

3-1-1966

The Kentucky High School Athlete, March 1966

Kentucky High School Athletic Association

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Recommended Citation

Kentucky High School Athletic Association, "The Kentucky High School Athlete, March 1966" (1966). *The Athlete*. Book 118.
<http://encompass.eku.edu/athlete/118>

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THE KENTUCKY



High School Athlete

THE KENTUCKY SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND
1966 CHAMPIONSHIP WRESTLING TEAM



(Left to Right) Front Row: Earl Jones, Jimmy Whitehouse, Dan Dickerson, Larry Crowe, Virgil Ritchie, Joe Gary Flint, Edward Myers, Joe Triplette. Second Row: Ass't Coach Will D. Evans, Richard Lewis, Grady Curlin, Larry Cook, James Earl Hardin, Earl Wayne Moore, Larry Kerr, Coach W. Edward Murray, Jr.

Official Organ of the
KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

March, 1966

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 a silk suit- 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 relative: 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. XXVIII—NO. 8

MARCH, 1966

\$1.00 Per Year

Goals of Athletics

By Rhea H. Williams

Editor's Note: The article below appeared in a recent issue of the Texas Interscholastic Leaguer. Dr. Williams, who writes a "Postscripts on Athletics" column, is State Athletic Director of the Texas University Interscholastic League.

Goals of professional athletics are not the same as those of amateur athletics. Publicity men of the professionals sell their product so strongly that they are causing confusion of goals and philosophy in amateur educational athletics.

There are three basic differences between the professional and the educational goals of athletic competition. First, the professional's attitude toward game officials is based on selling tickets. If protests arouse fan interests, then they are condoned.

The educational attitude is based on sportsmanship. Once officials are accepted by both teams, their decisions are to be respected, regardless of fan reaction.

Second, the professional is concerned with creating a spectacle. The goal is to excite fans to make them want to see more.

Benefit to Players

The amateur philosophy aims at the good accruing to the players. The fan is appreciated, but the whole program is aimed at creating a climate of optimum educational benefit to players and to fans.

Third, the professional program is strictly commercial. Its goals are all designed to make more money. Player protection is of secondary interest.

The amateur program places ultimate value on player protection and benefits.

Respect for Officials

The participant in educational athletics is trained to play well and hard and to accept rulings with good spirit. He is taught to play to win, but to gain from the contest, win, lose or draw.

Rulings of game officials in professional event are often greeted with wild emotional expressions of dismay or feigned disbelief. There is seldom a professional football, basketball, or baseball game where some undesirable words are not spoken, where fist-cuffs don't break out, where some players are not ejected for unsportsmanlike conduct.

Emotions Sell Tickets

The professionals strive to make the game exciting to attract more paying customers. Altercations between players, coaches and officials seem to promote ticket sales.

There is no place in educational athletics for such conduct. The purpose of educational athletics is to train athletes, fans and coaches to control their tempers, to accept decisions of game officials without protests, to be good citizens and to demonstrate good sportsmanship.

The loss of these goals would make it impossible to justify scholastic athletics as educational endeavors.

Administrators and coaches must never lose sight of the fact that games should be played for the student, the school and the community in such a way as to develop desirable, ethical character traits.

The sale of tickets is a primary requirement of professional athletics. The high school athletic program is basically educational and should never be promoted or developed as a commercial enterprise. The focus must be on the welfare of the student, the student body and the educational program of the school.

Athletics are only a part of the school program. True, they are an integral part, but they should never receive more than due emphasis in the curriculum.

The band, pep squad and other related activities of the athletic program are bona fide educational activities, if properly directed. Difficulties arise when student organizations and athletes are used to the detriment of the entire student body and the school program. This tendency must be avoided in high schools. There is no justification for imitating professional athletics by producing spectacular emotional events.

Professional teams are fast selling their very "soul" to television and other media for more money. The mass media have insisted and directed that schedules and game breaks be rearranged for their convenience; that exorbitant salaries be paid to attract players to join specific league teams in order to gain greater viewer prestige, and are making other demands in order to obtain the best television contracts.

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VOL. XXVIII—NO. 8

MARCH, 1966

Published monthly, except June and July, by the Kentucky High School Athletic Association.
Office of Publication, Lexington, Ky. 40501
Second class postage paid at Lexington Kentucky.
Editor ----- THEO. A. SANFORD
Assistant Editor ----- J. B. MANSFIELD
Lexington, Ky.

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Subscription Rate ----- \$1.00 Per Year

From the Commissioner's Office

REPORTS NOW DUE

1. 1965-66 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 rifle marksmanship, baseball, track, golf and tennis. They are as follows:

- April 30, State Rifle Championship
Lexington
- May 9-11, district baseball tournaments (sites given below)
- May 13-14, regional track meets for boys and girls (sites given in February issue of ATHLETE)
- May 17, regional golf tournaments for boys and girls (sites given below)
- May 21, State Track Meet (Classes A, AA, and Girls), Lexington
- May 21, State Track Meet (Class AAA).
Louisville
- May 24-25, Girls State Golf Tournament,
Louisville
- May 24-25, Boys' State Golf Tournament,
Fort Knox
- May 27-28, regional baseball tournaments (sites given below)
- May 27-28, regional tennis tournaments for girls and boys (sites given below)
- June 3-4, Boys' and Girls' State Tennis Tournaments,
Louisville
- June 8-9, State Baseball Tournament.
Lexington
- In assigning schools to districts and regions for spring meets, the principal source of information is the blue statement form filed by the school principal when he enrolls his school in the Association. If a coach is listed for a sport, it is assumed that the school sponsors a team in that sport. In

some instances the coach of a particular sport may not have been assigned at the time the statement form was filed, and in other instances the principal may have decided that a sport for which a coach was named will not be sponsored by the school this year.

Principals should study the assignment of schools by districts and regions which appears below to determine whether or not the listings for their schools are correct. The State Office should be notified only if the name of the school should be added to or omitted from any of the lists given.

