The 1960 K.H.S.A.A. Football Championships mark the culmination of a fine season, with more interest than ever in high school football. Champions will be named on Thanksgiving Day (Classes A and AA) and on December 3 (Class AAA).
Medical Aspects of High School Sports

Editor's Note: The following talk was given by Harold A. Meyer of Ohio before one of the sessions of the 1960 National Federation Annual Meeting.

Growth of Sports Participation

In the past few years high school sports have not only increased in kind but also in the number of participants. In the not-too-distant past, a sport was represented by the varsity, composed mainly of upper classmen, a far contrast from today’s practice. Many schools now support a varsity - junior varsity or reserve - freshman or junior high - and in a good many localities have extended the athletic program into the elementary grades. This, of course, means that many more boys have the opportunity to play a sport and, by the same token, be exposed to possible injury.

Need for Medical Examinations

Before a boy of any age, and let me emphasize the any, be permitted to engage in a given sport, a physical examination by a medical doctor is a must. This practice is quite prevalent at the high school level but is quite often overlooked at the lower grade level.

In some instances, examinations are given annually, usually at the beginning of the Fall sports season. Much can be said, however, for the need of an examination before the youngsters competes in any sport. This may result in some all-around athletes being examined possibly two or three times in a school year. With a growing youngster, and the demands placed upon him, this would certainly not be considered as overly cautious. The physical structure is changing constantly and a condition that is favorable for football may be changed considerably by the time track or baseball season rolls around.

Proper Equipment

The development of proper playing equipment has progressed a great deal in recent years. A piece of felt sewed to heavy leather, that many of you can recall, is a far cry from the foam rubber and cantilever style pads of today.

The football helmet, with its suspension-type support and nose guard, gives the wearer a lot more protection but certainly in some cases has become quite an instrument of destruction. Some work has been done towards padding the hard plastic shell with a softer substance for the protection of the other player.

The sponge-type pad for wrestling, lighter and better built equipment in all sports, baseball helmets, steel vaulting poles, rubber cushions are just a few of the efforts made to provide more safety for our athletes.

Importance of Preseason Practice

Proper conditioning is of vital importance for the safety of the participants. To insure the proper amount of time for this conditioning program, some states do not allow any so-called practice games before the season’s first game. Others require a certain number of practice sessions before they may be permitted to engage in any interschool scrimmages. The reasoning is fairly obvious - you must have time to get youngsters ready to play under game conditions.

The practice of having team members condition themselves during the summer prior to the opening of the season is good but does have a dangerous element. Can you assume that all team members have reached the same level of conditioning and work them all accordingly?

Proper Coaching

The coach plays two important roles in this problem of athletic injuries. He must first coach proper playing mechanics and use boys only when they are ready and capable of playing.

Secondly, he must have some knowledge of athletic injuries, cause, effect and possible treatment. He should be able, to some extent, to determine the seriousness of the injury and call in medical advice when needed.

The products of our colleges are better trained than formerly and apparently high schools are getting a higher level of coaching than heretofore.

Athletic Injury Conferences

In some areas, Athletic Injury Conferences have been used in an attempt to further decrease the amount and seriousness of athletic injuries.

In Ohio our Association, in cooperation with the State Medical Association and the County Medical Society where the conference was held, sponsored four such conferences in the past year. The attitude of the medical groups involved was very cordial and one of complete cooperation. They furnished all medical members for the conferences and made every effort to secure personnel who would have a wide background in the treatment of athletic injuries. Dr. Robert Murphy, the Ohio State team physician, appeared (Continued on Page Eleven)
The Kentucky High School Athlete
Official Organ of the
Kentucky High School Athletic Association

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What Direction
Interscholastic Athletics?

Editor's Note: Dr. Charles Ritch, Jr., New Hampshire Commissioner of Education, delivered the following speech to the membership of the New Hampshire Interscholastic Athletic Association at the 1960 Annual Meeting of the Association.

The passage of time brings about many changes. Less than a century ago we lived in a horse and buggy age. Our population naturally had more based on such conditions. Today the picture has changed appreciably and observably. This change is reflected on all facets of our national life. Today, travel is an accepted pattern. Today we move from place to place with little or no effort and distances have shrunk as the motor car has increased in its efficiency, not to mention the influence of air travel.

Strangely enough in one way, and yet not so strange in another, the American automobile and school bus have had a far reaching effect upon the American public schools. Less than 100 years ago interscholastic athletics were practically impossible and nonexistent. Each secondary school was practically a self-sufficient entity and frequently quite isolated. Interscholastic athletic competitions were exceedingly infrequent, if at all.

Just look at the scene today. What a dramatic change has taken place. Instead of being isolated islands, our secondary schools have become centers of activities which sometime are really national in scope as far as visitations and competitions are concerned. This extreme turn of events has been caused primarily because of our present ease of transportation. Today it is quite commonplace for interscholastic teams to travel to competitions within a 25 mile radius or more.

All of a sudden, so it seems, many school activities have taken on new emphasis. This is true especially in the area of athletics. As our society has become more mobile, our public school systems have become more complex. This complexity is well in evidence in the area of interscholastic athletics.

Early in its growth the interscholastic program in practically all schools developed somewhat like a child—from infancy to maturity. The growth in some instances has been just as stormy as that found in the lives of some young people. Lack of good counsel and reasonable discipline have permitted some interscholastic athletic programs to develop into monsters which threatened the very existence of their parent organization, namely, the school instructional program.

