Construction on the new auditorium-gymnasium at Frankfort High School started during the summer of 1955. The building, costing more than $400,000, will be completed this month, with the dedication scheduled for November 27. There are 2600 permanent seats in the gymnasium.
Thorough Physical Exams Needed by High School Athletes

By Mrs. Joyce Clements and J. Irvin Nichols

Editor's Note: Mrs. Joyce Clements is Health Educator of the Louisville Tuberculosis Association. J. Irvin Nichols is Executive Secretary of the Kentucky Tuberculosis Association.

"Come on, Charlie, get another basket!" These words were shouted often at a young high school student in central Kentucky during exciting basketball games in the 1954-55 season. Charlie is a real person who was having a wonderful time playing basketball and baseball that year. He was the picture of health with no symptoms to indicate any illness. But at some time in his life Charlie had become infected with TB.

In May, 1955, Charlie had an x-ray in the mobile unit when it came to his home town. TB was discovered and Charlie spent 11 precious months in the Paris Tuberculosis Hospital. He is well now and has a good future ahead of him in business. To look at him you would never guess he had fought a battle with the TB germ.

When Charlie's tuberculosis was found it was moderately advanced. He had a positive sputum and therefore could have been infecting others. Could this case of tuberculosis have been discovered earlier and cured earlier? Probably so, if Charlie had received a tuberculin test or a chest x-ray as part of the physical examination required of athletes.

Are we providing adequate health protection for our young athletes? Are we sufficiently interested in their physical well being? The physical examination required by the School Health Code is designed to protect our young boys and girls. Sometimes these exams are done hurriedly. Many students are examined rapidly, due to time limitations of the examining physician and the school. It is important that these physical exams be thorough. A tuberculin test or an x-ray as part of the routine physical would reveal any presence of tuberculosis. The x-ray would also help detect other abnormalities of the lungs and heart.

Unlike most other communicable diseases, tuberculosis has no visible symptoms in the early stages. The infection takes place without the person being aware of it. The germs begin their work destroying tissue in a quiet, unnoticed way. Even after several months of disease activity the person may not look or feel sick. Only with the help of x-ray and laboratory tests can the physician detect the disease.

Beginning with age 15 the percentage spiral of newly reported active cases of tuberculosis ascends rapidly. During 1955 one hundred and fourteen new cases of tuberculosis were discovered among Kentucky students 15-19 years of age. We are not sure why the incidence of tuberculosis is so large in this age group. It may possibly be attributed to greater opportunity for infection or to hormonal changes taking place in the body during this period of rapid growth. An athlete, engaging in strenuous, physical effort, can give any existing TB infection an opportunity to become active disease. But a tuberculin test or a chest x-ray would reveal TB infection early, before obvious symptoms indicated advanced disease.

TB is a complex disease and is peculiarly difficult to control. It is caused by a microscopic germ, the tubercle bacillus. The germs enter the body through the mouth and nose. The disease chiefly affects the lungs but can affect any or all parts of the body. The incubation period varies from a few weeks to many years. A person may be infected early in life and not develop active tuberculosis until many years later.

There is no evidence of natural specific immunity to tuberculosis. And once a person has had TB there is no assurance that he will not either break down or be reinfected. Resistance to tuberculosis is enhanced by good nutrition, adequate rest and observance of good health habits, but no vaccine has been discovered that will protect a person from catching the disease.

Once a person has been found to have tuberculosis hospitalization is usually recommended. There his recovery is speeded with complete rest, good food, drugs and possibly chest surgery.

Insidious, unpredictable, destructive—these are only a few of the adjectives commonly used to indicate the difficult characteristics of TB.

Kentucky has never had reason to be proud of her tuberculosis case rates and death rates. In 1955 our State had the third highest case rate (the number of newly reported cases per 100,000 population), and the second highest death rate (the number of deaths per 100,000 population). The case rate was 74.2, and the death rate was 15.7. Yet, Kentucky can be proud of the progress that is being made. During the past five years the death rate from TB in Kentucky has been cut fifty per cent, and in the past (Continued on Page Ten)
Early Season Basketball Questions—Installment 1

Editor’s Note: These rulings do not set aside or modify any rule. They are interpretations on some of the early season situations which have been presented.

1. Play: How does the held ball definition differ from that of last year?

Ruling: Under the current rule the restriction on a player who is holding the ball is slightly greater than that for a dribbler. Under the stated circumstances, the 5-second time limit applies anywhere in the front court while a player is holding the ball. For the dribbler (other than one enclosed by screening teammates) it applies only to the floor area which is roughly within 15 feet in front of the division line and in a corner of the front court where intersecting boundary lines restrict the activities of the opponent.

Comment: Last year’s experience indicates that having the 5-second time limit almost eliminates situations in which it is necessary for the Official to enforce the time limit. The primary purpose of the revision in this year’s rule is to designate a more specific area where a dribbler is restricted. For practical purposes, the administration will be about the same as for last year.

2. Play: A1 tries for field goal. Teammate A2 touches the ball in downward flight in the vicinity of the basket. Under what circumstances is this legal?