RIFLE MARKSMANSHIP

Boone County, Bryan Station, Frankfort, Fort Campbell, Henry Clay Louisville Male, McKell, M. M. L., Oldham County, Owensboro, Paul G. Blazer, St. Joseph Prep., Trinity, Western.

BASEBALL**Paducah Region**

Christian County District—Attucks, Christian County, Dawson Springs, Fort Campbell, Hopkinsville, Trigg County

Murray District—Benton, Calloway County, Murray, Murray College, North Marshall, South Marshall
Paducah District—Ballard Memorial, Heath, Lone Oak, Reidland, St. Mary, Tilghman

Mayfield District—Carlisle County, Fancy Farm, Fulton County, Hickman County, Lowes, Mayfield, Symsonia

Caldwell County District—Caldwell County, Crittenden County, Fredonia, Livingston Central, Lyon County

Owensboro Region

Henderson District—Henderson County, Providence, St. Vincent, Union County, Webster County

Leitchfield District—Butler County, Caneyville, Clarkson, Edmonson County, Grayson County Catholic, Leitchfield

Ohio County District—Breckinridge County, Fordsville, Hancock County, Meade County, Ohio County
Davies County District—Calhoun, Daviess County, Livermore, Owensboro, Owensboro Catholic, St. Mary

Madisonville District—Earlington, Madisonville, Rosenwald, South Hopkins, West Hopkins

Central City District—Bremen, Central City, Drakesboro, Graham, Greenville, Hughes-Kirk, Mullenberg Central

Bowling Green Region

Bowling Green District—Bowling Green, Bristol, College, Franklin-Simpson, North Warren, Richardsville, Warren County

Auburn District—Adairville, Auburn, Lewisburg, Olmstead, Russellville, Todd County

Glasgow District—Allen County, Austin Tracy, Glasgow, Hiseville, Park City, Scottsville, Temple Hill
Tompkinsville District—Clinton County, Cumberland County, Gamaliel, Metcalfe County, Tompkinsville

Caverna District—Caverna, Cub Run, LaRue County, Memorial, Munfordville
North Hardin District—East Hardin, Elizabethtown, Elizabethtown Catholic, Fort Knox, North Hardin, West Hardin

Campbellsville District—Adair County, Campbellsville, Greensburg, Lebanon, St. Augustine, St. Charles, Taylor County

St. Joseph District—Bardstown, Fredericktown, Lebanon Junction, Mt. Washington, St. Catherine, St. Joseph Prep., Shepherdsville, Springfield, Willisburg

Jefferson County Region

Pleasure Ridge District — Bishop David, Butler, Pleasure Ridge Park, Valley, Western
 Central District—Ahrens, Central, Flaget, Shawnee
 Trinity District—duPont Manual, Louisville Country Day, Louisville Male, Trinity
 Southern District — DeSales, Fairdale, Iroquois, Southern, Thomas Jefferson
 Eastern District — Aquinas, Eastern, Kentucky Military Inst., Seneca, Waggener, Westport
 St. Xavier District—Atherton, Durrett, Fern Creek, St. Xavier

Newport Region

St. Henry District — Boone County, Dixie Heights, Loyd, St. Henry, Simon Kenton
 Covington District—Beechwood, Covington Catholic, Holmes, Holy Cross, Ludlow
 Silver Grove District — Bishop Brassart, Campbell County, Highlands, Silver Grove, St. Thomas
 Walton-Verona District—Falmouth, Grant County, Pendleton, Walton-Verona, Williamstown.
 Newport District — Bellevue, Dayton, Newport, Newport Catholic
 Maysville District — Bracken County, Deming, Fleming County, Lew's County, Mason County, Maysville, St. Patrick, Tollesboro

Lexington Region

Woodford County District—Anderson, Frankfort, Franklin County, Georgetown, Scott County, Woodford County
 Bourbon County District—Bourbon County, Harrison County, Millersburg Military Inst., Nicholas County, Paris
 Garrard County District—Boyle County, Danville, Garrard County, Harrodsburg, Jessamine County, Kentucky School for the Deaf, Mercer County, Stanford
 Shelbyville District—Lincoln Institute, Oldham County, Shelby County, Shelbyville, Taylorsville
 Liberty District—Brodhead, Casey County, Crab Orchard, Liberty, McKinney, Memorial, Mt. Vernon
 Eminence District—Carroll County, Eminence, Galatin County, Henry County, Owen County, Trimble County
 Lexington District—Bryan Station, Henry Clay, Lafayette, Lexington Catholic, Tates Creek
 Richmond District—Berea, Estill County, Irvine, Madison, Madison Central, Model

London Region

Somerset District—Burnside, Eubank, Ferguson, Pulaski, Somerset
 Lee County District—Clay County, Lee County, McKee, Oneida Institute, Owsley County, Powell County, Riverside Christian
 Harlan District—Cumberland, Evarts, Harlan, Hall, Lynch
 Elkhorn City District—Belfry, Elkhorn City, Fleming-Neon, Jenkins, Johns Creek, Phelps, Pikeville, Virgie
 Hazel Green District—Bush, Hazel Green, Lily, London
 Monticello District—McCreary County, Monticello, Pine Knot, Russell County
 Middlesboro District—Barbourville, Bell County, Corbin, Lone Jack, Middlesboro, Whitley County, Williamsburg
 Hazard District—Buckhorn, Combs Memorial, Hazard, Leslie County, Letcher, M. C. Napier, Whitesburg

Morehead Region

Ashland District—Ashland, Boyd County, Catlettsburg, Fairview, Louisa
 South Portsmouth District—Greenup, McKell, Race-land, Russell, South Portsmouth, Wurtland

Montgomery County District—Bath County, George Rogers Clark, Menifee County, Montgomery County, Mt. Sterling

Morehead District—Breckinridge Training, Ezel, Hitchens, Olive Hill, Prichard, Rowan County, Sandy Hook, Morgan County