Sober thought on the subject quickly comes to the conclusion that the principal purpose of any secondary school is to train its young people in the academic pursuits of their chosen field. We should never lose sight of that truism.

In my opinion, no interscholastic athletic program should be so intense in its purpose as to lose sight of the prime purpose of a high school experience for the young people involved. But, in the same breath, I must add that interscholastic athletic programs can and should be an integral part of a well-rounded high school program.

To me, the academic program of our high schools is the "bread and butter" part of those schools and is their reason for existing. The interscholastic athletic program, or any other extracurricular activity, is somewhat like honey or jam placed with our bread and butter to make that combination still more enjoyable and valuable than if the additive were not present.

It has been my privilege to have had an opportunity to review quite carefully several pieces of literature published by the N.H.I.A.A. - all the way from the 1959-60 Handbook to the periodic news sheets. I can truthfully say I have been favorably impressed with a number of things. For instance, I have sensed that this organization was created in order to meet a very real need; namely that of guaranteeing to all concerned a reasonable pattern of interscholastic athletics which did not exploit children, did not disrupt the administrative operation of our school systems and, above all, did operate by definite "rules of the game" which have been created by representative action

(Continued on Page Eleven)
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ville; E. C. Gillaspie (1959-63), Georgetown; Oran C. Teater (1966-64), Paintsville; Cecil A. Thornton (1968-64) Harlan.

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BOARD OF CONTROL

From the Commissioner’s Office

REPORTS SOON DUE
1. 1960 Football Participation List
2. School’s Report on Football Officials
3. Official’s Report on Schools (Football)

National Federation Basketball Test

Part II of the National Federation basketball examination will be given all over Ken-
tucky on Monday, December 5, 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 eligi-
able 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 super-

Rule Changes in Swimming

The following rule changes will be in effect for interscholastic swimming during 1960-61:

1. Pool and meet equipment defined. (Rule II)

2. After two successive false starts, all con-
testants involved in a subsequent false start in that race shall be disqualified. If it is a relay race, the relay team shall be disquali-
ed. However, such team or contestant must still swim the event. (Rule III, Section 4—

3. Ballot values for official times clarified. (Rule V, Section 6-b)

4. Representative must be present at scratch meeting. (Rule VI, Section 3-b)

5. Execution of the dive clarified. (Rule XII)

6. New dive 514 added to Diving Tables. Former 514, 515, and 516 become 515, 516, and 517. (Diving Tables)

Athletic Institute Film

Two athletic institute films, Careers in Physical Education and Careers in Recreation, qualify for purchase through National Defense Education Act funds. H. B. Steiner, Maryland Public School Athletic Association, Department of Education, Balti-
more, Maryland, and Miss Ruth Byler, State Department of Education, Hartford, Con-

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF MEMBER SCHOOLS OF THE K.H.S.A.A.
(List Compiled November 1)

Alvaton___________________________Rosenwald
Blaine____________________________Rosenwald (Providence)
Clay____________________________Russell County (Russell Springs)
Douglas (Lexington)________________St. Augustine (Lebanon)
Dunbar___________________________St. Benedict (Lebanon Junction)
Ferguson________________________St. Henry (Erlanger)
Plaherty (Vine Grove)____________St. Joseph (Bowling Green)
Foundation (Berea)________________St. Mary’s Academy
Franklin County (Frankfort)____St. Mary (Alexandria)
Holy Family (Ashland)__________St. Patrick (Maysville)
Johns Creek (Pikeville)__________Seneca (Louisville)
Lebanon________________________Simmons (Versailles)
Lincoln_________________________Todd County Training (Eklton)
Lincoln (Middlesboro)____________Waggener (Louisville)
Lincoln (Stanford)________________Wayland
Livingston______________________Willisburg
Lone Oak (Paducah)______________William Grant (Covington)
McKee___________________________
Maytown________________________
Brackett (Langley)_______________
Pine Mountain___________________
Pleasureville____________________
MINUTES OF BOARD MEETING

The Board of Control of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association met in the K.H.S.A.A. building, Lexington, on Saturday morning October 22, 1960. The meeting was called to order by President Louis Litchfield at 9:30, with all Board members, Commissioner Theo. A. Sanford, and Assistant Commissioner J. B. Mansfield present.

Jack Dawson moved, seconded by W. H. Crow dus, that the reading of the minutes of the July 30th meeting we waived, since the members of the Board had received copies of these minutes. The motion was carried unanimously.

Chairman W. B. Jones of the Trophy Committee reported that his committee had met and had selected district and regional basketball trophies which would be used in the forthcoming 1961 tournaments. Mr. Jones said that the trophy specifications were now being prepared for the bidders.

Assistant Commissioner J. B. Mansfield discussed the forthcoming football championships and the current won and lost records of some of the leading teams in the various football regions. The Commissioner stated that the final Class A and Class AA championship games were scheduled to be played in Lexington on Thanksgiving Day, with the Class AAA championship game to be played in Louisville on Saturday, December 3.

W. H. Crow dus moved, seconded by Oran C. Teater, that the next meeting of the Board of Control be held in Lexington on December 22, 1960. The motion was carried unanimously.

The Commissioner recommended that Edgar McNabb and Joe Ohr be named respectively delegate and alternate to the forthcoming meeting of the National Federation Football Committee. Robert P. Forsythe moved, seconded by Oran C. Teater, that the recommendation of the Commissioner be accepted and approved. The motion was carried unanimously.

