The Kentucky High School Athlete

The Sportsman's Creed

The Player...
1. He lives clean and plays hard. He plays for the love of the game.
2. He wins without boasting, he loses without excuses, and he never quits.
3. He respects officials and accepts their decisions without question.
4. He never forgets that he represents his school.

The Coach...
1. He inspires in his boys a love for the game and the desire to win.
2. He teaches them that it is better to lose fairly than to win unfairly.
3. He leads players and spectators to respect officials by setting them a good example.
4. He is the type man he wants his boys to be.

The Official...
1. He knows the rules.
2. He is fair and firm in all decisions. He calls them as he sees them.
3. He treats players and coaches courteously and demands the same treatment for himself.
4. He knows the game is for the boys, and lets them have the spotlight.

The Spectator...
1. He never boos a player or official.
2. He appreciates a good play, no matter who makes it.
3. He knows the school gets the blame or the praise for his conduct.
4. He recognizes the need for more sportsmen and fewer “sports.”
As We See Athletic Competition

Editor's Note: The following talk was given by 1st Vice-President Calloway Taulbee, of the National Association of Secondary School Principals, before one of the sessions of the 1962 National Federation Annual Meetings.

I. To recognize that the comments I shall make in addressing you represent a restatement and reaffirmation of those ideas you have expressed and heard on many occasions and believe in as strongly as I do. You are well aware of the increased and shifting emphasis with which we have been concerned during the past few years in curriculum development and improvement. The national emphasis on physical fitness spearheaded by the President, educators and parents throughout our country, in some measure, suggests another change and direction in curriculum content.

As you well know, there is currently a tremendous amount of literature on the need for program improvement as it concerns the health and physical well-being of our students. Again, consider the President's statement issued some months ago under the heading "The Soft American" in which he declared that the youth of the United States are in dire need of a rigorous physical fitness program. This represents the most timely comments ever expressed on this subject. His statements have implications for the secondary schools. Our children must be able to meet the demands of the modern world when they grow up: they must be physically healthy in order to cope with the added tensions, stresses, mental job adjustments, professional competition and their responsibilities as citizens, parents and community leaders.

Life in America has changed. This is truly the pushbutton age. The movies took us away from home, the radio brought us back, and television has glued us there. Therefore, the importance of a physical education and an interscholastic sports program for our youngsters cannot be overemphasized when it is realized that such programs will have their greatest benefit ten or twenty years from now when these youngsters have matured and become the leaders of government, industry, business, education, and other fields.

These questions arise: Do the schools have a greater responsibility for the physical development of boys and girls? Should there be more physical education? Should there be a broader program of interscholastic athletics?

During the past few years tremendous progress has been made in broadening and improving the academic program in our schools at all levels. You are well aware of the fact that during this time we have not been without criticism and opposition emanating from those opposed to changes. Ironically enough, despite the apparent need for improved programs of physical education and athletics, there have been many attacks made upon these phases of education and in some states standards relating to requirements actually lowered. In our own state during recent months, the interscholastic athletic program has been attacked by legislators and the tax-paying public.

Thus far, reference has been made primarily to physical education. From here on my remarks will pertain to the interscholastic program of athletic competition.

I. Principals generally support the philosophy that athletics is a part of education and a part of the learning process based upon the following:

A. We have definite evidence that participants grow physically, mentally, morally, spiritually, and socially through experiences made available through competitive athletics,

B. If a boy playing on a team is not a better sportsman, a more thoughtful gentleman, and a more serious citizen at the end of the season, we need to examine the interscholastic program.

C. There are learning situations presented through interscholastic sports far exceeding those found within the four walls of a classroom in any academic area.

The program of athletics is for the physically gifted and this roughly represents 10 percent of the student body. Likewise, it provides additional experiences for the mentally gifted. We as educators have stated that all individuals should be given equal opportunity for their optimum development through education; that all aspects of development should be stressed, including the mental, physical, emotional, and social. Some misconceptions, however, have prohibited the achievement of this goal. In the first place, some believe that superior mentality and superior physical development do not go together. Actually, youngsters who are highly endowed mentally seem more apt to have better physical development and better coordination than the average. In short, one can have both minds and brawn. Each aspect may supplement and reinforce the other.

A great deal of guessing has been going on for many years in regard to the academic quality of athletes. It has been all too common for many, including teachers, to downgrade athletes' scholastic efforts and abilities. Mr. Edmondson, head of the Department of Education and chairman of the Division of Social Sciences, Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa, made a survey in Iowa which presented some interesting results. The survey was made of the academic standing of the twelve members of each basketball team in the Iowa 1960-61 Boys State and State Tournaments. The schools involved in these tournaments were chosen because their practice periods and training would be as intense as in any state. Here is what he found:

Of the senior boys, grade average 2.622. The entire class grade average—2.2
Junior boys, grade average 2.551. Entire class—2.148.
Sophomore boys, 2.381. Entire class—2.236.
Freshman boys, 2.406. Entire class—2.531.
I believe we must concur that the program is also for the mentally gifted.

II. We must recognize that some of the best teaching takes place in our interscholastic sports programs. In fact, it has been said that the teachers in the academic fields rarely demonstrate the dedication, the zeal, the fervor and thoroughness evidenced by the coach.

III. The program of athletics in our opinion is democracy in its truest form. No phase of education makes a greater contribution to the ideals of democracy. An athlete may not be an All-American, but he is an example of the American way. He is judged not for his race, not for his religion, not for his social standing or his finances, but by the democratic yardstick of how well he blocks, tackles, dribbles, shoots, throws the javelin and so forth.

IV. The interscholastic sports program provides outstanding experiences and training in competition. It is an essential part of the educational democratic living...it is a part of our way of life.

B. Competition promotes individual expression and endeavor. We must bear in mind that the American youth now competes against the youth of the entire world.

C. Competitive sports demand cooperation and teach athletes to work with others and to sacrifice self for the success of the team. There is no "I" in team.

(Continued on Page Ten)
Spectator Sportsmanship

(Delivered by Harold Harrison, Correspondent, The Associated Press, Cincinnati, at the Athletic Administration Section, Division of Men’s Athletics, A.A.H.P.E.R. Convention, Cincinnati, Ohio, April 6, 1962.)

Bad spectator sportsmanship is a hit like bad weather — we’ll always have it with us at times. There always will be poor sports and bad actors among spectators. They are the belligerents who have tremendous courage — in the grandstand. They bad mouth players, officials and coaches because they know those persons, as a general rule, can’t fight back. They are the show-offs who like to attract attention.

Among them they incite other fans to similar bad sportsmanship.

I don’t believe this organization or any other can educate away or legislate away all such persons.

I am going to put the hat also on school officials, particularly in the high school and the small college towns for their reluctance to weed out such characters.

Those persons generally are known, particularly in smaller towns, so I believe some relief could be obtained if the school officials would get up the courage to ban the habitual bad actors from all sports events. Put the fellow on the blacklist even if he is the mayor’s cousin or the bank president’s son.

That won’t cure the situation, of course, but it should help.

The other sources I have in mind are the officials, the coaches, the rules makers — even the players in a small degree — and, if you please, some of the sports writers.

