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The Kentucky High School Athlete, November 1943

Kentucky High School Athletic Association

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THE KENTUCKY

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High School Athlete



Mammoth Cave
Boat Scene

See Story On Inside Front Cover

Official Organ of the KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSN.

NOVEMBER - 1943



Mammoth Cave National Park

Mammoth Cave National Park

When the war is over and American life can be resumed in normal fashion, Mammoth Cave National Park unquestionably will become one of the greatest attractions of the nation. Accommodations are provided for visiting tourists and recreation seekers that make the park the ideal spot. The following description is taken from the Mammoth Cave folder:

Green River with its verdant shores and steep rugged bluffs offers scenic attractions that are surpassed nowhere in the United States. Near Mammoth Cave Hotel are located the swimming beaches. Many visitors come up Green River from the Ohio by motorboat and camp at the river camping ground.

RECREATION

Camping—A permanent campground is located one-half mile from the Mammoth Cave Hotel. Tables, fireplaces, wood for fuel, comfort station, and running water are provided for those who enjoy picnicking and camping. Individual parking space for trailers, with running water, comfort station, and electricity, are provided in one section of the campground.

Hiking—Eight miles of trails wind through dense woods along the Green River bluffs and offer an opportunity for the

nature lovers to observe the many varieties of trees, flowers, shrubs, and birds found in the park.

Fishing—Thirty miles of the Green and Nolin Rivers in the park supply the fisherman with a variety of fish including jack salmon, black bass, catfish, drum, red horse, and buffalo. A Kentucky fishing license is required, and the season is open through the year except during May. For complete fishing regulations in the park, contact the office of the chief ranger.

Boating—Boating is becoming increasingly popular on the Green and Nolin Rivers in the park. The beautiful scenic bluffs along both rivers are a constant invitation to outboard and motorboat enthusiasts. The head of navigation on the Green River is just below the historic entrance to the Cave, which allows large motor boats to come well into the park.

Tennis—Two splendid tennis courts surfaced with Kentucky rock asphalt are available immediately in the rear of the Mammoth Cave Hotel.

Shuffleboard—Four shuffleboard courts are available for visitors and are located in the rear of the Mammoth Cave Hotel.

Swimming—A temporary beach is located on Green River just below the historic entrance to the Cave and is available to visitors throughout the summer.

The Kentucky High School Athlete

Official Organ of the
Kentucky High School Athletic Association

Vol. VI - No. 4

NOVEMBER

\$1.00 Per Year

National Physical Fitness Program

In cooperation with the National Physical Fitness Committee, which has been appointed by the President to attempt to revive interest in the value of physically fit individuals to the national welfare, the Kentucky High School Association urges each of its member schools to stress this important work through any program which fits the individual system and which gives promise of effectiveness in reaching every student in high school.

As an aid in this work, suggestions will be made from time to time and special communications will be sent from the state office. It is hoped that a statewide program can be followed as a part of a nationwide movement which is being encouraged by the National Committee. Such statewide or nationwide program will be effective only in the degree to which individual member schools can make the program function. The primary purpose in the work is to provide some kind of sports and physical fitness work for each student who is physically able to participate. It is recognized that the greatest handicap to effective work along these lines is in lack of interest in activities which make no contribution to students who have their minds on outside fitness, and in lack of appreciation of the values by those who provide funds for facilities and manpower. An effective program should aim at correcting both of these factors through making the work attractive to those who are to participate and through bringing the matter to the attention of patrons of the school through demonstrations of the work which is being done to make the nation fit.

Some of the angles of this problem were discussed at the recent basketball meetings

and others will be mentioned in these columns. One of the aids in this work is a pamphlet which is being issued by the Selective Service Department of the national government. Material in this pamphlet has been sanctioned by the National Physical Fitness Committee and each school will be supplied a copy through the United States Office of Education. It will contain some simple fitness activities which can be performed by every student. Attempts are being made to secure attractive bulletin board placards and inexpensive decorations for those students who will train themselves to meet certain fitness standards.

The state office will also have a supply of materials, such as a "Cavalcade of Sports," which is a pageant designed to interest masses of students and patrons in the place of sports in the national welfare. Copies will be available for member schools through the state office. They are designed for use in any public program, banquet or mass demonstration to which students and public are invited.

Plans are being considered for giving some type of recognition to those students who qualify and to those schools who will assist in such a program. Such plans may include a public presentation at the time of the state sponsored tournaments and ultimate presentation to the President of the United States of a statement of the number of students and the number of high schools that are actually assisting in work aimed at the development of every individual to the limit of his capacity. The attention of all member schools is directed toward the desirability of active participation in work of this kind.

NOVEMBER, 1943

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Leitchfield, Kentucky

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From the Secretary's Office

Registered Basketball Officials Of The K. H. S. A. A.—1943-44

The following list of officials was compiled and sent to the printer on November 4. Officials registering in November may present their registration cards to member schools if they officiate in athletic contests before the December supplementary list appears.