The Commissioner read a letter from Mr. Roy Mundorff, Basketball Hall of Fame Committeeman, requesting that Kentucky basketball fans be given an opportunity to contribute to the Basketball Hall of Fame at games played during Hall of Fame Week, scheduled for February 6-11, 1961. W. B. Jones moved, seconded by Robert P. Forsythe, that the Board of Control go on record as being in favor of the Basketball Hall of Fame movement. K. G. Gillaspie moved, seconded by Jack Dawson, that the Commissioner be authorized to send out a letter to member schools, suggesting a minimum contribution of $5.00 from each school, with all contributions being on a volunteer basis. The motion was carried unanimously.

The Commissioner brought to the attention of the Board all of the evidence which he had accumulated in connection with the Lloyd "Mickey" Gibson case. The parents of this boy late in August had moved from Carr Creek to Hazard, and a charge of undue influence in connection with the move had been made against the Hazard High School. The Commissioner stated that the evidence in the case, which consisted mainly of an investigation by Assistant Commissioner J. B. Mansfield, and of affidavits and signed statements, was contradictory at almost every point; and that his decision was that undue influence had not been established in the Lloyd Gibson case. Since no penalty was involved in the case, the Board concurred with the opinion of the Commissioner that this was not in reality an appeal case, but the members of the Board were willing to hear all of the evidence presented by each side in the controversy. The Commissioner told the Board that, if it was the opinion of the Board members that he had interpreted the Undue Influence Rule incorrectly, he would consider reversing his decision. The Board members thought that this was a case of rules interpretation, which falls under the duties of the Commissioner. Attention was called to the fact that By-Law 10 provides that the Commissioner shall be the sole judge as to what constitutes undue influence. It was the general opinion of the members of the Board that the ruling that the Commissioner had made was the only possible one which could have been made under the circumstances, based on the evidence which had been presented.

The Commissioner stated that it might be necessary for the K.H.S.A.A. to borrow some money prior to the time of receiving 1961 State Basketball Tournament money, with this plan probably more advisable than that of selling bonds or transferring money from savings accounts. Jack Dawson moved, seconded by Robert P. Forsythe, that the Board of Control authorize Commissioner Theo. A. Sanford to borrow during the fiscal year 1960-61, for the purpose of paying current bills and salaries, an amount not to exceed twenty thousand dollars ($20,000). The
motion was carried unanimously.

K. G. Gillaspie moved, seconded by Jack Dawson that all bills of the Association for the period beginning July 30, 1960, and ending October 21, 1960, be allowed. The motion was carried unanimously. There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

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.

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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.
What Is An Official

Between the exuberance of the winner and the downhearted dismay of the loser we find a creature called an official. Officials come in assorted sizes and shapes but usually are dressed in the same type of uniform. All, however, have the same creed—to watch every play of every quarter of every game and to call all the plays to the best of their ability as they see them.

Officials are found everywhere—on the field, in the yard, on the mat, on the diamond, in the pool—on top of running around, jumping over, climbing through, and always with whistle ready, looking, looking, looking for some infraction. Fellow officials rib them, athletes tolerate them, spectators boo them, coaches criticize them, wives adore them, sons and daughters idolize them and mothers worry about them. An official is Courage in cleats, Spirit in stripes, Wisdom with a whistle and, despite the fact that they get paid for their work, they have a devotion to duty above and beyond that one normally finds in a day’s work.

When the game is close, the officials are incompetent, indecisive, and stupid. When it is one-sided, they are merciless, whistle-happy, careless and domineering.

An official is a composite. He looks like a gentle man acts like a traffic cop, is as fussy as an old grandmother with her sewing basket, as immaculate as a debutante and as big
a ham actor as Elvis Presley playing Hamlet in Madison Square Garden.

To himself, an official has never missed a play, called a ball a strike or split a second incorrectly with a stop watch. He has the eyes of an eagle, the keen mind of an Einstein, the judgment of Solomon and the speed and graceful motion of Joe DiMaggio and Jesse Owens, all rolled into one.

To the men who work with him, he is always out of position, runs like a truck, steals calls from under his partner's nose, is blind as a bat, stupid as a mule, and is utterly incapable of making a correct decision on anything except who should drive.

An official likes trips out of town (with mileage), few training sessions, well-coached teams, considerate coaches, polite players, dry fields, cool crisp days, and the quiet satisfaction of having been a part of a perfect football day. He cares not for wet games, tough decisions, screaming coaches and irate fans.

An official is a wonderful creature. You can criticize him but you can't intimidate him. You can question his judgment but not his honesty. He is the symbol of fair play, integrity and sportsmanship. He is a hard-working, alert, determined individual who is making a great contribution to the American way of life through athletics.

—Peter Billick
Rochester, New York

Importance of Game Officials

With the advent of another basketball season, the matter of satisfactory officiating is certain to be a recurrent subject; especially in elimination tournament games.

In fact, not unlike satisfactory rules changes, good officiating presents a perennial problem. This may be due to the fact that it is admittedly the most difficult to officiate of all sports, sponsored by our Association.

Within the last year, a nationally known college basketball coach, in the National Collegiate Athletic Association Bulletin, wrote: "Victory or Defeat is determined in more than half of the games by the officials."

This is a startling indictment of basketball officiating, and basketball officials in general. Suffice to say, we are not in full accord with the pronouncement. Even if the statement were true in much less than half of the basketball games, the conclusion is inescapable that officiating leaves much to be desired, places too great a burden on the officials, and thereby discounts playing accomplishments of the contending teams.

Good officiating, like good teaching, is difficult if not impossible to define. Likewise the attributes of an outstanding official are as subtle as those of the master teacher.