Referring to basketball, I think one of the greatest evils that ever befell good sportsmanship was when officials started becoming ham actors.

I can recall when we first began seeing basketball officials who shouted, waved their arms and went into all kinds of gymnastics in making calls. I can recall that I, among a lot of others, thought it was funny at the time.

It isn’t funny any more.

More and more officials have gotten into the act and now it’s a regular thing. Those officials by their antics make a simple unintentional foul look only slightly less serious than mayhem or attempted murder.

What happens? The more excitable fan sees the official in his act. The foul has been committed against a player on the fan’s team and the very antics of the official make it appear the boy has been the victim of a serious crime so the uproar starts.

The true sports fan, pays his admission charge to see the game — not an act by the officials.

Again we come to school officials, the academic and administrative heads of athletic conferences. They could crack down. They could insist that officials be that and not John Barrymores.

But I don’t want to blame officials entirely. I wonder how long an official would last if he started ordering a high school or college coach off the premises for the kind of bad behavior that incites the fans. I’ll bet he wouldn’t get many assignments.

Professional baseball doesn’t have that as a serious problem. The fans get angry if a top player or manager is bounced from the game but the umpire knows he has the authority and exercises it.

College and high school officials, I suppose, have the authority but I question whether the conference or association heads would back them up very solidly.

Now I come to the coaches. The towel-throwing, table-kicking, floor-pounding coach is as much a cause of bad spectator sportsmanship as the ham actor official. The fan has seen the referee put on his act, then sees the coach go into his, perhaps a player also looks pleadingly to the stands, saying by his expression, “I didn’t do anything.”

The uproar starts among the spectators. I know it isn’t human nature for a coach to sit blandly through a game without getting irked about some calls or some bad playing. Any coach has the right and the duty to protest but it can be done in such a manner that will not help to get Joe Fan in a lather.

Officials claim many coaches go into such an act to cover up their own shortcomings or those of their players. I wouldn’t be surprised if that is correct at times but it’s a

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

REPORTS SOON DUE
1. 1962 Football Participation List
2. School's Report on Football Officials
3. Official's Report on Schools (Football)

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

Rules Changes in Swimming
The following changes in the rules will be in effect for interscholastic swimming during 1962-63:
1. 200-Yard Medley Relay (in 75-foot pools).
2. 100-Yard Butterfly.
3. 100-Yard Medley Relay (in 60-foot pools).
4. 50-Yard Freestyle (in 75-foot pools).
5. 100-Yard Breaststroke.
6. 40-Yard Freestyle.
7. 100-Yard Backstroke.
8. 200-Yard Freestyle Relay (in 75-foot pools).

Note from K.H.S.A.A. Swimming Committee:
The events listed above are for Class A meets. Added to the Class B State Swimming Meet this year will be the 200-Yard Medley Relay and the 100-Butterfly. The 400-Yard Freestyle is the only event in the Class A meet which is not scheduled for the Class B meet.

Rule II, Section 2-d: The springboard must be installed so that the board is level through the fulcrum be moved to varying positions.

Rule III, Section 1-e-4: At the winner's discretion, any time prior to the discharge of the pistol, he may order the contestants to "stand up."

Rule III, Section 9-a: In all swimming races, each contestant shall have finished the race when any part of his person touches the end of the pool or intersects the vertical plane indicated by the end of the pool when the prescribed distance have been covered.

Rule V, Section 1-b: For championship meets, a meet committee shall be designated. This committee shall be responsible for the conduct of the meet and shall have authority to act in any situation not specifically covered by the rules of procedure and shall have discretionary power to set aside the application of a rule when there is apparent unfairness.

Rule V, Section 2-a: In dual meets, the referee shall have discretionary power to set aside application of a rule when there is apparent unfairness.

Rule V, Section 4-a: Although the follow-up rule procedure is specified for championship meets, it is strongly recommended for dual meets. The three timers for each lane shall be placed directly over their assigned lanes at the finish. The alternate time only shall take split times.

Rule VI, Section 3-b: In championship meets, the official entry cards for the meet...
will be presented to the coach or his duly appointed representative upon receipt of his signature. The official entry cards must then be deposited in the designated box for each event at any time prior to the scratch deadline (as listed in Conduct of N.C.A.A. Championships — 6. Time of Meet). After the listed deadlines, no entries will be accepted.

Rule VI, Section 5-a: Contestant's costume must be so cut as to be decent, completely cover the buttock, and provide that the waistline and leg line are approximately parallel when viewed from the side.

Rule VIII, Section 1-a: At the conclusion of all swim-offs for any given event, there must be a full complement of finalists.

Rule IX, Section 1: Only the performance of the first place finisher will be recognized as the record time. (This means that even if the second place time is faster, first place will still be awarded the record).

Rule XI, Section 1-k: A diver hitting the board during the execution of his dive may not receive an award in excess of deficient (4.5 points) from any judge.

Rule XII, Section 1-g: In the tuck position, the body should be as compact as possible, with the toes pointed.

Rule XII, Section 1-h: In dives with twists, the twist may be performed at any time during the dive at the option of the contestant.

Rule XII, Section 1-i: In somersaults with tuck (other than flying somersaults), the turn must commence as soon as the contestant leaves the board. In flying somersaults, the layout position must be maintained from the take-off until the body has rotated to one-half somersault before entering the spinning position.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF REGISTERED FOOTBALL OFFICIALS
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.

Cook, Walter E., 3013a Gorras Ave., Ft. Campbell, 472, 3408
Gibson, Fred W., 1720 2nd St., Henderson
Grace, H. E., Jr., Middlesboro, 4, Pineville 7-3320
Hall, Henry N., 902 Clinton, Georgetown, 2188, 3-5660 ext. 2605
Korcher, Norman, 3125 Marslin Road, Louisville, 2-2696, GL 2-2696
Lee, Charles J., 316 Scott Ave., Lexington, 2-8008
Minta, John Henry, 326 West Carter, Clarksville, Indiana, BU 2-6553, JU 2-6571
Omer, Harold G., 150 North Crestmoor, Louisville 6, TW 6-4176, SP 4-4211, ext. 296
Perry, Alfred W., USAARMC, Trans. Office, Port Knox, 4-2149
(Sys.)
Saucy, Graham, 920 Darley Drive, Lexington, 2-6996, 2-2229, ext. 2344
Sallee, Alan L., Ath. Dept., Villanova University, Villanova, 2-4777
Pellett, Charles L., 1253 Cumberland, 589-1543
(Sys.)
Sparks, Lester R., Ransick St., Cumberland, 589-1543
(Sys.)
Swope, William W., 416 Price Rd., Lexington
Williams, Jerry R., 1257 Belmer, Louisville, 388-6813, JU 2-3811

MINUTES OF BOARD MEETING
The Board of Control of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association met at the K.H.S.A.A. building, Lexington, on Saturday afternoon, October 6, 1962. The meeting was called to order by President K. G. Gillaspie at 2:00 with all Board members, Commissioner Theo. A. Sanford, and Assistant Commissioner J. B. Mansfield present.

Cecil A. Thornton moved, seconded by Ralph C. Dorsey, that the reading of the minutes of the July 28th meeting be waived, since the members of the Board had received copies of these minutes. The motion was carried unanimously.