Agers, James Lester, Gamaliel
Allen, Stanley M., Main St., Hawesville
Arnett, Manuel B., Frenchburg
Arnzen, Stanley, 240 Berry Ave., Bellevue
Bacon, J. R., 223 Knox, Barbourville
Barlow, Jay Russell, 107 Bailey Hill, Harlan
Bates, H. A., Hartford
Beasley, Robert, Caneyville
Beiersdorfer, Jim, 5517 Surrey Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio
Befraft, Wendell, Frenchburg
Blackburn, Viley "Swede", Paris Pike, Georgetown
Bottom, Miner Paul, Cropper
Eraun, Edgar F., 215 Taylor, Cannelton, Indiana
Braun, Robert M., 427 Sixth Ave., Dayton
Brown, James, Paint Lick
Brown, Maurice W., Cropper
Bunger, Fred, Ekron
Eurns, Horace, 118 State St., Louisville 6
Bushart, Edward, 403 West St. Line, Fulton
Cain, Paul D., 1010 Crest Circle, Cincinnati, Ohio
Calvert, Courtland, Island
Campbell, George H., 116 Winchester Ave., Middlesboro
Campbell, George Lee, R. 2, Corydon
Carroll, Jack, West Paducah
Carroll, Joe B., R. 1, Box 195, Amelia, Ohio
Cason, Joe D., 122 S. Main, Hopkinsville
Christian, John R., Trenton
Clift, Charlie, Columbia

Combs, Travis, Harlan
Combs, Walter H., 409 Oakhurst Ave., Hazard
Cooper, Willard, Whitley City
Cornett, Chalmers B., Viper
Cover, Harry E., 2701 Madison Road, Phone Melrose
4460, Cincinnati, Ohio
Criswell, John Warren, Parker, Ind.
Davis, W. E. (Es), Benham
Deep, Eddie A., 244 Chestnut, Lebanon
DeMoisey, John "Frenchy", Greendale
DeVan, Orrin E., 21 E. Crittenden, South Hills, Cov-
ington
Dever, Thornton, Dalton
Deweese, James B., Maddox Apts., Mayfield
Duning, Carl, 3314 Lookout Drive, Cincinnati, Ohio
Dunning, Gene, R. 1, Hampton
England, Estel, Hyden
Ernst, Ray C., 3574 Larkspur, Cincinnati, Ohio
Featherstone, Walter, Rt. 3, Clinton
Fulton, Elmer D., R. 2, Maysville
Fuson, Shelvie, Box 532, Pineville
Gallier, Ellis, Capt., Box 316, Hazard
Garrison, Wilmer, East Main, Lebanon
Gibson, Walter E., 132 E. Park, Jeffersonville, Indiana
Gibson, William, 314 S. Sixth St., Mayfield
Gilreath, Garnett, Whitley City
Ginger, William L., Jr., Mortons Gap
Gish, Delmas, 107 W. 4th St., Central City
Gividen, George M., Box 294, Henderson
Gooch, Leonard, Waynesburg
Gore, Randolph, R. 6, Paducah
Grigsby, Lee W., 209 S. 3rd St., Bardstown
Grimes, Orbin, Salem
Hacker, Henry, McRoberts
Hadden, Newell P., Jr., 101 Wabash Drive, Lexington
Hall, Robert P., 507 Poplar, Murray
Hanson, W. H., Box 42, Millersburg
Harlow, Evan, 1089 Mackville St., Harrodsburg
Hatcher, Cassius, High St., Pikeville
Hatton, John, Manchester
Heatherly, J. Foster, 517 W. High St., Mt. Sterling
Hendon, C. B., R. 3, Mayfield
Hieronymus, John D., St. Helens
Holly, Samuel E., Hickman
House, Darrell, Box 416, Elizabethtown
Hudson, J. D., Caneyville
Hughes, William, Gish Apartment, Central City
Hunter, Ralph, Marrowbone
James, O. G., 111 Elam Park, Lexington
Kessinger, Hubert, Leitchfield
King, Roy, Grays Knob
King, Sam, 828 Walnut, Dayton
Lake, Freddie W., Mackville
LaMastus, Hudnall, Cromwell
Lancaster, Harry C., 192 Forest Park, Lexington
Landrum, J. W., Lyndon
Law, Charles M., R. 4, Carlisle
Liggett, Edward (Red), Sebree
Mays, Ralph J., Clark St., Barbourville
McAtee, Oreville, 320 Park Ave., Newport
McCubbin, J. Carl, 424 W. Main, Campbellsville
McCuston, Pat M., Pembroke
McIntyre, Bascom, Letcher

McKee, William H., U.S.P.H.S. Hosp., Lexington
 McKown, C. H. "Jackie", Wayne, W. Va.
 McNabb, Edgar, 1206 Edgehill Road, Kenton Hills, Cov-
 ington

McNally, Francis Joseph, 1313 S. Brook St., Louisville
 Maier, Chris L., 3942 St. Johns Terrace, Deer Park,
 Ohio

Mann, James W., Box 307, Harrodsburg
 Mansfield, Joe B., Horse Cave
 Millard, Wayne, Park St., Central City
 Mills, Arthur Lee, Hiseville
 Moss, Elwood, Munfordville
 Mullins, Ben, Box 454, Jenkins

Mullins, Chester, Jenkins
 Mullins, Kenneth P., Mt. Vernon
 Nimmo, L. W., 3526 Bevis, Cincinnati 7, Ohio
 Norsworthy, J. H. (Bill), Box 1031, Paducah
 O'Daniel, Henry, R. 1, Pryorsburg
 Ohr, Joe, 801 Broadway, Irvine
 Overby, Clayton S., R. 3, Kevil

Pace, Ellet W., Brandenburg
 Patterson, G. Rowland, 330 Etna St., Russell
 Payne, Patrick M., 8 Fannin Court, Frankfort
 Phillips, Paul, Sacramento
 Playforth, R. H., Waynesburg
 Posey, William B., Second St., Corydon
 Reed, B. B., Boston