Good officiating demands, among other things, knowledge of the rules, physical condition, emotional stability, floor personality, quick reaction time, accurate thinking, familiarity with the psychological aspects of behaviorism, impelling honesty, a sense of judgment, rhythm of floor movement, a certain degree of diplomacy, an abundance of courage. All these attributes must be fortified by proper game mechanics, good officiating techniques and a determination to "stay in there" when the going gets rugged.

Being subject to human frailty, an official need not be dishonest to be unsatisfactory. He can be inefficient even without mental predilection, prejudice, or ulterior motives.

Since an official's judgment must necessarily be based on observation, and his resultant decisions on proper rules-understanding, then it is axiomatic that every basketball official must of necessity understand the rules, not only as written, but as they apply to game operation. The oft heard remark, "Oh, anyone can learn the rules," is an old bromide that is just not exactly in accord with fact. Experience has indicated that while "anyone can learn the rules," unfortunately some do not succeed in doing so.

To be, where an official ought to be, at the time he ought to be there, is of next importance. In this respect, probably one of the most important factors in modern basketball officiating, in maintaining adequate coverage, is through a system of "switching." Ability to switch is the keynote to good teamwork on the part of both officials. It involves the ability to suddenly transfer from the "Out" official to the "In" official or vice versa, as the exigency of the situation demands.

Intelligent, honest, and persistent effort on the part of all registered officials, and consistent cooperation on the part of coaches and sponsors of the games will do much to produce a better officiated game, and more universal satisfaction to all concerned.

—THE PATHLETE
The Flying Dutchman

The first requests for a basketball ruling have come from Colonel Bob Hinshaw, Assistant Commissioner of the Indiana High School Athletic Association, and Coach Buck Sydnor of Daviess County High. They both ask about this traveling situation.

They say they know that if a moving player receives the ball and stops by alighting on one foot and jumps off that foot to hit the floor simultaneously with both feet that he may not pivot and that if he dribbles the ball must leave his hand before either foot leaves the floor. What both gentlemen ask is: May this player now raise a foot or jump to pass or shoot provided the ball leaves his hand before the raised foot touches the floor or if he jumps before either foot touches the floor? The answer is "YES."

Before the 1961 State Tournament Champion is crowned, roughly a hundred more requests for rulings will come in from the fifteen areas surrounding the locations of this year's clinics. Here are some "short shots" about this year's 1900 mile, nineteenth consecutive clinic tour of The Flying Dutchman.

On Saturday, October 1, the day before the clinic journey started, the Knights Boosters' Club of Elizabethtown Catholic High School honored The Flying Dutchman with a testimonial dinner in Louisville. You can count on nice "guys" like Dave Wilmoth, Jim Hartlege and Hardin McLane to dream up such a fabulous occasion which the Dutchman will always remember, hoping some day to be able to merit the compliments paid him.

Pulling up in Newport the next day for our first session, we saw faithful, reliable Stanley Arnzen sitting on the front of the school, waiting to welcome personally every coach and official. This he does annually, always opening up the doors a couple of hours before the scheduled time. "Handsome Stan," one of the most likeable chaps in Northern Kentucky, is getting the Corn Cob Pipe of Honor award for October. His work at the Newport clinics is enough to qualify him. Then, add to this the clinic party he staged for the fellows, plus his natural desire to help people just because he likes them, and you have a most admirable Cob Pipe winner. Mayor Ralph Mussman of Newport remarked, "It could not happen to a nicer guy."

In case you are interested in food, listen to this: Dr. Adron Doran, Morehead's President, joined Bob Laughlin, the Dutchman and Ray Rice Hornback for a country ham lunch at the Eagle's Nest; Coach Bill Clark, his athletic staff and Basil Jones had steaks "two inches" thick waiting at Somerset, and Howard Gardner made it more steaks at Elizabethtown. Joe Billy Mansfield and the Dutch boy had already dined before President Kelly Thompson of Western got hold of us at Bowling Green, but President Kelly stayed with us through the entire clinic.

At Louisville, John Dromo brought his entire coaching class from the University of Louisville to the clinic, and at Mayfield Rex Alexander showed up with his class in officiating from Murray State College. We had coaches and officials from Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, Illinois and Tennessee in attendance besides more than 2,000 Kentuckians.

In Lexington the Dutchman's "cup ran over." Here, Julian Walker, Superintendent of Recreation, had a citation to present on behalf of the Fayette County Recreation Board. It began to look like the E'town Knights Boosters' Club had set off a chain reaction.

The Assistant Commissioner did all of our driving in Western Kentucky, and had us lost more than half the time. He had this philosophy of driving: Drivers who are contented —don't get their cars so quickly dented. Joe Billy spent a half day looking for Carlos Oakley in Morganfield but all he could find was Maggie. Carlos was in New York at the
World Series.

Down Paducah way the folks are cheering Joe Mitchell, promotions director of the Sun-Democrat. Joe has been named Mr. Recreation of Kentucky for 1960. This is the highest honor which can come to a non-professional in the field of recreation. Joe "Mr. Tireless" Mitchell has seen ten years of effort finally result in the creation of a Paducah Recreation Board. Presently this Board is getting ready to hire a recreation director for the city. Irvin S. Cobb and Alben Barkley would have been proud of Joe.

Here is our last "short shot" about the basketball clinics. It isn't unusual to see a dozenfellows like "Young Sid" Meade, South Portsmouth, Bill Gannon of London, Bob Daniel of Muhlenberg Central, or Jude Talbot of Sacramento at two clinics in one day, but several records were set this year when a number of fellows attended three clinics. The Dutchman would like the names of these three-timers. Send them in.

