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The Kentucky High School Athlete, March 1962

Kentucky High School Athletic Association

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THE KENTUCKY



High School Athlete

Site of the 1962 State Basketball Tournament



Above is a view of the main entrance to the Exposition Center and Coliseum of the Kentucky State Fair plant in Jefferson County. Freedom Hall, the basketball arena, will be the site of the State High School Basketball Tournament this year. The approximate seating capacity is 17,000.

Official Organ of the **KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSN.**
MARCH - 1962



Modern Ides of March

The gym lights gleam like a beacon beam
And a million motors hum
In a good will flight on a Friday night;
For basketball beckons, "Come!"

A sharp-shooting mite is king tonight.
The Madness of March is running.
The winged feet fly, the ball sails high
And field goal hunters are gunning.

The colors clash as silk suits flash
And race on a shimmering floor.
Repressions die, and partisans vie
In a goal acclaiming roar.

On Championship Trail toward a holy grail,
All fans are birds of a feather.
It's fiesta night and cares lie light
When the air is full of leather.

Since time began, the instincts of man
Prove cave and current men kin.
On tournament night the sage and the wight
Are relatives under the skin.

It's festival time,—sans reason or rhyme
But with nation-wide appeal.
In a world of hate, our ship of state
Rides high on an even keel.

With war nerves tense, the final defense
Is the courage, strength and will
In a million lives where freedom thrives
And liberty lingers still.

Let commies clash and empires crash
'Neath the wreck of a victory arch!
Let our boys tread where hate is dead,—
In this happy Madness of March!
—H. V. Porter.

The Kentucky High School Athlete

Official Organ of the

Kentucky High School Athletic Association

VOL. XXIV — NO. 8

MARCH, 1962

\$1.00 Per Year

SPORTSMANSHIP — WHOSE RESPONSIBILITY?

Editor's Note: This material was prepared originally by committees of experienced teachers in physical education attending the Ohio State University as graduate students. It appeared in four successive issues of The Ohio High School Athlete some fifteen years ago. The material has been revised recently by Delbert Oberbauer, Donald Michielli and Joseph Carlson of Ohio State. It is printed in the ATHLETE through the courtesy of the Ohio High School Athletic Association. Sections of this report might be reprinted in school papers and made the subject of classroom discussion and student assembly programs. The material might also be useful for the public through radio and newspaper usage and as a basis of service club and community group discussion.

Many responsible people are of the opinion that unless the quality of sportsmanship displayed at school and college games is improved, the contribution sport makes to the social development of young people will be sharply reduced. There is ample evidence to lead us to believe that behavior at both amateur and professional contests has reached a new low. Arguments, fights, boos, lost tempers, inexcusable and unethical behavior are altogether too frequent. "Showboating" coaches are glorified in the press and made out to be defenders of their players and of the honor of their school. The lives of officials are made miserable by the protesting tactics of coaches, players and spectators. Many complain that we seem to be losing our sense of proportion, our knowledge of how to behave. We seem to be degrading sport by making every game an unpleasant experience.

What can be done? Nothing probably, unless we can unite on a program of acceptance of our respective responsibilities to clean things up. No one person can do it alone. Many must work for better sportsmanship and many would if each knew what to do. Responsibility can and must be fixed. Those involved at any level must see clearly his influence and behave accordingly. What are these responsibilities?

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE COACH

The coach is the central figure in the sportsmanship pattern of the school and community. He is the leader. In order for good sportsmanship to be the guiding principle in athletics for the team, student body, community, and press, he must know what good sportsmanship is and teach it to all. It has been said that as the coach goes, so goes the community.

Specifically the coach should:

1. At every opportunity urge the student body to be polite, courteous, and fair to the visiting team. Game assemblies, classes, informal meetings, and community gatherings should be used for this type of education.

2. Always display good sportsmanship, losing or winning, so all observers can pattern their behavior after his.

3. Maintain poise and self-control at all times, especially at the games, never "showboat," never boo, never make a scene, never make a public demonstration of protest to officials or opposing personnel.

4. Teach his team to play fairly, not with "dirty"

tactics. Games should be played hard without using unethical practice.

5. Be a perfect host to the visiting team, coach, and crowd. Treat them as if they were guests in his own home.

6. Select reputable officials for the games.

7. Discipline and, if necessary, dismiss players who disregard good sportsmanship.

8. Educate the players on the bench to the fact that it is unsportsmanlike conduct to yell intimidating remarks at the visiting team or officials.

9. Have a good relationship with the press in order to promote the right interpretation of the game.

10. Treat the officials like gentlemen, respecting their judgment and interpretation of the rules.

11. Put his efforts on controlling his own team and let the officials control the game.

12. Publicly shake hands with the officials and opposing coach before and after the game.

The coach should not:

1. Protest the decisions and actions of the officials pertaining to the game during and after the contest, except in the privacy of the coaches' or officials' quarters.

2. Create bad feelings or misunderstandings through intimidating statements to players, the public, or to the press. A loose tongue is the root of most of the evil in misbehavior at games or matches.

3. Reprimand a player in view of spectators or team members.

4. Interrupt the half time show.

5. Use strategy which could be considered legally right, but morally wrong.

6. Give out false or misleading weights or other data on players.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PLAYERS

A player should:

1. Treat officials and opponents with the respect that is due them as guests and fellow human beings.

2. Make his hand shake with opponent sincere and wish him luck before contest.

3. Control his temper at all times on and off the playing field or court.

4. Take victory or defeat without undue emotionalism, gloating, or show of disappointment.

5. Congratulate opponents in a sincere way following either victory or defeat.

6. Use his influence on and off the court to help curb the booing of officials and opponents by spectators.

7. Tell students and friends that good crowd behavior makes going on the field or court easier for the players.

8. Explain rules and strategies of the game to parents and friends so they can better understand why certain decisions are made.

9. Learn to accept decisions as they are made and abide by them.

10. Cooperate with coach and fellow players in

(Continued on Page Six)

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Subscription Rates ----- \$1.00 Per Year

*From the Commissioner's Office***REPORTS NOW DUE**

1. 1961-62 Basketball Participation List
2. School's Report on Basketball Officials
3. Official's Report on Schools (Basketball)

SPRING MEETS

Tentative dates have been set for the various spring meets and tournaments in baseball, golf, track, and tennis. They are as follows:

- May 4-5, regional tennis tournaments (girls)
- May 7, regional tennis tournaments (boys)
- May 8-10, district baseball tournaments
- May 11-12, State Tennis Tournament (girls), regional track meets
- May 14-15, State Tennis Tournament (boys)
- May 16, regional golf tournaments
- May 18-19, State Track Meet
- May 22-23, State Golf Tournament
- May 24-25, regional baseball tournaments
- June 6-7, State Basketball Tournament

BOARD ELECTION

At the copy deadline for this issue of the **ATHLETE**, principals in Sections 3 and 4 were still balloting in the election for Board of Control membership. There were two candidates in Section 3. They were: Supt. Ralph C. Dorsey, Caverna Independent District; and Supt. Herschel J. Roberts, Fort Knox Dependent Schools. There were also two candidates in Section 4. They were: Prin. Richard Greenwell, Shelbyville High School; and Prin. Foster J. Sanders, Louisville Male High School.