Reid, Cecil, 713 S. 9th St., Mayfield
 Reynolds, William, Beaver Dam
 Richards, Logan, Madisonville
 Rominger, Donald E., Berea
 Rose, Andy, Apt. 1-6, Green Tree Manor, Louisville
 Ross, W. C., Horse Cave
 Rudd, Marco M., % Social Sec. Bd., Corbin
 Rufer, Charles C., 1212 Hull, Louisville
 Russell, Ray, 485 High St., Jenkins
 Sanders, Foster J., Shepherdsville
 Schmidt, Carl J., 5544 Surrey Ave., Cincinnati 11, Ohio
 Scott, Hobart, Jr., Sardinia, Ohio
 Scott, T. Howard, Munfordville
 Showalter, John, 116 Military, Gerogetown
 Smith, W. Jack, 501 Lowell Ave., Clifton, Cincinnati,
 Ohio

Spencer, Alec, West Liberty
 Taylor, James B., R. 4, Shelbyville
 Taylor, James M., Box 187, Pineville
 Tehan, Dan, 1437 California, Cincinnati, Ohio
 Thompson, Jack, 1945 Eastview, Louisville
 Thompson, Ralph, 3249 Glenmore, Cincinnati 11, Ohio
 Tice, Robert Maxwell, 803 Sunset Drive, Lexington
 Turner, A. J., Langley
 Turner, Joe J., Dundee
 Utley, William O., 221 W. McLaughlin, Madisonville
 Vettiner, Charlie, 205 Esplanade Drive, Kenwood Vil-
 lage, Louisville

Vincent, H. H., Martin
 Waggoner, Philip, 1308 Jefferson, Paducah
 Ward, Edwin E., 309 Central Ave., Elizabethtown
 Warford, Leon, Route 2, Paducah
 Weber, Edward H., 3707 St. Germaine Ct., Louisville
 Wells, W. Haskell, Box 38, Munfordville
 Westerfield, Paul G., 301 S. Broadway, Providence

White, Jason, Kuttawa
 Wilhite, O. G., Monticello
 Wilson, Ershell, Crofton
 Wilson, J. E., Crofton
 Wilson, C. Pete, 409 11th Ave., Huntington, W. Va.
 Wren, Luther, Paint Lick

FOOTBALL OFFICIALS

**Who Have Received the
 "APPROVED" and "CERTIFIED" RATINGS
 for 1943**

The method of the classification of officials may be
 found on page 23 of the K. H. S. A. A. booklet.
Certified Officials

Kraesig, Raymond Rosenthal, G. L.
 Miller, Reed S. York, Howard

Approved Officials

Weber, Edward H.

**Supplementary List Of Registered
 Football Officials**

Jenkins, Corp. Herbert, Special Service Office, 20th
 Armd. Div., Camp Campbell
 Cover, Harry E., 2701 Madison Road, Cincinnati, Ohio
 King, Roy, Grays Knob
 Klein, Charles, 406 Fountain Ave., Paducah
 Larsen, Sgt. Curtis R., Special Service Office, 20th
 Armd. Div., APO 444, Camp Campbell
 Morris, Harold L., 118 N. 39th St., Paducah
 Parker, Byrl, Corbin
 Rudd, Marco M., % Social Sec. Bd., Corbin
 Swisher, Capt. Clark L., 220 West 15th St., Hopkinsville
 Tartaglia, Lt. Mario, 320 W. 17th St., Hopkinsville
 Thompson, Ralph, 3249 Glenmore, Cincinnati 11, Ohio
 Watson, Eddie H., Celina, Tenn.

**Supplementary List Of Member Schools
 Of The K. H. S. A. A.**

The following schools have joined the association
 since the publication of the October issue of the mag-
 azine. A supplementary list of members joining in No-
 vember will appear in the December issue of the mag-
 azine. Schools joining in November may present their
 certificates as evidence of membership if they engage
 in athletic contests before the December supplementary
 list appears.

Anton (R. 3, Madisonville)	Greenup Headquarters
Artemus	(Carlisle)
Bandana	Horse Cave
Bethany (Beechwood)	Hughes Kirkpatrick (Browder)
Bloomfield	Kingston

Bradfordsville	(R. 1, Berea)
Brownsville	Lebanon Junction
Buffalo	Lewis County
Burkesville	(Vanceburg)
Cayce	Lewisburg
Center	Lewisport
Clintonville	Lily
Connersville	McKinney
(R. 1, Cynthia)	Morgantown
Corydon	Munfordville
Crab Orchard	Nebò
Crofton	New Liberty
Cromwell	Owenton
Cub Run	Owingsville
Dawson	Rockhold
(Dawson Springs)	Rugby University
Dixon	(Louisville)
Dundee	Sadieville
Dunmor	Sebree
East Bernstadt	Science Hill
Elkhorn	Short Creek
(R. 9, Frankfort)	Sulphur
Eminence	Summer Shade
Ezel	Trapp
Falmouth	(Winchester)
Faxon	Trimble County
First Creek	(Bedford)
(Blue Diamond)	Van Lear
Florence	Wayland
Frenchburg	Webbville
Good Shepherd	Wickliffe
(Frankfort)	Woodbine
Oneida Institute	

Abe Martin
Cogitations

Has anyone recently seen the football pessimist of a few years ago who:

1. Knew the game was going to be ruined by allowing a pass from close behind the line.

2. Was sure the game would be a cross between basketball and a track meet if more than one forward pass from behind the line were permitted.

3. Claimed the game would be damaged by bringing the ball in 15 yards after an out of bounds.

4. Objected vociferously when a team was permitted to move the ball to the middle of the field for a free-kick after fair catch.

5. Predicted unlimited confusion if a pass remained in play after being touched by a second player of the passers.

6. Flew into hysterics when complications which resulted from having different rules for the three free-kicks were eliminated.