Bill Endicott of the Courier-Journal has distinguished himself by making the first Game Guy recommendation for the new athletic year. Bill Davis' a guard on Harrodsburg High football team, is the chap honored. Bill Davis has been crippled since birth, but Coach Charlie Kolasa says his desire and courage over-came all his misfortune.

Ben Flora, a Kentucky gentleman and a scholar, is now Superintendent at Irvine. From Ben comes the recommendation that M.M.I. should have an Abou Ben Adhem citation because of the outstanding sportsmanship of Colonel Blankenship, Captain Rees and Coach Betts. If Ben says Millersburg deserves it — Millersburg does. The award is on its way. The Dutchman remembers Ben telling him one time that, "No man finds life worth living, he makes it that way!" That Ben Flora is "The Greatest."

The "youthful" Briscoe Inman announces the following Schools for Basketball Officials for the Twelfth Region: 8:00 P.M., Somerset Auditorium, Monday, November 7, 1960; 8:00 P.M., Central College Gym, Thursday, November, 10, 1960; 7:00 P.M., London Gym, Monday, November 14, 1960. In these clinics he hopes to cover all questions on the 1960-61 rule changes, blocking and charging, floor techniques, and any questions on old rules.

Think this over, Otis — Psychiatrists say that it's not good for a man to keep too much to himself, and the Department of Revenue says the same thing.

Films

The films listed below are in the Film Library of the University of Kentucky Department of Extension. The Code letters "e,j,s,c,a" refer to elementary, junior high, senior high, college and adult audiences who may enjoy the particular film listed. The rental prices shown do not apply to schools which use one of the special subscription service plans, offered by the Bureau of Audio-Visual Material.

**Basketball**

**BALL HANDLING IN BASKETBALL**, j-s-c, 1 reel, $1.50

Teaches fundamentals of basketball handling including stance, grip, control, adjustment, before shooting, catching the ball, and other points. Presents game shots, using special photographic techniques to illustrate principles.

**BASKETBALL BY RUPP**, j-s-c-a, 2 reels, $2.50

Animated play diagrams, slow motion photography, and action shots are combined in this new film prepared under the personal direction of Mr. Rupp especially for coaching use. Among the drills and plays covered in this film are: pivot man's slide into the basket; Play No. 6, the famous Kentucky Basket Maker; illegal screening; penetrating zone defense; and the Kentucky fast break.

**BASKETBALL FOR MILLIONS**, j-s-c-a, 3 reels, $7.50

This is the film for 1958-59, produced by the Official Sports Film Service under the sanction of the National Federation. A fantastic dream sequence where impossible and nightmarish situations can and do arise is the continuity thread used throughout the film to depict: Accepted officiating procedures — problems created by double fouls and false double fouls — tricky situations connected with front and back court — jump ball infractions and procedures — little understood distinction between player and team control — and a panorama of basic rule fundamentals.

**BASKETBALL FUNDAMENTALS — INDIVIDUAL TECHNIQUES**, j-s-c-a, 1½ reels, $2.50

Branch McCracken, Indiana University basketball coach, uses his team to demonstrate the fundamentals of basketball. Slow-motion photography is used to break the various court techniques down into easily grasped essentials.

**BASKETBALL KENTUCKY STYLE**, j-s-c-a, 2 reels, $2.50 (in state), $5.00 (out of state)

This is the revised edition of the film "Basketball By Rupp" prepared under the personal direction of Mr. Rupp especially for coaching use.

**BASKETBALL STRATEGY FOR GIRLS**, j-s-c-a, 1 reel, $1.50

The basic strategy of offense play (fakes, rolls, cutting, screening, varying pace) and defense play (player to player, basic zone, shifting zone, triangle, and diagonal) is demonstrated and explained in this film.

**BASKETBALL TECHNIQUES FOR GIRLS**, j-s-c-a, 1 reel, $1.50

Basic movement skills (running, starting, stopping, turning) passing (finger control) movement with the pass, leading the receiver, choice of the right pass), catching (side pass, high pass), shooting (finger control, arm extension, wrist flip, choice of the right shot), dribbling, making, and pivoting are demonstrated and explained in this film.
BETTER BASKETBALL, j-s-c-a, 3 reels, color, $.75
This film is produced by the Official Sports Film Service under the sanction of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations. It demonstrates current rules and good officiating procedure, with colorful action by skilled players.

CARR CREEK VS. HENDERSON (1956) K.H.S. BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT FINALS, e-j-s-c-a, 3 reels, silent, $.75
The final game of the 1956 State Basketball Tournament is shown in this film. Carr Creek High School defeated Henderson by a narrow margin, 72 to 68, to win the championship.

CHAMPIONSHIP BASKETBALL — TEAM TECHNIQUES, j-s-c-a, 1 reel, $1.50
Man-to-man defense is shown, with the means best used under varying conditions.

DEFENSIVE FOOTWORK IN BASKETBALL, j-s-c-a, 1 reel, $1.50
Striding with an opponent, checking, maneuvering him out of position and other basic skills are illustrated, using special photography to demonstrate points. Rebounding, pivoting, and correlated arm action are taught also.

EASTERN VS. LAFAYETTE (1957) K.H.S. BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT FINALS, e-j-s-c-a, 3 reels, color, $.75
The final game of the 1957 K.H.S. State Tournament was played in Freedom Hall at the Kentucky Fair Grounds and Exposition Center before a record crowd of 18,600. The final score was 56-52 as the Lafayette Generals won the crown for the fourth time.

