K. H. S. A. A. SCHOOL FOR BASKETBALL OFFICIALS


Official Organ of the
KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

November, 1963
How To Survive A Bad Year
By John Lykins

Editor's Note: Given below is a resume of one of the talks presented at the first annual basketball clinic of the K.H.S.C.A., held in Louisville on April 18, 1963.

I. ORGANIZE PRACTICE TIME.
A. Make out practice schedules at the beginning of each week.
B. Specify time practice is to end. Encourage boys to work so practice can end on time.
C. Use clock to time drills.
D. Keep practice schedules for reference.

II. KEEP TREMENDOUS STATISTICS
A. Locate cause of bad year. Use valid test. Don't guess.
B. Organize practice schedules according to weaknesses.

III. FUNDAMENTALS YOU MUST WORK ON EVERY DAY
A. Shooting: (1) lay-up, (2) jump shot
B. Passing: (1) two hand, (2) one hand, (3) accuracy
C. Tipping: (1) position, (2) leg spring
D. Rebounding: (1) blocking out, (2) position offense (follow shot)
E. Maneuvering: (1) with ball (various steps), (2) without ball (fakes-act), (3) pivots and turns (position)
F. Defense: (1) individual work, (2) Freshmen and "B" team press all time (practice and game)—(a) increases endurance, (b) quickens reflexes, (c) enables better team defensive play in future years.

IV. Encourage each boy to improve in his specific area of strength. This is no time to be a Jack-of-all-Trades.

V. The practice schedule must double. Hard work is the only substitute for talent.

VI. When no talent is available, a team must play aggressive, rough-and-tumble basketball and not allow their opponents to play.

VII. Give an award to boy who does the following things the most:
A. Hits the floor in an effort to recover a loose ball,
B. Draws the most step-in-front fouls.

VIII. General Hints
A. Keep the play simple
B. Work hard to control jump ball situations
C. Work on attitude (1) winning and losing (2) offensive and defensive
D. Talk over game situations frequently so your players will know what is going on at all times.
E. Don't let practice get routine. It's the change-of-pace that creates enthusiasm.
F. Most games are won or lost in practice.

G. Have squad members carry a basketball to class until they reach some goal that the coach has established for them. This is just another way to create interest in the game.

Back Pain In Athletes

Serious, disabling injuries of the back are unusual in sports among persons who have a sound spine to begin with. Conusions of the muscles, strains of the ligaments and even fractures of various aspects of the lumbar vertebrae ordinarily heal with no persistent disability in from two to six weeks. If disability persists beyond six weeks, the physician will search for some underlying defect in the spine or its juncture with the sacrum.

Congenital defects of the spine which do not produce obvious external signs are not ordinarily recognized during childhood. During adolescence heavier stresses are placed on the spine by the greater size and weight and possibly more strenuous activities of the individual. When the boy or girl becomes active in athletics, pain in the back or spasm of the back muscles may appear for the first time. Unless there has been a history of injury these difficulties are often discounted as "back strain" or "growing pains." Continuation of athletic activities, especially in the contact sports, may then result in an injury which becomes chronically disabling because of the underlying defect.

Coaches and trainers as well as team physicians should be wary of the athlete who seems to be having continual or recurring back pains, even if not disabling. Such an athlete may spend more time out of competition than in action, and will be a liability to the team as well as to himself. Serious injury to such an athlete often results in long disability and heavy medical expense. Such cases have an unfavorable effect on the athletic insurance program as well as the individual concerned.

The only way to prevent serious chronically disabling back conditions in young athletes is by rigidly excluding those who have serious congenital anomalies of the spines from sports which have a high risk of injury to the back. This can be done, first, by taking a careful history from all candidates for these sports. Any history of frequent back symptoms demands a careful evaluation, including x-rays before the candidate is admitted. On medical examination any obvious or apparent spinal abnormalities or muscle spasm should call for x-ray examination. Significant limitation of

(Continued on Page Nine)
Points of Special Emphasis

Sports are a vital, cultural expression of America. They are as expressive of the American way of life as are our freedom of speech, the right to vote, our schools and our choice of church. Participation is neither compulsory nor mandatory. Sports portray the true character of America and they are filled with vitality, with ideals and opportunities. The type of sports having the greatest impact on the public is in the field of athletics. Athletics are prominent in our school and college programs. They are conducted by the schools because they make a definite contribution to the fundamental purposes of education and democracy. Therefore, activities in the interscholastic program must be selected on the basis of their potential contribution to the purposes of education. Mere participation in the interscholastic sports program is no guarantee that educational outcomes will accrue. If the sport is to make its proper contribution to the education of the participant and spectator, it must be conducted on a high plane by leaders who clearly understand its goals and who seek intelligently to attain them.

Traditionally football has played a prominent part in the interscholastic athletic program of schools because it provides unique experiences which contribute to the democratic way of life and to the development of desirable character and personality traits. Participation in and practice for interscholastic competition provides boys with the opportunity to learn how to cooperate and to sacrifice one's personal selfish interests for the greater welfare of the group. Boys learn to cooperate as members of a team by actually doing so, not by reading or listening to lectures about it.