Ralph McRight

IN MEMORIAM

When Ralph McRight, the Paducah Tilghman football coach, died January 28th, the Kentucky High School Athletic Association lost one of its pioneer coaches. He had served as president of the Kentucky High School Coaches Association.

McRight came to Kentucky in 1931 directly from the University of Alabama where he was regular quarterback and blocking back on the 1930 Crimson Tide which was unbeaten and untied, and had beaten Washington State 24-0 in the Rose Bowl game of January 1, 1931. His first assignment was as co-coach with teammate John Suther at Hopkinsville High School.

McRight did such a good job at Hopkinsville that, when the Tilghman job opened up in 1937, the Paducah school board promptly employed him and this started a saga of success that probably is without parallel in the state of Kentucky. From 1937 through the 1961 season McRight served continuously at Tilghman except for the war years of 1942-45 inclusive. His record at Tilghman is almost unbelievable—155 won, 47 lost and eight tied. He had three undefeated and untied teams at Tilghman, and in eight of his twenty-one seasons there his squad was unbeaten within the state of Kentucky. Only twice during this long span of years did a McRight-coached Tornado lose more games than it won.

The death of Coach McRight came at the height of his career. His last two teams swept to regional championships when other schools had been favored. His fellow coaches believed the tall Alabamian got more mileage out of his material the last two seasons than in some of the years when he piloted the Tornado to perfect records. He taught hard, clean football. He always insisted that his players abide by the rules. "You don't have time to play football if you're busy fighting," he would say. Often his teams were rated far down the heap until the closing weeks simply because McRight refused to run up big scores against teams that were outclassed. "The other coach has to live, too," he would say. And then, too, he believed in using as many of his own boys in a game as possible.

This respect that Coach McRight had for his fellow members of the coaching profession resulted in tributes from his comrades in the field that came by the

scores to his widow. Telegrams from all parts of the country, floral offerings and contributions to a school welfare fund in his memory poured in. His funeral was the largest ever in Paducah except possibly for the Alben Barkley funeral.

Paducahans appreciated McRight for many reasons other than his coaching. He had made a place for himself in his community by his civic activities, and only his friends knew before his death just how much he had contributed personally in counselling and aiding children from indigent families so that they would stay in school. When Paducah Tilghman integrated its school this man from the deep south was a prime mover in making integration work, and a co-captain on his very last team was a Negro boy whom McRight often fed and clothed.

In addition to his coaching duties McRight served as assistant principal at Paducah Tilghman, and in this role he relieved Principal Bradford Mutchler of much of the routine in personal relationships with students. So well had he served in this capacity that Paducah School Board President William Black expressed the opinion that McRight might be missed even more as an administrator than as a coach.

McRight's death was unexpected. While he had been hospitalized briefly in December there was no evidence of a heart ailment. He visited with friends on Sunday afternoon, January 28th, and even discussed his plans for spring practice. He complained early Sunday night that he was not feeling well. At 10:25 p.m. he was dead, the victim of a coronary. He was 57. His survivors include his widow, Mrs. Helen McRight, and a son, Terry, a sophomore at Tilghman. Funeral services were held at the First Baptist Church in Paducah, burial in Hopkinsville.

—B. D. M.

TRACK AND FIELD RULES

The principal rules revisions authorized by the Track and Field Committee, effective for the 1962 season, are included in the new edition of the Track and Field Rules and Records Book. They are as follows:

RULE 3-2: Inspectors are required to signal an infraction or irregularity detected during a race by waving a red flag overhead.

RULE 5-2: It is recommended that the Games Committee and Meet Director award a tied place in a high jump or pole vault to the contestant with the fewest misses at the tied height.

RULE 6-2: Immediately after the Starter instructs competitors to "Set," each of them shall at once and without delay assume final set positions. Failure to comply shall constitute a false start.

RULE 9-1: It counts as a high jump trial if the competitor displaces the bar, passes under it, crosses the line of the bar extended, or leaves the ground in an attempt.

RULE 9-4: The broad jump board shall be rectangular with a width between 8 inches (minimum) and 24 inches (maximum).

CROSS COUNTRY: The Meet Manual has been moved forward in the Rules and

Records Book so that it immediately follows Rule 11 (Cross Country Running).

SITUATION RULING 23S: When it becomes necessary to rerun a race, runners who have made false starts in the original race are not charged with a false start when the race is rerun.

SITUATION RULING 44S: It is illegal for a relay runner to leave the exchange zone, return to the zone and receive the baton there.

SUPPLEMENT: All tables have been brought up-to-date and results for the 1961 finals are included.

GOLF TOURNAMENTS

Eight regional tournaments have been set up in golf. These tournaments will be held on May 16 at Princeton, Bowling Green, Louisville, Jefferson County, Lexington, Paintsville, Middlesboro, and Covington. The State Golf Tournament will be held at Fort Knox on May 22-23. The assignment of schools by regions is as follows:

Princeton Region—Caldwell County, Fulton, Greenville, Hopkinsville, Madisonville, Mayfield, Murray, North Marshall, Owensboro, Owensboro Catholic, Paducah Tilghman, and Providence.

Bowling Green Region—Adair County, Bardstown, Bowling Green, Breckinridge County, College, Elizabethtown, Fort Knox, Franklin-Simpson, Glasgow, Hartford, High Street, Hiseville, Russellville, St. Joseph (Bardstown), Scottsville, Temple Hill, Tompkinsville, Vine Grove, Warren County.

Louisville Region—Atherton, DeSales, Flaget, Male, St. Xavier, Shawnee.

Jefferson County Region—Aquinas, Bishop David, Butler, Durrett, Eastern, Fern Creek, Kentucky Military Institute, Louisville Country Day, Pleasure Ridge Park, Oldham County, Owen County, Seneca, Southern, Shelbyville, Trinity, Valley, Waggener.

Lexington Region—Clark County, Danville, Frankfort, Franklin County, Henry Clay, Lafayette, Lebanon, Lexington Catholic, Madison, Maysville, Millersburg Military Inst., Paris, St. Augustine, St. Patrick, Springfield, University High.

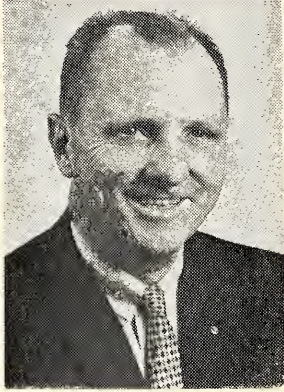
Paintsville Region—Ashland, Boyd County, Breckinridge Training, Fairview, Hazard, Paintsville, Pikeville, Prestonsburg.

Middlesboro Region—Corbin, Cumberland, East Main, Hall, McCreary County, Middlesboro, Pine Knot, Somerset.

Covington Region—Beechwood, Covington Catholic, Dixie Heights, Highlands, Holmes, Holy Cross, Lloyd, Newport, Newport Catholic, St. Henry, St. Thomas.

There is a probability that three or four regional tournaments for girls' golf will be set up this year, leading to a state tournament. The principals of some twenty schools have indicated that their schools may have girls' golf teams. At the present time definite commitments from the schools involved relative to sending teams to the regional tournaments are being secured. If the tournaments are attempted, an announcement concerning the sites will be in a subsequent issue of the ATHLETE.