HAZARD VS. ADAIR COUNTY (1955) K.H.S. STATE BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT FINALS, e-j-s-c-a, 3 reels, silent, $.75
This is an excellent film of the game in which Hazard defeated Adair County by the score of 74-66 for the championship. Johnny Cox bore the brunt of the attack by the champions while all-state players, Ralph Shearer and Terry Randall, were best for Adair County. The presentation of all awards and trophies for the tournament is shown also.

HIGHLIGHTS OF 1956 STATE BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT, e-j-s-c-a, 3 reels, sound, $.75
Interesting scenes of events during the tournament are shown in this film. Action shots of the crowd, cheerleaders, and bands are shown in addition to a part of the play in each tournament game.

KING BASKETBALL, j-s-c-a, 3 reels, $.75
The official rules for the 1953-54 season are interpreted in this film. In addition, play situations are demonstrated by members of the Shawnee Mission basketball team, finalists in the Kansas State High School Tournament. Particular skills are shown by Robin Freeman, jump shot artist, who averaged thirty points a game for Hughes High School, Cincinnati; Wade Hopkins, a 7 foot ¾ inch giant from the Portland, Oregon, State High School; and Chuck Darling, All-American center from the University of Minnesota.

MONTICELLO VS. FLAGET (1950 K.H.S.A.A. STATE BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT FINALS), e-j-s-c-a, 2 reels, color, silent, $.75
Flaget High School of Louisville defeated Monticello High School in the final game of the tournament to win the championship. The Braves came from behind in the last half to overtake the Trojans and win by a score of 65-56.

NORTH MARSHALL VS. DUPONT MANUAL (1959) K.H.S. BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT FINALS, e-j-s-c-a, 3 reels, silent, $.75
The Indians of North Marshall High School proved too much for the Red's of duPont Manual in the final game, winning by a score of 64-63. All-State players, Doyle and Lampley, were best for the winners, while Melear and Siers led the Reds.

RUPP'S FUNDAMENTALS OF BASKETBALL, e-j-s-c-a, 1 reel, silent, $1.25
Coach Rupp's University of Kentucky Wildcats (1949-50) demonstrate ten different plays in such a clear manner that it is easy to follow and learn each play.

RUPP'S PARADE TO THE NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP OF 1958, e-j-s-c-a, 4 reels, $3.50
This film presents the high lights of all the games, both regular season and tournament games, which led up to the U of K's Wildcats winning the NCAA basketball crown.

SHOOTING IN BASKETBALL, j-s-c-a, 1 reel, $1.50
Concentrating on the set shot, this film pictures the action of the throw, stance, aim, trajectory, and fingertip control. Special attention is given total body coordination, especially inward rotation of the hand and arm making the throw.

ST. XAVIER VS. DAVIES CO. (1958) K. H. S. BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT FINALS, e-j-s-c-a, 3 reels, $.75
St. Xavier High School of Louisville won the 1958 State Basketball Tournament by defeating Davies County of Owensboro, 60-49, in the final game of the tournament at the University of Kentucky Coliseum.

Here And There
Many areas are enjoying a revival of competitive interscholastic gymnastics. The interscholastic gymnastic program sponsored by the MINNESOTA High School League this year again attracted much favorable attention. In response to requests from throughout the state, gymnastic demonstrations were used between halves of the championship series games during the Minnesota State Tournament. Boys who had placed in the top six places in the State Gymnastic Meet were given an opportunity to demonstrate their events. There were exercises on the mats, parallel bars, horizontal bars, trampoline, and a tumbling act. The tumbling act was not included in the state gymnastic Events but was worked out by the state championship gymnastic team and was most interesting to watch. Activities on the horse and still rings were not used because activities on the horse are limited and the arrangement of the rings in the University of Minnesota Field House is such that it could be rather dangerous for a high school boy. Both Field House spectators and tele-
MEDICAL ASPECTS
(Continued from Inside Front Cover)
at all four conferences.

Coaches, trainers and team physicians were invited to attend the conferences. The programs were not overladen with speeches, thus giving many opportunities for specific problems in the question and answer period.

Besides the value of the conference itself, a greater value is beginning to accrue. Many sections are planning conferences of their own with local medical men aiding in the program. This develops a closer relationship between doctor and coach and could result in a better approach to the athletic injury problem.

Athletic Injury Insurance

No matter how wisely you purchase equipment, how well conditioned your athletes are, an ideal coaching situation and athletic injury conferences held twice weekly, boys are still going to be injured, especially in contact sports. What then?

Athletic injury insurance for most schools is almost a necessity. The rising cost of this type insurance can be attributed to a number of causes, but certainly not due to profiteering by the insurance companies. Not to insure may place a burden on the athletic funds or upon the family of the injured that would be unjust and could be quite calamitous. To insure, requires the study of a number of plans that will give you the type of program you feel will best fit your school or locality. Athletic insurance, in many instances, is being tied in with pupil protection plans that spread the risk over the entire student body. Generally, the cost of the athletic injury program is also spread with an increased premium per student as the result.

In conclusion, may I state that more efforts are being made today to eliminate or minimize athletic injuries than ever before but a relaxation of attitude cannot be tolerated for the sake of our athletic program.

WHAT DIRECTION
(Continued from Page One)
after due deliberation. To me, this is a real achievement. I commend the organization and its leadership for the real progress that has been made by the N.H.I.A.A. for a period of more than a decade.