Paintsville District—Blaine, Flat Gap, Inez, Meade Memorial, Oil Springs, Paintsville, Van Lear, Warfield
 McDowell District—Garrett, Martin, Maytown, McDowell, Prestonsburg, Wheelwright

GOLF FOR GIRLS

Bowling Green Region—Bowling Green, Campbells-ville, Clarkson, College, Hopkinsville, Owensboro, Tompkinsville, Warren County

Jefferson County Region—Eastern, Fern Creek, Oldham County, Westport

Lexington Region—Beechwood, Frankfort, Clark County, London, Somerset

Paintsville Region—Ashland, Hazard, Paintsville

GOLF FOR BOYS

Princeton Region—Benton, Caldwell County, Christian County, Crittenden County, Ft. Campbell, Fulton, Hopkinsville, Mayfield, Murray, North Marshall, Paducah, St. Mary

Bowling Green Region—Adair County, Allen County, Bowling Green, College, Elizabethtown, Elizabethtown Catholic, Franklin-Simpson, Glasgow, Russellville, Scottsville, Tompkinsville, Warren County

Owensboro Region—Daviss County, Greenville, Henderson County, Madisonville, Meade County, Owensboro, Owensboro Catholic, Providence, St. Vincent, Todd County

Bardstown Region—Bardstown, Bloomfield, Boyle County, Campbellsville, Danville, Ft. Knox, Harrodsburg, Lebanon, Lebanon Junction, Old Kentucky Home, St. Joseph, Shepherdsville, Springfield

Frankfort Region—Clark County, Frankfort, Franklin County, Harrison County, Henry Clay, Jessamine County, Lafayette, Millersburg Military Inst., Mt. Sterling, Oldham County, Paris, Shelbyville

East Jefferson County Region—Atherton, Durrett, Eastern, Fern Creek, Kentucky Military Inst., Louisville Country Day, St. Xavier, Seneca, Thomas Jefferson, Trinity, Waggener, Westport

West Jefferson County Region—Ahrens, Bishop David, Butler, DeSales, duPont Manual, Fairdale, Flaget, Iroquois, Male, Pleasure Ridge Park, Shawnee, Southern, Valley, Western

Covington Region—Beechwood, Campbell County, Covington Catholic, Dayton, Dixie Heights, Highlands, Holmes, Holy Cross, Loyd, Ludlow, Mason County, Maysville, Newport, Newport Catholic, St. Henry

Somerset Region—Berea, Cumberland, Foundation, Garrard County, Harlan, Irvine, Knox Central, London, Lynch, Madison, Madison Central, McCreary County, Middlesboro, Model, Somerset

Paintsville Region—Ashland, Boyd County, Breckinridge Training, Fairview, Hazard, Jenkins, Martin, Maytown, Paintsville, Pikeville, Prichard, Prestonsburg, Russell

TENNIS FOR GIRLS

Murray Region—Ft. Campbell, Henderson, Henderson County, Hopkinsville, Madisonville, Murray

Bowling Green Region—Bowling Green, College, Greensburg, Owensboro, Warren County

Memorial (Hardyville) Region—Campbellsville, Caverna, Elizabethtown, Elizabethtown Catholic, LaRue County, Meade County, Memorial, Taylor County

West Jefferson County Region—Butler, Central, Fairdale, Holy Rosary, Loretto, Thomas Jefferson

East Jefferson County Region—Eastern, Fern Creek, Lady of Mercy Academy, Presentation, Shelbyville, Ursuline Academy, Waggener

Bellevue Region—Beechwood, Bellevue, Highlands, Lloyd, Notre Dame Academy

Ashland Region—Ashland, Breckinridge Training, Fairview, Russell

Richmond Region—Franklin County, Hazel Green, Henry Clay, London, McCreary County, Somerset, Woodford County.

TENNIS FOR BOYS

Bowling Green Region—Bowling Green, Caldwell County, Caverna, College, Ft. Campbell, Franklin-Simpson, Glasgow, Hopkinsville, Madisonville, Memorial, Russellville, Warren County

West Jefferson Region—Aquinas, Bishop David Butler, Fairdale, Iroquois, Pleasure Ridge Park, Southern, Thomas Jefferson, Valley, Western

Fort Knox Region—Campbellsville, Elizabethtown, Elizabethtown Catholic, Greensburg, Henderson, Henderson County, LaRue County, Meade County, Owensboro, St. Joseph Prep.

East Jefferson Region—Durrett, Eastern, Fern Creek, Kentucky Military Inst., Louisville Country Day, Seneca, Trinity, Waggener, Westport

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

Bellevue Region—Beechwood, Bellevue, Covington Catholic, Highlands, Holmes, Lloyd, Ludlow, Mason County, Maysville, Newport, Newport Catholic

Lexington Region—Danville, Franklin County, Georgetown, Harrodsburg, Henry Clay, Lafayette, Montgomery County, Millersburg Military Inst., Shelbyville

Richmond Region—Ashland, Breckinridge Training, Foundation, Garrard County, Hazel Green, London, McCreary County, Prichard, Somerset

Approved Official

Since the lists of higher rated officials appeared in the January and February issues of the ATHLETE, one additional official has qualified for the Approved rating. He is Jim Downey, Paducah, Kentucky.

A Rah Deal For Athletic Students

By Dr. Max Rafferty, Superintendent of Public Instruction, California

If there is one stereotype irrevocably embedded in the great body of American folklore, it is that of the muscle-bound and moronic campus athlete. He is today and has been for many years the butt of so many "avant garde" jokes that he has become a permanent cliché, like the college widow and the absent-minded professor.

The sophisticates claim the athlete is stupid. Yet in every high school where I've ever worked, the grade-point average of the athletes was above that of the student body as a whole.

The lank-haired leaders of our current literati sneer at the varsity letterman for his juvenile enthusiasms and his willingness to die for dear old Rutgers. But they themselves are quite openly and ardently guilty of enthusiasms over such strange causes as the apotheosis of Joan Baez and the possible canonization of Mario Savio, and they seem ready to die at a moment's notice for a smile

from Ho Chi-Minh or even for the slightest relaxation of the built-in scowl of Mao Tse-tung.

By comparison, dying for Rutgers has its points. The intellectual vials of wrath are constantly overflowing onto the hapless head of the athlete because of his hopeless Philistinism and his alleged inability to communicate with his peers save in monosyllable grunts.

Yet the halls of Congress and the board rooms of giant industrial complexes are alike populated by a striking number of ex-athletes who seem to have no difficulty whatever in communicating, and the Phyllistine mentality of such former contenders on the playing fields as Douglas MacArthur, John F. Kennedy and Justice Byron (Whizzer) White may be left safely for history to judge.

It is presently fashionable to condemn athletic scholarships as anti-intellectual, and to demand that the alumni stop recruiting burly sons of coal miners to advance the colors of old alma mater every Saturday afternoon.

Why?

If an athletic scholarship will permit a youngster who couldn't otherwise afford four years at Random U. to go there, what's wrong with that? And as for coal miners' sons, we don't have enough of them in college either.

If I had my way I'd abolish all the hypocritical recruiting restrictions which furnish such regular and sensational fodder for our newspaper sports pages, and I would substitute instead the following very simple rules for athletes in our institutions of higher learning:

1. Any individual or organization which wants to seek out muscular young men and pay their way through college is welcome to do so.

2. The muscular young men must pass the same entrance exams and meet the same scholastic requirements as their less muscular classmates.

3. The athlete's course of study must be of comparable status and difficulty with that of the non-athlete.

4. Nobody gets any special consideration in testing or grading, and flunk-out rules apply to everyone equally.

These four little commandments would do the trick, I think. As the annual football season gets under way, I have to confess a lifelong fondness for the gridiron gladiators. Over the years, I have seen a remarkable number of them fighting and even dying for their country, and remarkably few of them ending up in jail or taking the Fifth Amend-

ment before a Congressional investigating committee. They seem to be conspicuously absent from Communist-inspired demonstrations and filthy speech movements.

RAH! RAH! RAH!

Elementary School Sports

By James Frank

The question of when to begin organized competitive sports has challenged educators in the United States for a very long time. History tells us that the Greeks were vitally concerned about the effects of competitive sports upon immature participants. In recent times, the argument has centered upon the desirability of conducting athletic competition on the junior high school level, and more recently, that certain selected sports such as basketball, softball, volleyball, and track should be initiated in the fifth or sixth grade.

There are many individuals and organizations who view with distaste and apprehension the idea of interschool competition below the high school level. Clyde Knapp and Harry A. Combes listed the principal objections to elementary interschool basketball as follows:

1. Boys are in a period of rapid growth and consequent bodily weaknesses and maladjustments, partial ossification of bones, emotional stresses, and physiological readjustments.

2. Interscholastics are likely to produce over-stimulation and over-excitement; consequently boys may "push themselves too far" physically and emotionally.

3. A few boys are likely to get more than their share of use of facilities, time, and teacher services, thus depriving others of opportunities for play. Elementary school is not the place for specialization.

4. While interschool competition under well-controlled conditions may be wholesome for boys of this age, programs that start with satisfactory controls have a way of "getting out of hand" through emulation of high school and college practices.

5. A satisfactory time allotment for physical education classes plus well-conceived intramural and recreational programs can meet the needs and desires for competition.

Other objections may be listed, but they will generally fall within the categories listed above. These objections represent a valid argument against interschool sports on the elementary and junior high school level if such programs emphasize winning so much that questionable and even unfair and

dishonest practices are condoned. However, it is not a valid argument against programs where these conditions do not exist.

There is a preponderance of research which refutes such objections. It seems reasonable to believe that many of the fears regarding elementary interscholastic sports are mere opinion, and are not supported by scientific research findings.

Research Findings

G. Lawrence Rarick states:

"The drive for physical activity is strong in the young. Free, unrestricted muscular movement is believed by psychologists to constitute one of the great hungers of life, a hunger in the young equal in intensity to that of food and rest. Physiologists recognize that human tissues and organs respond positively to healthy use and that with continued disuse these structures tend to atrophy."

A logical interpretation would be that this drive for physical activity should be satisfied. The growth pattern is progressive and systematic. The rate and level of an individual's realization of potentials are formed during the early years of life. Evidence indicates that the effects of participation upon growth has very little noticeable effect on height. However, activity tends to accentuate lateral growth, i.e., increase in breadth and girth measures. Most research studies have shown that the children with stronger and firmer muscles, with sturdier physiques and less adipose tissue are those children who lead an active and vigorous childhood. The implication is unmistakably clear — what a person "could be" and "hopes" to be is ultimately determined, to a large degree, by what he does during these formative elementary school years.

In summarizing the effects of exercises, Steinhaus lists three chief results" (1) gain in strength, (2) improvement in endurance, and (3) perfection of movement. The interschool program offers an excellent opportunity for the achievement of these benefits, provided the program is well supervised and controlled. In a well organized program there should not be a single incident where a child is allowed to go beyond the stage of healthful fatigue to harmful exhaustion. Accidents can and will occur during competitive play, but they should not be the results of negligence on the part of the teacher because of a lack of knowledge or a desire to win the contest. Physical education teachers can prevent participants from "pushing themselves too far" physically and emotionally. Suggestions as to how this can be accomplished are included in the

(Continued on Page Ten)

The Flying Dutchman

For sheer courage, honesty and knowledge of basketball officiating, the names of Norman Hammonds and Jim Nixon of Hopkinsville top the Flying Dutchman's list. These two arbiters have won the admiration of the Dutchman and the respect of all Western Kentuckians because they proved conclusively in a game between Paducah Tilghman and Lone Oak that they call the game by the rules without fear or favor. The morning after this game, which was decided by a last-second decision by the officials, the Dutchman started getting telephone calls from newspapers throughout the Purchase, fans and officials, asking about the decision which Norman and Jim had made and which decided the game by one point.

My friend, Jack Anderson, Sports Editor of the Paducah Sun Democrat, called, followed by two more calls from Bob Swisher, Sports Announcer of Paducah's WPSD-TV, indicating that just about everybody in western Kentucky wanted to know if Norman and Jim had ruled right on a situation which apparently no one had ever seen before. Not only were Norman and Jim right in their call but it would have been easier for them and few people would ever have known the difference had they possessed less courage and sacrificed honesty — but there is where Norman Hammonds and Jim Nixon set an example for every official in the United States to pattern from. They knew the rules and they knew that the correct decision would be controversial but they were there to call the game and, brethren, they called it.

Here was the play: With only seconds left in the game, with one team trailing by one point, the crowd saw the ball in the air as the signal went off ending the game and they saw the ball drop in the basket with the officials disallowing the field goal. Apparently nearly 100% of our fans and coaches think that, if the ball is in the air when the signal sounds to end the game, the basket will always count. The basket will always count provided the ball is in the air on a legitimate try for the basket. In the case being discussed, however, the ball was being rebounded and batted and it was a batted ball which went in the basket. A bat or an uncontrolled tap is not a legitimate try, and therefore the ball becomes dead when the signal sounded to end the game and with it in the air. Points cannot be scored with a dead ball. Norman and Jim knew this, called it accordingly, and thereby set off the fuse to a controversy which had to be cleared up with the help of the newspapers, Jack An-

derson and Bob Swisher. Bob Swisher went on the air to make the following statement for the people of western Kentucky:

"Said Mr. Vettiner, 'If the horn sounded while the batted ball was in the air then the decision was absolutely correct.' Mr. Vettiner also commended the two officials, Norman Hammonds and Jim Nixon of Hopkinsville, for possessing the knowledge of the rule and having the guts to enforce it. So, it all goes back now to whether or not it was a controlled tip. It was ruled a slap, not a controlled tip. And since the slap did not enter the basket or clear the basket before the game ended the goal did not count.

"At the end of last night's program I said that the rule was a bad one and the only good thing that came out of it all was the fact that the game was a regular season contest and not a tournament game. But maybe something else will come after all. Mr. Vettiner himself agrees that the rule is a bad one. Quoting Charlie, 'It seems to me that any time the ball is in the air when the game ends and it goes through the hoop it should count... for the purpose of consistency. Frankly, I think the rules committee should take a look at it.' Mr. Vettiner is going to dispatch a letter to the Executive Secretary of the National Rules Committee in Chicago and suggest that the problem be placed on the agenda for the coming meeting.

"So, that's it. It's finally clear to everyone. The game is over and Lone Oak is still the winner, but not without several interpretations of one of the most confused rules ever written. And while Mr. Vettiner commended the officials for their action, I would like to commend the Tilghman timekeeper, Mr. Glen Butler, for an honest appraisal of a sticky situation. It might have been just as easy for Glen to have said that the ball was in the basket and given Tilghman a victory... some might have... but Glen didn't. He said definitely the ball was in the air which sealed the Tornados' doom. Afterward, Glen made one comment: 'I have to live with myself.'"

The Corn Cob Pipe of Honor for this month goes to one of the greatest Kentuckians ever to turn out a state champion. The gentleman is Mavfield's Jack Story. Otis Dinning recommends Jack for this award because of the many boys this coach trained to be men and because he sets the type of example which all of us like to have young American boys pattern from. Over the years hundreds of Corn Cob Pipe of Honor have gone out to many people in many sections of the country each month but none more deserving than Coach Jack Story, who may

have equals but no superiors in the job of making men of boys.

While the Dutchman is usually on the sending end of Corn Cob Pipes, Lionheart Awards, Abou Ben Adhem, etc., the order of things changed this month when a miniature whistle with the engraving, "Kentucky High School Athletic Association Official," in the form of a tie tack came in the Dutchman's mail from the Lafayette, Indian, Officials Association. Jack Small, President of this group, sent a little note saying, "Enclosed is a small token from the Lafayette officials for the job you always do in Indiana with the rules discussions." Thanks, Jack. The Dutchman will wear this with pride.

This has been the busiest year for basketball ruling requests which we have experienced in a long time. It is safe to estimate that more than 150 coaches, spectators, officials and sports writers have called or written to ask rulings on various plays. Basketball clinic work doesn't end in October. It is completed with the final game of the State Tournament in March. The one ruling called for which caused not only the Dutchman but members of the National Basketball Rules Committee to scratch their heads was from a gentleman who asked if a team could take time out before the game started. It seemed that somewhere in Indiana an official was getting ready to toss the ball to start a game when a player asked for time out. The ruling is that such a time out request is not honored. A team is privileged to call time out immediately before the start of the second half or immediately before the start of the second or fourth quarter but a team may not take time out until the game is started. This precludes the possibility of a team taking time out until after the ball has been put into play for the start of the game.

While we are on these rules and rulings, the Dutchman sends an S. O. S. to Cliff Fagan, Executive Secretary of the National Federation of High School Athletic Associations, asking him to put on the agenda for rule's study this March the Lone Oak-Paducah situation when the game ended with a batted ball in the air. It would be much less confusing to everybody involved if the rule stated that any time the game ends with the ball in the air that the basket will be counted if successful.

The next big event scheduled by the Kentucky High School Athletic Association is the annual dinner at the Brown Hotel during K. E. A. in April. That is the time when the Game Guy of the Year is honored. The names of the nominees are even now in the hands of the judges, and a brand new

courageous Game Guy will be presented as guest of honor at this dinner.

In closing this column the following thought is dedicated to those officials who enforce all the rules of sports courageously: The man who is "all wool and a yard wide" doesn't shrink from doing his duty.

ANNUAL MEETING SPEAKER



Dr. Irvin E. Lunger

Speaker at the Dinner Meeting of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association, scheduled to be held in the Crystal Ballroom of the Brown Hotel, Louisville, on Thursday evening, April 14, 1966, will be Dr. Irvin E. Lunger, President of Transylvania College. The subject of Dr. Lunger's talk will be "The Play Maker."

Dr. Lunger has been president of Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky, since January 1, 1958. Before becoming the 23rd president of the historic college, Dr. Lunger served first as professor of religion and then as academic dean of the college. He joined the faculty of Transylvania in 1955.

Dr. Lunger's leadership has brought about many changes in the college. He has reorganized the college both administratively and academically. He has raised the academic level of the college by strengthening the faculty, establishing higher standards of student selection, expanding library and laboratory facilities and by securing new classroom buildings and dormitories. Transylvania is now recognized as one of the finest small liberal arts colleges in the country.

A popular speaker, Dr. Lunger is in demand for educational, civic, church meetings and conferences throughout the country and

has made many appearances on radio and television. He served from 1962-65 as president of the board of directors of Lexington's United Community Fund. He is a member of the Lexington Kiwanis Club, the boards of the Henry Clay Foundation, The Lexington-Fayette County Foundation, The Citizens Association for Planning in Lexington, and Lexington's Sayre School. In February, 1961, Dr. Lunger was named "Distinguished Brotherhood Citizen" by the Lexington Chapter, National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Listed in *Who's Who in America*, President Lunger is a member of the Governor's Commission on Higher Education in Kentucky and the Commission on Colleges and Universities of the Kentucky Association of Colleges, Secondary and Elementary Schools. He has served on the Commission on Christian Higher Education of the Association of American Colleges, and is a former chairman of the executive committee of the Board of Higher Education of the Christian Churches.

A native of Pennsylvania, Dr. Lunger received his Bachelor of Arts degree magna cum laude from Bethany College, Bethany, West Virginia, where he was a member of Beta Theta Pi Fraternity. He earned the Master of Arts, Bachelor of Divinity and Doctor of Philosophy degrees at the University of Chicago, and had a year of special study at the University of Munich in Germany.

In 1959 Dr. Lunger was awarded the honorary Doctor of Literature degree by Bethany College, and in 1965 the honorary Doctor of Humane Letters degree by the University of Alabama.

STATE TOURNEY TIME

The magic spell is in the air,
The din of battle's near;
The toss, the tip, the shout goes up,
State tourney time is here.
The "Sweet Sixteen" have made the trip
In search of schoolboy fame,
To grab the headline banners bold
Of how to play the game.
From goal to goal along the boards
They bounce the leathered sphere,
Play man to man or in the zone,
Conserve the time so dear.
They sight and fire and pray a bit
To hear the swish of net,
Exult and smile when aim is true,
When not, break out in sweat.
It's madness, yes, but who would trade
This scene for other clime?
There's none to rival old Kaintuck'
When its state tourney time.

By Elmer Kelley
WFMW Radio
Madisonville, Kentucky

STATE WRESTLING TOURNAMENT

The 1966 State High School Wrestling Tournament was held at the Seneca High School, Louisville, on February 11-12. The Kentucky School for the Blind won the tournament with 68 points, one point ahead of the Newport Catholic High School. KSB also had the meet's "Most Outstanding Wrestler" in James Earl Hardin, who won in the 165-pound weight division. Hardin received similar recognition in 1963 and 1965.

The tournament was managed by Wrestling Committee Chairman Orville Williams. It was the third tournament sponsored by the K.H.S.A.A. Sixteen teams participated in the tournament. They finished in this order: 1-Kentucky School for the Blind, 68; 2-Newport Catholic, 67; 3-North Hardin, 58; 4-Bardstown St. Joseph, 53; 5-Seneca, 50; 6-Westport, 36; 7-(Tie) Hopkinsville and Flaget, 31; 9-Fort Campbell, 22; 10-Millersburg Military Institute, 20; 11-Oldham County, 15; 12-Caldwell County, 6; 13-(Tie) Fern Creek and Eastern, 4; 15-Bush, 0; 16-Trigg County, 0.

The KSB team had been coached by W. Edward Murray, Jr., who was assisted by Will D. Evans, a member of the State Wrestling Committee. Mr. Evans had previously served as full-time coach for eight years.

The referees were Larry Quinn of New Albany, Indiana, and Gary Ingraham of Louisville.

Medals were awarded to the first three places in each class. These winners were as follows:

95 lb.—Crawford, North Hardin; Bell, Seneca; Kohn, Ft. Campbell
103 lb.—Dickerson, KSB; Bragg, North Hardin; Monti, Newport Catholic
112 lb.—Gibbons, Hopkinsville; Newporte, Newport Catholic; Flint, KSB
120 lb.—McKay, St. Joseph; Hillerich, Flaget; Cook, KSB
127 lb.—Crowe, KSB; Donlon, Flaget; McGlone, Newport Catholic
133 lb.—Myledo, North Hardin; Myers, KSB; Howard, St. Joseph
138 lb.—Moore, St. Joseph; Schneider, Newport Catholic; Eldridge, Oldham County
145 lb.—Williams, Seneca; Chilton, Hopkinsville; White, Flaget
154 lb.—Fey, Newport Catholic; Thomas, St. Joseph; Knopf, Oldham County
165 lb.—Hardin, KSB; Shelton, North Hardin; Vold, Westport
180 lb.—Keal, Westport; Schneider, Newport Catholic; Lawrence, Hopkinsville
Heavyweight—Anderson, M.M.I.; Karem Seneca; Goetz, Newport Catholic

KAPOS NEWS**State Tournament Plans**

On February 10 the members of the executive board of KAPOS met at the Kentucky Hotel to discuss plans for the week of the State Tournament. It was decided to have a welcome booth in the lobby of the Kentucky Hotel. Please stop by to: register your squad, get your hotel room assignment, and pick up your envelope containing KAPOS handbook and tournament information. The handbook contains information pertaining to the membership of KAPOS, basis for awarding of the trophies, events to be offered by the hospitality committee, brackets, and the times for the games, etc.

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 and possibly television interviews. Mrs. Jane McCoy of Ft. Knox High School will be responsible for making the contacts for interviews. Please let her know if you will be available and willing to be interviewed.

Trophies To Be Awarded

Both a winner's and a runner-up cup will be given to the outstanding cheerleading groups at the 1966 State Tournament. Third place in the judging will be given honorable mention recognition. Shelby County High School won the first place award last year. Lexington Dunbar and Owensboro tied for second place.

All cheerleaders are asked to wear their cheerleader uniforms for the final Saturday night game. Photographers will be present to take pictures of the winners, so be prepared to represent your school in a fashion to make them proud of you.

The sponsors of the winner and runner-up schools are asked to come to the floor with their cheerleaders. Besides getting the recognition you so well deserve, it is another way of letting the public know that cheerleading is important enough in the school's curriculum to merit a "sponsor-coach".

Scholarship Award To Be Continued

Miss Paula Gayle Davis, our second scholarship recipient, is a first year student at the Kentucky Southern College in Louisville. We are proud to learn that she made the Dean's academic list for the first semester, and that she is an alternate on the cheerleader squad.

In order to be eligible for the scholarship the applicant must show evidence of outstanding academic ability and indicated need for financial assistance. The applicant must have been a cheerleader for at least two years, and the school must be a member

in good standing in the Kentucky Association of Pep Organization Sponsors.

Scholarship applications may be obtained from Mrs. Stella S. Gilb, College of Education, University of Kentucky. You will also be able to obtain them at the KAPOS booth in Freedom Hall during the state tournament.

Governor Breathitt Declares Sportsmanship Week

Being a good sport is part of being a good cheerleader, a good athlete, a good citizen. KAPOS doesn't believe that good citizens need to be reminded to exemplify good sportsmanship. However, it is especially fitting at tournament time to remind all citizens that it is a privilege to be able to attend the games, and that they can contribute to the success of the tournament if they will abide by the KAPOS Sportsmanship Creed proclaimed by Governor Breathitt:

PROCLAMATION

Whereas, The Kentucky Association of Pep Organization Sponsors upholds all standards of good sportsmanship as its aim; and

Whereas, KAPOS believes that good sportsmanship contributes to the foundation of the democratic way of life through the application of the Golden Rule; and

Whereas, KAPOS urges that the ideals of good sportsmanship be practiced not only during this week but throughout the year; and

Whereas, the Kentucky High School Basketball tournament will be held during this week and the majority of Kentuckians will be following the games; and

Whereas, good sportsmanship is the obligation of all citizens, and Kentuckians need to be made aware of this responsibility.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Edward Breathitt, Governor of the State of Kentucky, do hereby proclaim this week as Good Sportsmanship Week in Kentucky, and urge all citizens of this state to uphold all standards of good sportsmanship not only during the tournament but at all times.

Attention, Principals!

Included in the packet that will be given to the winner in the regional tournament finals will be a letter pertaining to cheerleaders. The letter will contain the information concerning the basis of selecting outstanding cheerleader squads, and will request that the principal send written 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 and given to the KAPOS board member at the registration booth in the lobby of the

Kentucky Hotel.

Dates To Remember

March 19 — Saturday Morning Coffee. KAPOS extends a cordial invitation for ALL sponsors and cheerleaders to join them for coffee and sweet rolls on Saturday morning from 9:30 until 11:00 at the Kentucky Hotel. Look for the room number on the day's bulletin board in the lobby of the hotel.

August 8-12 — Summer Cheerleader Clinic. The Kentucky Cheerleader Association announces the Sixth Annual Summer Cheerleader Clinic. The clinic will be held on the University of Kentucky Campus. Brochures can be obtained at the KAPOS booth or by contacting: Mrs. Grace Fragstein, Mrs. Milly V. Rodes, or Mrs. Stella S. Gilb.

NOTE TO ALL ADMINISTRATORS

KAPOS needs judges, hotel chaperones, and personnel to man booths at the hotel and at Freedom Hall. This involves at least 12 to 16 people. It is also back-breaking, tiresome work. However, we have many dedicated women who have indicated a willingness to help share these duties provided they get an "ok" from their administrators. Therefore, the KAPOS board is seeking your understanding and cooperation, should you be asked to release a teacher from her duties to help carry on the work that KAPOS is doing to make cheerleading a worthwhile educational experience in the State of Kentucky.

Stella S. Gilb

Executive Secretary-Treasurer

It Just Shouldn't Be

It shouldn't be but high school basketball's biggest problem remains unchanged — and unsolved.

The problem: Attitude — particularly of coaches — toward officials.

Basketball has no greater eyesore than a coach who doesn't know how to act like a leader and an educator on the sidelines. There is nothing in the game more distasteful than a coach — in complete violation of the bench conduct rule — who rants and raves and, worst of all, incites.

Nobody is asking a coach to be impervious to the excitement and suspense of an important game or not to be frustrated by a call that could have gone either way. But there is no place for a coach who jumps up and down — or strips off his coat and hurls it into the bleachers!

We would like to be able to say that the undisciplined coach draws all the blame for this key problem in basketball. But there is a companion contributor in these critical situations. That "companion" is the official himself — the man who has the authority, but doesn't use it, to keep unrestrained coaches in line. There is natural reluctance, of course, on the part of officials to use their

power in this area. But their failure to do so often contributes to the possibility of losing control of a game — and most assuredly it contributes to the delinquency of the coach.

Tournament-time is just around the corner, so this is a good time for reminders: To the coach who should not merely be guided by the rule but also by the spirit of the rule that calls for proper conduct on the sidelines, and to the official who should not hesitate — for the sake of maintaining proper control — to blow the whistle at an offending coach.

It just shouldn't be, not at all, that we have a problem like this! —WIAA Bulletin

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL SPORTS

(Continued from Page Five)

recommendations at the end of this paper.

Concern has been voiced over the danger of injury to boys during this period of rapid growth and consequent bodily weakness such as partial ossification of bones. In one survey of orthopedic surgeons, 85 per cent recommended that participation in competitive sports be limited to those who are physiologically mature. A later survey indicated that orthopedic surgeons would not recommend that there be any difference between the sports program on the junior high school level and that on the senior high school level.

The question which probably comes to mind is, what relevancy do these studies have to competitive sports on the elementary school level? Regardless of what survey is selected to substantiate a particular point of view, the essential point is that the boys should be physiologically mature. A study by Williams and Scott, showed the importance of activity during infancy. Two groups of Negro infants from different socioeconomic backgrounds were compared.

The low group displayed significant acceleration in motor activities. The result was attributed to the absence of play pens, cribs, and high chairs, which are characteristic of the low socioeconomic group. Research and experience have also shown that many boys in the fifth and sixth grade are physiologically mature to participate in a modified program of interscholastic sports.

Psychological and Sociological Effects

The other aspect of this problem is the effect of competition in athletics upon the psychosocial development of the child. The (research) findings resolve to a large measure the issues of physiological harm or benefit to the pre-high school youngster. But no qualitative assessment can be placed on the effect of early interscholastic competition on the psychosocial development of the

immature participant. The evidence from scientific investigations relative to behavioral changes which accrue from sports participation is far from conclusive. Most of the arguments which have been advanced, either positive or negative, are perhaps based upon erroneous assumption or upon isolated cases. In summarizing this situation, Seymour in his study tated:

"It would seem prudent to exercise caution in ascribing with any degree of certainty behavioral changes, whether desirable or undesirable, to Little League Baseball or to any comparable program for youth."

Skubic made a similar statement on the availability of the information relative to this topic.

"In order to completely solve the problem of highly organized competition, data must be gathered relative to the physical, sociological, psychological, and economic aspect of competition. Furthermore, to resolve the specific controversy concerning emotional effects of competition, it is necessary that additional data be secured, particularly in regard to the influence of emotion on personality now and later in life."

In view of the inconclusiveness of the available evidence, it appears quite feasible to initiate competitive programs on the fifth and sixth grade levels within a specified framework to see and test some of the reactions. For too long, we have assumed that the sports program on the elementary and junior high school level will run into the same pitfalls as some of our programs on the high school and college level.

We are reasonably sure that competitive sports provide a chance for the child to assess his reaction to development forces. This competitive sport provides a challenge, and a consequent early opportunity for the child to find indications of his pattern of reaction to different situations and ultimately to life itself.

Educational Values

The competitive element is important at this stage of a child's life, and it should not be minimized or shunted aside. So often, people tend to view competition and cooperation as being inimical, but they are complementary, and development in both is part of the education of young people. Rather than attempt to eliminate competition, schools should seek to help young people learn to compete without rancor in friendly situations. Children are going to play the popular seasonal sport in sandlots, in YMCA's, in vacant lots, in alleys and playgrounds — why not provide it for them in the interscholastic program? Competition constitutes the heart of athletics.

Competition is good or bad depending upon the strategic position of the person who contemplates it, upon its goals, and upon the secondary attributes and circumstances surrounding its manifestations.

Thus, the task of the physical educator becomes one of properly guiding competition so that the many advantages of competition can be achieved by the participant.

The interscholastic athletic program starting at the fifth grade can be educational in nature; it can provide the opportunity for participants with superior athletic skill to fully develop and utilize this talent through organized competition with students from other schools. The gifted should become more gifted, and the less gifted should receive the full benefits of an organized intramural program.

It would appear that an elementary school program of interscholastic sports could operate within the framework outlined below.

1. The school and community support such a program and agree to the proposition that no outside spectators be admitted to the athletic contests.

2. As a foundation, all students should have broad, varied, and graded programs of physical education under competent instruction through all grades.

3. Based upon a sound, comprehensive instructional and intramural program; teachers of physical education should select the more highly skilled to participate in the interscholastic program. The participants selected will participate only if they so desire.

4. The development of desirable habits of behaviour in all competitive situations should be stressed.

5. A broad program of intramural activities should be provided for all, but especially for those students not of interscholastic caliber.

6. The athletic contests should be played immediately after school, and no team should be permitted to travel outside the immediate neighborhood.

7. Medical Examinations should be given to all participants to insure they are physically able to participate in the program.

8. Some form of evaluation should be used to measure the extent to which state objectives are being achieved.

Of course, the opponents of such a program will contend that the same educational objectives could be gained in a well conducted physical education and intramural program. We are reminded that there is no conclusive evidence available to support the claims that detrimental character changes

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occur because of participation in competitive sports at this early age. Also, much of the physiological data has been refuted by other research studies.

Today the overriding responsibility is to gather more objective evidence on this subject. This challenge looms larger than ever before. It can be met by improving our physical education program, by initiating more interscholastic programs in the upper intermediate grades (5-6), and by studying these programs relative to the long-term psychic, physical, and social patterns involved.

... The Physical Educator
Vol. 22 - No. 1 - March, 1965

GOALS OF ATHLETICS

(Continued from Page One)

The professional teams have no limitations on sponsors and a large majority are cigarette and beer firms. These programs are fed into the homes throughout America, where the youth of our country are constantly besieged with the propaganda that beer and cigarettes are essential to the good life.

The correlation is left in the youth's mind that beer and cigarettes are inductive

to enjoying athletics, and even in many cases to the belief that these items are not detrimental to good health and athletic training habits.

This is subtle propaganda which is having its effect and which should receive serious consideration on the part of all coaches, and school administrators so that this viewpoint can be countermanded by their counsel and instruction. The high school associations have never allowed sponsors of athletic contests to advertise cigarettes or alcoholic beverages as it is not in keeping with the philosophy of the high school educational program.

Work Constantly

It is my sincere hope that all school administrators, coaches, and teachers, will do everything in their power to offset the adverse philosophy of professional athletics.

If a time ever comes when we have to adopt the same practices as the professionals in promoting athletic activities in high school, then we should discontinue athletics. They would no longer be educational. The main purpose must always be to educate the boy through athletic activities so that he becomes a healthy citizen with the very highest ethical character traits.

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