The Commissioner gave a report on the recent voting in Section 2 for the Robert P. Forsythe replacement. The votes were as follows: O. J. Allen, 7; Bowman Davenport, 4; Sherman Gish, 15; W. M. "Mossy" Martin, 3; Lawrence L. McGinnis, 4; W. P. Wheeler, 2. President Gillaspie welcomed membership on the Board Supt. Sherman Gish of the Muhlenberg County Schools.

The Commissioner asked Assistant Commissioner J. B. Mansfield to give a report on the football playoffs. Mr. Mansfield complied, and there was a general discussion of the districts and regions to be set up for the 1963 and 1964 football seasons. Mr. Mansfield recommended that for 1963 and 1964 Class AA teams shall represent the schools with an enrollment of more than 326 in grades 10-12, and Class A are those with a school enrollment of 326 or less in grades 10-12, the classifications to be based on 1961-62 enrollments. The Commissioner also asked Mr. Mansfield to recommend Class A and AA districts in the regions for 1963 and 1964. The recommendations were made. Oran C. Teater moved, seconded by Ralph C. Dorsey, that the recommendations made by the Assistant Commissioner and approved by the Commissioner be accepted and made a part of the football regulations. The motion was carried unanimously.

There was a discussion concerning the advisability of setting the site for the 1964 State High School Basketball Tournament. Oran C. Teater moved, seconded by Don R. Rawlings, that the 1964 State High School Basketball Tournament be held in Lexington. Messrs. Teater, Rawlings, Gillaspie, and Thornton voted "Aye", and Messrs. Sanders, Dorsey, Gish, and Holland voted "No". Oran C. Teater moved, second by Sherman Gish, that the 1964 State High School Basketball Tournament by held in Lexington, the 1965 tournament in Louisville, and that the alternating plan be continued providing satis-
factory arrangements can be made each year by the Commissioner and the Board of Control, the plan to remain in effect until changed by majority vote of the Board of Control. The motion was carried unanimously.

The Commissioner brought to the attention of the Board the case of James Vorhees, currently enrolled at the Highlands High School. The boy and his guardians, Mr. and Mrs. James Palmer with whom he had lived for several years, had moved to Fort Thomas in August. He had attended school previously at the St. Thomas High School and at Newport Catholic High School, but had not been a resident of Fort Thomas at the time. The Commissioner stated that he had declared James Vorhees ineligible under a strict interpretation of the Residence Rule, but that his recommendation was that the Board declare the boy eligible as of December 1, 1962, at the Highlands High School under authority given the Board in Article IV, Section 3-d-7, of the K.H.S.A.A. Constitution. Don R. Rawlings moved seconded by Foster J. Sanders, that the recommendation of the Commissioner be accepted and that James Vorhees be declared currently eligible at the Highlands High School as of December 1, 1962. The motion was carried unanimously.

Ralph C. Dorsey moved, seconded by Don R. Rawlings, that the next meeting of the Board be held in Lexington, on December 22, 1962. The motion was carried unanimously.

Cecil A. Thornton moved, seconded by Preston Holland that all bills of the Association for the period beginning July 28, 1962, and ending October 5, 1962, be allowed. The motion was carried unanimously.

There being no further business, the meet-adjudged.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF REGISTERED BASKETBALL OFFICIALS

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.

Adams, Lucian, 313 Palatka Road, Louisville 14, EM 8-9985, WE 7-2286
Adkins, Bill 200 South Kv., Corbin, 2894, 742
Alexander, Cyril, 4115 Taylor Blvd., Louisville 444-7511
Allen, Ed L., Transylvania College, Lexington
Allen, Joe, 828 Stanley St., Hopkinsville, TU 6-2600
Almond, Alvin, College High Bowling Green
Anderson, Kinkle, Apartment No. 27, Anderson Court, Paducah
Armstrong, James, William, 1921 Howell, Hopkinsville TU 6-2111
Ashcraft, H. H., College Hill, 2102 Calvin Ave., Paducah, 270-2586
Baker, James L., 201 Hubbard St., Hopkinsville, 546-2936
Ballard, Jack H., 128 West St., Daviessville, 516-4846, 516-1719
Barone, Marvin Eugene, 101 Chestnut, Hopkinsville, TU 7-2140
Barnes, Charles, 300 Madison, Bowling Green, 362-4403
Bell, Jimmy E., 455 Savannah, Murray, 752-3981, 752-9081
Bentley, James, Shelby Gap
Berkley, Edmund C., Box 284, Wayland, 358-3641
Bibbs, William, 24165 St. Ann, Owensboro, MU 3-8973, MU 4-2261
Bickler, Homer G., 172 Winding Way, Frankfort, 3-2253
Black, Amos, Moreland Ave., Harrodsburg, 774-4195
Borden, W. B., Jack, Cave City, 778-3534, 778-3971
Bosch, Bill, P. O. Box 492, Cumberland, 848-2944, 848-5486
Bow, Jerry A., 115 Divina Court, Richmond, 623-4428
Bradford, Earl E., 218 Marion Drive, Glasgow, OL 1-8355, OL 1-2565
Brannon, Bill J., 263 Goodwin St., Corbin, 2594, 504
Brawner, Robert Allen, 282 Longview Drive, Bowling Green, 415-5458
Breeden, Charles William, Mt. Washington, 538-4997, TW 7-4465
Bridges, Bennie E., North Middletown, 365-4468
Briscoe, Hubert, Route No. 3, Shelbyville, ME 3-1649, ME 3-2542
Broder, Homer Lee, 147 Maple St., Henderson, WA 6-2123, WA 1-7317
Brown, Jackie, P. O. Box 566, Russell Springs, 866-2292
Brown, James W., 102 Bristol Drive, Richmond, 623-2276.
Brown, Richard A., 972 Teareose Drive, Lexington, 7-4967, 5-3859 ext. 226
Brown, Carl, 4125 Glenwood Drive, Lexington, OL 3-4417, RO 5-5118
Sibley, William, 3518 Goldsmith Lane, Seneca High School, Louisville
Campbell, George H., Jr., 116 Winchester, Middleboro, 856, 122
Campbell, John Jr., Garrett, 353-8481 (Bus.)
Campbell, Leon, 2730 Clays Mill Road, Lexington, 7-7405
Cantrell, Robert E., Covington, ME 3-2501, 364-2126
Burke, Harold E., 316 Poplar, Laidow, IX 1-6401
Carpenter, Arthur, Stanville, 8-6505 (Bus.)
Carter, Robert, Georgetown, Indiana, 145-02
Castle, Jack T., Route No. 2, Pikeseville, KY 7-4814
Cates, Tommy, 767 Fairview Drive, Madisonville, TX 1-1811
Chaney, Rex, 304 West Sun, Morehead, KY 4-5893, ST 4-1811 ext. 63
Chattin, George, 2230 Harrods Court, Ashland, 324-3583, 324-4644
Chandler, Jim T., Apt. No. 3, 160 Thierman Lane, Louisville 7, 855-4565, TW 5-2215
Clarke, Edward F., 5746-A Allison, Fort Knox, 4-6770, 4-5152
Conley, Ted L., 4725 Nottingham Court, Ashland, IA 325-2590, EA 324-0843
Cook, Walter E., 5012a Gorges Ave., Ft. Campbell, 4722, 4208
Cook, Marvin O., 4114 Loreta Ave., Louisville, WA 3-5855
Cooper, John F., 513 East 3rd St., Augusta
Covey, Kenneth Harold, 685 Sheridan Drive, Lexington
Cowles, Harold, Route No. 7, Bowling Green
Cox, Ralph, Box 555, Benham, 598-5742, 838-2104
Cox, Rufus A., 365 Rutter, Erlanger, KY 1-3666, DU 3-2300
Crawford, Donald R., 390 East Sixth St., Nicholasville, TU 5-7571 (Bus.)
Cummings, Ray E., Box 141, Crittenden, 824-4455
Dilson, Ray H., 4707 Dohn Road, Louisville 16, 447-3449
Dine, Billy Oliver, Southern Seminary, Box 125, Louisville 6, TW 6-1511, EM 8-9831
Dougherty, Ernest, Anchorage, CH 4-1456
Davenport, Howard Box 62, Clarkson, 242-3061 (Bus.)
Davenport, Robert B., Shartekertown, Burcik, 748-5294, 748-5180
Davis, Harold T., Route No. 3, Beaver Dam
Davis, Ralph C., 694 North 4th St., Ironton, OH 2-8067, JE 2-8345
Devine, Robert Earl, 14254, Park St., Bowling Green
Dunbar, David M., 1726 Quarry Road, Louisville 8, 8-3884, 383-2457
Duval, Thomas Jay, Sr., 5104 Doyle Drive, Louisville 16, 447-3092, ME 7-1421 ext. 268
Dranehn, Bertram, Hindman, ST 5-8485
Duff, Earl, Hardinsburg, 6-3067
Dutton, Henly C., Williamsport, 780-4717, 784-4717
Endicott, Bobby A., Route No. 1, Campbellsville, 465-5914, KY 14-1117
Evans, J. C. F., 12321 Sport Center Gardens MU 5-2070
Evans, W. S., 113 S. 11th, Owensboro, MU 6-7230
Evans, W. O., 1803 S. 11th, Owensboro, MU 3-2070
Evans, W. W., 2204 S. 11th, Owensboro, MU 2-9825
Evans, W. W., 2204 S. 11th, Owensboro, MU 3-9825
Fallon, Robert J., 101 Cleveland, Hazard, 416-4258, 416-2151
Farrar, William B., 1111 Kinlin St., Box 1106, Murray, 755-7546
Foster, Harold "Butch", 3789 Field Ave., Louisville, TW 3-2251, TV 7-5490
Foster, Kenneth, Route No. 10, 149 E. 10th, 639-4513, 639-3781
Fox, Jack, Route No. 2, Box 541A, Harrodsburg, ME 2-4344
The Flying Dutchman

Colorful Herb Ockerman had his night at Boone County High School just before Halloween when that section of northern Kentucky celebrated his decades of achievements with a dinner in his honor. As a teacher, coach and superintendent, Herb is one in a million. While at Mt. Washington he was principal, coach and helped Virgil Lewis with his janitorial duties when Virgil got tired. At Taylorsville this Kentuckian, possessed of a tremendous sense of humor, contracted to pay the Dutchman $7.50 to officiate a game in 1938 and chuckled heartily as he handed him a twenty-five pound bag of fresh hog sausage which Herb said was a bargain at thirty cents per pound. Kids love Coach, Principal, Superintendent, Janitor H. N. Ockerman; adults respect him and The Dutchman classes him with the other Kentucky trail blazers, Daniel Boone, Henry Hardin Cherry and Irvin S. Cobb. At his honor dinner, Herb Ockerman received a plaque proclaiming him one of “Nature’s Noblemen” because of his leadership of youth, his reverence for God and his love of humanity. Herb is the first to be so honored — may his tribe increase!

We first met fifty-one year old official Joe Schwartz twenty-five years ago at the Ashland Basketball Clinic. He is the first chap we have seen twenty consecutive years since 1943 at the same clinic. Now an energetic seventy one years of age, Joe is one of the most alert baseball umpires working for kids. Because of his lifetime of service to hundreds of youngsters he is the winner of the Corn Cob Pipe of Honor for the month of October. Joe has the right philosophy: “Live it up wholesomely.”

Attention coaches and athletic directors — next time you are in Hazard get Willie Dawahare to take you to meet Victor Tedesco and Joe Mellott. Athletes know them as friends. Their enthusiasm for wholesome sports will inspire you. Here is another pair of adults who know how to have fun living.

Louisville’s Claude Ricketts did a “Whale of a Job” when he packed the Mirror Room of the Kentucky Hotel with the 1962 record basketball clinic crowd of two hundred twenty five coaches and officials.

Another clinic record formerly held by Sid Meade and Bill Brannon, fell when Beechmont’s Jerry Kimmell attended five basketball clinics at Henderson, Beaver Dam, Hopkinsville, Bowling Green and Lexington. Some of the highlights of the 1962 clinic trip over scenic Kentucky were lunch with Central City’s up and coming sports editor, Bobby Anderson, dinner with Bill Clark at Somerset, breakfast on top of the mountain with Paul Townes and “Buffalo Bill” Dawahare at Hazard, a session with Brad Mutchler, the perfect host, at Paducah, a night with the greatest mountaineer since Abner Yokum, my friend Pearl (Mr. Coach Pearl) Combs of Hindman, and a “Turkish bath” with Herb Tye and Bill Nau at Pineville.

Without Dick Looney, The Dutchman could never get his car out of Pikeville on that one way street. Dick has written a lot of history on the hardwood, “Mr. Intestinal Fortitude” is what he is called in “Them Thar Hills” — and brethren, he is all of that.

Cliff Pagan puts on a dandy basketball clinic each October for the Federation in Chicago. Besides featuring Les Ansorge, Lyle Quinn and Milt Sprunger he had Herman Keller of Indianapolis and Ohio’s renowned official, Mack Schaffer, present. Mack is the official who starred in the last basketball film made by the National Federation, “Handsome Mac” could qualify.
Hollywood movie.

Assistant Commissioner Joe Billy Mansfield will have to shop for another Christmas present this year. The youthful administrator now has a granddaughter.

Physically-handicapped youngsters now receive a statue as an award for overcoming handicaps as soon as a recommendation is received by The Flying Dutchman. Send the story of your Game Guy to The Dutchman, Kentucky High School Athletic Association, Box 1173, Lexington, Kentucky. Send your nomination for the Cob Pipe Award to the same address.

"Wouldn't life be lots more happy / If we'd praise the good we see, / For there's such a lot of goodness / In the worst of you and me."

Films

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

Basketball

ASHLAND VS. ST. XAVIER (1962 K.H.S. BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT FINALS), e-j-s-c-a, 3 reels, Silent, $.75

The Ashland Tomcats gave a valiant performance in trying to capture their second consecutive championship but the Tigers of St. Xavier were the winners in the final game by 82-58. The Tigers were led by Mike Silliman and the Tomcats by Larry Conley.

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

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

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

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

BASKETBALL FOR MILLIONS, j-s-c-a, 3 reels, $.75

This is the film for 1968-69, produced by the Official Sports Film Service under the sanction of the National Federation. A fantastic dream sequence where impossible and nightmarish situations can and do arise is the continuity thread used throughout the film to depict: Accepted officiating procedures—problems created by double fouls and false double fouls—tricky situations connected with front and back court—jump ball infractions and procedures—little understood distinction between player and team control—and a panorama of basic rules fundamentals.

BASKETBALL FUNDAMENTALS — INDIVIDUAL TECHNIQUES, j-s-c-a, 1 7/8 reels, $2.50

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

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

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

Basketball strategy for girls, j-s-c-a, 1 reel, $1.50

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

Basketball techniques for girls, j-s-c-a, 1 reel, $1.50

Basic movement skills (running, starting, stopping, turning) passing (finger control, movement with the pass, leading the receiver, choice of the right pass), catching (side pass, high pass), shooting (finger control, arm extension, wrist flip, choice of the right shot), dribbling, making, and pivoting are demonstrated and explained in this film.

Basketball for girls: Fundamental Techniques, j-s-c-a, 1 reel (6 min.), $1.50

Fast action, slow-motion photography, and skillful players combine to show fundamental techniques of ball handling, passing, and shooting.

Basketball for girls: Game Play, j-s-c-a, 1 reel (11 min.), $1.50

Individual player techniques in offense and defense are demonstrated—pivoting, feinting, passing, screening, shooting, and handling rebounds.

Better Basketball, j-s-c-a, 3 reels, color, $.75

This film is produced by the Official Sports Film Service under the sanction of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations. It demonstrates current rules and good officiating procedure with colorful action by skilled players.

Carr Creek vs. Henderson (1956) K.H.S. BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT FINALS, e-j-s-c-a, 3 reels, silent, $.75

The final game of the 1956 State Basketball Tournament is shown in this film. Carr Creek High School defeated Henderson by a narrow margin, 72 to 68, to win the championship.

Championship Basketball — Team Techniques, j-s-c, 1 reel, $1.50

Man-to-man defense is shown, with the means best used under varying conditions.

Defensive Footwork in Basketball, j-s-c, 1 reel, $.50

Striding with an opponent, checking, maneuvering him out of position and other basic skills are illustrated, using special photography to demonstrate points. Rebounding, pivoting, and correlated arm action are taught also.

LunBAR vs. ASHLAND (1961) Finals, e-j-s-c-a, 3 reels (33 min.), color, silent, $.75

The Tomcats from Ashland High School won the final game of the tournament by defeating Dunbar High School of Lexington 69-50. The Ashland team won the tournament after eliminating William Grant, Seneca and Wheelwright to reach the final game.

Eastern vs. Lafayette (1/57) K.H.S. BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT FINALS, e-j-s-c-a, 3 reels, color, $.75

The final game of the 1957 K.H.S. State Tournament was played in Freedom Hall at the Kentucky Fair Grounds and Exposition Center before a record crowd of 18,000. The final score was 56-52 as the
Lafayette Generals won the crown for the fourth time. MONTICELLO VS. FLAGET (1960 K. H. S. A. STATE BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT FINALS), e-j-s-c-a, 2 reels, color, silent, $1.75
Flaget High School of Louisville defeated Monticello High School in the final game of the tournament to win the championship. The Braves came from behind in the last half to overtake the Trojans and win by a score of 65-56.

NORTH MARSHALL VS. DUPONT MANUAL (1959)
K.H.S. BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT FINALS, e-j-s-c-a, 3 reels, silent, $1.75
The Indians of North Marshall High School proved too much for the Reds of Dupont Manual in the final game, winning by a score of 64-63. All-State players, Doyle and Lampley, were best for the winners, while Meier and Siers led the Reds.

OFFICIAL BASKETBALL, e-j-s-c-a, 4 reels (40 mins.), color, $.75
Demonstrates the official rules interpretations covering screening, traveling, jump ball, front and back court, throw-ins, free throws, personal and technical fouls, rebounding, and unusual and often misunderstood play situations.

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

RUPP'S PARADE TO THE NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP OF 1958, j-s-c-a, 4 reels, $.50
This film presents the high lights of all the games, both regular season and tournament games, which led up to the U of K's Wildcats winning the NCAA basketball crown.

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

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

SPECTATOR SPORTSMANSHIP
(Continued from Page One)
disease that is spreading.

The only way I can think of to correct it is to have schools insist the coaches act like gentlemen instead of hoodlums, and for the official to bounce the coach who becomes too great a problem.

I have mentioned major league baseball before and you no doubt have seen baseball managers who went into dust-kicking, foot-stomping protests to umpires and that initial fan.

I don't think there is any doubt that managers sometime do it for the sole purpose of inciting the fans with the hope the umpire can be intimidated.

Perhaps the idea of intimidation also goes through the mind of the taunting coach. If so, that falls far short of good sportsmanship.

Now the rules makers have a part and this applies particularly to basketball and football. I am convinced that part of bad spectator sportsmanship is due to the fact the average fan doesn't know the rules.

They have changed the rules so often in basketball and football in the last two decades or so that I'm surprised even the players, officials and coaches keep up with them.

I am not going to put much blame on the players except for pro basketball and hockey. In those two sports I do think the players often get into the act, perhaps not wholly to incite the fans, but their actions serve that purpose.

Officials claim there is a trend for more deliberate viciousness among players. Quite frankly, I would hesitate to express an opinion on that. Certainly basketball is rougher than it once was but part of that can be blamed on the rules whereby the action is jammed in one small section of the floor. It can't help but be rougher.

In football I suspect there may be a trend to get by with as much as you can as long as you don't get caught but I believe that is the exception rather than the rule. When it occurs someone besides me will have to fix the blame — it could rest on the player or on a coach who permits it.

Now I come to my own profession.

In my opinion, there are too many cheerleader sports writers. They become so obsessed with the team they are covering that they become a combination of sports writer, player, coach, official and fan. I haven't seen the sports writer who can fill all those shoes.

That is the type of sports writer whose team never is defeated. It may lose but it wasn't defeated. The other team was lucky, the officiating was bad, the home team was hurt by injuries or the playing floor or field in an opposing city was bad.

That is not objective reporting.

I certainly don't mean a sports writer should ignore obvious bad officiating, obvious misbehavior by a coach or obvious lucky breaks but don't blame every defeat on such things.

Honestly, sometimes your team just gets whipped.

I am going to defend my own profession by saying I believe such sports writers are in the minority but you can make a safe bet that if I were the managing editor or sports editor of a newspaper for which such things were being written, I'd put a mighty quick stop to it. I believe in writing the story of
the game, explaining what happened but not second guessing the coach, the players and the officials.

A second guesser never lost a game in his life.

I can't think of anything that destroys my enjoyment of a game either as spectator or a sports writer more than uproars among fans and the things I believe have caused it.

No one is going to end all bad spectator conduct but certainly the school officials, the coaches, the officials, the players, the rules makers and the sports writers can help reduce it — if they themselves will behave.

SPRINGS FOR YOUNGSTERS? IS FOOTBALL SAFER? YES, SAY TWO EXPERIENCED PHYSICIANS

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y. — Should a boy below the age of 12 be allowed to participate in organized athletics? Is football more dangerous today than it was 30 years ago?