Competitive experience also enhances the respect for differences in people. Respect for differences in people. Respect for an individual because he is a human being, not because his father has money, or his family is listed in the social register, are lessons which can be and are being learned on the football field. Participation in the game establishes the principles of sportsmanship, fortitude and fair play, and, at the same time, puts a premium on stamina.

Interscholastic athletics have been likened to atomic energy in that they possess tremendous power either for good or evil, depending upon the way in which they are conducted. They may develop health or they weaken it. They may produce the good citizen or the thug. They may fulfill their true function as a great medium of education for youth, or they may be misused to glorify a coach, a school, a faculty, or to entertain the public.

The opportunities for a student to benefit from participation in interscholastic football has expanded greatly during the last decade and a half, and continue to do so. 13,758 schools now provide football experience for 748,990 boys. 12,366 schools sponsor 11-man teams, 1,096 schools support 8-man teams, 302 schools continue to include 6-man football in their program.

The National Alliance Football Rules Committee has written a code of rules for the game which permits the competition to be conducted in an interesting and equitable manner and, at the same time, specifically prohibit unnecessary roughness, unfair tactics and unsportsmanlike conduct. If the potential of game experience is to be attained, it is necessary that those administering the game see to it that it is played in accordance with the letter and spirit of the rules. The action of the players must be in conformity to the rules and the officials must accept the responsibility for enforcing the rules promptly and with consistency.

The responsibility for making certain that the game is played in conformance with the letter and the spirit of the rule is that of the coach and the officials. A coach must teach skills and strategy which are in accordance with the rules. When there are infractions, it is the responsibility of the officials to penalize promptly and with consistency. Vigilant administration of the game rules permits no tolerance for infractions, violations or fouls. The football player who intentionally violates a rule is guilty of unfair play and unsportsmanlike conduct, and, whether or not he escapes being penalized, he brings discredit to the good name of the game, which it is his duty as a player to uphold.

(Continued on Page Nine)
From the Commissioner’s Office

REPORTS SOON DUE
1. 1963 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 2, to officials who wish to work for the Approved and Certified ratings. Officials registered with the K.I.S.S.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.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF REGISTERED FOOTBALL OFFICIALS
(List Compiled November 1)
If one telephone number is given for an official listed, it is the home phone unless otherwise designated. If two numbers are given, the first number is that of the home phone.

Androski, Keith A., 4123 Hillview Ave., Louisville, 385-1461, WE 7-1312 ext. 32
Blountbaker, Kenneth, 1349 Mill Lane, New Albany, Indiana, 463-64-2647
Cecil, Don J., Route No. 3, Vine Grove, 877-3217, 165-2271
Coleman, Duke, 2554 Southview Drive, Lexington
Dieroff, Maj. William H., Jr., Signal Section, III Corps, Fort Hood, Texas, 5-3008, 0V 5-7271
Duff, Earl, 218 Lytle Blvd., Hazard, 6-2725, 6-3136
Edwards, Donald, 7760-B Littlefield Loop, Fort Knox, 4-6049, 4-7161
Fucel, Dom, 755- Wellington, Lexington, 277-6237, 252-4981
Hall, Richard T., 2060 Rio Rita, Louisville, 485-6611, 585-5155
Jones, George W., 6206 Pine Drive, Huntington, W. Va.
Kennedy, James R., 435 Huguelet, Lexington, 252-9232
Lankert, E., 307 Sheppard Ave., Clarksville, Ind. 2-3568
Liber, Jim, 39 Glen Este, Cincinnati, Ohio, 281-3686
Lynn, Robert E., 211 Barbour, Providence
Malcolm, Donald C., 1029 Kittery Blvd., Huntington, W. Va.
Parker, Francis V., Princeton, Providence
Swantak, Stan, 7042 Addison Road, Cincinnati, Ohio, 251-3235, 271-3453
Swope, William W., 438 Price Road, Lexington, 255-2458

MINUTES OF BOARD MEETING
The Board of Control of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association met at the Phoenix Hotel, Lexington, on Saturday morning, September 28, 1963. The meeting was called to order by President Cecil A. Thornton at 11:00, with Board members Don Davis, Ralph C. Dorsey, Sherman Gish, Preston Holland, Don R. Rawlings, Foster J. Sanders and Oran C. Teater; and Assistant Commissioner J. B. Mansfield present. Commissioner Theo. A. Sanford was absent due to the illness of his father.

Preston Holland moved, seconded by Ralph Dorsey, that the reading of the minutes of the July 27th meeting be waived, since the members of the Board had received copies of these minutes. The motion was carried unanimously.

The Assistant Commissioner gave a report on the progress of the football season in regard to the playoffs. Interest in the playoffs is on the increase. Only a very few of the schools do not have schedules to be eligible for a championship. Eleven schools are playing eleven-man football for the first time. Three schools discontinued the sport this season.