7. Threw a fit when an interscholastic code and a game fitted to high school play were inaugurated—and simulated belief that such game would ruin players for college play.

8. Wrote columns of dire predictions when out-moded touchbacks and other extinct provisions were trimmed out of the code.

9. Seceded from the ranks of registered high school officials in the belief that such action would be regarded as a calamity in high school football circles.

10. Retired into seclusion when the progressive interscholastic provisions spread from coast to coast to provide more than two-thirds of all of the football of the nation.

Yes, some of those early objections and predictions look right funny when dug out of the files. They probably served a good purpose as a challenge to the hundreds of men who aimed high and built a progressive and improved game and a logical code based on simple fundamentals.

The
price of
progress is
eternal
vigilance.

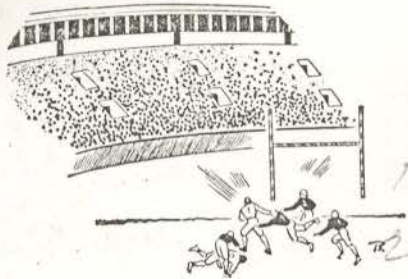
Football Round-Up

With Thanksgiving just around the corner the football picture in Kentucky takes on a decided Male appearance. We are reminded that before Paul Jenkin's eleven can be considered tops in Old Kentucky that the big red menace tutored by Ray Baer must be reckoned with on Turkey Day, but it looks as if the Addams had 'em. Down toward the Mississippi, Oakley Brown's Hoptown crew and Rice Mountjoy's Blue Tornado are headed for a photo finish with the Christian County aggregation having all the better of the Dickinson point argument.

In Central Kentucky the Danville Admirals seem to be in for the C. K. C. championship. In the mountains, Hall and Harlan are neck and neck with the former boasting an early season victory over the Green Dragons.

Ashland pours on the coal and iron with such devastating effect that they are clearly the class of the Northeast. Around Cincy, Covington dominates the picture.

Regardless of the final rating of the football teams the big schools are in; small schools seldom have a chance in the pigskin game. It takes the boys and plenty of them to play winning football.

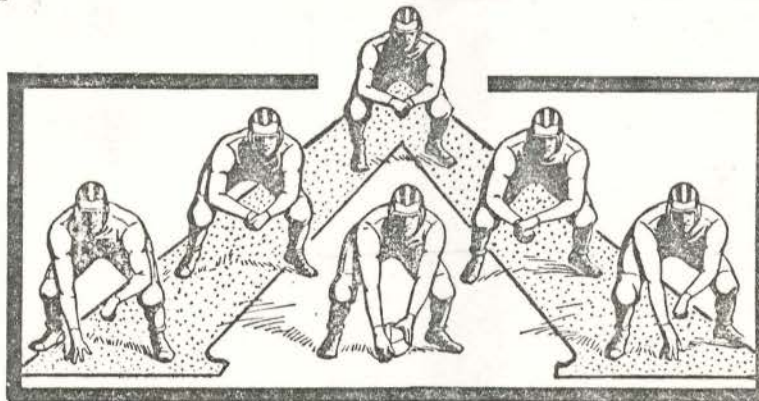


State Ratings

1. Male High	114.3	38. Evarts	50.5
2. Manual	102.4	39. Madison Hi	50.4
3. Paducah	94.1	40. Fleming	48.8
4. Ashland	93.1	41. Shelbyville	48.6
5. St. Xavier	84.9	42. Irvine	48.0
6. Covington	81.7	43. Dixie Heights	47.6
7. Hopkinsville	75.2	44. Marion	46.7
8. Danville	73.6	45. Tompkinsville	46.5
9. Mayfield	73.2	46. Erlanger	46.1
10. Dayton	70.5	47. Lynch	45.0
11. Paris	69.3	48. Cumberland	44.2
12. Sturgis	68.4	49. Loyall	43.5
13. Lexington	67.4	50. Mt. Sterling	43.3
14. K. M. I.	65.2	51. Pikeville	43.3
15. Versailles	64.8	52. Bellevue	43.0
16. Harlan	64.2	53. Raceland	43.0
17. Somerset	63.9	54. Frankfort	42.5
18. Highlands	62.6	55. Morganfield	42.0
19. Cynthiana	62.1	56. Winchester	41.7
20. St. Joe	61.9	57. Glasgow	41.3
21. Hall	61.8	58. Stanford	40.9
22. Anchorage	61.2	59. St. Augustine	40.0
23. Bowling Green	61.1	60. Whitesburg	39.6
24. Corbin	60.5	61. Newport	39.4
25. Henderson	60.1	62. Black Star	39.3
26. Pineville	59.9	63. Lawrenceburg	39.3
27. Benham	59.7	64. Ormsby Village	39.0
28. Murray	57.9	65. Lynn Camp	35.2
29. Georgetown	56.6	66. Carrollton	33.9
30. Madisonville	56.3	67. McKell	33.8
31. M. M. I.	56.3	68. Princeton	28.3
32. Fulton	55.7	69. Catlettsburg	27.5
33. Middlesboro	56.5	70. Russellville	21.3
34. Paintsville	53.3	71. Belfry	20.2
35. Bell Co.	52.6	72. Russell	19.9
36. Owensboro	52.1	73. Greendale	11.7
37. Ludlow	51.0	New Albany	92.0
		Jeffersonville	37.3

W. K. C. Standings

Team	W.	L.	Pct.
Hopkinsville	4	0	1.000
Paducah	2	0	1.000
Sturgis	3	1	.750
Mayfield	2	1	.667
Henderson	3	2	.600
Morganfield	2	2	.500
Murray	2	2	.500
Marion	2	4	.333
Bowling Green	1	3	.250
Owensboro	0	2	.000
Princeton	0	5	.000



Nationwide Fitness Program

Down to Brass Tacks

The case which is set up as a sort of guinea pig is that of a possible physical fitness program which might be promoted by the National Federation in its approximately 20,000 high schools. Any other national organization in the industrial, collegiate or social welfare field might be used, but the Federation program is used in this discussion because closely knit machinery is already functioning and the facts relative to possible articulation with the work of the National Committee are at hand. Whatever values might be uncovered in this study should apply equally well to any other nationwide program which might be set up by similar organizations.