The Flying Dutchman



You are making plans to come to Louisville for the Kentucky High School Basketball Tournament as you read this column! You are convinced, as is the Dutchman, that sports, properly controlled, contribute much to our American way of life. So, let's do some timely thinking about hardwood and hardheads! This is important because the hardwood is vital to American youth but the hardheads have nothing to contribute to either the community's reputation or school-boy sports.

The hardheads form four (4) categories: (1) Players, (2) Coaches, (3) Spectators, and (4) Officials. The categories are not necessarily ranked in the order named, nor do they have to be hardheads at all—their actions at sports contests either qualify or disqualify them.

Basketball has become more than just a sport. In many places it is now a way of life. It is of prime importance to the community because it involves the boys who play, the men who coach, the spectators who cheer, and the officials who penalize.

During the first three consecutive weekends of March, Kentucky's high school teams face district, regional, and state tournaments. This column would not be worth writing if winning these championships were all-important and sportsmanship practices in games held no significance in the molding of character in our players and student bodies.

A kid who doesn't play to win and who doesn't "bleed inwardly" when he loses just isn't a worthy descendant of Daniel Boone and Abraham Lincoln, but Kentucky needs young people who learn valuable lessons for later life from defeats. Kentucky can do without the kid who allows defeat to turn him into a hardhead.

These are the "Ides of March" and it behooves players, coaches, spectators, and officials to beware lest they menace the game of basketball by being hardheads of the hardwood.

During the "Ides" all players must realize that they are the heroes of countless youngsters and the examples they set will effect many other young lives. In one tournament, I recall two opposing captains who refused to shake hands prior to the opening tip-off—a couple of hardheads. In another, I recall a fine competitor who attained a degree of immortality as he "stopped" a menacing crowd of supporters with these words, "The kids on this team are ashamed of you."

If a coach sends his boys into the tournaments with the philosophy that there is no guilt in breaking rules, only in being detected, he qualifies as a hardhead. If his conduct at the players' bench reflects discredit on himself, his school, and community, he qualifies again. Coach Knute Rockne of Notre Dame taught a grand lesson more than thirty (30) years ago when he said, "I could beat the rules, but I won't. My teaching respect of the law is important in the development of our young men as is my own personal example."

Spectators would not knowingly menace the sport they love by unsportsmanlike conduct—yet, they are often the hardheads. Booing has never contributed anything of value to basketball. It often causes ill will and dangerous uncontrolled emotions. I once watched several hundred spectators convert themselves into several hundred hardheads as they charged onto the floor to "get" the officials. In the mad rush, a little three (3) year old girl was trampled and crippled. Spectators ought to remember her during the "Ides of March."

Officials, who are poorly trained, constitute the final category of hardheads. Good sports require good officiating. Eight (8) of Kentucky's finest schoolboy officials will work our State Tournament. Attitude largely determines an official's efficiency. The poorest spectacle of an official is one who abuses his authority and deludes himself by thinking that the fans have paid to watch him officiate rather than see the boys play. It is entirely unnecessary for him to preach a sermon to a player or coach who has violated a rule. He has no authority to publicly embarrass anybody. After all unpardonable sins are not committed by making errors. When violations occur, all that is required of an official is that he enforce the penalty in a firm, pleasant manner. During the "Ides of March" it will be proven again that the best officials are the most inconspicuous ones.

In schoolboy sports, Kentucky has long been regarded by many as "The Sportsmanship Capitol of the Nation." The conduct of players, coaches, spectators, and officials in the tournaments will again determine if this recognition is merited. The reputation of Kentucky is what you make it.

Valley's Joe Troutman gets the Corn Cob Pipe of Honor for February. Al Gustafson, Jr., says that Joe is great in his service to athletes at high school contests. The Dutchman goes further to say that no one man in Jefferson County has given more unselfishly of himself than Joe. There are lots of fine adults in the westend of Jefferson County, because Joe developed them, teaching them well and leading them down the right paths. The Dutchman salutes one of "Nature's Noblemen"—Joe Troutman.

A noted Jurist once said, "Many a boy joins a gang because he never had the chance to join a team."

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF REGISTERED BASKETBALL OFFICIALS

(List Compiled March 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.

Gieslack, Albert, Box 97, Richland, Indiana, EL 9-4590
 Crutcher, Joseph Lamar, 115 Edelen, Vine Grove, TR 7-2448, Fort Knox 4-7217
 Groves, Glendal D., 3606 Manslick Rd., Louisville, 366-9202, 367-2751
 Jenkins, Claude J., 507 West Stansifer, Clarksville, Indiana
 Kinman, Joe T., 210 Holly Street, Frankfort, 223-5131, 223-8791
 Lee, William A., Box 116, Wallins
 Lockard, Leo A., 6806 Homestead Dr., Louisville, EM 8-8795
 Meredith, Denny E., Jr., 513 South Second St., Louisville
 Russell, Joe, Box 213, Russellville, PA 6-6983, PA 6-6983
 South, William F., 180 Versailles Road, Frankfort, CA 7-6565
 Williams, Tom M., Box 285A-Johnson Acres, Bardstown, 348-3079, Fern Creek CE 9-3297

"Bud" Wilkinson's Letter

NOTE: Because of our readers' tremendous interest in and support of interscholastic athletics and the general physical fitness of all youth in America, we are reprinting a copy of a letter written by C. B. "Bud" Wilkinson to members of the American Football Coaches Association. Mr. Wilkinson is Consultant to the President of the United States on Youth Fitness as well as the Director of Athletics at Oklahoma University. The letter was first printed in the Summer 1961 issue of "The Mentor."

Dear Member of the Coaches Association: As you may know, I have recently been appointed the Consultant to the President on Youth Fitness. This selection is a great tribute to football. It is not personal.

As I see it, this is one of the finest things that has happened to our profession in recent years. The values of our game have been questioned repeatedly. In some quarters, the advisability of continuance of college football has been seriously discussed. Yet, President Kennedy feels so strongly about the worth of our game that he has selected one of us to work with him in the development of a program to improve the fitness of American Youth.

The problem of youth fitness is terrifying in its implications. You are aware, I am sure, of the appalling lack of fitness on the part of the majority of young people. If our Nation is to survive, we must change this situation. The historian Arnold Toynbee points out: "Nineteen of twenty-one notable civilizations have died from within—not from conquest from without. There were no bands playing and no flags flying when these countries decayed. It happened slowly in the quiet and the dark when no one was aware."

We are fortunate in knowing what our present situation is. We know how the current is moving. We must change the course.

All of us tell our players that the individual participant must unselfishly contribute to the welfare of the team without concern about his own status or glory. In the fitness effort, each of us will have an opportunity to practice what we preach. We should all contribute in every possible way to the success of this program without concern as to the individual benefits we may derive personally or to the increased status which might come to our association.

For many years, there has been a schism between the representatives of competitive athletics and the representatives of physical education and recreation. If we are to improve the fitness of our youth, all interested agencies must work together in close harmony. I would like to ask each of you to take the initiative in closing ranks with these groups so that we will all work together toward the common goal.

Specifically, what can you do to aid the program? I would suggest the following:

1. In all your speeches make reference to the gravity of the fitness problem.

2. Enthusiastically endorse the first simple, proposed school program which we will announce shortly. Obviously, it will have faults and short-comings. Instead of pointing these out, as will some Physical Educators, concentrate on the improvement that will result in this or any similar plan is put into operation in our schools.