I believe that practically all of us agree that self-discipline is the goal of all discipline. I like to think that this organization is the instrument by which interscholastic athletic programs, statewide, have disclined themselves for the good of all concerned. To me, such a process is far superior to discipline administered in any other way.

Organizations such as this one are at times under severe pressures to change existing patterns in order to popularize certain facets of its operation. I am well aware of those pressures.

You and I know that pitfalls are plentiful, and yet, if you and your leadership continue to keep the good of children ever foremost in your minds, I have no fears for the future.

In reading through the material published by the N.H.I.A.A., I was pleased to see spelled out the principle that the program of the organization is pledged to the concept that its activities are off, by and for the schools. Further, I enjoyed the references made to the fact that this organization subscribes to the pattern that, in our high schools, physical education should be for all children and that such a program should provide an opportunity for team activities within their own schools and with interscholastic athletic programs open to those most capable to profit by and enjoy such activities. The sponsorship of such a physical fitness program is a real asset to all concerned.

But where do we go from here?

What direction should interscholastic athletics be pointing toward? What does the future hold? To be sure, none of us are prophets, and yet the goals we establish and our day by day actions do lead somewhere, usually by design.

What design should this organization be unfolding?

May I be bold enough to suggest a few component parts of what I believe would be useful elements? They are not unusual, nor dramatic, but I do believe they have substance.

1. Ever keep the good of the individual student in mind.

This is a simple generalization to make. However, its implementation tries the souls of men. This concept is based on the principle of physical education for all first and athletics second. As we all know, there is a big difference between the two.

Keeping the individual student in mind has some definite specifics associated with it, too, as we all well know. Such factors as
vision viewers expressed a keen appreciation of the interscholastic gymnastic program.

A psychiatrist gave Officials attending a Spring athletic injury conference sponsored by the MICHIGAN High School Athletic Association, four major danger signals that might be in evidence when athletes are “accident prone.” Dr. ROBERT A. MOORE said that the situation is “loaded” when: (1) athletic ability is grossly out of proportion with the individual's willingness to be aggressive; (2) a boy's aggressiveness or ability is out of line with that of his father; (3) an athlete is overly aggressive and lacks sufficient control of himself; and (4) a boy is overly timid. “A boy who wants so badly to play but hasn't much ability or a boy who, with loads of ability, doesn't want to play very badly are both candidates for accidents,” said Dr. Moore, a psychiatry instructor at the Michigan Medical Center. Dr. Moore went on to say that “An athletic father who pushes his not-too capable son into sports creates a hazard. It is just as dangerous when a boy’s ability is much greater than his father's. This puts him in the potential frightening situation of defeating his father. The too-aggressive player may rush blindly into the foray so he and his opponents are stretched out on the turf. The overly-timid may halt before being tackled and is likely to suffer greater injury on contact.”

An ever-increasing number of boys are privileged to participate in interscholastic programs sponsored by the several State High School Athletic Associations. This is possible because the State Associations are always extending their efforts toward the objective of “A SPORT FOR EVERY BOY AND EVERY BOY IN A SPORT.” Reports indicate that this is accomplished by increasing the number of teams representing a school in a given activity and also by adding new activities to the program whenever possible. Early reports indicate that this year many schools are sponsoring cross country for the first time. Last year over 50,000 boys from approximately 3,000 schools competed interscholastically in cross country. This year the number should be considerably greater and, as a result, State Associations must revise their state meet programs to accommodate the increase. For example, this fall, for the first time, sectional meets will be sponsored by the Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Association, through which boys will earn the privilege of participating in the state meet.

In PUERTO RICO, there are very few, if any, basketball courts indoors and so consequently the game is played out-of-doors. Recently an inquiry from the University of Puerto Rico asked the Basketball Rules Committee when a rained-out game was legal, and from what point games stopped because of rain or inclement weather are resumed. The ruling provided that because of the unusual circumstances, Puerto Rican leagues or conferences should make provisions for weather situations. It was suggested that “because the outcome of basketball games is so unpredictable, regardless of the score at a particular moment, in all cases where the game is called off after it has started, no game be declared and the game be replayed.”

Puerto Rico is progressing very rapidly in basketball and the rules of the National Basketball Committee are widely used. It will be recalled that Puerto Rico had a team in the Olympics at Rome this summer.

The Athletic Journal reports that CLEVELAND HEIGHTS and UNIVERSITY SCHOOL played a speeded-up Baseball game last spring at the conclusion of the Baseball season. The elapsed time for the 6½-inning game was one hour and 21 minutes. The pitchers were allowed five warm-up throws from the mound before the game but they were permitted to take none between innings. Game statistics show that the first pitch in each inning was a ball in five instances, in six it was a strike, and two strikes were hit. All the groups sponsoring Baseball are working to speed up the game and the Ohio experiment is just one indication of what can be accomplished with concentrated effort.

The AMERICAN DENTAL SOCIETY has recently authorized and circularized a statement urging football players to wear adequate tooth protection during play and practice. The Society's fine comprehensive statement is being supplied to all local dental associations and it gives a professional analysis of the various kinds and types of protection. One section describes in detail how custom-made protectors can be made by dentists for an economical fee. It is also planned to submit a resolution to the American Dental Society at its annual meeting encouraging local associations to work toward the end that all high school football players wear effective mouth protectors and to motivate all agencies of the Society to work toward this end.
academic achievement, physical condition, protective equipment, number of games scheduled, games on school nights, proper transportation, housing, and chaperoning of traveling teams are but a few of the elements which collectively touch intimately each student involved in interscholastic athletics. Such significant details must not be lost sight of in the heat of battle. They are the real warp and woof which eventually cause a good interscholastic athletic program to either prosper or perish.

