and faster. The "upper-cutter" invariably hits under the ball and, if hit at all, he only gets "a part of it."

The batter's maximum power—the result of his stance, his step and his level swing—should enable him to meet the ball "out in front"—that is, over the front edge of the plate. His swing should carry **through** the ball—called "follow through"—giving his maximum power to his swing which means distance and speed to the batted ball.

The batter's swing is determined by everything he is. His feet and how he handles them; his legs and how he synchronizes them in the production of power for the moment of the bat's impact with the ball; his arms as he projects the strength of legs, body and arms through the bat to the ball and

Finally, and most important, that ultimate reservoir of power in the wrists—"good wrist action"—"the snap of the wrists"—by which the batter gets that last, full strength of his entire body into the swing. "Good

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The Kentucky High School Athlete

Official Organ of the

Kentucky High School Athletic Association

VOL. XI—NO. 10

MAY, 1949

\$1.00 Per Year

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

The thirty-second annual meeting of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association was held at the Henry Clay Hotel, Louisville, on Friday afternoon, April 22, 1949.

President Lyman V. Ginger called the meeting to order at 2:45, and asked Commissioner Theo. A. Sanford to call the roll of delegates. Fifty-two regularly elected delegates or alternates answered the roll call. Earl Roberts moved, seconded by John Robinson, that the following delegates be seated, in the absence of the delegates or alternates from their respective districts: D. R. O'Dell, D. 4; R. E. Stephenson, D. 18; C. A. Croley, D. 31; R. C. Campbell, D. 45; and Holbert Hodges, D. 48. The motion was carried unanimously.

L. G. Shultz moved, seconded by R. A. Demunbrun, that the minutes of the 1948 annual meeting of the Association, which had been sent previously to all member schools, be approved without being read. The motion was carried unanimously.

Commissioner Sanford then gave the following report on the activities of the Association during the 1948-49 school year:

"496 schools joined the Association during 1948-49. This is the same number as were enrolled in 1947-48. 103 schools indicated that they had eleven-man football teams, and 15 played six-man football. This represents an increase of 13 in the number of schools having football teams. 491 schools entered teams in the district basketball tournaments.

"Total receipts of the 16 regional tournaments amounted to \$60,274.64, after federal tax was deducted. The 60 district reports indicate total receipts of \$112,205.96, after tax was deducted. These receipts are the largest in the history of the Association.

"Receipts from ticket sales at the State Basketball tournament were \$57,510.50, including federal tax. Profit to the Association will be approximately \$32,000.00.

"1262 basketball officials and 317 football officials registered with the K. H. S. A. A. in 1948-49. Nine football rules clinics were held under the direction of C. L. Maddox,

Lyman V. Ginger, and Ernie Chattin, and 32 football officials took the National Federation rules examination for the higher ratings. The basketball clinics were conducted by Charlie Vettiner. 159 officials took the basketball examination, with 15 being added to the "Certified" list, and 70 receiving the "Approved" rating.

"149 schools insured their athletes under the K. H. S. A. A. Protection Fund. 2062 boys were insured for football, this being 216 more than the number insured last year. 1502 boys were insured in basketball. This was 86 more than the number insured in 1947-48. 71 boys have been insured in baseball to date. 144 pupils were insured in Physical Education. These figures represent an increase in the number of players insured, by comparison with previous years, but attention is called to the fact that less than one-third of the member schools of the K. H. S. A. A. are insuring their players under the Protection Fund. This is a service of the Association that should be used by every Kentucky school which does not have its own medical staff. 311 injuries have been reported, and 237 claims, totaling \$4,215.60, have been paid to date.

"It became the unpleasant duty of the Commissioner to suspend four member schools during 1948-49, and to place six others on probation. In all of these cases except one the possible violation of By-Law 17 was involved.

"It is encouraging to the Commissioner and to the members of the Board of Control to note the increase in interest in the spring sports. Many of our smaller schools, which have not had baseball and track previously, are sponsoring teams in these sports. Many school districts are now employing their coaches on a twelve-months basis, and are going into summer recreation programs. If this trend continues, we may expect to see more high school competition in baseball, track, tennis, golf, and swimming from year to year. Six-man football is recommended as a fall sport for the smaller high schools.

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MAY, 1949

VOL. XI, NO. 10

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
Henderson, Ky.**BOARD OF CONTROL**President.....Lyman V. Ginger, Lexington
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Subscription Rates.....\$1.00 Per Year

From the Commissioner's Office

Late Reports

As this issue of the ATHLETE goes to press, approximately half of the K. H. S. A. A. member schools have not filed their reports on basketball officials and their basketball participation (eligibility) lists, and only one-fourth of the basketball officials registered for the season just ended have filed their reports on member schools. Attention is called to By-Law 18 which says: "Each principal shall file with the Commissioner during or at the end of each school year all participation lists, reports on officials, and all other reports required by the Association. A membership certificate shall not be issued to any school until the provisions of this by-law have been fulfilled." By-Law 29, Section 9, provides that, "At the close of the season of each sport, each official who has worked games during that season shall mail to the Commissioner a report of each game in which he has participated during the season. The form for this report shall be supplied by the Commissioner's office. The schools will be rated on the basis of these reports." The packets of supplies mailed to principals and officials earlier in the year contained copies of the forms on which the reports should be made. If these forms have been misplaced, the State Office will supply additional copies.

Track in 1949

An increasing interest in track is being shown in Kentucky this year. Numerous schools in southeastern and eastern Kentucky will send participants to the regional meet, which is to be held at Union College, Barbourville, on May 14. Other areas have a few more track teams than usual. All Kentucky track enthusiasts are looking forward to the State Track Meet, which will be held at Lexington on May 20. The preliminaries of this meet will be held in the morning, with the finals conducted at night. It is probable that some of the field events will be held in

the afternoon. The State Track Committee, which will manage the meet, is composed of Chairman Bernie A. Shively, Preston Holland, Archie Riehl, Charles Jones, John Schaar, John Heber, Ernie Chatten, and William T. Bolyard.

Baseball Tournaments

By the time this issue of the magazine comes from the press, most of the district baseball tournaments will have been held. It was found necessary to have district tournaments in six of the eight baseball regions this year, the two exceptions being the Paducah and Louisville areas. Six district tournaments were held in the Bowling Green region. The district tournaments were scheduled for May 10-11, with the district tournament managers having the authority to adjust these dates in the event of conflict with commencement activities. The district tournaments were located at the following sites: Madisonville area—Hopkinsville, Morganfield, Owensboro, Central City; Bowling Green area—Bowling Green, Tompkinsville, Brownsville, Fort Knox, Mt. Washington, St. Charles; Newport area—Erlanger, Covington, Newport, Maysville; Lexington area—Shelbyville, Versailles, Lexington, Irvine; Hazard area—Corbin, Harlan, Elkhorn City, Jenkins; Grayson area—Prestonsburg, Ashland, Morehead.

The eight regional baseball tournaments will be held at Paducah, Madisonville, Bowling Green, Louisville, Newport, Lexington, Hazard, and Grayson. They are scheduled for May 26 or 27. The eight regional winners will advance to the State Tournament, which is to be held at Parkway Field, Louisville, on June 2-3.

State Golf Tournament

The State High School Golf Tournament will be held on the Officers' Club course at Fort Knox, on May 16-17, with Supt. William E. Kingsolver, veteran meet manager, in charge. The Fort Knox course is one of the best in the state, and it will be in excellent condition by the time of the tournament. Some twenty schools are expected to have golf teams this spring.

State Tennis Tournament

The State High School Tennis Tournament will be held at the Bellevue High School on May 30-31. Coach Roger Klein of Bellevue, who has done such fine work in managing the tournament during recent years, will again be in charge. Prof. H. H. Downing of the University of Kentucky, who managed the tournament for years when it was held at Lexington and whose assistance in promoting high school and college tennis is appreciated by Kentucky school men, will

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Minutes of The Annual Meeting

(Continued from Page One)

The number of schools interested in this sport is increasing each year. Kentucky already rates high in the nation with its high school football and basketball teams. All of us should now make every effort to see to it that Kentucky athletes have a well rounded program of athletics, physical education, and recreation, which extends throughout the year. It is my opinion that our school patrons will give us the money for this expanded program if we set ourselves to the task of convincing them of its worth."

R. A. Demunbrun moved, seconded by L. G. Shultz, that the report of the Commissioner be approved. The motion was carried.

Edgar McNabb proposed an amendment to the K. H. S. A. A. Constitution, providing that the secretary of the Kentucky Coaches Association be an ex-officio member of the Delegate Assembly. D. R. O'Dell moved, seconded by George Wright, that Mr. McNabb's proposal be considered. The motion was carried by the necessary two-thirds vote. W. F. Russell suggested an amendment to Mr. McNabb's proposal, providing that the President of the Principal's Association be an ex officio member of the Delegate Assembly, and moved that this amendment be considered, the motion being seconded by John Robinson. The motion failed to carry by the necessary two-thirds vote. Edgar McNabb moved, seconded by D. R. O'Dell, that the original proposal be adopted. The motion was carried by the two-thirds vote necessary to amend the K. H. S. A. A. Constitution.

L. G. Shultz moved, seconded by R. A. Demunbrun, that Proposal I, providing that "a first team game in any sport" be substituted for "an inter school contest" in Section I of By-Law 6, be adopted. The motion was carried.

D. H. Barnes moved, seconded by John Hill Taylor, that Proposal II, providing that no K. H. S. A. A. member school shall conduct spring practice in football, be tabled. The motion was carried.

W. F. Russell moved, seconded by Paul Stevens, that Proposal IV, providing that swimming, golf, tennis and bowling be added to the exempted sports, mentioned in the last sentence of By-Law 8, be adopted. The motion was carried.

Earl Roberts moved, seconded by H. A. Howard, that Proposal V, providing that the games played by a member school in one county, conference or invitational tournament shall count as one game, be adopted. The motion was carried.

John Robinson moved, seconded by D. T.

Starks, that Proposal VI, providing that "ten" be substituted for "five" in the first sentence of By-Law 23 and that it shall be the responsibility of the home school principal to instigate proceedings leading to the agreement on officials, be adopted. The motion was carried.

D. T. Starks moved, seconded by C. V. Watson, that the official's fee in each sport shall be \$3.00. The motion was carried.

John Robinson moved, seconded by James Pickard, that Proposal VIII, providing that an official registered in a sport for the first time shall be required to make an acceptable grade, determined by the Board of Control, on an examination in that sport, be adopted. The motion was carried.

James Pennington moved, seconded by Walter H. Power, that Proposal IX, providing that "shall attend" be substituted for "is expected to attend" in Section 3 of By-Law 29, be adopted. The motion was carried.

L. G. Shultz moved, seconded by Gleason McCubbin, that Proposal X, providing that Tournament Rule I be amended to include "and a regional tournament in each region the following week, ending on Saturday night," be adopted. The motion was carried.

H. A. Howard moved, seconded by James Pickard, that Proposal XI, designating the regional tournament site as the place of meeting of district winners and runners-up, be adopted. The motion was carried.

Walter H. Power moved, seconded by R. L. Petrie, that Proposal XII, providing that any official working in tournament games must have officiated in at least twelve basketball games during the current season, be adopted. The motion was carried.

Louis Litchfield moved, seconded by Paul Stevens, that Proposal XIII, providing that "\$300.00" be substituted for "\$175.00" in Tournament Rule VI-A, "twenty cents" for "fifteen cents," and "fifteen per cent" for "twenty-five per cent," be adopted. The motion was carried.

John Robinson moved, seconded by James Pickard, that Proposal XIV, providing that "twelve" and "six" be substituted for "six" and "three" respectively in Tournament Rule VII-A, be adopted. The motion was carried.

Walter Hambrick moved, seconded by R. A. Demunbrun, that Proposal XV, providing that the teams eligible to participate in the regional tournament shall be the winners in the four districts constituting that region, be tabled. The motion was carried.

D. H. Barnes moved, seconded by C. A. McCray, that Proposal XVI, providing that Tournament Rule III-C be stricken out in its entirety and that the regional tournament

(Continued on Page Twelve)

REPORT OF INSURANCE CLAIMS

One hundred forty nine schools insured their athletes under the K. H. S. A. A. Protection Fund in 1948-49. Two thousand sixty two boys were insured in football, one thousand five hundred and two in basketball, seventy one in baseball, and 144 pupils were insured in Physical Education. To date three hundred eleven injuries have been reported and two hundred thirty seven claims totaling \$4,215.60 have been paid.

School	Claimant	Injury	Amount Paid
Alvaton	Glenda Howell	Fractured radius and ulna	\$ 47.50
Anchorage	George Morris	X-Ray	7.50
Anchorage	Carl Moore	Loss of teeth	30.00
Anchorage	Buddy Houghton	Fractured ribs and X-Ray	17.50
Austin-Tracy	Billy Higdon	Laceration-suture	5.00
Barret	David Epling	Dislocated shoulder	17.50
Barret	LeRoy Grossman	X-Ray	7.50
Barret	David Crawley	X-Ray	7.50
Barret	Donald Utley	X-Rays	14.00
Barret	C. V. Langston	X-Ray	7.50
Barret	Harry Duncan	X-Ray	7.50
Barret	John Brown	Fractured femur	75.00
Barret	David Burklow	Dislocated knee	20.00
Barret	Al J. Feix	Broken teeth and X-Ray	25.50
Barret	David Crawley	X-Ray	7.50
Barret	Ronnie O'Nan	Laceration-suture	5.00
Barret	Donald Duncan	Broken nose and X-Ray	22.50
Barret	J. D. Hurd	X-Ray	7.50
Barret	James Feix	X-Rays	15.00
Barret	Clarence Fryer	X-Ray	7.50
Barret	Stanley Johnson, Jr.	X-Ray	7.50
Barret	James Feix	X-Ray	7.50
Bellevue	Jerry Hoebbel	Dislocated shoulder	12.00
Bellevue	Dave Rehtin	Fractured humerus	35.00
Bellevue	Jim Hoebbel	X-Ray	5.00
Bellevue	Joe Gross	Broken tooth	15.00
Bellevue	Joe Koke	X-Ray	5.00
Bellevue	Willard Hundemer	Fractured finger and X-Ray	10.00
Bellevue	John Grainger	X-Ray	7.50
Bellevue	Paul Kiefer	Laceration-suture	5.00
Bowling Green	James Duncan	Fractured finger and X-Ray	15.00
Bowling Green	Nelson Rue, Jr.	Chipped teeth	6.00
Bowling Green	Harvey Lewis	Loss of tooth and X-Ray	17.00
Bowling Green	Bill Barnes	Broken teeth	76.40
Bowling Green	James Duncan	Dislocated shoulder	17.50
Burlington	Lafe Miller	Fractured fibula	15.00
Campbell County	Melvin Boden	Injured knee-operative case	62.00
Campbell County	Melvin Boden	Dislocated shoulder	25.00
Campbell County	Donald Raines	Loss of tooth and X-Ray	22.50
Campbell County	Bobby Koehler	Loss of tooth	15.00
Campbellsville	Hollis Curry	X-Ray	7.50
Catlettsburg	Bill Barker	Loss of tooth and X-Ray	17.00
Cave City	Lonnie Fulks	X-Ray	7.50
Corbin	Dick Maner	Loss of tooth and X-Ray	22.50
Corbin	Robert Barton	Dislocated knee	20.00
Corbin	William Shoaf	Broken tooth	2.00
Corbin	Paul Scalf	Fractured elbow and X-Ray	5.00
Cynthiana	Edward L. Ervalt	Dislocated shoulder	15.50
Cynthiana	Lane Taylor	Fractured humerus	40.00
Cynthiana	Albert Nutgrass	Laceration-suture	5.00
Cynthiana	Harold Kendall	Fractured radius	35.00
Cynthiana	Russell Richie	Fractured finger and X-Rays	15.00
Danville	Ralph Russell	X-Ray	7.50
Danville	Charles Pack	Broken nose	15.00
Danville	Ralph Russell	Fractured ulna	35.00
Danville	Kenneth Durham	Fractured rib	8.00
Danville	James Clark	Broken teeth	7.00
Danville	Charles Frenz	Fractured rib and X-Ray	17.00
Danville	Bobby Moore	Fractured clavicle	18.00
Dayton	Ben Youtsey	Fractured radius	35.00
Dayton	Walter L. Candy	Replacing knocked out filling	3.00
Elizabethtown	Tommy Hall	Fractured nose and X-Ray	22.50
Elizabethtown	Gerald Burnette	Fractured humerus-operative case	92.00
Elizabethtown	Wayne Crowe	Fractured radius	25.00
Fern Creek	Thomas Parker	X-Ray	7.50
Fern Creek	William Kendrick	Fractured rib and X-Ray	17.50
Fern Creek	Leon Peers	Dislocated shoulder	9.50
Fordsville	Stanley Shelton	Broken teeth and X-Ray	25.50

School	Claimant	Injury	Amount Paid
Franklin-Simpson	Francois Pingon	Fractured metacarpal and X-Ray	25.00
Franklin-Simpson	Clinton Leath	X-Ray	7.50
Franklin-Simpson	James Vaughn	X-Ray	7.50
Franklin-Simpson	Jesse Tuck	Fractured fibula	40.00
Franklin-Simpson	Neal Gentry	X-Ray	7.50
Franklin-Simpson	Joe Ferguson	Fractured radius	35.00
Franklin-Simpson	Willis Beach	Fractured thumb-X-Ray	5.00
Franklin-Simpson	Harvey Clendining, Jr.	X-Ray	7.50
Franklin-Simpson	Harold Hinton	X-Ray	7.50
Franklin-Simpson	Glendol Newman	X-Ray	7.50
Franklin-Simpson	Jack Traughber	Fractured humerus	50.00
Fulton	Jim Hodges	Fractured finger	7.50
Fulton	Tom McKnight	Broken nose	15.00
Great Crossing	Jackie Wise	Fractured radius	35.00
Hardin	Wendell Watkins	Fractured and dislocated elbow	100.00
Hardin	Tom Lyles	Laceration-suture	5.00
Harrodsburg	J. B. White	Broken nose	10.00
Harrodsburg	Bob Black	Loss of tooth	15.00
Highlands	Milton Walz	X-Ray	7.50
Highlands	James Moore	Fractured fibula	40.00
Highlands	Ralph Gillham	X-Ray	7.50
Highlands	Ronnie Otto	Dislocated shoulder and X-Ray	25.00
Highlands	Ted Finneseth	X-Ray	7.50
Highlands	Eugene Waltrip	X-Ray	7.50
Highlands	Howard Schneider	Dislocated knee	20.00
Highlands	Eugene Waltrip	Broken nose and X-Ray	22.50
Highlands	Donald Leisl	X-Ray	7.50
Highlands	Paul Reibling	Fractured tibia	40.00
Highlands	Walter Gabennisch	X-Ray	7.50
Highlands	James Moore	Fractured humerus	50.00
Highlands	Henry Stegeman	X-Ray	7.50
Highlands	Howard Law	X-Ray	7.50
Highlands	Paul Stuntebeck	X-Ray	7.50
Highlands	Dave Williams	Dislocated knee	20.00
Hiseville	Joseph Winlock	X-Ray	5.00
Hiseville	Joseph Winlock	X-Rays	10.00
Irvine	Paul Noland	X-Ray	5.00
Irvine	Gordon Sparks	X-Rays	10.00
Irvine	Benjamin McPherson	Broken teeth	30.00
Jeffersontown	John Keeley	Fractured metacarpal and X-Rays	23.00
Jeffersontown	Chyron Wallen	Fractured humerus	75.00
Lancaster	Paul Grimes	X-Ray	7.00
Lancaster	William Nevius	Laceration-suture	5.00
Lancaster	Carl Speaks	Fractured rib	8.00
Lancaster	Russell Brewer	X-Ray	3.00
Lebanon	James Walston	Dislocated finger	5.00
Lebanon Junction	Tony Booth	Fractured radius	23.50
Lebanon Junction	Garland R. Smith	Fractured femur	75.00
Lloyd	Ronald Porter	X-Rays	25.00
Lloyd	Ronald Porter	Laceration-suture	5.00
Lloyd	Bob White	Broken tooth and X-Ray	22.50
Louisa	Bernard Nelson	Loss of tooth	15.00
Louisa	Donald Spencer	Broken teeth	30.00
Louisa	George Tackett	Loss of tooth	15.00
Loyall	Thomas Ray Howell	Loss of teeth	30.00
Ludlow	Robert Creutzinger	Broken nose	15.00
Ludlow	Robert Orr	Fractured clavicle	30.00
Ludlow	Joel Clore, Jr.	X-Ray	7.50
Ludlow	Edward Kleier	Broken tooth	15.00
Lynch	Cordell Lawson	Fractured clavicle	30.00
Lynch	Dewey Newman	Fractured tibia	40.00
Madisonville	Frank Ramsey	X-Ray	7.50
Madisonville	Calvin Walls	X-Ray	7.50
Madisonville	Cheslev Riddle	X-Ray	7.50
Madisonville	John Sampson	X-Ray	7.50
Madisonville	Joe Steckler	X-Ray	7.50
Madisonville	Jack Martin	X-Ray	7.50
Maysville	Bobby Ormes	Broken teeth	10.00
Middlesboro	Ed Miracle	X-Ray	4.00
Middlesboro	Douglas Fraim	Fractured finger and X-Ray	12.00
Middlesboro	Bobby Jenkins	Fractured clavicle	25.00
Middlesboro	James Simms	Broken tooth	5.00
Middlesboro	Foley Henrickson	Broken teeth	8.00
Middlesboro	Paul Duncan	Broken teeth	18.00
Middlesboro	Douglas Fraim	X-Ray	7.50
Middlesboro	Eugene Sizemore	X-Ray	7.50

School	Claimant	Injury	Amount Paid
Middlesboro	Oscar Penland	Fractured fibula	30.00
Middlesboro	Oscar Penland	Broken nose	12.50
Middlesboro	Jimmy Herd	X-Ray	7.50
Middlesboro	Bill White	X-Ray	7.50
Middlesboro	Robert Bryant	X-Ray	7.50
Middlesboro	Jimmy Herd	X-Ray	6.00
Middlesboro	Bobby Jenkins	Fractured clavicle	30.00
Middlesboro	Bill Conner	Fractured finger and X-Ray	15.00
Middlesboro	Donald Raney	X-Ray	7.50
Midway	Eugene Noel	Broken nose	15.00
Midway	Herman Pittman	Fractured metacarpal and X-Ray	23.00
Minerva	Martin Halleran	Broken nose and X-Ray	22.50
Minerva	Robert Sidell, Jr.	X-Rays	10.00
Morganfield	Glenn Cox	Fractured metacarpal and X-Ray	22.50
Morganfield	Tommie Watson	Broken teeth	14.00
Morganfield	Raymond Thomas	X-Ray	5.00
Morganfield	Donnie Henry	X-Ray	5.00
Morganfield	James K. Waller	X-Ray	7.50
Mt. Sterling	Buddy Dotson	X-Ray	7.00
Mt. Sterling	Paul Bashford	X-Ray	7.50
Mt. Sterling	Paul Bashford	X-Ray	7.50
Mt. Sterling	David Manley	X-Ray	7.50
Mt. Sterling	Lewis Greene	X-Rays	15.00
Murray	George Allbritton	Broken nose	15.00
Murray	John Paul Butterworth	Broken nose	15.00
Murray	Oliver McLemore	Fractured clavicle	30.00
Murray	David Outland	X-Ray	7.50
Murray	Glen Jeffrey	X-Ray	7.50
North Warren	D. W. Tabor, Jr.	X-Ray	5.00
Okolona	William T. Kramer	X-Rays	30.00
Okolona	Henry Allgeier	X-Ray	7.50
Okolona	Eugene Tichenor	X-Rays	25.00
Okolona	James Williams	X-Ray	7.50
Okolona	Bobby Carter	Fractured radius and ulna	60.00
Okolona	William T. Kramer	X-Ray	7.50
Okolona	Donald Wulf	Fractured ribs	10.00
Okolona	James Williams, Jr.	X-Ray	7.50
Okolona	Eugene Tichenor	X-Ray	7.50
Okolona	Robert Watson	X-Rays	9.00
Paris	Bruce Miller	Injured knee-operative case	40.00
Paris	Joe Withrow	Fractured radius	35.00
Paris	Dan Fryman	Fractured radius	35.00
Paris	William Burns	Fractured rib	5.00
Russellville	Pat O'Brien	Fractured clavicle	30.00
Russellville	Huev Hinton	Fractured radius	35.00
Scottsville	Bill Hobdy, Jr.	Fractured metacarpal	15.00
Somerset	Robert Gover	Fractured fibula	10.00
Somerset	Charles Phillippi	Broken teeth	69.20
Somerset	Richard Holmes	Chipped teeth	6.00
Springfield	Robert Noe Haydon	Fractured finger-X-Ray	15.00
Springfield	James McCabe	Broken teeth	4.50
Springfield	William Tapp	Loss of tooth	15.00
Stanford	Marvin Reed	Dislocated finger and X-Ray	10.00
Stanford	Bobby Hatfield	Dislocated shoulder	17.50
Stanford	Melvin Thompson	Fractured vertebra	56.50
Sturgis	Bill Mattingly	Broken teeth	30.00
Sturgis	K. Franklin	Loss of teeth	30.00
Tilghman	Billy Cunningham	X-Ray	7.50
Tilghman	Sidney Powell	Fractured ulna	7.50
Tilghman	Bill Cunningham	X-Ray	7.50
Tilghman	Don Kauth	X-Ray	7.50
Tilghman	Ben Sydboten	X-Ray	7.50
Tilghman	Edward Stewart	X-Ray	7.50
Tilghman	Bob Florence	X-Ray	7.50
Tilghman	Carl Knight	X-Ray	7.50
Tilghman	Bob Houser	X-Ray	7.50
Tilghman	Bob Houser	X-Ray	7.50
Tilghman	Bob Baggett	X-Ray	7.50
Tilghman	Carl Knight	Chipped teeth	3.00
Tilghman	Virgil Harris	Fractured skull-operative case	100.00
Tilghman	Bill Beggs	Fractured metatarsals	40.00
Tilghman	Leonard Marberry, Jr.	Loss of tooth	15.00
Tilghman	Lester Lewis	X-Ray	7.50
Tilghman	Joseph McDaniels	Broken tooth	15.00
Tilghman	Frank Tucker	Laceration-suture	4.00
Tilghman	Philip Turner	X-Ray	7.50
Tilghman	Carl Knight	X-Ray	7.50

(Continued on Page Seven)

Smoke Rings

By Charlie Vettiner



CHARLIE VETTINER

People around the pretty little town of Paris are gonna be surprised when they see Prof. William Russell light up a cob pipe. That's what will happen before long because the popular school administrator is the winner of this month's pipe award going to the individual who renders unselfish service to his fellow man.

The example which Bill Russell sets for young people, and has been setting for years, richly merits the Smoke Ringer award for him. It was this same Bill Russell who first said, "Nice choosing when last month's cob went to Gene Tate of Madisonville." Yep, ole Smokie has known this chap for a long time. Mark him down as one of Nature's noblemen.

Smoke Ringer did an unusual thing during April in that he awarded two pipes. The second pipe went to Ted Sanford, Commissioner of the K.H.S.A.A. Ted should have had this Honor Pipe years ago for all of the un-

selfish service he has rendered Kentucky's kids and educators. For years Smokie has watched this gentleman handling a tough, thankless job with a finesse found only in few people. After watching the conduct of the Commissioner's office during it's first year of life Smoke Ringer calls on Kentucky to salute the Commissioner of Service.

Don Bale, Will Paul Lawson and Doc York of Memorial High School of Hardyville will be in the same boat with Prof. Thompson of Buffalo and Joe Billy Mansfield of Cave City in May when they have Smoke Ringer in town for commencement exercises. Smoke Rings will hang low over these picturesque Kentucky towns because Smokie's cob pipe goes with him on every trip. Billie Curle, unofficial mayor of Rex, claims there's more smoke from that cob than came from his tobacco barn when he caught Charlie Weller puffing on some of his long green.

To get recognition in this column, devoted to spreading good will throughout the state, you've gotta render service unselfishly to your fellow man.

The town of Glasgow and Danville are well mentioned now because they are giving everything they have toward bringing wholesome recreation to their young people.

Before the ink is dry on the Rings, Glasgow will have hired a year-round recreation director to launch a recreation program sparked by the Lions Club. George Carr Ganter and Stanley Hall deserve a salute from Smoke Ringer for getting this program for the kids.

Mayor Henry Nichols of Danville and his city council are to be commended for the appropriation of more than twenty-five thousand dollars to purchase a park area of seventy-five acres for the "Kick-off" of a year-round recreation program.

Things done for other people unselfishly are the ones which make living a lot of fun. Drop Smokie a line if you know somebody out in Kentucky who should be awarded the "Cob Pipe For May."

Report of Insurance Claims

(Continued from Page Six)

School	Claimant	Injury	Amt. Paid
Tilghman	Robert Thomasson	X-Ray	7.50
Tilghman	Don Kauth	Broken nose	7.50
Tompkinsville	Leslie Carter	X-Rays	15.00
Tompkinsville	Eugene Butler	Fractured rib and X-Ray	11.50
Trigg County	Wilford Porter	Fractured ulna	17.50
Trigg County	Joel Cooper	Loss of tooth	15.00
Trigg County	Robert Hall	Fractured ulna	16.00
Trigg County	Dexter Adams	Fractured finger	5.00
Trigg County	R. C. King	Fractured finger and X-Ray	15.00
Trigg County	R. W. Cunningham	X-Ray	7.50
Trigg County	R. W. Cunningham	Broken tooth	15.00
Trigg County	Blanford Bridges	Fractured metatarsal	22.00
Valley	Van Wallace	Fractured carpal and radius	50.00
Valley	Karl F. Hussung	Broken nose	5.00
Winchester	Edward Pitts	Fractured vertebrae	30.00
Winchester	Gene Wells	Fractured fibula	40.00

1949 Kentucky State High School Swimming Meet

MARCH 26, 1949 - BEREA COLLEGE -BEREA, KENTUCKY

Officials

Referee, E. W. Craik; Starter, O. H. Gunkler; Scorer, Jack Hale; Clerk, Allen Miller; Timer and Judges, C. H. Wyatt, Jim Pigg, Herbert Shadowen, Dan Capps, Cornett Jones, Stanley Shrader, Irving Thornton.

Results

St. Xavier	66
duPont Manual	26
Male	22½
Berea Foundation	20
Flaget	14
Newport	5
University	2½

1. Fancy Diving—

1. Hunt, St. Xavier
2. Capps, Berea Foundation
3. Harris, University
3. Kirn, Male
5. Fish, Berea Foundation

2. 75 Yard Breaststroke—

1. Cambron, St. Xavier 50.1
2. Overstreet, Male
3. Riehl, St. Xavier
4. Meyer, Manual
5. Clark, Manual

3. 50 Yard Freestyle—

1. Phair, St. Xavier 26.4
2. Graham, Berea Foundation
3. Hunt, St. Xavier
4. Jackson, Manual
5. Walters, Berea Foundation

4. 75 Yard Backstroke—

1. Reynolds, Flaget 46.5
2. Miller, Male
3. Carter, St. Xavier
4. Fowler, St. Xavier
5. King, Manual

5. 100 Yard Freestyle—

1. Bollinger, St. Xavier 58.35
2. Graham, Berea Foundation
3. Cooper, St. Xavier
4. Ryan, Manual
5. Thorp, Manual

6. 75 Yard Individual Medley—

1. Cambron, St. Xavier 47.15
2. Reynolds, Flaget
3. Meyer, Manual
4. Leachman, St. Xavier
5. Rawlings, Newport

7. 150 Yard Medley Relay—

1. St. Xavier (Bollinger, O'Toole, Phair) 1:30.6
2. Male (Miller, Overstreet, Bossung)
3. Manual (Meyer, Eiken, Dalton)
4. Flaget (Reynolds, Bitzer, Zeller)
5. Newport (Klotzbach, Wessling, Valz)

8. 200 Yard Freestyle Relay—

1. St. Xavier (Riehl, Viviano, Chapman, Hargadon) 1:49.0
2. Manual (Blythe, Jackson, Ryan, Thorpe)
3. Berea Foundation (Blackburn, Moser, Smith, Walters)
4. Male (Shreve, Stoll, Morrow, Boden)
5. Newport (Rawlings, Bihl, Valz, Capek)

From the Commissioner's Office

(Continued from Page Two)

act as honorary referee. Principals who wish to enter their teams in the Bellevue tournament should get in touch with Mr. Klein at their earliest convenience. It is believed that the number of tournament entries this year will be larger than ever before.

Visual Aids for 1949-50

A baseball film based on rules and play situations will be ready for 1950. There will be local color scenes from the State High School tournaments, and many teaching situations demonstrated by skillful high school players. The film is similar to the companion films for football and basketball which have been produced by the Official Sports Film Service. Members of the Baseball Case Book Committee have assisted in planning the film. This film will be used for baseball meetings attended by coaches and umpires, and for school assembly programs in those schools which participate in baseball. All rulings are based on the Federation edition of the Baseball Rules and on the Baseball Case Book. In addition to being useful for teaching purposes, the film contains enough colorful baseball action to make it good entertainment.

KING FOOTBALL, the fourth of the series of football pictures produced by the Official Sports Film Service, is ready for premier showing at the summer football meetings. This picture was made in Texas, and two El Paso High School teams served as demonstrators. Colorful action shots show a Cowboy Band, rope twirlers and other pregame activity groups. Several of the scenes are shown in slow motion to show how the play looks to the official. Animated drawings show the proper positions of officials on various types of play. Animation is also used to outline the mechanics of penalty enforcement. In addition, activity during kicks and during running plays is shown by typical scenes in actual game situations. When these are put together against a backdrop of mountain scenery and Spanish architecture, the result is KING FOOTBALL.

Coaching the Baseball Team

(Continued from Inside Front Cover)

wrists" is the mark of a good hitter.

The Bunt

There are three kinds of bunts, all of them requiring dexterity with the bat. Every player should be instructed in their use and how to execute them.

1. **The sacrifice bunt.** With no variation in his usual stance, the batter shifts, as the pitch is delivered, to a position facing the pitcher, the bat held level across the plate, firmly in his left hand but the right hand allowed to slide loosely toward the bulge of the bat and, as the ball reaches the strike zone the batter places the bat against the ball as if he were catching it—with the bat! To direct the ball a few feet down the 3B line, the batter moves the large end of the bat forward just before the impact—or moves the short end forward to deflect the ball down the 1B line. The sacrifice bunt is on order by the manager and is designed to advance the runner into scoring position. On the sacrifice the batter "gives himself up"—but he should endeavor to reach 1B as at every other time at bat.

2. **The bunting for base hit.** This bunt is used with no runner on and is usually employed when the batter discovers lethargy on the part of defensive first, or third baseman, or when for tactical reasons he wishes to vary his attack for the purpose of upsetting the defense. The batter withholds any move that indicates he intends to bunt until the last possible second and then allows his front hand to slip down the bat a trifle, meanwhile changing the direction of the bat to deflect the ball toward the base lines. It is a surprise move, depending upon dexterity, accuracy and a quick get away from the plate for its success.

3. **The drag bunt.** This also is an "up-setting" maneuver used if and when the batter believes that the second baseman or the shortstop are playing so deep at their positions that, once the ball is bunted at half speed past the pitcher—to his right or left—the batsman will be able to reach first before the infielder can reach and field the ball. Left handed batters usually can "drag" more successfully than right handed batters as position at the left hand side of the plate gives them one or two strides toward 1B before the right handed batter can get under way. Much practice is required to "drag" successfully as the half-speed of the ball as it passes the pitcher and the necessity for directional accuracy are hazards to be over-

come. In all bunting, practice and more practice is required.

The Hit and Run

This offensive play is used with runners on first or first and second base and depends for its success upon the batter's ability to place his hit. The runners, on signal from the manager to the runners and the batter, start with the pitch and the batter is required to attempt to place his hit through the position vacated by the infielder who has left his position to cover the base. Hitting through the second base position is "hitting behind the runner." If by close observation the batter discovers that the shortstop will cover 2B, he may elect to hit through the shortstop's position. The defense is usually on the alert to catch any indication that the hit and run is to be used on the next pitch and in that event the pitcher may deliver a ball wide of the plate—"the pitch out." However, the batter must try to hit the ball even if it is wide of the plate in order to protect his runners—or at least to disturb the catcher and cause a wild or delayed throw to the base.

Place Hitting

Any player, by constant practice, may develop the ability to hit the ball to the right, the left or straight away. "Pepper games" develop this ability. It is a matter of the timing of the swing together with the proper shifting of the player's stance. The right handed batter's left foot being placed forward and toward the plate in "the step" will most frequently send the ball toward right field. Likewise, the placing of the left foot back from the plate in "the step" will automatically turn the body so that the swing will direct the ball to left field. The reverse will be true for left handed batters. The coach, with a player who frequently strikes out, may overcome that batting defect by saying to the player "Hit this one to right"—"Now, hit this to left"—"Now, center." Before long the batter discovers he can hit the ball. If he believes he can hit the ball, he will strike out less frequently.

BASE RUNNING

General

The moment a batter hits a fair ball, or receives his base on balls, he becomes a base runner.

The subject of base running covers those maneuvers by the team, collectively, or by individuals of the team, by which runners are advanced all the way around the bases until the runs are scored.

The ideal base runner is a student of the opposition who learns when and how to make

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Coaching the Baseball Team

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a move, follows his manager's orders, is alert to take advantage of opportunity and who studies his art as the pitcher studies the art of pitching. His assets are speed, and knowledge of how to do what he **must** do to excel.

Alert, timely base running will score more runs and will produce a psychological condition that tends to upset the opposition, produce confusion in the defense and win ball games.

Base running is a major part of the team's offensive.

The Batter Becomes a Base Runner

When the umpire says "Take your base," the player tosses his bat aside and trots to first base. As he nears the bag he should glance at the defense. He may see the short-stop walking toward his deep position with his back turned to the runner, and the second baseman so far from second base that by a burst of speed he can beat both defensive men to second base. This cannot be done often but the play should be in every base runner's mind as he comes down the line.

When the batter hits the ball fair he has but one obligation—to run as fast as he can to first base. "The shortest distance between two points is a straight line." He should, therefore, pay no attention to the ball but run straight down the base path to the base.

As the runner reaches within a few feet of the base his coach will indicate whether or not he may safely take another base and it is probable that he, himself, will have glanced at the defensive situation and will have appraised his chances to go to second base. In any event, until he reaches first base his speed should remain at its maximum.

If he is to go for more bases he should hit the bag in his stride and undertake to make his turn as short as possible in order to save steps—and time. If he hits the bag with his left foot, let him practice the "crossover"—a movement by which he changes direction abruptly by bringing the right foot across in front of him, as he runs, and continues in full stride to second base.

If he hits the base with his right foot he must "push" himself into the new direction.

His purpose in practicing these turns must be to save every extra step and every second of time.

The young player should be impressed by his value to his team by being able to take an extra base. If he is on second base he is now in scoring position. If, however, he has hit safely and the ball is being returned to the infield, the runner should make his turn at first base and keep on until he has **forced** the outfielder to throw the ball. He may

then, and only then, return to first base. Any player who gets the reputation of being a fast, alert base runner will cause the defense to make errors in their eagerness to get the ball back to the base ahead of the runner. Alertness has, thus early, caused some concern in the minds of the defense.

The Base Runner Steals Second Base.

The Lead

The coach or manager who wishes to develop base stealers will do the following:

In squads of five men each he will place a pitcher on the mound, a catcher behind the plate, and a player at first base to "hold him on." He will line up his squad of five men with the front man on the base line off first base and the other four in single column behind the front man. His five men are now one behind the other off first base.

The pitcher pitches to the plate—or he may choose to throw to first base. The runners do not know where the pitch is going. If it goes to the plate they all break for second; if it comes to first, they all return to the base line. If they break for second, have another squad ready to move into the base runner's positions. If they return to first safely they all rise and take another lead. The manager watches this and if, and when, a player is "caught" he must move to the rear position in the line of five.

Each time a player returns to the base safely and takes his next lead, he should go six inches further, making a mark in the dirt to indicate his greatest "lead." When he has reached the point that an additional six inches causes him to be caught by the pitcher's throw he has reached his maximum distance. Let him then measure that distance, fix it in his mind and always thereafter take that maximum lead off first. This is called the "Two Way Lead."

Let squads develop rivalry. Let the fellow who gets caught suffer the penalty of being at the end of the line.

If a manager will teach his entire squad to practice the "two way lead" he will develop the spirit of "a running club"—and running ball clubs win games. This maneuver discourages lethargy, laziness and, incidentally, adds to the pitcher's worries. Many times it will disconcert the pitcher causing a wild pitch, a balk, or some other disaster for the other side. Develop a running team.

The Base Runner Steals Second Base.

The Break.

Now, the runner on first base has received permission, or direction, to "go"—to steal the base.

He has been watching this pitcher in other games, in today's game. He has been watch-

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Coaching the Baseball Team

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ing the pitcher's feet, every little habit of the pitcher, and he has become familiar with every move he makes. (Pitchers, even major league pitchers, have had habits unknown to themselves, but held sacredly secret by opposition base runners, that have tipped off to the runners when it was to be a pitch or a throw to first base.) Have your players study the pitcher, particularly have them watch his feet. The feet must always move toward first before the throw. But now the runner is going to "go." This is his time to "break." He is at his maximum distance from the base ready to go in either direction. He holds steady. If he makes any move, as the pitcher glances at him just before the pitch it is a short, snappy move of the shoulders only, his feet have not moved and he is in position to move toward the base as readily as to move toward second. When the pitcher has committed himself to the pitch to the plate, the runner makes his break in one of two manners: (1) he pivots to the right on both feet, crosses the left foot over and is in full stride getting his drive off the left foot or (2) he lifts the left foot across in front and takes his drive off the right foot. The player decides which of these methods gets him into full stride the more quickly. There is no set rule. The quickness of his break may save a full stride at the other end of his journey. He should practice the "break."

The Base Runner Steals Second Base.

The Slide

The runner has moved at full speed until he is within fifteen feet of second base and the ball is on its way from the catcher to the baseman who is moving in to take the throw. He now undertakes to decide by the baseman's actions whether or not the throw will be high or low, to one side of the base or the other. His decision must of course be almost automatic but he goes into the bag to be as far away as possible from the touch by the baseman. He wants one of his feet to touch and "hook" the base before it can be touched by the baseman. So, he "hook slides" either to the right or left. Without loss or break of stride he throws his legs forward and down, his body backward and to one side or the other and, with one leg flexed and his foot on its side, and the other reaching for the bag, he presents only his foot to the hurried baseman for the touch.

If the player is falling away from the touch to his right he goes in on his right side, left leg reaching to hook the bag and his

right foot flexed and sliding on its right side. If he is falling away to the left he goes in with his right foot reaching to hook the bag and his left foot flexed and sliding on its left side.

Players must practice in sand, sawdust or soft dirt in order to judge correctly how far from the bag the slide must start. Sliding is dangerous unless the art is learned properly. Once the player commits himself to the slide he must not undertake to stop it. He must go through with it—or possibly break an ankle or a leg. The head first slide is almost obsolete. There is always danger of the baseman coming down from a jump for a high throw and cutting the runner with his spikes. Finally, whenever the play is close, slide. Nothing appears quite so silly in baseball as the player who refuses to "hit the dirt" and goes to his "out!" standing up. Make a real play for the decision. Make the opposition put you out! Slide!

The Runner Goes to Third From First

Save time and distance making the turn at second (or indeed at third base) either by the cross-over or the definite "push" method. To save one stride, or one second of time frequently means that the player is safe instead of "out."

Base Runners Must Watch The Coaches

Base runners must always consider themselves under control unless given their discretion by the manager by a sign allowing them to go whenever they choose. The situation in the game determines what risk shall be taken by the manager. The situation may change with each succeeding pitch. Player should be taught the way to receive and acknowledge "signs"—and the "crime" of missing signs. In general, base running is always in the field of calculated risks. Unless the risk is a necessity in the winning of the game, it should not be taken. But when necessary, teach your team that they must go **all out** to win.

Base runners going for extra bases must learn to pick up their coaches at certain spots. When going from first base past second, glance at the third base coach about fifteen feet before reaching second base. At that spot you will get his signal to hold—or to come on at full speed. Watch the coaches. With the possibility of going from second all the way home, the coacher will give the sign as you near third. Watch the coaches.

Finally, and again, second base is most often stolen on the pitcher, not the catcher. Study the opposition pitcher and learn his mannerisms, unconscious habits and then—GO!

Minutes of The Annual Meeting

(Continued from Page Three)

sites shall be determined by vote of the district winners and runners-up, be tabled. The motion was carried.

W. F. Russell moved, seconded by R. A. Demunbrun, that Proposal XVII, providing that the end of each period in all tournament games shall be signalled by the report of a blank gun, be tabled. The motion was carried.

R. A. Demunbrun moved, seconded by Walter H. Power, that Proposal XVIII, providing that all basketball games played between K. H. S. A. A. member schools shall be played in gymnasiums equipped with the fan-shaped steel backboards, be tabled. The motion was carried.

Gleason McCubbin moved, seconded by L. G. Schultz, that Proposal XIX, providing that the K. H. S. A. A. recommend to the National Basketball Rules Committee that the ten-second rule and the three-second rule be abolished, be tabled. The motion was carried.

L. G. Shultz moved, seconded by William Threlkeld, that Proposal XX, providing that the district tournament sites shall be determined by the Commissioner, be tabled. The motion was carried.

Paul Stevens moved, seconded by C. A. McCray, that Proposal XXI, providing that the State shall be divided into sixteen tournament regions of eight districts each, be tabled. The motion was carried.

George Wright moved, seconded by T. T. Knight, that Proposal XXII, providing that the participating schools in the district or regional tournaments may adopt by a majority vote any plan which they desire for the distribution of receipts, and that the state plan be deleted from the rules, be tabled. Before the vote was taken on the motion to table, D. T. Starks suggested that the proposal be amended to provide for a majority vote instead of a two-thirds vote, required by the State plan, and moved that this amendment be considered. He was seconded by William Threlkeld. The motion on the amendment failed to carry, and the vote was then taken on the motion to table Proposal XXII. The motion was carried.

W. F. Russell moved, seconded by D. T. Starks, that Proposal XXIII, providing that all athletic contests, with the exception of those in district, regional or state tournament play, shall take place on only those nights or days preceding non-school days, be adopted. There was a general discussion on this proposal. R. A. Demunbrun moved, seconded by William Threlkeld, that Proposal XXIII be tabled. The motion was carried.

Paul Stevens moved, seconded by William Threlkeld, that Proposal XXIV, providing

that each K. H. S. A. A. member school shall mail the Commissioner its basketball schedule, which shall consist of at least twelve first team games with six different schools, and that the principal shall certify that the contracts for these games are in his possession, before the school shall be eligible to vote for a tournament site or to take part in a district tournament, be tabled. The motion was carried.

W. F. Russell moved, seconded by L. G. Shultz, that Proposal XXV, providing that "and these shall be resident Kentucky officials" be deleted from Tournament Rule V-B, be tabled. The motion was carried.

Edgar McNabb, speaking for the Northern Kentucky Athletic Conference which had made proposal XXVI, changed "\$200.00" to "\$100.00" in this proposal. Earl Roberts moved, seconded by C. A. McCray, that Proposal XXVI as changed, providing that "\$100.00" be substituted for "\$60.00" in tournament Rule VI-B-2, be adopted. The motion was carried.

James Pennington moved, seconded by George Wright, that Proposal XXVII, providing that "Monday" be substituted for "the end" in the first sentence of By-Law 3, be adopted. The motion was carried.

Walter H. Power suggested that Proposal XXVIII, providing that regional tournament officials be assigned by the Commissioner, be amended to include district tournament officials. Before the vote could be taken on the amendment, L. E. Wetherell moved, seconded by William Threlkeld, that Proposal XXVIII be tabled. The motion was carried.

Gleason McCubbin moved, seconded by R. A. Demunbrun, that Proposal XXIX, providing that the Board of Control set the official's fee and the mileage allowance for regional tournament officials, be tabled. The motion was carried.

Earl Roberts moved, seconded by D. H. Barnes, that Proposal XXX, providing that the football season may begin on the first Friday in September, be adopted. There was a general discussion on this proposal. George Wright moved, seconded by W. P. Wright, that Proposal XXX be tabled. The motion was carried.

President Ginger stated that the Board of Control wished to add to Proposal III, providing that K.M.I. be made eligible for Association membership, the following amendment to By-Law 37: "Military schools shall be exempt from the provisions of By-Law 6, Section 1." C. V. Watson moved, seconded by C. A. McCray, that Proposal III, as amended by the Board of Control, be adopted. The motion was carried.

Edgar McNabb, speaking for the Ken-

(Continued on Inside Back Cover)

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We also would be very happy to have your orders for award sweaters and chenille letters. Our stock is very complete and we can ship to you so that the awards can be received before the close of your school year.

We can take care of your order on fan-shaped backboards, electric scoreboards either football or basketball, Dudley locks, boys and girls gym clothing, gymnasium supplies, play-ground apparatus, swings, see saws, slides, etc., glass backboards, lockers, steel chairs and anything for your gymnasium.

Catalogs and complete prices sent upon request.

HUNT'S ATHLETIC GOODS CO.

MAYFIELD, KENTUCKY

Minutes of The Annual Meeting

(Continued from Page Twelve)

tucky Coaches Association, asked permission to submit a proposal, providing that the second paragraph of Track Rule IX, be deleted from the rules. He moved that the proposal be considered, and was seconded by John Heber. The motion was carried. John Heber then moved to table the proposal. The motion lost for want of a second. Edgar McNabb moved, seconded by D. H. Barnes, that the proposal be adopted. The motion was carried.

Earl Roberts asked permission to submit a proposal, providing that the referendum method of submitting proposed changes in the Association rules, be eliminated. D. R. O'Dell moved, seconded by C. A. McCray, that this proposal not be considered. The motion was carried.

Paul Stevens asked permission to submit a proposal, providing that the game-limitation rule be eliminated. He was seconded by Louis Litchfield. The motion failed to re-

ceive the required vote necessary for consideration of the proposal.

W. E. Cundiff asked permission to submit a proposal, providing that the K. H. S. A. A. recommend to the National Federation the removal of the requirement concerning the fan-shaped backboards. The motion was carried. There was a general discussion on this proposal. William Threlkeld moved, seconded by R. L. Petrie, that the proposal be tabled. The motion was carried.

Commissioner Sanford then made an announcement concerning the dinner meeting. There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

The dinner meeting of the Association was held in the Mulberry Room of the Henry Clay Hotel at 6:30 P. M., with more than one hundred delegates, guests, and school officials present. Coach Adolph Rupp of the University of Kentucky was the speaker for the occasion, making one of the finest talks ever heard at the annual meeting.

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