3. Urge your own school—and your local school district—to implement the program.

4. Go out of your way to work in harmony with Physical Educators and Recreation Directors in the furtherance of all youth fitness activities.

This cause is vital to the future welfare of our Nation. Our country is at war even though, for the moment, no guns are being fired. Our ability to win

this contest depends on the vigor and vitality of our young citizens. I hope you will do all in your power to insure the success of the Youth Fitness effort.

Sincerely,
C. B. "Bud" Wilkinson
Past President,
American Football
Coaches Association.

Films

Track

The Broad Jump, j-s-c-a, 1 reel, \$1.50

Controlled speed-timing and coordination—development of legs and torso—mobility of pelvis and hips, one, two, three style—foot roll—single and triple arm stride—soft versus hard take off—arm position.

Discus, j-s-c-a, 1 reel, \$1.50

Principle of centrifugal force—muscle development for side arm throw—grips—finger roll—heel of thumb pressure—finger exercises—cockwise spin—hip snap—reverse and non-reverse styles.

Distance Races, s-c, 1 reel, \$1.50

Races from 1,000 to 10,000 meters and steeplechase are demonstrated. Style of distance runner is contrasted with that of dash man. Difference in typical physiques are shown. Slow motion photography is used to analyze movements.

Distance, j-s-c-a, 1 reel, \$1.50

Style—developing stamina—calisthenics—avoiding shin splint—controlled tension—forward knee reflex—straight line running—automatic stride.

The High Jump, j-s-c-a, 1 reel, \$1.50

Belly roll or straddle and improved Western style—body lean and reverse—approach—body tension—coordination of arm and leg action.

The Hurdles, j-s-c-a, 1 reel, \$1.50

Basic hurdling styles—rear hip and leg action—rhythmic running—hurdling, calisthenics—body balance—correct clearance—circular stepover action—adapting styles of physiques.

The Javelin, j-s-c-a, 1 reel, \$1.50

Four stage catapult throw—preliminary run—concluding stride—throwing stance—throwing and reverse—alternative hand and finger grips—facing position—balance of stomach and back muscle tension—throwing angle—body and leg coordination drills—flexibility exercises.

Jumps and Pole Vault, s-c, 1 reel, \$1.50

Demonstrations from actual competition are shown for running high-jump; running broad-jump; hop, step and jump; and pole vault. Slow motion photography is used for detailed study of form.

1955 Kentucky High School A. A. Track Meet, j-s-c-a, 4 reels, silent, \$7.50

The finals of all the track and field events are shown as Ashland High School won the meet with 26 points. Tilghman High School of Paducah was second with 20½ points. New records were set in the Mile Run, Mile Relay, and Discus.

Middle Distances, j-s-c-a, 1 reel, \$1.50

Sprinting techniques—ball of foot running—automatic stride—pendulum and bicycle stride—exercise—counter balanced arm action—push drive—jockeying for position.

Pole Vault, j-s-c-a, 1 reel, \$1.50

Basic vaulting principles—importance of exercises—running action—grip—selecting the pole—take off—Western and Eastern style—slotting—novice training.

The Relays, j-s-c-a, 1 reel, \$1.50

Passing—visual pass—blind pass—right and left exchange—merging of runners' speed—baton grips—

relay starts, underhand action—cup style—overhand sprint pass—fly scoop—practice and team work.
The Sprints, j-s-c-a, 2 reel, \$2.50

Fundamentals of 100 yard and 200 yard dash-impact style and natural stretch stride-synchronizing leg and arm action-conditioning exercises-starting techniques-slow motion of muscular utilization and coordination.

Shotput, j-s-c-a, 1 reel, \$1.50

Fitting styles to physiques-tension control-one, two, three rhythm-exercises-finger and hand grip-finger and wrist snap-foot positions-progressive tension and effort-explosive hip snap.

KAPOS NEWS

State Tournament Plans

Again, the Kentucky Association of Pep Organization Sponsors (KAPOS) will have a "Welcome Booth" set up in Freedom Hall somewhere near the main entrance, for the sole purpose of registering and greeting you. Please stop by and visit with fellow sponsors.

Perhaps you would like to have a part in making known to the public just what is involved in being a cheerleader sponsor. If so, we can use you for radio interviews or possibly a television program. Mrs. Jane McCoy will be in charge of setting up the schedule for interviews etc. She has requested that you signify your willingness to assist in this program by leaving your name and the times you will be available either in her box at the Kentucky Hotel or at the KAPOS booth.

KAPOS board members will have a room at the hotel on the same floor as the cheerleaders. You are encouraged to call on them in any way you see fit. They are there to evaluate all cheerleaders but they will not be too busy to help you with your problems.

Principals Must Send Confirmation

Each principal whose school is participating as one of the sixteen teams in the state tournament should receive a letter from the Kentucky Association of Cheerleader Sponsors. The letter contains the information concerning the basis of selecting an outstanding cheerleading squad and requests that the principal send, either by wire or special delivery confirmation that the cheerleaders of his school are being chaperoned by a well qualified, school approved adult. The name of the sponsor should be included in this confirmation letter. Send confirmation to: President Ruth Spurlock (KAPOS), Kentucky Hotel, Louisville, Kentucky.

The Cheerleader selection will be made on the following basis:

1. Appearance (neatness and general good grooming. Girls are asked not to wear blue jeans or other trousers with their school sweaters.)

2. Ability to execute the yells.

3. Ability and effort displayed in control over own rooters.

4. Appropriateness of the choice and time to yell (Do not delay the game.)

5. Conduct while in uniform (gum chewing, smoking, using intoxicants or profane language. This applies to rest rooms, hotels, etc.)

6. Pep and enthusiasm displayed during cheering.

7. Sportsmanship (toward opponents and officials.)
Method of grading, based on a possible 70 point total, is as follows: Excellent, 19 pts.; Good, 7 pts.; Fair, 5 pts.; Poor, 2 pts.

Saturday Morning Coffee

KAPOS extends a cordial invitation for all sponsors and cheerleaders to join them for coffee and

doughnuts on Saturday morning from 9:00 to 11:00, at the Kentucky Hotel.

Cheerleader Camp

The first Kentucky Cheerleaders Camp was so successful that plans are in the making to have two camps this summer. The dates are: August 5-9 and August 9-13. Ask for further information at the KAPOS booth or contact: Mrs. Grace Fragstein, Mrs. Milly Rodes, or Mrs. Stella S. Gibb.

Sportsmanship—Whose Responsibility?

(Continued from Page One)

trying to promote good sportsmanship.

A player should not:

1. Be boastful in victory nor bitter in defeat.
2. Take unfair advantage of his opponent, nor advocate such practices.

3. Make insulting remarks to his opponent before, during or after a contest.

4. Argue with the officials or go through motions indicating his dislike for a decision.

5. Make degrading remarks about officials during or after a game either on the field or from the bench.

6. Criticize coaches or officials after a game.

7. Lose his temper and start a fight if opponent is not playing fairly.

8. Swear or use profane language.

9. Make a mockery of good sportsmanship if a game is already lost.

It is obvious that the above points refer almost exclusively to the players' conduct on the floor or field.