2. Keep school athletics in their proper perspective. School athletics should continue to be subordinate to the academic and administrative interests of our schools. We must always remember that we are educators first and coaches second. This concept can be lost sight of easily among the many tensions which arise in the course of a year. I am well aware of the popular clamor for winning teams. However, this organization and we, as educators, must continue to be dedicated to the principle that athletics are but one facet of a total school program and should be so designed as to continually be in balance with the total program of a school. We must never, in our enthusiasm, permit our athletic program to grow in size to the point where it becomes the tail which wags the dog.

3. Continue to strive toward a balanced athletic program in our schools. I am pleased to observe the interests of the N.H.I.A.A. already encompass ten or more areas of competitive sports all the way from basketball, football, track and baseball to skiing, golf, soccer, tennis and hockey. To arrive at a balance is not an easy task. We know well the appeal of basketball and football, especially. We are conscious of the ease with which these two sports can be overemphasized. We realize full well the financial load which is now carried, especially by basketball and, to a lesser degree, by football. We know that in most instances these two areas carry the financial burden for other interscholastic competitive sports. Such a situation is a fact of life but not a desirable one just the same. Such a pressure usually leads to overemphasis of a sport and an exploitation of students.

I would express the hope that as the years ahead unfold other areas of competitive sports might be added to the roster which now exists. The prime one which comes to mind is that of swimming. I realize the obstacles involved and they are great. Nevertheless, the progress is made only by the dreams and aspirations of men coming to fruition. For the next few years we may have to continue to dream and aspire but, at the same time, continue to plan and recommend so that a breakthrough can become possible. To me, the fact that not a single swimming pool exists in a public high school in our state is disturbing. Certainly, our experiences in World War I and World War II dramatized the need for all adults to learn how to swim, similar to the situation which we observe in our population today, where practically all adults know how to drive a motor vehicle.

4. Evaluate your program. Take time out to see where you are going and why. As we all know, this is a continuous process. However, there are times when we should take a long, careful look at our program both from its conceptual design point of view and from its details of operation. The price of progress is usually change.

It seems to me that a good program of evaluation is always a useful instrument in plotting future plans. This process causes us to observe and evaluate our successes and our failures in light of our goals. Such actions usually involve changes for the good of the whole. It is through this process of introspection that the details of our program become observed and weighted. Here it is that we discover whether one area of our enterprise is growing too rapidly while another segment is withering on the vine. It is in this process of evaluation where we take another look at our rules of the game to make sure that our high goals are actually being practiced. This, I know, you have done in the past. It is surely worthy of continuation into the future.

In closing, I would like to congratulate the leaders and members of the N.H.I.A.A. for its program. I am impressed with the purposes of the organization. I commend its cosmopolitan approach to an intimate part of the American educational scene. It is a pleasure for me to see public and independent school people working together to do better a task which is to be done. This kind of cooperation is truly Americana at its best.

My own interest in this segment of the educational enterprise in New Hampshire is keen. You can be assured of my continued help and support.

Finally, may I thank you for the opportunity you have afforded me to present to you some of my ideas and concerns. I appreciate it sincerely. Thank you.
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**STYLE LS—LEATHER SET-IN SLEEVES**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<td>LSL1</td>
<td>24 oz. flannel, 100% wool</td>
<td>Leather set-in sleeves</td>
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<td>LSL2</td>
<td>24 oz. wool reversed to tan or grey poplin</td>
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**STYLE CS—LEATHER RAGLAN SLEEVES**

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<td>CSC1</td>
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<tr>
<td>CSC3</td>
<td>Extra length leather sleeves; Over 31”, extra per inch</td>
<td>Leather raglan sleeves</td>
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<tr>
<td>CSC4</td>
<td>Self material byron collar</td>
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<tr>
<td>CSC5</td>
<td>Leather byron collar</td>
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**STYLE TS—LEATHER ARMHOLE INSERT**

Set-in sleeves with contrasting color armhole insert and pocket facings. Snap fastener front. Mixed wool knit trim. Iridescent satin lining in both sleeves.

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<td>T891</td>
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<td>Leather set-in sleeves</td>
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<td>T901</td>
<td>24 oz. wool reversed to tan or grey poplin</td>
<td>Leather set-in sleeves</td>
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**STYLE T20—SELF MATERIAL SET-IN SLEEVES**


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<tr>
<td>T202</td>
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<td>T203</td>
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<td>T204</td>
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<td>Self material set-in sleeves</td>
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<td>T205</td>
<td>24 oz. wool, reversed to any color gabartwill</td>
<td>Self material set-in sleeves</td>
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**STYLE 302—SELF MATERIAL RAGLAN SLEEVES**


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**AWARD SWEATERS IN STOCK**

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<td>H1V1</td>
<td>A 100% worsted and wool medium weight V-neck pullover</td>
<td>All colors</td>
<td>$10.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>H2V1</td>
<td>Medium heavy weight V-neck pullover</td>
<td>All colors</td>
<td>13.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>H1J1</td>
<td>A 100% medium worsted coat style button front</td>
<td>All colors</td>
<td>12.70</td>
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<tr>
<td>H2J1</td>
<td>Medium heavy weight worsted and wool coat style button front</td>
<td>All colors</td>
<td>16.95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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