President Cecil A. Thornton appointed the following men members of the State Wrestling Committee: Chairman Orville Williams, Louisville (Seneca); Will D. Evans, Louisville (Ky. School for the Blind); Bro. Leopold, C.F.X., Bardstown (St. Joseph Prep.).

J. B. Mansfield, reported on two cases in which Commissioner Sanford had taken action recently. Hazard High School was suspended for a period of one week and three football games were forfeited for using an ineligible player, Charles Pankey, after he became twenty years of age. Waggner High School was placed on probation until December 1, 1963, and J. V. Coach Vernon O’Dell was relieved of his coaching duties for a period of thirty days for moving his football team from the field before the end of the Thomas Jefferson-Waggener game played September 13, 1963.

Don R. Rawlings moved, seconded by Oran C. Teater, that the Board go on record advocating that corresponding dates for football games be determined by taking dates from Thanksgiving Day back. This was to begin in 1965. The motion was carried unanimously.

Don Davis read a letter from Prin. Joe Anderson, Harrison County High School, concerning recent action taken by the Board in re-directing the basketball teams in Region 10. The Board discussed the matter...
Fpected above are the members of the 1962-63 high school championship rifle team of the Pennsylvania Interscholastic Athletic Association. Attention is called to the fact that ten of the thirteen squad members are girls. Are we overlooking something in the K.H.S.A.A.?

at length and agreed to look into the district and regional set-up throughout the state a future meeting.

President Cecil A. Thornton read a copy of a letter written to Commissioner Sanford from Prin. W. D. Bruce, Jr., Principal of Thomas Jefferson High School. The copy was presented by Foster J. Sanders, Foster J. Sanders moved, seconded by Ralph C. Dorsey, that the Board of Control recommend to the Commissioner, as a matter of new policy, the following interpretation of K.H.S.A.A. regulations: “Junior varsity teams competing against teams representing two-year high schools shall not have these games count, for the junior varsity team’s school, against the game limit mentioned in K.H.S.A.A. By-Law 21.” The motion was carried unanimously.

Oran C. Teater moved, seconded by Don Davis, that the next meeting of the Board of Control be held in Lexington on December 21, 1963. The motion was carried unanimously.

Sherman Gish moved, seconded by Don R. Rawlings, that all bills of the Association for the period beginning July 20, 1963, and ending September 27, 1963, be allowed. The motion was carried unanimously.

In an executive session, the Budget Committee recommended that the salary of the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner be increased by five percent, retroactive to July 1, 1963; and that the trip mileage allowance for members of the Board of Control, the Commissioner, and the Assistant Commissioner be set at ten cents (10¢) per mile. Upon motion made by Don R. Rawlings, seconded by Oran C. Teater, the recommendations of the Budget Committee were approved unanimously.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Approved Officials

Two additional officials have qualified for the Approved rating in football since the list of these higher rated officials appeared in the October issue of the ATHLETE. They are: James E. Kallaher and Stanley Washer.

CORRECTIONS

1963-64 BASKETBALL RULES

PUBLICATIONS

I. RULES BOOK:
(A) Inside front cover: RULES DIFFERENCES FROM LAST EDITION—7-5: near end of first line following the word violation—add “or player control foul” . . .

(B) Page 36: The words “player control” should be inserted right after “following violation or a” in the middle of the second line of the paragraph headed DEAD BALL GOES THROUGH BASKET.

II. CASE BOOK:
(A) P.S. 6: Delete in fifth line of ruling “or when ball is dead because of a violation and.” Replace with “if”.

(B) P.S. 136B: Revise Ruling so it is as follows: “Yes for (a), (b), (c) and (d). In (e) A6 may not enter, however, if the clock is stopped for a charged time-out or some other reason, A6 should be beckoned. If A6 should be erroneously beckoned in (e), he may participate.”

(C) P.S. 136H: Add the phrase “following a field goal” to item (b) of the Play so that it reads in the entirety: “before a throw-in following a field goal.” Delete the last sentence of the ruling.

(D) P.S. 232D: Revise the last sentence of the Ruling by deleting “at the spot nearest the violation” and replacing it with “opposite nearer free throw line extended.”

(E) P.S. 250C: Delete from the second line of item (a) the following: “is not certain whistle is for a foul or for a violation and.”

(F) P.S. 259A: Revise item (c) of Play to read, “(c) that A2 who is in the game changed his number without reporting the change.” Insert the word “or” between (a), (b). Delete “or (c)” Add to last line “and two free throws for a flagrant foul are awarded.”

(G) P.S. 301C: Delete entire last sentence of Ruling beginning with “If clock . . .”

(H) P.S. 360A: In (c) of the Ruling
delete “B’s end line near B’s basket” and replace with “at spot of throw-in.” Add to the first sentence in (d) the following “and touches or is touched by another player.”

(I) P.S. 422A: Ruling — Change "legal" to "illegal.”

(J) P.S. 483P: Delete entire play.

P.S. 22 on page 10 gives the correct ruling for the situation described.

III. MEETING FOLDER;

(A) Page 3, Topic Assignment 2: Delete in the middle of line 14 “it becomes dead” and replace with “there is a violation or foul.”

(B) Page 3, Topic Assignment 3, Fundamental 17: Reference in third line should be “defense” instead of “offense.”

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF REGISTERED BASKETBALL OFFICIALS

(List Compiled November 1)

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

Adams, Charles D., 5792 Indian Rock Road, Louisville, KY 40214. 
Adams, W. J., 4102 Beechwood, Louisville, KY 40214.
Baker, Charles S., 5792 Indian Rock Road, Louisville, KY 40214.
Beckman, James R., 4102 Beechwood, Louisville, KY 40214.
Brockman, Jack D., 4102 Beechwood, Louisville, KY 40214.
The Flying Dutchman

Ernie Chatten charcoal the best steak in Kentucky, and Helen, his wife, bakes the best apple pie. Ask Rex Alexander what Alex Groza did to Helen Chatten’s garlic bread when they tried out one of Ernie’s steaks. The clinic trip just completed was a gourmet’s delight.

Somerset’s Bill Clark, Jim Williams and Doug Hines; Hopkinsville’s Bernard Johnson; E’Town’s Howard Gardner; Beechmont’s Jerry Kimmel; Bowling Green’s Donnie Schmied; Hazard’s Reverend John Nagle and Paul Townes; and Morehead’s Bobby Laughlin get the Dutchman’s nod for Kentucky’s largest athletic appetites. If all of these Kentuckians dropped in on Ernie and Helen, even those two couldn’t charcoal and bake fast enough.

“Corky” Withrow, who will replace Stan “The Man” Musial on the St. Louis Baseball Team, had dinner with the Dutchman at Beaver Dam. The Central City “fence bust er” attended the clinic so he could qualify for basketball officiating this winter. “Corky” has confidence, ability and determination. St. Louis fans will like him.

Picked up a couple of country hams at Murray for two grand Hoosiers, Phil Eskew and Herman Keller. Nothing like a Kentucky ham to properly nourish Phil and Herman!

When George Maines and Stanley Arnzen opened the doors for the Newport Clinic, Tom Ellis, Ed McNabb and Bob Miller led a crowd of more than two hundred into the gym. Stanley is looking for a larger space for 1964. Louisville had the largest crowd of four hundred which was a tribute to Claude Ricketts’ promotional ability.

This doesn’t happen often. John Dotson of Vincennes, Indiana, wrote the following after receiving a Corn Cob Pipe of Honor Award: “Thanks for the Corn Cob Pipe Award, but I don’t understand the three-legged horse.” Every horse has “gotta” have four legs. If your horse doesn’t, he had one broken off or else he isn’t a Kentucky thoroughbred.

Two Cob Pipes for unselfish service go to Cleophus Pursifull, 808 Dorchester Avenue, Middlesboro, and Albert McLane of Stephensburg. Cleophus is to the mountains of Eastern Kentucky what Irvin S. Cobb was to the Purchase. Cleophus is a combination of fun and service. Albert McLane of West Hardin High School should have been honored years ago for his unselfish service for young people. His record as a coach is spotless and now that he is retiring he will be missed. You are one of “Nature’s Noblemen”, Albert.

The Dutchman has a brand new plaque on his office wall. At Indianapolis Don McBride, Muncie, presented it on behalf of the Eastern Indiana Officials’ Association for outstanding contribution to basketball officiating in the Hoosier state. Jack Small of Lafayette followed up this presentation with an engraved cigar lighter. Our cup runneth over.

Jerry Gilbert, South Central Officials’ Association located at Elizabethtown writes, “Howard Gardner deserves a Corn Cob Pipe of Honor for his impartial handling of Sixth Region officials and for his dedication to the instruction of young officials”. Howard is one of the greatest in the Dutchman’s book. The award is on its way.

THINGS I LEARNED FROM SEVENTEEN CLINICS

1. There is this advantage to the official raising his hand when his whistle sounds on violations: If there is pandemonium in the gymnasium and the whistle is not heard by the timer, the official’s raised hand could be seen and the clock could be stopped.

2. Play Situation 451 S (a) and Rule 2-9 state that the official must hand the ball for throw-ins unless the throw-in is from outside and end line following a score. Because basket interference is a violation, the official is to hand the ball for this throw-in even though points are scored. The Dutchman ruled incorrectly on this in the clinics. After more than forty (correction, fifty) years on this planet, it has finally happened—I made a mistake. Don’t ever let this happen to you.

Play Situation 15 in your Case Book is correct.

3. A1 runs and passes off to A2 who throws the ball in the basket. A1 traveled
Films

The films listed below are in the Film Library of the University of Kentucky College of Education. 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 62-58. The Tigers were led by Mike Sullivan and the Tomcats by Larry Conley.

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

BASKETBALL FUNDAMENTALS — INDIVIDUAL TECHNIQUES, j-s-c-a, 1½ reels, $2.50
Branch McCraken, Indiana University basketball coach, used 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 (11 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.

CHAMPIONSHIP BASKETBALL — TEAM TECHNIQUES, j-s, 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, $1.50
Striding with an opponent, checking, maneuvering, j-s-c-a, and other basic skills are illustrated, using special photography to demonstrate points. Rebounding, pivoting, and correlated arm action are taught also.

DUNBAR VS. ASHLAND (1961 Finals, e-j-s-c-a, 3 reels (53 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 eliminting William Grant, Seneca and Wheelwright to reach the final game.

FRANCISCO VS.フラガレット (1960, K. H. S. A. A. STATE BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT FINALS), e-j-s-c-a, 2 reels, color, silent, $7.50
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 MANUAI (1950) K.H.S. BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT FINALS, e-j-s-c-a, 3 reels, silent, §75
The Indians of North Marshall High School proved too much for the 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 Melcar and Siers led the Reds.

OFFICIAL BASKETBALL, e-j-s-c-a, 4 reels (40 min.), 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. Directed by Jack Rupp.

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.
RUPPS PARADE TO THE NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP OF 1958, j-s-c-a, 4 reels, $3.50

This film presents the high lights of all the games, both regular and tournament games, which led up to the U of K's Wildcats winning the NCAA basketball crown.

SENECA VS. LEXINGTON DUNBAR, j-s-c-a, 4 reels, silent, color, $75

The Wildcats defeated the Lexington Dunbar Bears by the score of 72-65 to win the forty-sixth annual state championship. Redd and Unsell led Seneca while Wilson and Smith were best for Dunbar.

SHOOTING IN BASKETBALL, j-s-c-a, 1 reel, $1.50

Concentrating on the set shot, this film pictures the action of the throw, stance, aim, trajectory, and fingertip control. Special attention is given total body coordination, especially inward rotation of the hand and arm making the throw.

ST. XAVIER VS. DAVIESS CO. (1958) K. H. S. BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT FINALS, 5 reels, $3.75

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.

BASKETBALL OFFICIALS
(Continued from Page Five)

Payne, Gayle H. Bethelhem, 978-5983, 978-5988
Fedon, Margarita C., 1706 Mosby Drive, Hopkinsville, 269-2102 (Bus.)
Felfrey, Charles E., 2994 Dalton St., Ashland, 324-1240
Fenix, Robert Parcell, Williamsport, 289-3412, 289-3388
Pendell, Donald G., Route No. 2, Box 28, Jenkins, 118-K
Penrod, Joe R., 1208 Locust, Owensboro, MU 3-4773, MU 3-4755
Perry, Boyd, Route No. 2, Box 96, Stamping Ground, 832-4712, 160
Small, William W., 1846 Mary Catherine Dr., Louisville 16, EM 8-8365, JU 4-5808
Smith, David W., 8107 Berry Way, Louisville, 996-6960, 585-3249
Solomon, Frank H., 417 Eline Ave., Box 7, Louisville, 855-5946, SP 8-6654
Solomon, Jim, 931 Pine Baptist, Benton 577-8760, 577-2571
Sparks, Keith E., Jr., 9855 Gandy Road, Valley Station, WE 7-5656, 366-6551
Sparrow, Jim, 313 Greenview, Lawrenceburg, 8-4157, 4-4584
Spaulding, Stan, 500 Fourth St., Waverly, OH 974-4192, 974-2545
Speck, Michael E., Route No. 2, Cecilia, 882-4598, 882-1924
Staples, James E., 202 Taylor, Glasgow, 615-8191, 615-1486
Stafford, Frank, Tyrone Road, Lawrenceburg, 393-6560
Stephens, Kenneth H., Stearns, 376-5278, 376-2155
Stewart, Ted, Box 62, La Center
Stokes, Bob, 7810 3rd Street, Louisville 14, 365-8265, 937-2300
Swanson, Joseph C., 135 Lane Street, Ironton, OH 947-2545
Swim, Gerald D., Box 223, Evans, 837-2569, 1354
Swope, William W., 438 Price Rd., Lexington, 255-2458
Tackett, Larne, Box 51, Morehead, SE 4-1140
Taylor, Alton, Route No. 1, Box 20A, 20A
Taylor, Ed, 435 North 41st St., Louisville, 772-3196, 453-3490
Thomais, Charles H., Buckner, 279-7431
Thomas, Charles, 410 E. Drive, Fulton, 494-665
Thompson, Bennett, Box 92, Hardinsburg, 619-3189
Thompson, Houston, 513 East 20th St., Covington, 581-8994, 261-4425
Tomson, Tommy, 1115 Cleveland Ave., Park Hills, Covington, 431-5961, 331-1551
Tod, W. O., Jr., 115 West St., Somerset, 678-8291 (Bus.)
Tollard, Harold B., North 15th Ext., Murray, 573-4593, 2483
Toy, Donny J., Main St., Sharpsburg, 247-3211, 674-3191
Tripplett, Herbert W., 124 Harvin M., Sterling
Turner, Aaron Park, 745-2665 (Bus.)
Turner, Bruce, 1456 High St., Paris, 987-2713, 987-9596
Turner, Jimmy Drift, FR 7-2902
Turner, Tommy, Route No. 3, Versailles 876-4661 (Bus.)
Tyre, Donald C., 225 Rolling Acre Dr., Frankfort, 223-3668, 254-9610 ext. 35
Vance, Hunter, Jr., 1391 Smallhouse Road, Bowling Green, 2-2563 (Bus.)
VanSlooten, Edgar N., Box 871, Paintsville, 789-4182, 789-4312
Van Meter, Kaye Don, Brownsville, BY 6900 (Bus.)
Vanvile, William E., 1768 Commercial, Louisville, 775-7612, 772-9821
Vaughn, Melvin, P. O. Box 255, London, 864-2292 (Bus.)
Venekshoe, Kenneth, 2223 Utah, Apt. No. 4, Louisville, 656-2088, SP 8-2571 ext. 410
Vinson, Ray T., Trailer Court, Campbellsville, 465-625
Walker, William J., No. 11 Orchard Heights, Marshall
Walsh, Herschel N., Lubu High School, Lubu, 618-4479, 618-4532
Watson, Roy, 106 Vanderbilt, Lexington, 277-2421
Warf, Jack, 727 Belmar Drive, Owensboro, 688-4178, 688-8853
Warke, Robert D., East Street, Louisville, 966
Watkins, Paul D., 1706 Navajo Drive, Owensboro, 683-8725
Watts, Franklin, Blackey, 633-2648 (Bus.)
Webren, Wade H., 4112 Stonewave, Louisville, 895-8995, GL 2-3102
Weber, David B., Bee Springs, 576-5763
Weyler, James, 42 Snow Hill, Fort Thomas, CO 1-4500 (Bus.)
White, W. Carl, Box 16X, Route No. 3, Central City, 1814
BACK PAIN IN ATHLETES

(Continued from Inside Cover)

forward or side bending or pain produced on straight leg-raising provide functional evidence of possible disorders.

Excluding such individuals from sports with a high risk factor may seem harsh when the player is able. But counting on such a player for continuing service can have disastrous results. Just when the player is needed most he may become incapacitated and an untried player will have to be substituted. Far better to guide the person with this potential into less hazardous activities.

—National Federation and A.M.A.

POINTS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS

(Continued from Page One)

When an official accepts a game assignment, his responsibility is definite and well defined. The protection and welfare of the players is paramount and with this there can be no compromise. Any official who fails to promptly discharge his responsibility of penalizing for an infraction is delinquent and unqualified to officiate interscholastic and intercollegiate contests.

—1963 National Alliance Football Rules

Ethics Versus the Rules

Through a continuing process of refinement, the football rules have been improved and perfected each year to make the game safer, easier to administer and more exciting to watch. This we feel is progress. Unfortunately, some restrictions have been adopted in the football code as the result of some rather questionable, if not outright unethical, practices by a small minority of coaches who thought of ways to "beat the rules." These restrictions, and further restrictions that are sure to follow, cannot be termed progress in any sense of the word.

"In teaching the game of football, the coach must realize that there are certain rules designed to protect the player and provide common standards for determining a winner and loser. Any attempts to beat these rules, to take unfair advantage of an opponent or to teach deliberate unSportsmanlike conduct, have no place in the game of football, nor has any coach guilty of such teaching any right to call himself a coach. (Take from Art. I American Football Coaches "CODE OF ETHICS")"

Rule 1-5-3e regarding illegal player equipment states that "equipment that shall always be declared illegal includes... Tape or bandage on a hand unless, after full report by the player’s coach, it is sanctioned by the umpire as being necessary to protect an injury." It is pretty generally agreed that a player can strike quite a punishing "blow" with a hand or forearm that has been "protected" and hardened by layers of tape. When all the interior linemen and defensive linebackers appear on the field with both hands taped to the knuckles, and the coach tells the umpire that all the boys are wearing tape "to protect an injury," the official has little recourse other than to accept the coach’s word, even though he, as well as the players, the opposing coach, and the fans know it is not the truth. If this practice is continued, it won’t be long before the rules committee will be entertaining a motion to rule as illegal “any tape on the hands.” This will be a sad day for the many fine coaches who have maintained a high standard of ethics, and have abided by both the letter and the spirit of the rules. It is hoped that those coaches who have condoned this practice, will do some soul searching and see if they feel they are not taking something away from a great game.

—The Illinois Interscholastic
The Desire To Win

Our society is a jungle; a jungle of steel and concrete, machinery and electronic brains, and guided missiles and cold wars—all of which are constantly changing with atomic speed. The ominousness of this environment bears down on man with such force as to cause hypertension, high blood pressure, insomnia, and other assorted psychosomatic disorders.

Today, man is just as subject to the ancient law of nature—survival of the fittest—as his oldest ancestors. Distasteful as this truth may be to some, the mental institutions and hospitals are overflowing with supportive evidence in the form of those who have not "survived." Ancient man needed to be fit to survive literally, and for this he needed primarily physical fitness. Today, in our so-called civilized society, and with all modern medicines can offer, man need not be greatly anxious about literal survival. Man today must conquer his own mental anguish in order to survive, and for this task he needs total fitness. He must be physically, mentally, emotionally, and socially fit. The number of things for which he must be fit is stupendous. However, if we were to single out just one of these things—the one which is probably most important—it would be fitness to compete.

Man must be fit to compete because our society in the United States has the spirit of competition, competition to win so to speak, deeply ingrained. Take for instance our economic system which is based on free enterprise of capitalism. The economic system of a country or society is its backbone and ours is such that nearly everything we do as producers and consumers is a reflection of its unique characteristics. Our society with all of its freedoms thrives on competition. It was founded on competition, and, in fact, has its future freedom from Communism totally dependent on this same competition to win. There is competition everywhere; for sales, jobs, and nearly everything else of importance to us, and all of this competition is toward one goal—winning. The desire to be on top, ahead, first, or to win, as referred to here, is with us from the time we can first conceive it: meaning until the day we are too old to care.

However, such a desire must be accompanied by the proper attitudes to be truly valuable. In view of this need to develop a desire to win, it is evident that it is a worthy goal of education, and physical education is the best place to build this desire. By having striving to win as an educational goal, we can also facilitate the fullest realization of other related educational objectives of physical education. These objectives are integrity, loyalty, sportsmanship, responsibility, self-discipline, courage, etc. The man who has developed a self image through realization of these objectives and can function through it with relative freedom from the inner anxiety of threat to the Self has an adequate degree of fitness to compete.

An illustrative analogy can be made between the "ideal" citizen in our society and the "ideal" athlete in interscholastic athletics. In interscholastic athletics for instance, the ideal athlete plays to win with honesty and his best possible effort, and with respect for the officials, rules opponents, teammates, and himself. He helps the cause of winning by doing his job to the best of his ability, be he first team, second team, water boy, or manager. He does this by working hard in practice and obeying all training rules, and by never quitting on the field. If the game is won, he wins graciously and modestly; if it is lost, he loses courageously without excuses and with an increased desire to work harder, correct his mistakes and weaknesses, and try again next week. Playing to win, "get ahead," or succeed provides a reason for hard work and a basis on which the coach can help his pupils seek and realize the educational objectives of interscholastic sports. To facilitate the development of this "ideal athlete," it is suggested that striving to win be a major objective of interscholastic competition. A boy or a team should never be sent into a game without the express purpose of winning. These same principles are incorporated in "fitness to compete" and are applicable to the living of life itself in our society.

As man presses forward in his efforts to better his life, he must protect himself from that which he creates—the never ending maze of environment complication. A man ill-equipped to confront the "maze" is soon rendered useless to himself and his society—he has not survived. To survive man needs "fitness to compete." As man learns all other things, he must learn to compete. Certainly teaching the skills needed to compete—compete to win, be on top, get ahead, or succeed—is one of education's most important objectives today.

—Frank S. Kinsey, Ohio University, in The Ohio High School Athlete
A. A. H. P. E. R.

The State Office has received complimentary copies of the latest DGWS publications. Quantity orders for these books are given special discounts. Since orders are filled outside the AAHPER office by NEA Publications-Sales, a note on each order should state "Subject to special 30% discount."

The books which have been received are as follows: Selected Soccer and Speedball Articles; Selected Hockey and Lacrosse Articles; Recreational Games and Sports, Rev.; Gymnastics Guide, 1963-65; Outing Activities and Winter Sports Guide, 1963-65; Aquatics Guide, 1963-65; Volleyball Guide 1963-65; Basketball Guide 1963-65; Basketball Rules Reprint.

The Gymnastics Guide is a new title in the AAHPER Sport Library for Girls and Women. These guides are the official rule books for girls' and women's sports. They are developed and sanctioned by AAHPER's Division on Girls and Women's Sports, which is made up of women physical educators, coaches, officials, and recreation leaders in schools, colleges and community centers all over the country.

What Is Physical Education?

Athletic Competition in American high schools and colleges is both a tradition and an institution. Traditionally, it came into the schools from the outside when its educational implications and values were realized. As an institution, athletic competition is a reality in that today it is a part of the educational programs in over 21,000 American high schools and 1,800 American colleges and universities. That there is a close relationship between physical education and athletics is an accepted fact. In reality, they are so closely interwoven that each is a phase of the other. Balance is the important consideration, since it affects the student participant, the school program, and the community.

It is not to be inferred that, at any time or in any way, athletics should be the sole program or substitute for physical education. Such inference would be illogical and indefensible because the right kind of physical education program begins before there is athletic competition and extends far beyond the segment of game duration.

Physical education’s first responsibility is to teach youngsters to play and work together. It gives them opportunities to learn and improve skills before the "game becomes the thing." Accepted social traits are an early part of physical education training and must be fundamental to intramural or interschool games, rhythms, dance, or any phase of a good physical education program.

Competition is an American heritage and its control is one of physical education’s important responsibilities. Along with it, however, attention must be paid to good sportsmanship, instruction for the many who are not proficient enough to “make” the school team and education for those in President Kennedy’s newly coined word group "spectation". Good physical education can teach sports, dance, and games appreciation as well as provide activities. Objectives in each instance, however, should be well understood.

Physical education has the opportunity of contacting more students in a school system than any other phase of the curriculum. It deals with them in many manners and many moods. The physical development of the youngster and his relationship with those about him should be among physical education’s greatest concerns.

—Charles E. Forsythe, Michigan

Athletics and the Peace Corps

Much has been written about a place of sports and athletics in the American culture and about the use of such activities, that is, sports and athletics, in establishing relationships with foreign peoples. All too often, these writings and statements are read without much thought being given to them. However, a study of the Peace Corps program gives evidence that the contention that sports and athletics do play a prominent part in our culture is true. Here are devices with which America can and does open many doors in foreign lands. In a recent issue of the PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER, there are three separate pictures depicting athletic instruction, contests and activity which are included as part of the program. There is a picture of basketball being played in Tunisia, of instruction in track, baseball and volleyball in Ethiopia. In fact, there are more pictures and space devoted to athletics in the Volunteer than to any other group of activities. This, in itself, should indicate the emphasis which is placed on this program and the important part athletics are playing. A varied program of activities has been introduced by the Peace Corps and a great deal of intercommunity competition is sponsored. For
example, the ministry of sports in Tunisia conducts nationwide leagues of competition for both interscholastic and civilian teams, but "licenses all players and divides competition according to age group". In many respects, the arrangement for competition is as it is in the United States. The program includes cross country, volleyball, handball and basketball. The seasons run concurrently. Baseball is a popular sport and American football is also very popular. The matter of eligibility, which in any league or organization means the establishment of standards to preserve the quality of competition, is important in Tunisia. Eligibility isn't a matter which concerns only amateur athletic competition in the United States for there are already violations of the standards even in these countries in which the games have just been introduced. For example, one situation was reported in which a player shaved off his mustache so he could compete with the 15 and 16-year-old. During the Christmas vacation, one of the groups took a six hundred mile barnstorming trip in two cars to demonstrate basketball techniques in six Bourgwiba villages. The skills of shooting, passing, dribbling and the basic defenses were shown and explained. The group divided itself into two teams for demonstration games. One of the problems was the division of the squad for game purposes. One group suggested the good men should play on one team in order to give the students an idea what a good team could do. The other group wanted to divide the talent on the grounds that what the boys really wanted was to see a closely matched game. The division of talent rather predominated and the resulting competition was rather strenuous. One of the players twisted an ankle, another one suffered an injury to the mouth, and a third broke his nose. Both participants and spectators enjoyed it immensely and the name "Peace Trotters" was suggested for the team but was not considered suitable because "our violence betrayed us." This is an example of where athletics serve a purpose other than entertainment only. The athletic activities are successfully used here to attract and win the confidence of a foreign people.

—National Federation Press
In Choosing An Insurance Program, Service And Benefits Should Always Be Considered First. Our Customers Have Found That They Get Full Value For Their Premium Dollar. Do You?

The Kingdon Company

GENERAL AGENT

W. E. KINGSLEY      J. E. McCREARY, Mgr.      CHARLES C. PRICE

Life Department

121-123 LAFAYETTE AVENUE      P. O. BOX 7116      LEXINGTON, KY.

PHONE 252-8522
Basketball Season Is Here
In Stock for Immediate Delivery
OUR NEW NO. AFR BASKETBALL

Here's our finest PANEL-LOCK basketball. Exclusive PANEL-LOCK design eliminates panel lifting and peeling—assures far superior shot control... uniform dribble... uniform backboard rebound. Finest quality deep pebbled grain cowhide leather. Wider channel seams for better finger tip control. This ball bears the signature of Coach Adolph Rupp of the University of Kentucky and is used by the Kentucky Wildcats Basketball Team. Try one.

Now that the opening of basketball season is at hand this would be an ideal time to place your order for a set of good basketball uniforms and warmup clothing. We will gladly send samples or our representative will call to see you without obligation. Write us or phone us, and why not do it at once?

By the way—how's your stock on score books, sweat socks, practice pants, practice jerseys, first-aid supplies and other items necessary to start your basketball season?

REMEMBER OUR MOTTO: "We Ship the Day You Buy."

Each and every order for any type of merchandise, whether special made or out of stock, gets the personal attention of every person in our store.

If you would like to see our salesman for either basketball or football supplies, call us at CHapel 7-1941 or CHapel 7-1942.

ROY BOYD, JIM MITCHELL, ED HENDLEY or C. A. BYRN, JR. are always ready to assist you in every way possible.

If you want the BEST QUALITY and the BEST SERVICE, contact HUNT'S

HUNT'S ATHLETIC GOODS CO., Inc.
MAYFIELD, KENTUCKY