Players can exercise a great deal of influence over student and adult conduct. After all, they are the ones for whom the student audience does all the shouting and booing. They are usually much admired and respected by those students who attend the games and if players were to let the other students know that their conduct is embarrassing to them, it would cause most of the students to reduce the booing and insulting of officials and opposing players. This can be done best by individual word of mouth, but if the opportunity exists, an assembly should be held at which players should make their points clear. School paper editorials or articles also do a lot of good.

It is more difficult for the players to influence the conduct of adult members of the crowd. The individual player can, of course, talk to his parents and should be able to get them to understand the situation. They in turn can discuss the matter with their friends and acquaintances. It would be possible, in a really bad situation, for one of the players to give a short speech before the "downtown coaches" or some of the civic organizations of the community and appeal for more sportsmanlike conduct from the crowd.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE OFFICIALS

Well-trained and competent officials are important to the success of an athletic program. Their influence on crowd and players is of great importance. An official should:

1. Remember that his responsibility is first to the players of the game. Their welfare comes before all other values.

2. Play the role of a judicious judge in as unassuming manner as possible.

3. Know the rules thoroughly and give intelligent interpretations to the players if asked.

4. Handle the game with confidence and poise, controlling the game from start to finish.

5. Greet the rival coaches as a part of his first duty when appearing before the spectators.

6. Be cooperative to the fullest extent possible

with his fellow officials and maintain a courteous relationship with scorers and timers.

7. Station himself away from coaches or spectators at time-outs or delays in the game.

8. Withdraw from the area of the playing court or field at half time.

9. Maintain poise, dignity, and sense of humor when crowd, players or coaches get "on" him.

10. Actively participate in any organization that tries to assure the highest type of officiating for all. **An official should not:**

1. Over-officiate to the extent of taking the game from the players. No "showboating"!

2. Play for the lime-light at the expense of efficiency.

3. Openly acknowledge or react to actions or remarks by spectators.

4. Assume the bearing or manner of a policeman.

5. Exhibit emotion toward players in enforcing the rules.

6. Humiliate a player for violation or mistake.

7. Try to even up a previous mistake.

8. Allow personal bickering to continue between opposing players.

9. Answer spectator remarks or accusations.

10. Discuss or argue personally with a player, coach or spectator in anger or in a heated manner.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF STUDENTS

Students are very important factors in school sportsmanship. Their habits and reactions quite largely determine its quality. The better schools are those in which there is a willingness on the part of the students to share responsibility with the faculty, alumni, and community for establishing and maintaining good school practices and traditions.

The following suggestions will serve as a guide for the student so that he will know what he should or should not do to carry out his responsibility at athletic contests.

The individual student should not:

1. Consider the visiting team and fans, and officials, as guests and treat them as such.

2. Respect the rights of students from the opposing school. Be friendly with them.

3. Respect the rights of all spectators.

4. Respect the authority and judgment of the coach.

5. Respect the property of the school and the authority of school officials.

6. Cheer both teams as they come on the field of play.

7. Commend or cheer good plays by either team.

8. Cheer an injured player when he is removed from the game.

9. Support his cheerleaders wholeheartedly.

10. Accept the officials' decisions as final.

11. Show self-control at all times during and after the game.

12. Be modest in victory and gracious in defeat.

13. Consider it a privilege and duty to encourage every one (players and spectators alike) to live up to the spirit of the rules of fair play and sportsmanship.

The individual student should not:

1. Boo or jeer officials or players at any time.

2. Applaud errors by opponents or penalties inflicted upon them.

3. Yell while opponent is shooting a free throw.

4. Yell while the opposing cheerleaders are leading cheers.

5. Yell for or demand a substitution or withdrawal by the coach.

6. Use profane language at any time during the game.

7. Be obnoxious to his fellow spectators nor exhibit rowdiness in any form.

8. Throw things on the field or playing court.

9. Argue or develop the "sorehead" attitude.

10. Place bets on the outcome of the game.

11. Molest the referees after the game.

12. Criticize his players or coach for losing the game.

13. Boast in victory nor alibi in defeat.

The individual student should abide by the Golden Rule: Do unto others as you would have others do unto you.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE TEAM CAPTAIN
The team captain should:

1. Greet the opposing captain with genuine friendliness.

2. Demonstrate very plainly a respect and friendliness toward the officials—treat them as guests. If the captain has any questions on decisions he should ask them during a time out in a quiet and respectful manner and only for the purpose of clarifying a ruling so that it may be conveyed to teammates and coach.

3. Not permit teammates to enter into arguments with opponents, officials or spectators.

4. Always be ready with a word of praise for fine play, whether it be by an opponent or teammate.

5. Never indicate or let teammates indicate by any actions that he or they may feel "robbed" by an official.

6. Never depart from the word or spirit of the rules and should discourage teammates from breaking rules.

7. Play to the limit of his ability and energy and motivate teammates to do likewise. Spectators are less critical of good, clean play no matter what the outcome.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CHEERLEADERS
Cheerleaders should:

1. Act as representatives of the student body at athletic contests and realize that they are in a position to control the reactions of the crowd.

2. Be carefully selective about choosing new members for the squad. Prospective cheerleaders selected should be students respected by fellow students. The most aggressive and loudest individual does not necessarily make the best cheerleader.

3. Set up and describe standards of conduct for the cheer squad and for the spectators.

4. Welcome help and suggestions on crowd control from an advisory faculty member or committee.

5. Serve as hosts to the visiting cheerleaders, and not as their competitors. Meet them upon arrival and if time permits introduce them to friends and show them the school. Visit at half time.

6. Give visiting squad right of way when both squads attempt to cheer simultaneously and never use a long chant to monopolize the cheering time.

7. Hold a series of well-planned pep meetings in which students are reminded that the reputation of their school rests partially upon the behavior of its students at athletic contests in relation to their own team, officials and spectators. The fact should be stressed that no derogatory, remarks, calls or boosing should be made at any time.

8. Select and create good cheers and signals and be discriminating about where and when to use them, for example, extend a hearty welcome to visitors, recognize plays of merit of the visiting team, signal for quiet and discourage attempts to disturb opposing players when shooting for the basket, give recognition to all players leaving the game.

9. Do a good job of executing the cheers, remembering that cheerleaders are not primarily exhibition-

ists. Avoid an impromptu performance. Cheers should be practiced so that they can be given with ease and are pleasing to watch.

10. Appear happy, peppy, well groomed, and in command of any situation that might arise. Cheerleaders should not be coaxed or challenged to follow in situations where unsportsmanlike behavior might be displayed.

11. Be desirable guests at "away" games—on your best manners.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PRINCIPAL

The principal as the administrative head of the school must establish the principles of good sportsmanship in the minds of the entire school family and all those who associate with any of the school's activities. He must realize that the type or kind of sportsmanship that is practiced or displayed reflects his leadership in the administration of his school because the contest is being played by representatives of his institution.

Specifically the principal should:

1. Practice good sportsmanship himself at all times.

2. Promote the practice of sportsmanship by the official school family and the patrons.

3. Keep the contests under the official control of the school authorities.

4. Establish a definite policy and procedure relative to eligibility and abide by that policy. Be sure that this policy is thoroughly understood by all.

5. Attend the school activities and display a vital interest in them.

6. Be sure he is in accord with the method used in selecting and approving the officials selected.

7. Promote good relationships with all civic organizations and acquaint them with their responsibilities relative to good sportsmanship.