Related Facts: In connection with work which is already being done by the nation's high schools through their own organization into conference groups, then into state association groups and finally into the Federation of State High School Athletic Associations, there is in existence a "ten thousand-man" team which is already hitched up and ready to go and which in a greater or less degree is waiting for some load to carry as far as work of the fitness committee is concerned. There is a nationwide program of basketball meetings which will be sponsored during the next several weeks. These meetings along with the state association magazines, bulletins and communications which accompany them will reach literally tens of thousands of the people who are responsible for the physical fitness work in the schools. Following the meetings for which programs are made up at the national office and which are therefore, more or less uniform in the materials to be stressed, there will be a series of supplementary local meetings in every community and through the entire basketball season. More or less direct contacts will be maintained between the national office,

the state offices and the individual high school systems. The whole program is followed at the end of the season by a series of basketball tournaments in which at least ninety per cent of all the high schools of the country are vitally interested and with which they will be more or less closely associated. It should be understood that the sport of basketball is used in this illustration merely to indicate the type of machinery which is available. There is no thought here of further stressing the game of basketball any more than there is for stressing all of the other activities of a good fitness program. The basketball machinery is used merely because it is necessary to have a central thread upon which to hang a good fitness program.

A Possible Nationwide Fitness Program: If this "ten thousand-man machine" is of the opinion that the high schools are already doing everything it is possible for them to do in the way of physical fitness, then there is no object in going to the trouble of giving attention to the policies of the National Physical Fitness Committee and the Committee has no function to perform in this particular field. But let us assume that this group feels that there is a possibility for increased efficiency and that the national physical fitness prestige and service will promote such increased efficiency. To put the matter on an even more concrete basis, assume that this group recognized the fact that while their general sports program is fairly satisfactory as far as it goes, there is still a large percentage of the school population which is not reached by the present program and even among some of the team members there are still individuals who, if their lives depended upon jumping a ditch or climbing out of a trench, would be casualties. In an attempt to correct those defects, assume that a broad fitness program were

to be set up by the high school organization to make use of the machinery which is already in existence. The details can not be listed here but here are a few factors which might be incorporated.

Possible Factors In The Program:

1. Make a simple list of activities in which each student ought to engage. The list would probably include the following: All or part of the activities which are to be mentioned in the Selective Service pamphlet which is now on the press; a required physical examination and remedial corrections; a degree of proficiency in several of the most widely played sports, such as ability to kick and pass a football, ability to use proper form in basketball and baseball. The idea in this list would be to provide a few things which contribute to physical fitness and which can be done by almost every student in high school, even though he may not have a chance to play on any of the leading school teams.

2. Outline a student leader plan so that masses of students can be accommodated in these activities even when the staff manpower is reduced.

3. Popularize participation in the program by providing attractive bulletin board placards and devise a simple but colorful physical fitness trademark which might characterize all of the publications designed to help with the program.

4. Designate a suitable week as "Physical Fitness Week" when special attention of both students and public would be drawn to the values in physical fitness activities and to the need for facilities to make the work effective.

As ammunition to assist an already overloaded school staff, draw up in more or less detailed form readymade materials for the easy staging of fitness week activities such as:

a. A physical fitness jamboree for mass sports participation.

b. Inexpensive but colorful tag decorations to be worn on the lapel by each one who has shown a degree of proficiency in the activities mentioned in Item 1.

c. A sports pageant or tableau such as "Cavalcade of Sports" to be made up especially for Physical Fitness Week.

d. Mass demonstrations of calisthenic and marching activities to indicate to the patrons the nature of the work that is being done in promoting physical fitness.

5. Continue the activities in Item 1 and stimulate further interest by a program which would be given some recognition at the basketball tournament series which interests more than ninety per cent of the schools. Such recognition might be in the nature of preparing a scroll of the signatures of platoon leaders along with the number that have participated in this whole program for the given group. The scroll would probably contain a prepared statement to the effect that those represented by the signature of their platoon leader have been devoting a reasonable amount of time to gaining proficiency in the program activities and that they are ready to contribute to the nation's welfare in any emergency. Such scroll could be publicly presented to the manager of the lower tournaments in which all of the teams participated and finally to a state executive (such as the governor) and finally the scrolls from the different participating states might be publicly presented to the President of the United States as an indication of the number of individuals of high school age who are actually working at the problem of making and keeping themselves fit to further the nation's welfare.

6. Award certificate on the order of the Navy efficiency E to certain schools. Base the award on reports as to the amount of participation in the program and the extent to which appeal was made to a large percentage of the student population (with proper adjustment for the relationship between size of enrollment and available facilities).

Concluding Statement: In this attempt to put handles on some of the big problems, it has been necessary to introduce a few factors which in themselves are of only minor importance but it is the belief of this group that the major unit can be understood only when we reach a fair degree of understanding of some of the elements.