The answer to the first question is yes and the second no, according to two physicians who devote a major portion of their professional lives to athletic medicine, Dr. Allan J. Ryan, Chairman of the A.M.A.’s committee on the medical aspects of sports, and Dr. Francis J. Sweeny, physician for the New York Giants football team.

Answering the ‘antis’ on the controversial question of whether youngsters should play competitive sports, Dr. Ryan says they should in an editorial in the current issue of the newsletter “Medicine in Sports,” published by Rysten Company, Mount Vernon, N.Y. But only if — and he emphasizes the if — “They are being protected from injury by medical examinations before participation, use of proper protective equipment, good officiating and coaching, and the presence of physicians....” at the games.

Replying to two main points of criticism, he says there is no medical evidence of long-range danger from “micro-trauma” — minute injuries — to still developing bones, and that certainly competitive sports should not be allowed to interfere with regular school academic and physical education programs designed to develop all the potentialities of all children.

But all children will play baseball, football and other games after school, and if they do so on refuse-littered vacant lots, without proper equipment and supervision, “injuries will result. These injuries are seldom reported as sports injuries but appear as neighborhood accidents in the doctor’s office or emergency room.”

Dr. Ryan notes that there have been abuses of organized athletic programs for youngsters, including over-emphasis on winning, all-star games, too much parent interference, etc., which have led to demands that whole programs be banned. He suggests, instead, that “if those who are so vocal in their opposition would take the trouble to join these organizations as volunteers and work from within to correct these abuses, more would be accomplished.”

On the other side of the athletic coin, what of the professional football player who is expected to risk his neck for pay? Is his calling more dangerous?

No, says Dr. Sweeny, who has been ministering to the football Giants for 30 years: “Athletic medicine isn’t what it used to be, and neither is the game. ‘They’re both better.”

Better rules and equipment have reduced the incidence of serious injuries. And there are drugs, for example, a recently developed enzyme called Buclamase, that permit us to reduce sprained ankles and knees in a matter of days instead of the weeks that it used to take, Dr. Sweeny explains.

There was a time, three decades ago, when the cry, “Is there a doctor in the house?” would go up if a player was knocked out on the field. And it more often than not was answered by someone who just wanted to get down on field and “didn’t know anything about medicine than a taxi driver.” according to Dr. Sweeny.

You rarely see a skull fracture, shoulder separation or broken clavicle because of the plastic helmets and improved shoulder pads, Dr. Sweeny says in “Medicine in Sports.”

“In one game, 15 years ago, three Giants suffered spinal fractures, caused by tacklers crashing down on the back of a runner.” This is almost never seen today because of the rule that now prevents a player from crawling with the ball.

Minor injuries, to the ankle and knee, for example, are less frequent because of better protection and treatment. A Giant who sprains his ankle during play may suffer a $50 fine in addition to his injury if it’s found that he was violating the iron-bound rule that every player must have his ankles professionally taped before entering the field.

The use of the so-called non-proteolytic enzyme, Buclamase, which relieves pain and inflammation, has proven of considerable value “in reducing swelling, and the accumulation of fluid in joint injuries, bruises and charley horses,” Dr. Sweeny explains.
Bucalase tablets, which are taken orally and allowed to dissolve against the cheek where they are absorbed, are given on the field, sometimes to as many as four or five players in a single game, as soon as an injury that may cause swelling occurs. Treatment is continued for four or five days.

"The players used to laugh when I told them a pill held in their mouths would bring down a swollen ankle or knee. They don't any more." says Dr. Sweeney.

Perhaps the best indication of the safety of the game in that the players used to call him "Old Stitch" because of the number of cuts and bruises he had to sew up. They don't use that sobriquet any longer, not because he can't take care of their wounds with his usual artistry, but because there just aren't that many wounds.

AS WE SEE ATHLETIC COMPETITION
(Continued from Inside Cover)

B. Provide training for leadership and fellowship.

Students learn the art of recognizing commendable leadership and following those capable of setting the pace.

C. Develop courage...no wishbone ever took the place of a backbone in interscholastic sports.

D. Provide opportunities for companionship.

1. Opportunities in athletics are unequalled for establishing an esprit de corps and camaraderie.

2. Lifelong friendships are formed here.

VI. Athletes learn that there is a division of responsibility.

A. Some receive the glory.

B. Some do the "dirty work."

VII. One of the greatest lessons learned by participants in the athletic program is that it requires preparation and sacrifice. We have come to believe that only a moron thinks it's funny to break training rules and only another moron would laugh with him for doing so. The disciplinary values of the interscholastic program are difficult to evaluate but the benefits are tremendous.

VIII. One of the great lessons learned by participants is that there are rules to follow. There is no "slick" way of violating and beating the rules, either of an athletic game or of human behavior in the game of life.

IX. A young boy enters the program of athletics and he graduates near the border of manhood. It is interesting to watch the growth.

X. There is no greater opportunity to train the emotions while at the same time allowing them to be expressed than in interscholastic sports. In this program, anger, greed, happiness, hate, and all other emotional traits constantly beset each player. In athletics boys and coaches run the gamut of expressions from tension to relaxation, from sorrow to gladness, from silence to exultation, and from tears to laughter. Here, under proper direction, players learn to control tempers, to observe rules and, in general, direct emotions in accepted channels of behavior. In the average classroom there is little opportunity for a person to train his emotions since there is seldom a chance to express them. There are very few outlets of joy or tears of happiness in a scientific laboratory or an English classroom. Most of the tears there are tears of frustration.

Finally, participation in interscholastic sports contributes immeasurably to the worthy use of leisure time. A survey presented in the May 1959 issue of the Physical Educator published by the Phi Epsilon Kappa fraternity indicates the participation of former athletes after graduation to be approximately three times that of the non-active student. During an age when we are seriously concerned with education for leisure, this is a most important factor. Such sports as swimming, tennis, golf, baseball, softball (according to the survey) figured strongly in the leisure time activities of ex-athletes.

Some Shortcomings:

I. The program of athletics represents 10 per cent of the student population. What is happening to the other 90 percent? Do they serve only as spectators? Does the program of athletics siphon off all active resources, thus leaving none? Is there a program of physical education and intramurals for the oft-forgotten 90 percent?

II. The high school athletic program is often too limited in scope. A program of team sports alone, such as basketball and football, without regard for those more valuable as carryover activities, represents a very limited approach.

III. Unfortunately, we still have to question the quality of some teaching that takes place in athletics and the philosophy espoused by some coaches. True, there is a preponderance of educators among coaches. Unfortunately, however, there are still those who have mottoes such as this in their dressing room, conceivably displayed, "Winning is: 't everything; it is the only thing." Surely one would question the motives of a coach who espoused this philosophy. May I read a letter from a coach from a parent. This I believe, expresses quite effectively those qualities which should be sought by every coach. State Athletic Director Rhea H. Williams printed the letter in his Texas Interscholastic Leagueg.

A LETTER TO COACH

"Dear Coach:

"As a parent, Coach, I am eternally thankful that my boy had the opportunity to play under your supervision and leadership. Each day during the football season of my heart burned with envy to have those fine moral and ethical character traits which we all want our boys to know and to follow. I recall the night Bill told me how near his heart in a scrimmage but thought just in time that "Coach" never loses his temper, and neither will I. Thanks, Coach, for setting an example in proper conduct on and off the field. Bill tells me that Coach can be firm without being loud, mean and boisterous, that Coach knows when to sympathize, when to put you on the shoulder, and how to correct you. These are leadership traits I want my son to acquire and he can best learn these on the field of competition under proper leadership.

"For three months, Coach, my boy has really been under your complete control. He has adjusted his life to your suggested plan. Meals, hours of sleep, social activity, etc., have all been adjusted to your schedule and through these he has learned voluntary obedience to rules; in his scrimmage and games he has further learned obedience to constituted authority. He has acquired a respect for rules and authority is needed in today's society! I believe Bill has learned this lesson, Coach. Bill imitates your every action, you are his ideal. How proud I am that our personal life and conduct are so such a high level; my boy dresses better, speaks better English, and behaves better because Coach sets the example. I wonder if
all coaches realize how important a place they have in the school and community and how many boys are imitating them.

"Especially, Coach. I want to thank you for insisting that athletes study diligently, and stressing constantly the fact that scholastic work is so important. Bill told me that he had impressed on all of the team that football players are superior intellectually to the average student and that they should make good grades because they have the ability to do so. This teaches the boys not to try and "ride by" because they are athletes. I had told Bill several times that Dr. Terman, in his studies on gifted children, had found that children with superior physical abilities have superior mental abilities. Hearing this same principle from his coach, however, made an impression which is lasting.

"Your emphasis on teamwork, cooperation, fair play, sportsmanship, honesty, integrity, obedience to authority, control of emotions, proper health habits, and proper conduct has earned for you a place of honor in the hearts of all the parents, the students, the faculty, and the community.

"The impact of your leadership is just as obvious in the community as in the school. Your active participation in civics, church and youth organizations proves that you are really concerned about all youth, and that you want to make our town a better place for everyone to live in.

"We appreciate you and want you to know that this is a better community because you choose the profession of coaching and the leadership of youth. Your friend, Bill's Dad"

IV. How much interference is there in the academic program through interscholastic sports? In this area we have much work to do and part of the responsibility rests on your shoulders. How much time do students lose? Do you support week night games? There has been much consideration given to prohibiting all weekday activities.

V. The cost of the program:
Where do the funds come from? Does it mean some first grade teacher does not have the barest essentials in terms of balls and play equipment? What about the pupils involved in travel? Is it essential that we scout opponents two or three times each year and photograph their every move?

VI. Complete accord between administrators and statewide organizations regulating the program is paramount. This is not always the case. This organization has done much to help here and there is still much to be done.

VII. Lay attitudes is another area where we need assistance and here is where the state associations help.

In summary, the following points are given for your consideration:

1. Athletics is not an "extra" but a real part of the curriculum.
2. There should be no overemphasis but proper emphasis on the interscholastic program.

3. The athletic program should not be the tail wagging the dog; neither should it be the tail following the dog.

4. Finally, as an integral part of the educational program, provisions must be made for adequately staffing and financing the program of athletics in the secondary schools.

BASKETBALL OFFICIALS
(Continued from Page Five)
Price, Charles A., 3445 13th St., Ashland, 325-3845, 324-3177
Randolph, Don M., 6310 Sheldon Road, Louisville, 969-6396, 969-4756
Rawlings, Charles, Route No. 3, Elizabethtown, RO 5-5252, RO 5-5287
Redman, Melvera G., Route No. 3, Mt. Vernon, IND, SU 3-2541
Richardson, Charles E., Waco, 369-5992, 369-5555
Richardson, Ralph D., Route No. 1, Fort Hill
Rickard, Marshal, Box 265, College Station, Murray, PU 4-3999
Rolford, Paul G., 2132 Priceland St., Ashland, 325-2109
Rogerson, William R., 131 Main St., Springfield, 336-7154, 336-9963
Robinson, George W., Beta House, Centre College, Danville.
326-5655
Rodgers, Tom H., 235 Waddill, Madisonville, TA 1-5092, TA 3-4707
Ross, Harold L., Route No. 2, Elkin, 265-2493, 265-2407
Rogue, Pete, 220 Richmond Ave, Nicholasville, 885-4957, 885-1976
Rothfuss, Richard, 37 Gregory Lane, Ft. Thomas, HI 1-0199
Rutledge, Marvin L., 112 Butler, Frankfort, 227-2703, 227-6711
Salcor, Alan, Ath. Dept. Villanova University, Villanova, PA
Schmidt, Frank L., 1809 Hull St., Louisville, JU 4-421
Scott, Donald, Red Bird Mission, Beverly
Sechrist, Eldon Wesley, 501 Boyd St., Russellville, 836-3322
Selma, Court, 108 17th St., Covington, 2122, 1533
Sennet, Steven C., Box 326, Elsberry, 639-2300 (Bus.)
Sexton, William L., 244 2nd Ave., Dayton, 431-5911, MA 1-4321 ex. 40
Shepherd, James Baker, Box 267, Livermore, 278-2632
Shuck, Thomas G., 906 Stonewall, Lexington, 7-1712, 2-5506
Silliman, William Gerald, 3302 Radiance Road, Louisville, 451-5513, EM 6-0314
Smith, Fred, 314 N. Maysville, Mt. Sterling
Simpson, Paul D., 190 East Main St., Lexington, 5-2266 (Bus.)
Slueter, Kenneth W., Box 65, Simpsonville, PA 2-5281, PA 4-2689
Small, William W., 1846 Mary Catherine Drive, Louisville, 16 EM 8-6835, JU 4-6908
Smalwood, Kenneth, Box 317, Brooksville
Smith, David W., 810 Rory Way, Louisville, 809-6060, GL 3-3582
Smithson, Richard A., 1945 Nashvillle Road, Bowling Green, VI 5-4844, VI 5-6965
Sponnomo, Jim, 111 Pettus Court, Stanford, 365-2348, Lexington, J.R.F. ext. 3964
Stancil, Frank, South Main, Lawrenceburg, 839-6350
Stegall, Karl K., Box 555, Louisville 5-888, ME 7-1477
Stoess, Henry L., Kavannah Road, Route No. 1, Box 394, Crestwood, CH 1-4196, JU 4-6658
Stone, Doyle C., 109 Mondale, Winchester, 741-2198, 741-6418
Strood, Donnie, 2006 Frederick, Owensboro, MU 3-4503
Taylor, Ed, 455 North 20th St., Louisville, 1-5216, 875-5726
Tomkins, Chester B., Lascarters, 884-3281, 884-3591
Tregedoff, Kenneth, Route No. 1, Geneva, VA 7-6931
Trepaz, William, Box 288, Route No. 1, Jackson, 666-5422, 666-5171
Urgile, Richard, 822 Highland Ave., Ft. Thomas, 441-5513, 471-2820
Van Winkle, Billy, 2600 E. Cloverdale, Owensboro, MU 3-4617, MU 7-2021
Varble, William, 1705 Cypress St., Louisville, 5-6712, SP 2-3621
Vellon, Luke, Jr., Clay St., Louisville, ME 8-4798
Veneklasa, Kenneth, 8424 Hycliffe, St Matthews
Visscher, Robert W., 5406C-F uacette St., Fort Knox, 4-5107, 4-2947
Walters, Bob, Box 921, Pikeville, OJ 7-6237
Walters, Darwin, 449 Cumberland Ave., Pineville, ED 7-2644
Warren, Kenneth A., 45 Meadowview, Louisville, GL 4-5001, ME 4-1551 ext. 256
Watson, Allan F., c/o Ashbury Semiary, Wilmor
Weather, Charles, Jr. 3620 Grand, Louisville, SP 6-5026, JU 3-6011 ext. 473
Web, Lerdan, Brownsville
Weiner, Richard Allen, 8 Poplar Ridge, Alexandria, MY 7-5083, VA 1-2620 ext. 263
West, Jimmy, Box 248, Morgantown, LA 6-3601
Wilder, James C., 221 East 12th St., Covington, 431-1996, 251-4609
Whaley, William C., Route No. 1, Mayceved, 564-3494, 564-3461
Wheeler, Donald Wayne, Route No. 2, Bowling Green, 842-7807, 843-3631
Whitbread, J. R., 906 West 3rd St., Beaver Dam, 274-4456, 274-4337
Whitemore, Paul F., P. O. Bldg., Prestonsburg, 6-3834, T 4-2650
Wirginowski, Al Sr., 1937 Cecil Ave., Louisville 11, SP 6-7821
Wiles, Walter, 415, Blaize, OH 2-3041
Wilham, Earl, Marimon Ave., Harrodsburg, 743-3335
Williams, Benny, Route No. 3, Philpott, Owensboro PA 9-4366
Williams, Bobby, 230 Stratford Ave., Richmond, 655-3854, 642-4953
Williams, Charles E., 312 Kentucky Ave, Paducah, 444-7332 (Bus.)
Williams, Donald, Broadway, Irvine, 723-2915 (Bus.)
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Yancy, Bill, 116 Lowery Lane, Lexington, 7-1578, 6-3181
Yelton, Gene B., Brooksville, 735-5430
Zachem, Vincent, 116 West Wind Trail, Bardstown, KY 8-8985
Zackery, Bobby Gene, 1926 Taffeta Drive, Valley Station, KY 1-7147

LIST OF CORRECTIONS 1962 FOOTBALL RULES PUBLICATIONS CASE BOOK:
1. Page 16, No. 104B: In the play B4 charges across A's rather than B's line. Ruling is correct.
2. Page 30, No. 122: If A gained 7 yards as stated in the play, the ruling for item (b) penalty declined would be A's ball, 1st and 10 on its 43 because A would have reached the line-to-gain.
3. Page 40, No. 215B: Delete the words "behind the line" in the third line of the play. Ruling is correct.
4. The last sentence is true if A has advanced beyond the line-to-gain before he threw the illegal pass, the penalty for which was declined.

MEETING FOLDER:
1. Page 8, Key to Questions on Page 1: Ruling for 22 should include penalizing 15 yards as well as disqualifying the player.
2. Page 6, Rule 8: Clause "or is beyond it because of a charge which drives an opponent back from the neutral zone" should be deleted.
3. Page 7, In Action Period 3: Delete, in second sentence, the words "As in Action Period 2, either a loose ball play or." Also, delete word "ball" at end of line two.
4. Page 12, Forward Pass Interference: Replace last two words of statement 1 with "leaves passer's hands."
Student Accident Protection
Athletic Coverages

LEGAL LIABILITY INSURANCE FOR
YOUTH SPORTS LEAGUES
HOSPITALIZATION AND MAJOR
MEDICAL COVERAGES
ACCIDENT HEALTH INSURANCE
LIFE INSURANCE
YOUTH GROUP COVERAGES

Prompt and Efficient Service
Local Agent's Name
On Request.

The Kingdon Company
W. E. KINGSLEY  J. E. McCREARY, Mgr.
608 CENTRAL BANK BLDG.  Life Department
LEXINGTON, KY.

GENERAL AGENT
CHARLES C. PRICE
PHONE 2-8522
HUNT'S
Award Jackets and Sweaters

Send us your orders for the finest specially made and tailored award jackets. We give prompt service on all styles and colors.

Leather sleeve award jackets. Mixed wool knit trim. Select top grain leather sleeves in colors cream, black, gray, white, royal and scarlet. Set-in pockets with contrasting color leather facings. Iridescent satin lining in body and sleeves. Easy action snap fasteners in athletic colors furnished regularly.

HUNT’S award jackets are designed for campus and street wear—not for pre-game warm-ups. Sized to finish 6 to 8 inches oversize. Average sleeve length 34”. Average body length 26”. Sizes 32 to 46 inclusive.

STYLE LS—LEATHER SET-IN SLEEVES

Number
LS—24 oz. flannel, 100% wool 15.50
LSL—24 oz. wool reversed to tan or gray poplin 16.50

STYLE CS—LEATHER RAGLAN SLEEVES

CSC—24 oz. flannel, 100% wool 15.50
CZC—24 oz. wool reversed to tan or gray poplin 16.50
Extra length leather sleeves:
Over 34”, extra per inch 98
Self material Byron Collar 15.55
Leather Byron Collar 16.55

STYLE TS—LEATHER ARMOHOLE INSERT

Set-in sleeves with contrasting color leather armhole insert and pocket facings. Set-in pockets, snap fastener front. Mixed wool knit trim. Iridescent satin lining in both sleeves.
TS—24 oz. flannel, 100% wool 13.95
TSS—24 oz. wool reversed to tan or gray poplin 16.15

STYLE T20—SELF MATERIAL SET-IN SLEEVES

T20U—24 oz. wool, unlined 10.25
T20UC—24 oz. wool, with contrasting wool sleeves 11.55
T20S—24 oz. wool, with Iridescent lining 11.75
T20Z—24 oz. wool, reversed to tan or gray poplin 13.00
T20G—24 oz. wool, reversed to any color gabartwill 13.55

STYLE 302—SELF MATERIAL RAGLAN SLEEVES

302U—24 oz. wool, unlined 10.25
302UC—24 oz. wool, with contrasting wool sleeves 11.55
302S—24 oz. wool, with Iridescent lining 11.75
302Z—24 oz. wool, reversed to tan or gray poplin 13.00
302G—24 oz. wool, reversed to any color gray gabartwill 13.55
(Girls sizes available in all styles . . . no extra charge)

AWARD SWEATERS IN STOCK

No. H1V—A 100% worsted and wool medium weight V-neck pullover. Any color 10.95
No. H2V—Medium heavy weight V-neck pullover 11.55
No. H2J—A 100% medium worsted coat style button front 12.70
No. H2F—Medium heavy weight worsted and wool coat style button front 13.95

All standard athletic colors and all sizes for boys and girls available from stock in above sweaters. Please write for quotations on chinelle letters and emblems for all above jackets and sweaters.

HUNT'S ATHLETIC GOODS CO., Inc.
CH 7-1941 MAYFIELD, KENTUCKY CH 7-1942
"WE SHIP THE DAY YOU BUY"