8. Be sure that all parents thoroughly understand what the school expects of its players.

9. Lend active support and approval for all good efforts to discuss sportsmanship, crowd behavior, game rules, etc., in order to deepen the understanding of fans about sport. Assembly programs and classroom discussion of these matters should receive approval.

10. Establish good rapport with the radio and press relative to their obligation to promote good sportsmanship.

11. Be sure that all players are thoroughly aware of his desires relative to their sportsmanship.

12. Arrange to have the opposing teams meet and escorted to their dressing rooms. Their reasonable needs should be fulfilled and their stay made comfortable.

Specifically the principal should not:

1. Allow any activity to supersede or interfere with the objectives of education. Victory celebrations, game rallies, and any unscheduled burst of mass enthusiasm should not be allowed to interfere with the rest of the school program.

2. Allow booing of decisions or penalties.

3. Allow booing at the other team or fans.

4. Allow interference with the normal procedures of the other team.

5. Allow counting of the score en masse.

6. Allow throwing of materials.

7. Allow anyone but those authorized in the playing area.

8. Be delinquent in any way in his own behavior.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FACULTY MANAGER

The faculty manager is not always closely associated with the team. He is, therefore, in a much better position to talk to officials, sportswriters, and spectators than is the coach. At times "straight-

from-the-shoulder" talk is necessary to arrive at a clear understanding of the kind of behavior wanted and expected in terms of the values we are trying to realize. His greatest opportunities seem to be found in his contacts with officials, press, and faculty managers of other schools.

Specifically the faculty manager should:

1. Provide the opponents with an opportunity to help choose officials who will be completely satisfactory to both parties.

2. Employ the best officials obtainable.

3. Set aside enough money to pay well for an officiating job well done.

4. See that there is sufficient faculty and/or police supervision to discourage unruly behavior.

5. See that all students have a definite understanding of the kind of behavior expected of them.

6. Try to promote friendly relations with the press and "suggest" that articles be written in such a way as to emphasize proper values.

7. Help to increase crowd understanding of rules, penalties, strategies, and encourage wider sports appreciation among the spectators.

The faculty manager should not:

1. Schedule opponents where traditional rivalry has reached such a point that unruly crowd behavior has come to be accepted as a matter of course.

2. Hire officials who call fouls inconsistently, permit the game to get out of hand, or in other ways encourage a noisy, unruly, crowd.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE ATHLETIC DIRECTOR

It is assumed that the athletic director is in direct charge of the athletic program. It is pretty well established that, in the long run, the departmental staff and policies will reflect the kind of philosophy held by the departmental head. The general policies of the athletic department—the over-all picture—will be determined in a large degree by the leadership displayed at the top. If mere lip-service is all that is given to sportsmanship, it becomes evident in short order.

Specifically the athletic director should:

1. Secure competent officials for all athletic events.

2. See that adequate measures are taken to handle crowds.

3. Print some of the more common rules, regulations or scoring methods.

4. Arrange schedules, with the close cooperation of the coach, with teams in the same class.

5. Play schools with like standards.

6. Find ways and means of bringing student leaders and groups to see and help in the problem of crowd control.

7. Have only competent and fair men to handle the loud-speaker systems.

8. Cooperate with cheerleaders in the control of crowd behavior.

9. Arrange for student assembly or departmental demonstrations on rules and rules interpretations.

10. Present a true picture to the press of the sportsmanship problem and make some suggestions of a worthwhile nature.

11. Make known to student body and public the departmental policy regarding liquor.

12. Arrange for school and public clinics for the purpose of informing fans of all ages of rule changes, the nature of the "inside" game, problems in officiating and the like.

13. Arrange for pre-game and post-game social affairs involving the rival groups and squads.

The athletic director should not:

1. Second-guess officials for crowd effect.

2. Hand out a lot of "confidential stuff" to create a crowd-drawing story, or create false impressions just to pack the stadium to see the "fight."

3. Be too conspicuous at athletic events.
4. Publicly criticize rival personnel.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF OTHER TEACHERS

Responsibility for individual conduct whether student or adult need not be left only to those in charge of athletics. All teachers on the faculty can help to create not only an atmosphere of good sportsmanship but can be influential in the teaching of the specifics of good behavior.

A teacher should:

1. Stress good conduct, fair play, and good manners within the classroom or laboratory and help the students make the transfer to sport.
2. Set an example by treating all students with respect for their integrity and in return expect students to earn that respect through their behavior.
3. Show exemplary behavior at all athletic and other public contests or exhibitions.
4. Encourage and participate in classroom discussion of the nature of fair play, the expected conduct at games, and the true meaning of sport as a cultural element and an educational tool in the American scene.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Board members generally have an interest in maintaining a good school program carried on under democratic principles. They are interested in all phases of education that will help the students to be of greater service to society in our democracy. With these things in mind there are certain responsibilities the board must accept in regard to sportsmanship.

The Board of Education should:

1. Attend all athletic contests involving the school.
2. As members of civic organizations, foster a feeling of good will toward the school's athletic program in the organization.
3. Make broad policies relating to sportsmanship in the school.
4. Develop in the schools a good program of physical education and interscholastic activities for all, and insist on a steady development toward set objectives in this program.
5. Insist that employees of the school consider sportsmanship an ultimate aim in the education of the students, correcting those individuals at fault at a time convenient and in a manner adequate for the situation.
6. Prohibit the use of alcoholic beverages at all contests.
7. Provide for safe and adequate athletic facilities.

The Board of Education should not:

1. Employ a coach solely on the basis of the record of wins and losses.
2. Have selfish or gambling interests in the outcomes of any athletic teams or contests.
3. Be autocratic in their policies concerning the running of the school and its athletics.
4. Retain a coach who resorts to unethical practices in the coaching of athletics.
5. Use influence in putting certain boys on the team, regardless of their abilities.
6. Set poor examples for the public by their conduct at athletic games.

COMMUNICATIONS

The press, radio and television personnel are often influential in molding public opinion and behavior concerning interscholastic sport. Writers and commentators frequently have opportunities to point up good and bad behavior and make it a point of public discussion. Specifically there are many things which they should and should not do in the interests

of better competitive athletics.

Things they should do:

1. Conduct good sportsmanship program in the press and over the air.
2. Give accurate facts when disseminating information.
3. Discourage betting on amateur games.
4. Be an example of the good loser when the home team loses.
5. Look for acts of courtesies of players during the game and write favorably of such.
6. Continue to make something of the game after the substitutes enter.
7. Be familiar with sports they are covering.
8. Play up scholarship as well as athletic prowess of players on teams.
9. Honor all boys on teams as team players.
10. Explain something of the background of the teams, the rules of the game, and its possibilities.

Things they should not do:

1. Criticize the judgment of the coach in making substitutions and other decisions without checking facts.
2. Give individual players the "hero" type of publicity or conversely, make a "goat" out of some player because he had misfortune in the contest.
3. Criticize the officials' decisions openly without knowing facts.
4. Show partiality to the home team.
5. Offer alibis if the home team loses the game.
6. "Ride" the players.
7. Give all the credit to a few players for winning or losing the game.
8. Give out misleading information.
9. Make professional matches out of amateur sports.
10. Mislead the public as to the characteristics of the opponents of the home team.
11. Forget to mention the boys on the bench and the good behavior of the crowd at the game when this is in evidence.
12. Do anything to build up snobbery on the part of parents, school or public.

CIVIC LEADERS AND FANS

Community organizations and civic leaders can go far in setting the "tone" of sportsmanship at school and college games. Alumni members of Booster Clubs, "downtown quarterbacks," Lions, Kiwanians, Rotarians, members of the Chamber of Commerce, and the rest of the public have a responsibility for sportsmanship.

Things public leaders can do:

1. Get behind the "Booster Club" movement. Become an active force in the club and encourage enthusiasm for the team regardless of the game results.
2. Recognize achievement and applaud good play on both teams.
3. Keep in touch with the authorities who do the hiring of coaches. Know them and know the coaches so that an opinion about the quality of leadership the boys are getting can be voiced.
4. Encourage the establishing of a salary scale for athletic teachers in keeping with the duties and job done.
5. Be ever willing to attend and participate at banquets. If called upon to "glorify" the team be sure to point out to the boys the real values of the game. Don't go haywire on the "win them all" idea.
6. Discourage and if necessary expose the subsidizing of players. Encourage the expression of opinion freely on the subject. Let the coach know that his job is the developing of players, not the hiring of players.
7. Accept without public question the judgment of

the coach as he names starting lineups and makes substitutions.

8. Leave the game if intoxicated or unable to control temper.

The public should not:

1. Attempt to influence the director, superintendent, or the school board to hire their coach on the basis of a terminal contract. The coach is always at his best when little or no pressure is applied. All civic leaders should refrain from such practice.

2. Award prizes of any sort except when such is acceptable to the educational authorities.

3. Spread false interpretations or rumors concerning the sport, coach, or players.

4. Supplement the coach's earning from private purses.

5. Support any movement in discriminating against any member of the team or squad.

6. Question the coach's judgment with resentment.

7. Bribe a coach, player or official.

8. Encourage any foul or unfair play on the court or field.

9. Hoot, boo, jeer, or otherwise carry on in a discourteous manner to officials, visiting teams, or visiting public.

10. Enter the playing area at any time to participate in a controversy.

11. Destroy property of the opposing school or community.

REGIONAL TRACK MEETS

The Board of Control has established twelve track regions for 1962. The scheduled dates for the regional meets are May 11-12. Only first and second place winners in the regions will qualify for the State Meet. Sites of the meets are Murray State College, Daviess County High School, Western Kentucky State College, Fort Knox High School, Shawnee High School, Eastern High School, Bellevue High School, University of Kentucky, Centre College, Union College, Elkhorn City High School, and Ashland High School.

The assignment of schools by regions is as follows:

Region 1 at Murray—Caldwell County, Christian County, Farmington, Fulton, Heath, Hopkinsville, Mayfield, Murray, Murray College, South Marshall, Tilghman, Trigg County.

Region 2 at Owensboro—Attucks, Calhoun, Crittenden County, Daviess County, Douglas (Henderson), Hancock County, Henderson, Henderson County, Madisonville, Morganfield, Owensboro, Owensboro Catholic, Providence, Rosenwald (Providence), Sacramento, Slaughterers, Sturgis.

Region 3 at Bowling Green—Alvaton, Austin Tracy, Bowling Green, Caverna, College, Cub Run, Edmonson County, Franklin-Simpson, Glasgow, Guthrie, High Street, Hiseville, Lincoln (Franklin), Metcalfe County, Park City, Russellville, Temple Hill, Tompkinsville, Warren County.

Region 4 at Fort Knox—Breckinridge County, Campbellsville, Clarkson, Durham (Campbellsville), Elizabethtown, Fort Knox, Glendale Greensburg, Howevally, Irvington, LaRue County, Lebanon Junction, Meade County, Rineyville, Vine Grove, Taylor County.

Region 5 at Louisville—Atherton, Central, duPont Manual, DeSales, Flaget, Male, St. Xavier, Shawnee.

Region 6 at Middletown—Bishop David, Butler, Durrett, Eastern, Fairdale, Fern Creek, Kentucky Military Institute, Lincoln Institute, Louisville Country Day, Oldham County, Pleasure Ridge Park, Seneca, Southern, Trinity, Valley, Waggener.

Region 7 at Bellevue—Beechwood, Bellevue, Boone County, Campbell County, Dayton, Deming, Dixie Heights, Grant County, Highlands, Holmes, Lloyd,

Ludlow, Newport, Newport Catholic, St. Henry, Simon Kenton, Walton-Verona, William Grant.

Region 8 at Lexington—Anderson, Berea, Bourbon County, Bryan Station, Carlisle, Clark County, DuBois, Dunbar (Lexington), Fleming County, Foundation, Frankfort, Franklin County, Georgetown, Harrodsburg, Henry Clay, Jessamine County, Lafayette, Madison, Madison Central, Midway, Millersburg Military Institute, Montgomery County, Mt. Sterling, Paris, Paris Western, Scott County, Shelby County, Shelbyville, University High, Versailles.

Region 9 at Danville—Bardstow, Bloomfield, Burgin, Camp Dick Robinson, Danville, Old Kentucky Home, Paint Lick, Parksville, St. Catherine, St. Charles, St. Joseph (Bardstown), Springfield, Wayne County.

Region 10 at Barbourville—Barbourville, Bell County, Bush, Clay County, Corbin, Cumberland, East Benham, Everts, Hall, Harlan, Hazel Green, Knox Central, Lily, London, Loyal, Lynn Camp, McCreary County, Middlesboro, Pineville, Poplar Creek, Rosenwald (Barbourville), Rosenwald (Harlan), Somerset, Wallins, West Main (Lynch), Williamsburg.

Region 11 at Elkhorn City—Belfry, Buckhorn, Dilce Combs, Ducham, Elkhorn City, Fleming-Neon, Hazard, Hellier, Jenkins, Johns Creek, M. C. Napier, Paintsville, Pikeville, Prestonsburg, Virgie, Wheelwright, Whitesburg.

Region 12 at Ashland—Ashland, Boyd County, Catlettsburg, Flat Gap, Greenup, Meade Memorial, Morgan County, Oil Springs, Raceland, Russell, Warfield, Wurtland.

TENNIS TOURNAMENTS—BOYS

On May 7 seven regional tournaments will be held. The sites are Bowling Green, Fort Knox, Louisville, Jefferson County, Bellevue, Lexington, and Richmond. The State Tournament will be held in Louisville on May 14-15. The assignment of schools by regions is as follows:

Bowling Green Region—Attucks, Bowling Greer, Caverna, College, Franklin-Simpson, Greenville, Hopkinsville, Memorial (Hardyville), Russellville, Warren County.

Fort Knox Region—Douglass (Henderson), Elizabethtown Catholic, Fort Knox, Greensburg, LaRue County, Lynnvale, Owensboro, St. Joseph, Vine Grove.

Louisville Region—Atherton, Central, DeSales, duPont Manual, Flaget, Shawnee, St. Xavier.

Jefferson County Region—Bishop David, Durrett, Eastern, Fern Creek, Kentucky Military Institute, Louisville Country Day, Pleasure Ridge Park, Seneca Southern, Trinity, Valley, Waggener.

Bellevue Region—Beechwood, Bellevue, Dayton, Highlands, Holmes, Lloyd, Ludlow, Newport Catholic, Simon-Kenton.

Lexington Region—Fleming County, Frankfort, Franklin County, Henry Clay, Lafayette, Millersburg Military Institute, Paris, Shelbyville, University.

Richmond Region—Ashland, Breckinridge Training, Camargo, Danville, Foundation, Hazel Green, Paintsville, Somerset, Stanford, Whitesburg.

TENNIS TOURNAMENTS—GIRLS

Seven regional tournaments have been set up for girls tennis. These tournaments will be held on May 4-5 at Murray, Bowling Green, Louisville, Jefferson County, Bellevue, Lexington and Richmond. The State Tennis Tournament for Girls will be held at Shawnee Park in Louisville on May 11-12. The assignment of schools by regions is as follows:

Murray Region—Attucks, Douglass (Henderson), Henderson, Hopkinsville, Madisonville, Murray.

Bowling Green Region—Bowling Green, Caverna, College, Fort Knox, Franklin-Simpson, Greensburg,

Memorial (Hardyville), Owensboro, Vine Grove, Warren County.

Louisville Region—Central, duPont Manual, Male.

Jefferson County Region—Durrett, Eastern, Fairdale, Fern Creek, Southern, Waggener.

Bellevue Region—Beechwood, Bellevue, Dayton, Highlands, Ludlow.

Lexington Region—Fleming County, Franklin County, Henry Clay, Lafayette, Paris, Shelbyville, University.

Richmond Region—Ashland, Breckinridge Training, Camargo, Danville, Foundation, Hazel Green, Montgomery County, Somerset.

HOSPITALITY COMMITTEE

The following events and functions of the Hospitality Committee in connection with the State High School Basketball Tournament will be of interest to tournament visitors:

A TEENTOWN GAME & LOUNGE ROOM will be set up on the second floor of the Armory Building for Friday morning from 8:00 A. M. to Noon, and again on Saturday morning from 8:00 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.

A **DANCE** will be held in the Flag Room of the Kentucky Hotel on Thursday night, March 15, from 10:30 P. M. to 1:00 A. M. Price on the dance is 75¢ per couple or 50¢ per individual.

CINERAMA: "South Sea Adventure" at the Rialto Theatre, March 16 at 11:15 P. M. Price per ticket is \$1.00 which is less than half of regular cost.

SWIMMING from 9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily at the Henry Clay Hotel pool—75¢.

RECREATION CENTER, West wing of Fairgrounds. Free basketball, tennis, etc., daily. Free golf at all City of Louisville golf courses daily.

INFORMATION DESKS will be set up and manned at both the Kentucky Hotel and the Fairgrounds.

HOSPITALITY ROOM at Freedom Hall for coaches, referees, school principals and officials will be opened daily, 30-minutes before game time. All who will be eligible to enjoy the Hospitality Room should come prepared with their identification cards from the various associations, etc., as the door will be handled by a uniformed attendant who will request seeing their cards.

PRACTICE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TEAMS will be available at the following schools: Louisville Male High School, 911 South Brook Street; Sally B. Rutherford School, 301 Southland Boulevard; Hazelwood School, 1325 Bluegrass Avenue; St. Xavier High School, 1606 Poplar Level Road; St. George School, 1819 Standard Avenue. Principals or coaches may phone Louisville Male High School, 582-2613, and make arrangements for the use of these gyms. Contact Foster Sanders, Principal.

STUDENT IDENTIFICATION BADGES: All students, in order to participate in this program and to be given advantages of the special prices, must have an identification badge. These are to be picked up at the Information Desk at the Fairgrounds Coliseum.

TRANSPORTATION: Cabs displaying signs will charge a flat rate to the Fairgrounds from the hotel district as they did at the previous Tournament. Buses will be identified with signs and will give special attention to service from downtown to the Fairgrounds at regular rates.

PARKING OF SCHOOL BUSES at the Fairgrounds has been handled at the rate of 25¢ per bus.

What Did The Ref Call?

"What did the Ref call?" is a question commonly raised by basketball bench officials, coaches, spectators and press, radio and television reporters throughout the country only because far too many officials fail in their responsibility to signal properly. Most certainly this is to be regretted. It detracts from the enjoyment of the game and is a totally unnecessary tragedy. Proper signals by officials will make the question unnecessary.

The signals to be used by basketball officials are informative, dignified and meaningful. They have been adopted by the National Basketball Rules Committee for nation-wide use. These signals, which were developed after much research and study, will most adequately serve the intended purpose. They will contribute to uniformity wherever basketball is played in this land of ours and make it possible for everyone viewing the game to interpret the officials' decisions correctly.

An official who signals correctly keeps the coaches and spectators informed. This is as it should be. It is his duty to correctly signal and those who do not have no place as officials. The game would be much better without them. It is important that players, coaches, spectators and press representatives know the foul or violation which causes a penalty. Naturally, the use of the official set of signals limits the free wheeling of some of the acrobats who are masquerading as officials. Proper signaling is not dramatic enough for these actors. It limits their opportunity to show off. It restricts the opportunities for some officials who desire to satisfy an unbounded ego. Some of these improvisors can, with little effort, go through an entire game, perhaps a season, without once using the authorized signals. They jump, pull, jerk, do a St. Vitus dance, extend their posteriors in an adapted lumbago posture, and frequently look like a monkey on a string. When making a call, some of them go into contortions that make the Twist attractive and graceful by comparison. The gyrations that these phonies go through after blowing the whistle are positively offensive.

Without question, they feel inadequate and try to detract from their call by hollering, yelling, punching, kicking or pulling an arm after blowing the whistle. They bring justifiable antagonism and resentment to themselves from all who are participating or

SOUTHLAND SPORT SHOP

348 Southland Drive

Lexington, Ky.

School Representative

FRED "Rock" REECE

Versailles, Ky.

Phone Triangle 3-3623

During the State Tournament our representative will be in Room 926 at the Watterson Hotel.

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viewing the game. They emphasize their whistle blowing and support it with these un-called for gestures. This is proof positive that their calls are not adequate and that the calls cannot stand on their merit. An increasing number of athletic administrators are acknowledging these expressions of bad taste and inadequacy and are refusing to engage men who cannot officiate basketball without making a public display of themselves. Refusing to assign them to games is progress.

Officials' organizations must accept the responsibility of insisting that their members use the adopted signals. No officials' association worth its salt teaches or instructs its members to use signals other than those officially authorized by the National Basketball Rules Committee. Most officials' groups do teach the proper signals but, unfortunately, not all of them insist that their members use them.

There is nothing sacred about the present signals. If any are inadequate or inappropriate, they should be and can be changed. This should be done through established

channels and, most definitely, not through individual improvising. If changes are necessary, and at this time there is no evidence any are, the National Basketball Committee, which is always ready to accept any suggestion which will contribute to the improvement and enjoyment of the game by the players and spectators, should be petitioned.

Until a need for a change is demonstrated, game administrators must insist that officials use the proper signals. Those officials who cannot comply because they are unable to learn the proper signals, or because they cannot give them, or because use of them does not afford an opportunity of attracting enough attention to themselves, or who, for any reason, fail to use the designated signal, should not be engaged. The game is better off without them. Let's hurry them on their way.

The good official will let people know what he calls by giving the right signal properly.

Clifford B. Fagan,
Secretary,
National Basketball Committee

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