Basketball Code Problems

A significant basketball development of the current season is the production of Volume I of the Basketball Game Administration Handbook. This is a pretentious project of the National Advisory Basketball Committee, made up of representatives of state basketball committees and the executive officers of those states which are not otherwise represented. The wide scope of the project is indicated in the foreword of Volume I which reads in part "Efficient Administration depends upon intelligent effort on the part of school principals and athletic directors who insist on proper control of team followers and reasonable schedules; of coaches who see in the game the possibility for developing proper habits in players and partisans; of game officials who have enough pride in their profession to insist on an equitable and rigid enforcement of the rules; of contest managers who carefully plan each detail in connection with comfort of spectators and players; and of the dozens of assisting individuals or organizations who contribute to the success of the occasion. All of these come under the head of 'Game Administration'."

Volume I deals primarily with these phases of game administration which are of primary interest to coaches and athletic officials. The book is in five parts, the second part of which is an experimental code of rules which have been made up for study and experimental purposes only. It is a code such as might be drawn up if it were possible to start from scratch and base the code on the game as it is currently played rather than on the structure which was designed to cover the game as it was played in the early years.

The handbook is being studied and analyzed by basketball groups in many

states. Out of this study, valuable suggestions will probably come and the analytical study will give a better appreciation of underlying code fundamentals whether in the official rules or in the experimental code.

The nationwide machinery through which this book has been built will be put to further use in the development of Volume II for use during the season of 1944-45. Volume II will be centered around those phases of game administration which are of primary interest to players. The assistance of all students of the game is solicited in this work.

How And Where Are These Covered?

At the basketball interpretation meetings attention was drawn to a few of the results which grow out of a code which has grown by accretion rather than a logical building on a few fundamentals. The same problems were confronted in football and high school men solved the problem by starting from scratch and building an entirely new code. In basketball another method of approach has been used and over the past ten years, approximately two-thirds of the sections have been redrafted to more nearly conform to the present day game, but the re-drafting was attempted while using the original structure and arrangement. The attempts have resulted in great improvement, the most recent step of which was the grouping of the material into ten rules instead of the original fifteen with A and B divisions. Despite this improvement, progress has been limited because of complications which result from attempts to modernize while retaining much of the 1891 structure. Some illustrations in the problems which arise from this conflict were discussed in the state sponsored basketball meetings. For

the benefit of those who could not attend these meetings or who desire to have the material in printed form, parts of the material are included in this article.

1. Problem: A1, near a sideline on B's end of the court, throws long hook pass which crosses plane of the sideline at mid-court and is caught in flight by B1 several feet outside the court near A's end line. (1. Ball dead when it crossed plane at mid-court.) (2. Ball dead when touched by B.) (3. B's ball at mid-court.) (4. A's ball at mid-court.)

Comment: There is no rule coverage. An arbitrary interpretation based on what is considered good practice and what is done in other sports is in the play situations Answer 1. By rule, the ball belongs to A but in practice it would probably be awarded to B.

2. Problem: A1 bounces the ball on the floor 3 times and then scoops it with both hands over the head of B1, catches it on the other side of him and stops. Is this legal? _____ Is this 1, 2 or 4 dribbles? _____

Comment: If the definition of dribble (first sentence of 4-5) is taken literally, each bounce is a dribble and there are four dribbles in the described situation. Actually the three bounces are meant to constitute one dribble. Since an air dribble follows another dribble—it is illegal.

3. Problem: When do the following end:
a. A jump ball? _____ b. A free throw? _____
c. A try for field goal? _____

Comment: There is no rule coverage but the rulings for specific situations become merely a feat of memory unless these ending limits are fixed. To be consistent with various rulings, the limits must be:
a. When the ball touches the floor or a player other than the jumpers. b. When ball enters the basket or is touched by a player or when it is evident it will not enter the basket before such touching. c. Same as b.

4. Problem: Under what circumstances may a Captain revoke his decision to waive a free throw? _____

Comment: No rule coverage although in football and other sports, there is. The arbitrary ruling (with no actual rule authority) is in play situation 206.

5. Problem: A1 throws ball in from out of bounds at side and: (a) A1 is the first to touch it, or (b) it goes out of bounds at the end, or (c) goes into B's basket, or (d) touches B1 who is on an end line. (1. Multiple violation in a and b.) (2. Not a multiple violation in c.) (3. Double violation in d.)

Comment: No rule coverage for multiple and double violations except isolated cases such as last sentence, 1st paragraph of penalty under 9-2. Prior to this year, there was no coverage for multiple fouls. Football and other sports cover by rule. In the described situations, probably (1) and (4) are correct answers. However, the arbitrary rulings for the given situations are not entirely consistent with this concept. In (a), A1 has violated the last sentence of 7-1 and when he is the first to touch the ball, he has also violated Rule 9-5. It would avoid difficulty if the ball were considered still dead until it touches another player in the court.

6. Problem: Where and how are these declined penalties covered? (a) Restraining circle violation and jumper taps ball in? _____ (b) Double restraining circle violation and ball is tapped in? _____ (c) B leaves jumping circle and ball is tapped in? _____ (d) Wrong player throws free throw? _____ (e) Free throw violation and ball goes in? _____ (f) Out of bounds violation and ball goes in? _____ (g) Foul and violation on jump and ball tapped in? _____

Comment: These provisions entered the code at widely separated time intervals and although they cover the same type of situation, the coverage is in almost every con-

ceivable form. (a) Covered by Q. and A. after 6-3. (b) No coverage. (c) By note after 10-1. (d) By Rule 8-2. (e) By penalty after 9-2. (f) By Play Situation. (g) By Rule 2-8.