Ruling: A teammate of the thrower may legally touch the ball in an attempt to guide it into the basket if such touching is after the ball has touched the ring or backboard or is after the try for field goal has ended. Here are illustrations. If a try by A1 strikes the backboard at one side, A2 may time his jump to touch the ball as it rebounds and guide it into the basket. If a try is short or clearly off-direction so it is obvious that it cannot enter the basket without help, the try has ended and subsequent touching by A2 is legal. Touching is prohibited only in those cases where a try for field goal is accurate enough in distance and direction so that it might be successful without any additional help. The prohibition ends as soon as such try has touched ring or backboard.

It does not apply to a batted ball during rebounding. The prohibition against such touching by an opponent of the thrower is the same as for a teammate of the thrower.

3. Play: Tall A1 jumps while holding the ball and pushes (dunks) it down through the basket. His hand is in the basket cylinder and in contact with the ball while it is on the way down. Is this a violation of the “goal tending” rule?

Ruling: No. The restriction in Rule 9-11 applies to a ball in flight. In the case cited, the ball remains in contact with the hand and is not yet in flight.

4. Play: In an unusual situation, A1 tries for field goal. He follows the ball in and rises near the basket. As the try is in downward flight and before it has touched ring or backboard, he pushes the ball through the basket.

Ruling: Violation of 9-11. The prohibition applies to the thrower for field goal as well as to his teammates.

5. Play: A1 tries for field goal. The try strikes the ring, bounces above it and is in downward flight when it is pushed through the basket by A2.

Ruling: Not a violation. The prohibition ended when the try touched ring or backboard.

6. Play: Does the exception in Rule 9-9 apply to a jump in the free throw circle?

Ruling: It applies to any jump ball. This provision was adopted at a time when the ball was not taken to one of the circles after a held ball. A good case could be made for making this apply only to a jump ball in the center circle.

7. Play: During jump ball between A1 and B1, there is a violation because: (a) A2 has a foot in the restraining circle before the tap; or (b) B1 taps the tossed ball before it reaches the highest point; or (c) A1 legally taps the ball which then goes directly out of bounds; or (d) A1 legally taps the ball and then catches it. What is the proper procedure for Officials and when would the clock be started?

(Continued on Page Eleven)
From the Commissioner's Office

REPORTS NOW DUE
1. 1956 Football Participation List
2. School's Report on Football Officials
3. Official's Report on Schools (Football)

State Tournament Reservations

The 1957 State High School Basketball Tournament will be held in Louisville on March 13-16. Because of the great number of lodging reservations available in the city of Louisville and in Jefferson County, it has not been thought necessary to set up priority periods with the hotels and motels in the area as has been done in recent years when the tournament was held in Lexington.

The Louisville Chamber of Commerce stands ready to assist State Tournament patrons who have trouble in securing lodging accommodations during tournament time. The address of the Louisville organization is 300 West Liberty Street, Louisville, and any correspondence concerning tournament reservations should be called to the attention of Mrs. Rita Decke. It is believed that most school men and others requiring lodging during tournament time will be able to secure accommodations at the hotels and motels of their choice.

National Federation Basketball Test

Part II of the National Federation basketball examination will be given all over Kentucky on Monday, December 3, to officials who wish to work for the "approved" and "certified" ratings. Officials registered with the K.H.S.A.A. for the first time this year, and who have not been registered previously in any other state associations, are not eligible to take the test. Those interested should advise the State Office immediately in order that necessary arrangements can be made with the school administrators who will supervise the taking of the exam. Officials living in Kentucky need not suggest the name of an examiner, since it is probable that one examiner for each county will be named. The "approved" rating does not carry forward from year to year, but must be earned each year. After an official has received the "certified" rating, he keeps this rating by attending clinics without having to continue to take the exam each year.

Approved and Certified Officials

Twenty-one football officials have qualified for the "Certified" rating this fall, and seven for the "Approved" rating. These officials are:


Protection Fund News

One hundred ninety-nine member schools of the K.H.S.A.A. had insured their athletes with the Protection Fund at the time this issue of the magazine went to press. One hundred eighty-one claims, totaling $3,493.16 have been paid since July 1.

Employment Bureaus

Sixteen employment bureaus for officials, one in each basketball region, have been established. Each registered official should file at once with his bureau head and/or the nearest bureau head his schedule of games and a list of dates on which the official will be available to call games. The names of the bureau heads, with their business and residence phone numbers, are as follows:

Region 1. Rex Alexander, Murray State College, Murray; Business No. 740, Ext. 15; Res. No. 1292W.
Region 2. Amos Teague, Princeton Ave., Madisonville; Res. No. 1897W.
Region 3. Roy Settle, 1000 E. 20th St., Owensboro; Business No. MU 3-3575; Res. No. MU 3-2136.
Region 4. Joe Richardson, 210 York, Greenville; Business No. 48; Res. No. 1077-W.
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF REGISTERED FOOTBALL OFFICIALS
(List Compiled November 1)

If one telephone number is given for an official listed, it is the home phone number unless otherwise designated. If two numbers are given, the first number is that of the home phone.

O'Brien, Bill, Tennessee Avenue, Pineville, ED 73290, ED 79143
Mallory, Donald R., Dept. of Recreation, Tronton, Ohio
Parker, Billie E., P. O. Box 271, Pineville, ED 73290
Snowden, Ken, 844 Boyd Avenue, Danville, 2411, 768

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF REGISTERED BASKETBALL OFFICIALS
(List Compiled November 1)

If one telephone number is given for an official listed, it is the home phone number unless otherwise designated. If two numbers are given, the first number is that of the home phone.

Shelby, James Alvic, Burna, 31400
Almond, Bennett M., 1999 18th Street, Portsmouth, Ohio, 45663, FL 32193
Amato, S. Joseph, Jr., 522 Shelby St., Frankfort, 40621, Ext. 290 (Bus. No.)
Amour, James Peter, College Station, Box 3, Berea, 40403
Ark, Billie D., Athletic Office, Ft. Knox, 4127, 5715
Arnold, Marvin E., 553 Melville Ave, Madisonville, 2295
Armen, Stanley, 55 Ohio Avenue, Newport, KY 41072, AX 8247
Bible, Don, Huntington, St. No. 840
Baker, James A., R. F. D., 2, Wingo, KY 22142
Bollard, Shirley Lee, 2A Gov Street, Winchester, 39333, 750
Bollinger, Richard L., 820 E Washington St., Louisville 6, KY 6394
Bourd, Monte, 617 Hampton Road, Bowling Green, KY 42105, 63925
Brown, Eddie, R. F. D. 1, Florence, AL 35545, Georgetown 8336
Brown, James William, 121 Lancaster Ave, Richmond, 1558, War 4297
Bris, Nathaniel, Liberty, 3417, 2852
Butcher, Joe M., Pikeville College, Pikeville, 1219
Butler, Donald D., 2560 7th Avenue, Owensboro, KY 42301, MU 3-2401
Byers, Bill, 42 Aspen Avenue, Richmond, 544W
Carlisle, John E., R. R. 2, Box 217, LaCenter
Cartee, Ralph Jr., Second Street, Grayson, KY 41140, GR 41140
Cassady, Charles W., 1127 Kentucky St., Bowling Green, KY 29555
Cates, Vernon K., Sedalia, MO 65078
Chatlin, Charles, 3326 Harrods Street, AS 45855
Clark, Charles, Black Oaks Apt. No. 58, Paducah
Collins, John J., “Jack,” 4242 Decouise, Covington, KY 41027
Collins, Owen David, R. E. 1, Jackson, 3252
Combs, Roy R., 324 E. Gray Street, Louisville, 6201, Jl 43283
Conley, Tom W., Paintsville
Cooper, John R., R. F. D. 1, Brooksville, August 2343
Cox, Ralph, Box 555, Bolling
Craze, Darrell, Berea College, Box 458, 391 (Bus. No.)
Crowe, Emma H., 7429 Joseph Street, Cincinnati 31, OH 41093, GR 14109
Culp, William C., Co. A, 526th HN ENGR BN, Ft. Campbell, 9697, 2871
Current, Ellis R., 478 Springridge, Lexington, KY 40502, 5460
Davis, Donald, 39 Harrison, Bellevue, KY 41013, HE 4980
Davis, Kenny, Delorgetown, W. Va.
Denison, Tilden, Phelps
Dixon, Charles T., 101 Humston Dr., P. O. Box 186, Lawrenceburg, 56085 (Bus. No.)
Dotson, John B., Route 1, Milltown, Ind.
Doyle, Donald, 392 Underwood, Campbellsville, 70901, 329
Elliott, Hannah, T. Liberty, 4295
Emuel, Charles William, 716 North Main Street, Bardstown, 115, 185
Evans, Carl L., 1929 29th Street, Ashland, KY 41008
Evans, James W., Auxier, Prestonsburg 2672
Farmar, John Chey “Jack,” 122 North First St., Danville, 5155, 2192
Fenne, Donald, Asbury College, Box 175, Wilmore
Ferry, John W., General Delivery, Pleasant View, Tenn., 4814
Foster, William R. “Bob”, Science Hill, 2314
The Flying Dutchman

Valley High School's principal, J. C. Cantrell, gets the Flying Dutchman Salute and the Corn Cob Pipe of Honor for this month. Principal Cantrell is honored because he demonstrated his belief that high school sports belong to the boys who play them and that profits accruing from such activities are side issues.

When Valley and powerful St. Xavier clashed in their annual football game, which was a home encounter scheduled on the Valley gridiron, the Valley athletic fund could have been enriched by several thousand extra dollars. had not Cantrell's fine philosophy that sports belong to the boys prevailed. By moving the game to Louisville, Valley could have gained financial profit, but would have sacrificed the advantage of the home field, which was so important to the players. When the kids pointed out this fact, Cantrell said, "The game belongs to you and we'll play it here."

It is a sound practice to play such games where a greater number of spectators may be accommodated, provided the boys who play the game are agreeable. Certainly the spectators who pay the costs of our sports deserve consideration, but Kentucky's athletics continue to excel because school administrators place their young athletes first. So it is that seven thousand spectators saw the football classic at Valley, whereas fifteen thousand would have witnessed the struggle in the big metropolis, but the important thing is that thirty football players know they are the most important issues involved in any contest.

Kentucky boasts many colorful personalities among its school administrators and, undoubtedly, one of the most outstanding is Foster "Sid" Meade, the chief educator of South Portsmouth Schools. Referred to by Ashland's George Conley as one of Kentucky's top basketball officials, "Sid" is also hailed as one of Eastern Kentucky's outstanding school administrators. The month of November will find "Sid" dedicating a fine new building at South Portsmouth and presenting a program which will be as colorful as the gentleman himself.

It is impossible to be "down in the dumps" if you are around "Sid" for any length of time. His dry humor is matched only by that of our late Irvin S. Cobb, of the other section of Kentucky. Most basketball officials deserve commendation for the effort made to attend one basketball clinic, but it is not unusual to find "Sid" attending three in one season. This year "Sid" was the first official we saw in Morehead, and that night he was again the first we saw as we started the Ashland session sixty miles away. Again, "Sid" came to Lexington last year and spent two days at his own expense in the School for Basketball Officials. For our money, "Sid" Meade has to be classed among Kentucky's finest gentlemen, outstanding officials, and lovers of sports.

Whenever you get to Pikeville, expect a lot of things to happen. Here's what happened to us. First off, Ann Looney, attractive wife of official Dick, set up her annual social gathering after the Pikeville clinic. Next, we found scores of Pikevillians offering hospitality which varied from watching the World Series on their TV sets to golfing with them on Pikeville's new course. Incidentally, Ray Burke, one of the mountains' better known officials, also is a banker and a golfer who shoots in the low 70's. Take him on for eighteen holes when you're in that country.

Another event of note was that when we examined the clinic attendance sheet for the Pikeville session, we found that an Elvis Presley, of Memphis, Tennessee, had signed the register. This signature, we found, was due to the courtesy of one of the Pikeville teen-age basketball players in attendance who could also sing "Hound Dog."

More news of the mountain section! At Hazard we learned that Lawrence Davis, who built the fine Recreation Memorial in that mountain city, plans a most modern
summer resort motel with a swimming pool and all of the lavish trimmings of a Miami Beach resort on top of Hazard's highest mountain. Hazard's citizens are enthusiastic in telling you that what Lawrence Davis sets out to accomplish always turns out to be the best. You can shortly schedule your vacation at this newly planned Hazard summer resort.

Undoubtedly, the finest practices initiated in the annual basketball clinics are the social hours which are being arranged as "breaks" in the middle of the sessions or for periods immediately following them. All of this started when James Pursifull at Bell County High set the tempo with a fine wholesome affair at his school; next, Jack Story at Mayfield enlarged on the idea and, with the support of everybody's friend, Bill Hunt, made everybody want to come again next year; and in the same breath the Louisville and the Falls Cities official associations went all out to make their social affair the top event of the Falls Cities season.

There is a lot of talk over the state that the coaches are going to ask for legislation at the K.E.A. session which will include them in attendance at the annual basketball clinics. If this happens, these social affairs will become even more important as the officiating and coaching fraternities are drawn closer together.

Of one thing we are certain, that being that the Kentucky High School Athlete is not only read, but is eagerly awaited by all of our men connected with sports. Daviess County's Buck Sydor sounded the keynote when he said that it is one of the finest things done by the K.H.S.A.A. and one of the most informative magazines which crosses his desk. Buck, who in The Dutchman's book is the kind of coach that high school boys are privileged to play under, has promoted the Daviess County basketball clinics in such a manner as to bring commendation from the large crowds in attendance. On the subject of crowds, T. K. Stone, Elizabethtown Superintendent, and Howard Gardner, regional representative of the K.H.S.A.A., did a magnificent job in packing almost two hundred officials and coaches in at the Elizabethtown clinic. This was the first clinic to be held at Elizabethtown and the results justify continuation of the clinic there in 1957.

Here are some short shots which will interest you. Evansville's Ox Hartley and Clyde Castle are now full-fledged Big Ten basketball officials. Morehead's new gym, which has automatic windows, will be ready in December and will seat five thousand, while the new look in Newport's gymnasium was brought about by Stan Arzen's basketball players, who worked out the color scheme and applied the paint. Incidentally, that new gymnasium which T. L. Plain has in operation in Henderson is just about as beautiful as anything The Dutchman has ever seen, as is also that new Henderson High School.

Western Kentucky State College's 1956 Homecoming impressed everybody with the fine young leadership which President Kelly Thompson is giving to that institution. The campus was an array of color, old graduates were back in droves, numbering among them such well known figures as Hugh Poland, scout for the New York Giants; Arnold Winkenhofer, a Western immortal; and Charlie Blake, the old Fairdale Flash. Smiths Grove's Wilmer Meredith was elected president of the "W" Club to succeed Don "Duck" Ray. If Tom Ellis is reading this column, here's a message: Aubrey Hoofnail, who has been campus policeman at Western for forty-three years, asked where you were. His concern may be out of personal friendship or it may be that he is still looking for you. Nobody has ever forgotten the leadership Covington's Tom Ellis gave the Hilltoppers while he captained the championship eleven of 1928.

"Ole Ben" Edelen, the state tournament official, has left Uncle Sam's Internal Revenue Department after ten years to open his own bookkeeping and tax service business for small businesses and individuals at 3309 Wellingmoor in Louisville. Good luck, Bennie.

Just for the records, the 1956-57 basketball clinics involved 1800 miles of driving, thirty hours of talking when all sessions were added, and an attendance of almost 2000. Sometimes in these sessions we heard coaches joking about building character because their teams were not "loaded." All joking aside, character building is the most important.

Character is what a man is before his God and his judge; his reputation is what men say he is. Reputation is for time, but character is for eternity.
Guest Editorials

About "Booing"

We have always been concerned about the practice of "booing."

Recently a newspaper carried the story of a group of college students holding a convention. Prominent individuals were invited to speak before the group. The story said that the speakers were alternately applauded and "booed."

It is discouraging to see this type of discourtesy to invited guests, practiced by supposedly educated young men and women. We fear we are getting old and of the Victorian era but we can't adjust our thinking to believe that "booing" is an act of a lady or gentleman. Perhaps these words are obsolete.

Of course those who engaged in this practice may comfort themselves and alibi for their action by saying the major political parties and other adult groups are guilty. But to us it is not sound reasoning to contend that we are excused from rudeness because others are impolite.

We are old fashioned enough to believe that we can listen politely to a speaker with whom we disagree, particularly one we have invited. There are many courteous ways to show our disapproval.

In the publication of one of our state athletic associations, the observation was made that the entire tournament was played with school officials, coaches and players showing the best ideals of sportsmanship.

The author of the article observed that the only act which marred an otherwise fine exhibition was the "booing" of officials by some spectators. Rude behavior, in our opinion, of this kind is less excusable than a player who "loses his head" in the emotions caused by competition.

Perhaps a serious campaign in schools by the administration might help to rid interscholastic activities of the chief blot on the sport scene. Perhaps if the "booers" were asked to leave, we would have the support of the great majority of spectators.

For many who "boo" do not recognize a double dribble from a "too many steps" violation. And rarely have we seen the experienced player or official guilty of "booing" a decision, for while they may not agree with the "call," they recognize a judgment decision and know the official is in the best position to call the play.

The next step after "booing" is throwing eggs at the speaker, littering the playing floor with refuse or throwing bottles on the playing field. And following that comes acts of violence. Whether the scene be sports, conventions or meetings, there is a relationship between misbehavior and anarchy.

It may be difficult to make youth understand that the example of their elders is not always commendable. But then perhaps youth may want to take a step forward in the area of social behavior. It might be worth a trial.

—The P'Athlete.

Selected Sanitation Suggestions

Editorial Note: A complete list of suggestions for maintaining clean and healthy conditions in connection with the school athletic department would approach the size of a medical dictionary. From the many possibilities, Director Forsythe of Michigan has compiled a practical list which ought to be helpful through display on the athletic department bulletin board.

1. Insist on properly fitted equipment. It lessens the chance of infection by irritation from loose or tight apparel.
2. Sterilize personal equipment prior to any interchange between players.
3. Provide sanitary drinking facilities. Use individual half-pint pop or milk bottles or paper cups on the field and a fountain in the gymnasium.
4. Always have a clean, well-stocked first-aid kit on hand.
5. Keep personal equipment aired and dry between practice sessions.
6. Be sure players are cooled off and have thoroughly dried themselves before leaving locker rooms.
7. Inspect shoes regularly for nails and breaks that might cause infection.
8. Inspect showers frequently and keep them adjusted so that the possibilities of scalding and hot-water burns are reduced to a minimum.
9. Insist on the use of individual towels for each class or squad member.
10. Provide or insist upon clean, dry towels every day.
11. Permit no exchange between players of personal equipment without coach's permission; penalty to be dismissal from squad.
12. Provide proper facilities in gymnasium for spitting.
13. Insist on a warm shower being followed by a cold one.
14. Keep players off wet grounds between halves of football or soccer games.
15. Provide side line sweaters or jackets for substitutes on rainy, cold days and during outdoor night contests.
16. Insist that injuries, no matter how
slight, be reported immediately after they are received.

18. Clean lockers, showers and toilets frequently and scientifically.
19. Be sure that taping and bandaging are done correctly.
20. Do not allow ill or injured players to participate in practice or games.
21. Check weights of squad members frequently.
22. Provide a separate towel for each team member for use at time-outs or between halves of contests. Hand it to him or provide a sanitary receptacle for it. Don't allow it to touch the ground or floor.
23. Launder uniforms and sweat clothes frequently.
24. Provide foot baths, antiseptic power, or other accepted treatment for the prevention of athlete's foot.
25. Keep gymnasium floors scientifically clean.

— C. E. Forsythe, Michigan.

Nolo Contendere

To save some readers a trip to the dictionary, the heading above is a legal phrase whose loose interpretation might be, "I do not choose to fight.” "I give up,” "The heck with it!” and other possible expressions of abnegation or evasion. Occasional reports from officials and other observers lead us to believe that within some member schools, principals and athletic directors have entered pleas of nolo contendere against a rising tide of poor sportsmanship and bad manners. Booing, temper displays, near riots are excused by statements to the effect that conditions are no worse than in other places and in previous years. As a result, nothing is done to improve a situation which continues to deteriorate. Abuse is heaped on officials, visiting teams and fans, and some of the very purposes for which athletics were instituted are thwarted and defeated. Coaches often urge their players to fight for the glory and honor of the school but will themselves not raise a finger to fight in defense of the virtues athletics are supposed to teach.

Perhaps this story is overdrawn but it illustrates the point. The story deals with a principal who was asked what he did about booing and bad manners at basketball games. His answer: "It bothers me so much that I often leave the gym and retire to my office where I can’t hear it." Yet many school athletic authorities are guilty of the same "head-in-the-sand" attitude; the same feeling of "don’t look now; maybe it will go away.”

Poor sportsmanship at athletic contests does not cure itself. It takes doing. Student assemblies, enlistment of community support, supervision, employment of capable officials, are all a part of a long-term program of education. Without these efforts, and others, high school athletics will bring out the worst, instead of the best, from those who play and watch the games.

— M. F. Sprunger, Illinois H.S.A.

Brawl Versus Sport

An undisciplined contest involving the physical prowess of individuals or groups of individuals would soon degenerate into a brawl or possibly a struggle for survival. Such a contest under the discipline of a system of rules governing conduct and actions of the participants becomes a game. In a game every rule can be observed to the letter, yet may not qualify as a sporting event. To elevate a game to the level of a sport there must be the added self-imposed discipline of observing the high ideals of sportsmanship. When you are out in front and the breaks have been going your way and victory seems assured, it is easy to display respect and a friendly spirit towards opponents. You will want to be generous and see that your opponent gets a fair and equal chance in every situation or you may even forego an advantage that is within the rules. The test as to whether you can discipline yourself comes when the breaks are going against you, you are behind and possibly an opponent has taken an unfair advantage of you or committed a personal foul against you. If you can take it and not retaliate or become resentful you have applied the discipline that elevates a contest into the realm of sport, and above all, your character has been ennobled and strengthened.

Self-discipline and self-administered correction of an infraction of accepted sportsmanlike practices are desirable. If an athlete fails in self-discipline and a game official finds it necessary to disqualify him, the school administrator should see that he is withheld from competition until after a conference provides assurance that the athlete fully understands his responsibility as a representative of his school and that he will abide by the rules and observe the ethics of competition. The administrator is obligated to send to his State Association office a full
report of the occurrence, including a statement of corrective measures which have been taken.

If a low ebb in discipline in a school community has permitted an act of violence against a game official by any fan, student, player or member of a school staff, further competition by the offending school should be delayed until full report has been made and acted upon by State Association authorities. According to the bylaws of many State Associations, such act immediately and automatically places the school on probation pending reinstatement by the proper authorities.

The exercising of control over impulses and emotions is one of the first prerequisites of a sportsman and of a good school citizen.

—Lee H. Anderson, Oklahoma H.S.A.A.

Youth Day at U. K.

By George D. Wheeler

"Every student in our high school should hear this panel on sportsmanship," remarked a sponsor of cheerleaders from one of the high schools recently to a member of the staff of the State Y.M.C.A. His answer was, "It can be done."

Last year in one of our high schools in which there was a strong home room athletic program in which sportsmanship was not too good, the cheerleaders of the high school decided to do something about sportsmanship in the school. Taking a day, the school cheerleaders used the morning session in presenting the panel program they had heard at the University of Kentucky to the home room cheerleaders. In the afternoon the home room cheerleaders repeated the program in each home room. It is reported that there has been an improvement in sportsmanship in the entire school.

This experience suggested that sportsmanship could be emphasized in every school if the cheerleaders of the school would hold a "Sportsmanship" Assembly in the high school shortly after they returned from the Clinic. When the program was talked over with a number of principals and cheerleader sponsors, it received instant and wholehearted approval. A number of schools have indicated they plan to hold such assemblies. We would like to suggest the following procedure in planning for such an assembly: The cheerleader sponsor should assign each of her cheerleaders to take notes on one of the speakers at the clinic so that when they return to their school they can repeat the program at the assembly.

From visits to the high schools of Central and Eastern Kentucky, it looks like the largest attendance at this year’s clinic that we have ever had since the clinics started six years ago. The success of these clinics is due to the wonderful cooperation of University officials, school officials, the Kentucky High School Athletic Association, and the many men and women who have given their services in making the clinics successes. The newspapers have been exceptionally generous in giving us publicity. The State Y.M.C.A. is very appreciative of this fine cooperation.

The Youth Day and Cheerleaders Clinic, scheduled to be held in Lexington on November 17, will have the following programs for cheerleaders, majorettes, and other students:

Cheerleaders
8:00-10:00, Registration at Coliseum
10:00-11:00, Cheerleaders Clinic at Alumni Gym ("Building Better Sportsmanship" Panel—Mrs. Arthur Adams, Mrs. Woodrow Crum, Mr. Robert Hardy, Miss Pat Carter, Mrs. Jane McCoy)
11:00, Practice Session led by U of K Cheerleaders
11:45, Free Period for Lunch
12:45, Parade Formation
2:00, U. K. vs. Xavier

Majorettes
8:00-10:00, Registration at Coliseum
10:00, Meeting of all Majorettes at Guignol Theatre, Fine Arts Building
11:30, Free Period for Lunch
12:45, All Majorettes will meet with Band and Cheerleaders in Driveway off Rose Street to parade into stadium
2:00, U. K. vs. Xavier

Other Students
8:00-10:00, Registration at Coliseum
10:00, Gala Program Presented by the University of Kentucky at Coliseum
11:00, Tour of Campus, Directed by Student Y.M.C.A.
11:30, Free Period for Lunch
2:00 U. K. vs. Xavier

Book Review

State Director Charles E. Forsythe of the Michigan High School Athletic Association is the author of “The Athletic Director’s Handbook,” which came from the Prentice-Hall press not many months ago. Director Mark N. Funk of the Pennsylvania Interscholastic Athletic Association reviewed the book at the 1956 Annual Meeting of the Na-
tional Federation. Among many complimentary remarks made by Mr. Funk concerning the new book, were the following:

"If you have read or scanned Charles Forsythe's 'The Athletic Director's Handbook,' you will now be penalized by being compelled to listen to things you know already. Those who wish to look at the scenery may be excused.

"I have nothing but commendatory remarks to make about this new publication. One of the weaknesses in courses in schools of education, from my point of view, is their lack of content regarding techniques. There is plenty of philosophy and perhaps of the science of education but little of the art and practice of education. The normal school administrator does not have the time to study techniques by methods of research. What he needs is the practice an intern receives in the field of medicine.

"This book will help to fill in this void, at least in the field of interscholastic athletics. It should be a time-saver for the busy administrator. If I were to suggest one improvement, it would be concerning the title. I would call it a Handbook for the Administration of High School Athletics, for it is more than an Athletic Director's Handbook. Perhaps my school experience is different from others, but as Principal I had the responsibility for organization; the athletic director, the responsibility of executing the organization. Therefore, this book would have been very helpful to me.

"I think one of the commendable features of the book is that it does not set up one plan as best. It shows practices in high schools with good athletic programs. Since almost all localities have different problems, they will be able to select one for themselves or devise a new one to fit local needs, and it can be done without taking a lot of time to investigate, either personally or through questionnaires, how others are doing a job.

"The book is very comprehensive. I checked it with several school men in this manner. I asked them to think of any athletic subject and then I checked to see if I could find it. All that was suggested, I could find. Perhaps all questions about a subject are not answered, but that would require an encyclopedia. But the book does indicate where the answers can be found.

"The book is organized alphabetically by subject, which makes it a quick reference text. The cross reference system used is excellent.

"There are about 350 forms and directives illustrated. As I stated before, these will save a busy administrator a great amount of time for he will not have to spend a lot of time investigating procedures of other schools. It would be foolish for me to try to review the 200 or more topics listed. You will want to do this yourself, if you have not already done so.

"Mr. Forsythe has made, in my opinion, a very fine contribution to the literature on the administration of high school athletics. I would recommend it not only for the athletic director, faculty manager or coach but most of all for the professional library of the Principal and Superintendent."

THOROUGH PHYSICAL EXAMS

(Continued from Inside Front Cover)

year the number of newly reported cases of tuberculosis was reduced fourteen per cent.

Much of Kentucky's recent success against tuberculosis can be attributed to good case finding by private physicians, hospitals and health departments, and to modern methods of treatment. Last year 2,193 Kentuckians found out for the first time that they had active tuberculosis. Many of these people are now being treated in the State and County tuberculosis hospitals that have facilities for approximately 1,600 patients.

Although tuberculosis is gradually becoming a disease of older age groups, a critical period for its development is in the late "teens." This presents high school administrators and coaches with an important responsibility. Searching for those students who may be sick and securing the necessary treatment for them, as well as protecting those who are well, is a responsibility to be shared by many. Parents, private physicians, health departments, voluntary health agencies, school administrators and coaches all have an important role to play, for tuberculosis and other infectious diseases are community problems.

It is currently estimated that there are 5,000 people in Kentucky who have tuberculosis but do not know it. So long as the disease of one of these people goes undetected, others are in danger of being exposed. Surely it's worth the time and effort necessary to provide examinations for the students in your school and the people of your community.

Charlie, the young man we described in the introduction, has two brothers in Kentucky high schools this fall. The health protection offered by your school could assure
them, and others like them, that eleven months of their young lives will not be spent in a tuberculosis hospital.

BASKETBALL QUESTIONS

(Continued from Page One)

Ruling: The violation in (a) causes ball to become dead. Hence, in (a) and (b), it is not a legal tap of a live ball. Official should immediately raise his hand above his head to instruct Timer to keep the clock stopped. In (c) and (d), it is a legal tap and the clock starts with such tap. Following a toss, it is not essential that the Official signal time-in but it is essential that he signal that the clock remain stopped or be stopped if erroneously started when the toss is defective or the tap is not in accordance with the rules.

8. Play: As the 4th quarter ends, the score is: (a) tied; or (b) A 31—B 30. A1 commits a foul before the ball becomes dead or clearly after the ball becomes dead.

Ruling: If the foul occurs before the ball becomes dead, the free throw is attempted as a part of the 4th period. This applies in either (a) or (b). If the foul is clearly after the ball has become dead, an extra period is played in (a) and this extra period begins with the throwing of the free throw or throws. But in (b), the score is not tied at the time the ball becomes dead and there is no reason for playing the extra period unless the free throw or throws result in a tie score. Consequently, in (b), the free throw or throws are attempted as a part of the 4th period and unless the free throw or throws result in a tie score, no extra period is played.

9. Play: After a first extra period has ended in a tie score, a flagrant foul is committed by A1. If both throws are successful, is an extra period played and is the game ended when the second point is scored?