7. Problem: Is ball considered dead when time expires, or ball is out of bounds, or foul occurs, or is it alive until gun or whistle blows? _____

Comment: Coverage for the exact time when the ball becomes dead is vague. Certain of the items in Rule 4-2 imply that the act itself kills the ball. Others imply that the ball is dead only when the whistle blows or the gun is fired. Over the years, the trend has been to eliminate the blowing of the whistle wherever possible. At one time, it was necessary for the official to blow his whistle after a goal to announce that ball was dead. It would seem consistent to consider the whistle or the gun only a device for calling attention to the fact that the ball is dead. In some cases the blowing of the whistle or firing of the gun is simultaneous with the ball becoming dead as in the case where the official himself desires to stop play. But in many cases, the blowing of the whistle lags the instant when the ball is actually dead. The exceptions which are listed after the items in Rule 4-2 are not complete. They cover a few cases and omit other cases which are to be found in scattered sections. Here are illustrations: Certain technical fouls or violations sometimes occur prior to a try for field goal but if they are not discovered until a later time, the ball is not considered as having become dead at the time of the foul. (See 6-3-Q. and A. (2), 10-1-Note and 10-6). Another exception which is not listed is the situation covered in the note following the penalty under 10-8.

Twenty Per Cent Withholding Tax

Schools are confronted with many problems connected with the 20 per cent withholding tax. The current tax payment act

of 1943 requires an employer to deduct and withhold upon all wages a tax equal to 20 per cent of the excess of each payment of such wages over the applicable family status withholding exemption. Wages paid to employees such as ticket takers at school contests, those employed to mark the field, contest judges, athletic officials and similar employees, are of such nature that the school is probably required to withhold the 20 per cent. No flat statement will cover all cases. It depends on whether the person for whom the service is performed has the right to control and direct the individual who performs the service. Generally speaking, this employer-employee relationship does exist in connection with such employees. As far as athletic officials are concerned, it has been claimed that such officials operate as "independent contractors" who contract to administer the game in accordance with the code made up by the national committee in each of the sports. Such a man can not be controlled, directed or dismissed by the individual employing him while he is performing these services. To this extent, he is an "independent contractor" rather than an employee.

However, not all tax collecting agencies will accept these conditions as exempting such men and a school must recognize the fact that if it does not withhold the 20 per cent tax, it may be liable for this amount at the end of the tax period (each 3 months). Some schools take no chance in the matter and are withholding the tax and reporting periodically to the local Collector of Internal Revenue. Unless the employee supplies the employer with Form W4 of the Internal Revenue Department to indicate the employee's family status withholding exemption, the employer must withhold 20 per cent of the entire amount paid for the service and he must turn this amount over to the Collector of Internal Revenue. Failure to make such a report on time results in an appreciable increase in the amount which must ultimately be paid.

Football Progress

J-O

Progress in any field comes through directed effort and teamwork by many leaders—not merely accidental stumbling upon means of improvement. The high school organization is entitled to a feeling of pride in the efficient machinery which has been built up through the years to direct the efforts of and to make use of the suggestions from football leaders in all parts of the nation. That machinery involves individual students of the rules, small local groups, statewide study groups and finally the nationwide program which culminates in the drafting of the football rules for each succeeding season and the program which will be used in football discussions at the beginning of the new season. Any individual who has had a part in this nationwide program and who, in a sense, has played on this "ten-thousand man machine" may take justifiable pride when he has an experience similar to that which has been described by one such man in the following paragraph.

"Last Saturday I observed one of the finest football games it has ever been my pleasure to witness. It was between two good high school teams that had apparently been drilled both in the letter and in the spirit of the Interscholastic Football Code. Before actual play started, the teams engaged in interesting warm-up activities which would do credit to any program of physical fitness. There was manipulation of the ankles to insure flexibility, there were inverted bicycle riding movements and other setting up and tumbling activities which would have delighted the heart of any physical training instructor and which will be copied all next week by every sandlot group in the vicinity. I reflect that these activities which tend to popularize the whole physical fitness program are the result of the interscholastic rule which requires three minutes of warm-up activities prior to the opening of a half.

"At critical times in the game, beautiful touchdown plays were developed in which

a fullback faked a charge into the left side of the line and, when he had reached the vicinity of the line, executed a perfect pivot and forward passed to a teammate on the opposite side of the field. There was a glow of satisfaction at the thought that that play was made possible by code improvements in which I had had a small part. As the game progressed, there were innumerable times when the passer was in an unprotected position immediately after his pass but when every defensive player made a very obvious attempt to avoid contact after the pass had left the passer's hands. Again, there was a feeling of satisfaction in a piece of work by the code makers which had been well done. A runner slipped to the ground on one knee and no one of the defense attempted to pile on since the rule about the dead ball was being strictly enforced. A beautiful forward pass play ended with the pass receiver getting his hands on the ball but failing to hold it. A teammate caught the muff in flight and made a spectacular twenty-yard advance. I was glad that the old rule which would have killed the ball in such a situation had been discarded. On several plays, there was unusually clever ball handling behind the line and the play involved several handed or tossed passes, some of which were probably forward. Again there was a feeling of satisfaction in the fact that the progressive Interscholastic Code encourages such ball handling through permitting any number of forward passes behind the line. A kick was caught by the wind and came down in the vicinity of the line of scrimmage. It bounced back behind the kicker's line where it was recovered by a kicker who executed a spectacular broken field run for a first down. I was glad that the rules permit such an advance and there was no quibbling as to whether the kick had come down a foot ahead of the line or a foot behind it. In the game there was a kick which was executed while the kicker was running and there were innumerable forward and lateral passes and

cases where the ball was handed to a player in advance of the passer. All of these plays resulted from progressive action which has been taken by football men during the last several years. In a performance such as this, I have a feeling that 'these are our boys and this is our game.'"