Ruling: Yes to both questions. The second extra period begins with the throwing of the free throws. If both are successful, two points have been scored by Team B after the ending of the first extra period. The second extra period and the game are ended as soon as the second point is scored.

10. Play: If a game develops into an actionless contest, may the Official choose to invoke a time limit on continuous control in the front court?

Ruling: The rules do not give him this authority unless it is a case where the player in control is closely guarded. However, the National Rules Committee urges state-wide groups or conference-wide groups to experiment by authorizing Officials in the given situation to announce to both teams that for the remainder of the period, a 15-second time limit on continuous control in the front court will be in effect. While such time limit is in effect, an Official is authorized to estimate the first 5 seconds and to count the remaining 10 seconds in the same way he counts in administering the 10-second rule for advancing the ball from the back court.

11. Play: What is the status of the wide free throw lane and the fan-shaped backboard for high school courts?

Ruling: For high school, junior high school and Y.M.C.A. courts, the narrow lane is designated for the season of 1956-57. For the current season, state-wide groups have been authorized to make the transition immediately. Unless the state-wide group has announced such adoption, the narrow lane will be used. On courts which are being newly surfaced and marked, it is recommended that the permanent markings be with the wide lane and that tape or other temporary marking be used to indicate the narrow lane. The rules do not prohibit the use of a solid color for the restricted part of the lane or for the center circle. If a solid color is used, it is not necessary to mark the 2-inch lane lines. The half-circle in the free throw lane and the diameter of the center circle should be clearly shown.

At latest report, the wide lane will be used this season in: Arkansas, Arizona, Georgia, Kansas, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Washington and one or two sections in New York. The remaining 36 states will use the narrow lane unless adoption without a report has been made.

For all groups except the college group, the fan-shaped backboard is official. Such backboard is prescribed for all high school or Y.M.C.A. courts when new equipment is being installed. For the A.A.U. group, either the large backboard or the small backboard is authorized. For the college group, transparent large backboards are prescribed.

12. Play: While the Official is getting ready to start a period with a center jump, a foul or violation occurs before the ball is tossed. What is the proper procedure?

Ruling: There is no violation which can occur under such circumstances. Any infraction of the jumping rules would occur after the ball has become alive by having left the Official’s hand. Any foul which occurs at the indicated time would be a technical foul.
Under such circumstances, the ball becomes alive and the period begins when the ball is placed at the disposal of the free thrower. The free throw for technical foul is followed by a throw-in at mid-court.

13. Play: Free throw by A1 is in flight toward the basket when B1 jumps above the lane to tap the ball. After his tapping of the ball: (a) it goes out of bounds; or (b) falls in the basket. Is this a violation for the ball going out of bounds or a violation for touching a free throw in flight? Also, does the free throw in (b) count?

Ruling: It is not a violation for either of the listed reasons. It is a violation for B1 having a foot above the lane too soon. The ball becomes dead as soon as the free throw ends, i.e., when touched by any player. This is before the ball has gone out of bounds in (a) and before it goes in the basket in (b). The free throw is not successful. In either case a substitute free throw is awarded.

14. Play: While A1 is rebounding he bats the ball into his basket. B1 pushes: (a) before the batted ball is in flight; or (b) after ball is in flight. Is this a try for field goal? Is the action of A1 a form of continuing motion? Does goal count?

Ruling: It is neither a try nor continuing motion. The foul by B causes ball to become dead immediately, hence, it is not a field goal. In certain rebounding activity, a player may have the ball balanced on his hand and then throw with a flip of the wrist. Such a movement may be termed a throw rather than a bat.

15. Play: Is there any circumstance under which a throw-in might be made from the free throw lane extended?

Ruling: No. The prohibition applies at either end of the court and after a successful goal as well as after any other out of bounds ball. After a successful goal, a player might run through or pass the ball through the free throw lane extended.

16. Play: During free throw by A1, A2 occupies one of the number one alleys or one of these alleys is not occupied by any player. Is this a violation?

Ruling: No. It is the responsibility of the Official to have these two alleys occupied by opponents of the free thrower. He should not permit the throw to be made until these two alleys are properly occupied. If he fails to observe this, no penalty is enforced.

17. Play: Free thrower A1 chooses to attempt his free throw from a position several feet behind the free throw line. The throw is attempted from: (a) inside the free throw circle; or (b) outside of such circle.

Ruling: In (a), it is a legal free throw. In (b), the throw is not in accordance with the conditions in Rule 4-8. No penalty is prescribed for this specific act but it would be almost impossible to have such a throw followed by a subsequent legal attempt without having the free thrower violate the 10-second time limit as prescribed in 9-1-(a). If the Official discovers the intent before the throw is in flight, he should kill the ball immediately and order the free thrower into the circle with the 10-second count continuing. If he does not stop the action until after the ball is in flight, he should penalize for violation of the 10-second time limit.

18. Play: What is the reason for the revised wording in the last paragraph of Rule 5-7 concerning tie games?

Ruling: The only purpose is to provide more specific coverage. No change in procedure is intended. There are a great many factors which might affect the procedure. It is almost impossible to cover all of these without having someone claim that the meaning is not clear. The present wording may be an improvement over last year's wording. Opinions will differ.

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He's measured by his justice, right;
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His squareness in all dealings made;
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For man's no bigger than the way
He treats his fellow man!

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