The game has progressed and obvious benefits provide justification for all of the effort which has been expended in developing and maintaining the nationwide machinery through which such development is made possible. One of the gears in this machinery is the annual football questionnaire which serves as a contact medium between every interested individual, his state football committee, his state high school association and the National Football Committee. Through this questionnaire, each individual is given the privilege of expressing opinion as to how any new rule has worked during the current season and of passing along his observations of certain listed phases of the game and his judgment as to what effect listed proposals for game improvement would have if such proposals were actually placed in the rules. These questionnaires serve as an outline for discussion in hundreds of gatherings of football men. A limited number of printed questionnaires are available for such groups. A digest of the questionnaire is included here in order that it may serve as a reminder and be used by anyone who has not had the privilege of receiving one of the printed sheets. Your vote and comments on the listed items will be given consideration if you will send them to your state high school office to be included in the summary which will be of assistance to your state football committee and which will be relayed to the National Committee for consideration when the rules for 1944 are made up.

INDUSTRY'S DEMANDS

The ceaseless, high-pressure, long-hour drive of war-time industry calls unrelentingly for physical fitness. The weak drop out, and their loss hampers our fighting forces. Man hours lost are gone forever. For every day's work lost by strikes, three

days' work have been lost to our industry because of industrial accidents and occupational diseases. For every day's work lost because of industrial accident and occupational diseases, fifteen days are lost because of illness and accidents not of industrial origin. This drain is now the equivalent of one million men toiling for a full working year. Physical fitness is not only a patriotic duty, but a National necessity.

PHYSICAL FITNESS PROGRAMS

There are many approaches to the task of building up our boys and girls—and our men and women—but there is general agreement that competitive athletics should be a fundamental part of all physical fitness programs. The Duke of Wellington said a hundred years ago that the battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton. Today General MacArthur says: "The training of the athletic field which produces in a superlative degree the attributes of fortitude, self-control, resolution, courage, mental agility, and, of course, physical development, is one completely fundamental to an efficient soldiery."

THE A. A. U. PHYSICAL FITNESS TESTS

For more than a century the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States has taken a leading part in the organization, promotion and improvement of amateur athletics. It has standardized and systematized athletic practice and athletic records. It is, therefore, logical that its contribution to our nation's physical fitness program should be a practical device of universal application, giving every individual an athletic goal to strive for. The A. A. U.'s Amateur Physical Fitness Tests are that contribution. These tests are designed to stimulate all Americans to become physically fit by preparing themselves for and participating in a series of events taken from the field of competitive athletics, representing speed, strength, agility, and endurance, for which we have carefully prepared a graduated scale of reasonable standard-performance marks, which the individual may expect to reach progressively as his abilities and skills increase.

Coaches Earn Those Handy "B" Books

T. O. White

So you, with your "A" book, envy the athletic coach with his "B" book? Take a look into the coach's car which proudly bears a "B" card on the windshield entitling him to drive extra miles on athletic duties.

The upholstery of this car is somewhat frayed. Perhaps that is where some lad climbed in without removing his track shoes. There is an odor of liniment clinging to the car's interior. That blood in the corner of the back seat resulted from taking a football player to the doctor after he broke his nose in practice.

The rear doors are battered where a shot got out of control and rolled from side to side. The hinge on one door still squeaks where one of the athletes, asleep, kicked the door open at 50 miles an hour before gas rationing.

A javelin has punched a hole in the top. Not clear through but it exposes the bare steel roof. The right front seat is nearly six inches lower than the left. That was where the 221-pound guard always sat so he could be near the heater.

Cleats have chewed up the rubber on the running board. The right back window is cracked where a vaulting pole swung against it and a well-defined rut runs across the top of the fenders where the pole rode mile after mile.

But still the coach is to be envied that "B" card on his windshield, or is he?

(Reprinted from the Illinois Interscholastic)

THE CLOCK OF LIFE

The clock of life is wound but once
And no man has the power
To tell just when the hands will stop
At late or early hour.
Now is the only time you own;
Love, live, toil with a will.
Place no faith in tomorrow,
For the clock may then be still.

—From Montana State Association Bulletin.

Librarian
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Ky.

THE SWEATER SITUATION

In this advertisement we are showing three types of sweaters which we ordered from three different factories back in February. These factories all promised us delivery by September 1, but still we have not received all colors and sizes. We expect however, to have enough of them by December 1 to take care of all orders. They are solid colors and we will put on Chenille chevrons or service bars instead of woven-in service stripes. Any sweater orders other than these three will require eight weeks for delivery.



No. 90V



No. 40JP



No. 73J

No. 90V—Medium weight baby shaker V-Neck Sweater.
Stock Colors—Black, Old Gold, White, Royal Purple, Maroon and Kelly Green. Each \$5.85.

No. 40JP—Medium weight Eutton Front Coat Sweater. 100% Pure Worsted Yarn.
Stock Colors—White, Kelly Green, Scarlet, Royal Blue, Old Gold, Black. Each \$6.00.

No. 73J—A medium heavy weight Button Front Coat Sweater in this popular baby shaker weave.
Stock Colors—White, Kelly Green, Scarlet, Royal Blue, Black, Old Gold. Each \$8.75.

Chenille Chevrons or Service Bars, each 25c

Six Inch Chenille Letters for Coat Sweaters, each 80c

Eight Inch Chenille Letters for V-Neck Sweaters, each \$1.00

THE SUTCLIFFE CO.

Incorporated

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY