THE KENTUCKY High School Athlete

THE NORTH HARDIN HIGH SCHOOL 1969 CHAMPIONSHIP WRESTLING TEAM


Official Organ of the KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION
March, 1969
Modern Ides of March

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By Clifford B. Fagan
National Federation Executive Secretary

Spectators frequently ask the question, "Why do rules change?" Players and officials present this query less often because they are more inclined to know the answer.

Rules change because the game changes. The basketball fan commonly, but erroneously, believes that the Rules Committee meets annually to change rules and, as a result, the game is changed. This is not the order of events except in rare instances. The rules are quite likely to be somewhat behind the game skills, strategies and techniques.

For example, Dr. Naismith's rules provided that a player could catch the ball but, having caught it, he could do nothing but throw it to a teammate or try for a goal. Under these circumstances, it was a cinch for a guard to tie up his ball handling opponent who was rooted to one spot. In a short time some players began bouncing the ball on the floor and thereby "actually advancing it" by means of a series of bounces. There was nothing in the rules to prevent this maneuver and soon it became popular as an offensive weapon.

Soon abuses became evident. Instead of bouncing the ball on the floor, the clever players began to tap the ball upward and what we now know as the "air dribble" developed. To become adept at the air dribble would tap the ball only a few inches above the fingertips while advancing at full speed all of the way into the scoring position. Short of fouling, there usually was no effective way of stopping this maneuver. Soon there were rules limiting the dribbler to one air dribble and preventing the assumption of any type of dribble once the player had ended an air dribble by holding the ball in one or both hands.

Another illustration giving evidence that the rules usually lag the development of the game is as follows: During the late twenties and early thirties, the game was threatened by a type of play in which the team successful in scoring a few points early in the game would retreat to a remote corner of the back court and refuse to advance the ball into scoring positions. If the defense attempted to force the issue, the team ahead in score would maneuver over the entire court while resorting to "keep away" tactics. Sometimes there would be entire periods of complete inaction and the games would end with ridiculous scores, such as, 5 to 6; 7 to 6; or 8 to 3. Spectators became not only disinterested, but disgusted, and, as a result, both attendance and interest in the game were affected. Eventually, and perhaps in the nick of time, the rules were changed so as to eliminate this abuse. The team with the ball was allowed 10 seconds in which to advance it to its front court and severe restrictions were placed upon it returning the ball to its back court.

These are only two of the many possible illustrations that the rules frequently lag behind the skill, strategies and techniques of the game. Naturally, there are some exceptions to this general statement. Sometimes changes in the game result in rules changes which precede the development of a particular strategy or technique. Sometimes new rules must be written to eliminate undesirable developments and other times encourage desirable developments and other times encourage desirable trends in the game.

As the game develops and new features are added, rules coverage must be provided. All of the phases of the game did not come into being during the same period, and certainly not simultaneously. As they become part of the game, the rules must be devised to regulate them. Also, the game is becoming increasingly complicated and, as a result, the rules must frequently be adapted. As the game becomes more involved, so must the rules. The rules for a simple game, such as dodge ball, are brief and easy to comprehend. A game which has become as sophisticated as modern basketball requires detailed rules coverage.

A distinct philosophy of rules writing has been developed down through the years by the Basketball Committee. In drafting a desirable code of basketball rules, definite criteria must be observed and certain guidelines must be followed. Among those criteria and guidelines are the following:

1. Fair play. The rules must, first of all, include guarantees of fair play to the end that no player and neither team gains an unfair advantage over an opponent. This criterion is basic and transcends all other considerations.

2. Balance. Must be maintained between offense and defense. In basketball, as in all other team games, the teams alternate in becoming the offense and defense. If interest is to be maintained, these two phases of the game must be kept in approximate balance. A game in which the offense scores with ridiculous ease has no merit. By the same token, a game in which the scoring of points is next to impossible becomes boring.

3. Definitions. A good set of rules will carefully define the various words and expressions (e.g., dribble, foul, change of status, front and back court, etc.) used in playing the game. These will be placed near the beginning of the code. Definitions eliminate the need for detailed and lengthy explanatory wording in the latter sections of the rules.

4. Brevity. The rules must be expressed in a brief and concise language. Repetition must necessarily be avoided whenever possible. Explanations and illustrations of rules coverage must be left to related and corollary rules publications. An inordinate number of interpretations and explanations tend to clutter up a functional set of rules.

5. Exceptions. Exceptions to any portion of existing rules should be studiously avoided except in very rare cases where a lack of specified limited exceptions would result in serious inequity. For example, an exception, of the dead ball rule permits the ball to remain alive and the goal to count if successful, whenever a foul occurs or the whistle is blown while the ball is in flight following a field goal try, or when a player, in the act of trying for a field goal, is foiled by an opponent. Too many exceptions make it difficult to learn and apply rules.

(Continued on Page Eight)
BASEBALL

Paducah Region

Christian County District—Christian County, Dawson Springs, Fort Campbell, Hopkinsville, Trigg County
Murray District—Benton, Calloway County, Murray, Murray University, North Marshall, South Marshall
Paducah District—Ballard Memorial, Heath, Reidland, St. Mary, Paducah Tilghman
Mayfield District—Carlisle County, Cuba, Farmington, Fulton County, Hickman County, Mayfield, Wingo
Calwdell County District—Calwdell County, Crittenden County, Frenson, Livingston Central, Lyon County

Greenville Region

Henderson District—Henderson, Henderson County, Holy Name, Providence, Union County, Webster County
Caneville District—Butler County, Caneville, Clarkson, Edmonson County, Leitchfield
Breckinridge County District—Breckinridge County, Fordville, Hancock County, Ohio County
Daviess County District—Davies County, Livermore, Owensboro, Owensboro Catholic, Trinity (Whitesville)
Hughes-Kirk District—Bremen, Central City, Graham, Greenville, Hughes-Kirk, Muhlenberg Central
Madisonville District—Calhoun, Earlington, Madisonville-North Hopkins, South Hopkins, West Hopkins, Sacramento

Greensburg Region

Bowling Green District—Bowling Green, Bristow, Franklin Simpson, North Warren, Richmond, University, Warren Central
Auburn District—Adairville, Auburn, Lewisburg, Olmstead, Russellville, Todd Central
Glasgow District—Allen County, Glasgow, Hiseville, Park City, Temple Hill
Tomkinsville District—Clinton County, Cumberland County, Gamaliel, Metcalfe County, Tompkinsville
Caverna District—Caverna, Cub Run, Hart County, Letcher County
North Hardin District—East Hardin, Elizabethtown, Elizabethtown Catholic, Fisberty, Fort Knox, Meade County, North Hardin, West Hardin
Campbellsville District—Adair County, Campbellsville, Greensburg, Lebanon, St. Augustine, St. Charles, Taylor County
Bardstown District—Bardstown, Mt. Washington, Old Kentucky Home, Shepherdsville, Washington County, St. Catherine

Jefferson County Region

Pleasure Ridge Park District—Pleasure Ridge Park, Valley, Western
Southern District—DeSales, Fairdale, Iroquois, Southern, Thomas Jefferson
Seneca District—Eastern, K.M.I., Seneca, Waggner, Westport
Atherton District—Atherton, Durrett, Fern Creek, Jeffersontown, St. Xavier

Newport Region

Boone County District—Boone County, Dixie Heights, Lloyd Memorial, St. Henry, Simon Kenton
Holy Cross District—Beechwood, Covington Catholic, Holmes, Holy Cross, Ludow
Silver Grove District—Bishop Brossart, Campbell County, Highlands, St. Thomas, Silver Grove
Grant County District—Grant County, Pendleton, Walton-Verona, Williamsburg
Newport District—Bellvue, Dayton, Newport, Newport Catholic
Lewis County District—Bracken County, Deming, Fleming County, Lewis County, Mason County, Maysville, St. Patrick, Tollesboro
Lexington Region
Franklin County District—Anderson, Frankfort, Franklin County, Georgetown, Scott County, Woodford County
Harrison County District—Bourbon County, Harrison County, M.M.I., Nicholas County, Paris
Boyle County District—Boyle County, Danville, Garrard, Harrodsburg, Jessamine County, Kentucky School for Deaf, Mercer County, Stanford
Shelbyville District—Oldham County, Shelby County, Shelbyville, Taylorsville
Casey County District—Broodhead, Casey County, Crab Orchard, Hustonville, Mt. Vernon, McCreary Eminence District—Carroll County, Eminence, Gallatin County, Henry County, Owen County, Trimble County
Lexington District—Bryan Station, Henry Clay, Lafayette, Lexington Catholic, Suire, Bates Creek
Richmond District—Berea Community, Estill County, Irvine, Madison, Madison Central, Model
London Region
Somerset District—Burnside, Eubank, Pulaski County, Somerset
Powell County District—Clay County, Hazel Green Academy, Jackson County, Lee County, Oneida Institute, Owosky County
Harlan District—Cumberland, Evarts, Harlan, James A. Cowden
Whitesburg District—Carr Creek, Fleming-Neon, Hindman, Jenkins, Knott County, Riversivde Christian, Whitesburg
Hazard Green District—Bush, Hazard Green, Lily, London
Russell County District—McCreary County, Monticello, Pine Knob, Russell County, Wayne County
Middlesboro District—Barbourville, Corbin, Henderson Settlement, Lone Jack, Middlesboro, Whitley County, Williamsburg
Leslie County District—Buckhorn, Combs Memorial, Hazard, Leslie County, M. C. Napier
Morehead Region
Ashland District—Boyd County, Fairview, Holy Family, Louisa, Paul Blazer
McKell District—Greenup, McKell, Raceland, Russell County, Montgomery County District—Bath County, George Rogers Clark, Menifee County, Montgomery County
Morehead District—Breckinridge University, Carter, Hitchins, Olive Hill, Prichard, Rowan County
Paintsville District—Ezel, Johnson Central, Morgan County, Paintsville
McDowell District—Betsy Layne, Martin, Maysville, McDowell, Prestonsburg, Wheelwright, Wayland
Elkhorn City District—Belfry, Dorton, Elkhorn City, Johns Creek, Millard, Phelps, Pikeville, Virgie
GOLF FOR GIRLS
Bowling Green Region—Bowling Green, Elizabethtown, Glasgow, Greenville, Henderson County, Hopkinsville, Murray, Owensboro, Owensboro Catholic, Frankfort Region—Campbellsville, Frankfort, Franklin County, Highlands, Lafayette
Louisville Region—Atherton, Owen County, Sacred Heart, Shelbyville, Waggener, Westport
Winchester Region—London, Madison Central, Maysville, Middlesboro, Paintsville, Paul Blazer, St. Patrick, Tates Creek
GOLF FOR BOYS
Princeton Region—Benton, Caldwell County, Christian County, Crittenden County, Fort Campbell, Fulton, Hickman County, Hopkinsville, Mayfield, Murray, North Marshall, Paducah, St. Mary
Owensboro Region—Breckinridge County, Central City, Daviess County, Greenville, Henderson, Henderson County, Madisonville-North Hopkins, Meade County, Ohio County, Owensboro, Owensboro Catholic, Providence, Union County
B骼ing Green Region—Allen County, Bowling Green, Elizabethtown, Elizabethtown Catholic, Fort Knox, Glasgow, LaRue County, Lebanon Junction, Metcalfe County, North Hardin, Russellville, Scottsville, Tompkinsville, University, Warren Central
West Jefferson Region—Ahrens, Bishop David, Butler, Central, DeSales, Doss, Flaget, Iroquois, Pleasure River Park, Shawnee, Southern, Thomas Jefferson, Valley, Western
Covington Region—Beechwood, Boone County, Carroll County, Covington Catholic, Covington Latin, Dixie Heights, Holmes, Holy Cross, Lloyd, Ludlow, Owen County, Simon Kenton, St. Henry, Trimble County
Campbell County Region—Bishop Brossart, Campbell County, Dayton, Mason County, Maysville, Highlands, Fleming County, Pendleton, Newport, Newport Catholic, St. Patrick, St. Thomas, Silver Grove
Frankfort Region—Bourbon County, Bryan Station, Clark County, Frankfort, Franklin County, Georgetown, Harrison County, Henry Clay, Lafayette, Paris, Shelbyville, Shelby County, Tates Creek, Woodford County
Danville Region—Anderson, Bardstown, Boyle County, Campbellsville, Danville, Garrard County, Harrodsburg, Lebanon, Mercer County, Old Kentucky Home, Stanford, St. Augustine, Washington County
Paintsville Region—Beady County, Elkhorn City, Letcher, Hazard, Holy Family, Jenkins, Johnson Creek, Johnson Central, Martin, Paintsville, Paul Blazer, Pikeville, Russell, University Breckinridge
RIFLE MARKSMANSHIP
K.M.I., Louisville Male, McKell, Owensboro, Paul Blazer, Thomas Jefferson, Western (Sinal)

TENNIS FOR GIRLS
Murray Region—Henderson, Henderson County, Holy Name, Hopkinsville, Madisonville-North Hopkins, Murray, Murray University, St. Mary
Bowling Green Region—Bowling Green, Campbellsville, Caveinia, Elizabethtown, Franklin-Simpson, Glasgow, Owensboro, University
Louisville Region—Atherton, Central, duPont Manual, Kentucky Home, Louisville Collegiate, Presentation
West Jefferson Region—Angela Merici, Doss, Fairdale, Holy Rosary, Iroquois, Loreto, Pleasure Ridge Park
East Jefferson Region—Mercy Academy, Sacred Heart, Seneca, Shelbyville, Ursuline, Waggener, Westport
Bellevue Region—Beechwood, Bellevue, Boone County, Highlands, Lloyd Memorial, Maysville, Newport, Villa Madonna
Richmond Region—Bryan Station, Hazel Green, Henry Clay, Lafayette, Middlesboro, Paul Blazer, Suire, Somerset, Tates Creek

TENNIS FOR BOYS
Murray Region—Caldwell County, Crittenden County, Hopkinsville, Madisonville-North Hopkins, Murray, Murray University, Paducah Tilghman, St. Mary
Bowling Green Region—Bowling Green, Caveinia, Franklin-Simpson, Glasgow, Greensburg, Hart Memorial, Henderson, Henderson County, Russellville, Tompkinsville
Fort Knox Region—Campbellsville, Elizabethtown, Elizabethtown Catholic, Fort Knox, LaRue County,
Baseball Clinics

Each registered official, under the requirements of K.H.S.A.A. By-Law 29.3, is required to attend at least one rule interpretation clinic. A similar requirement for baseball coaches has not been written into Association regulations, but all coaches in the sport are urged to attend one of the 1969 meetings.

The first official K.H.S.A.A. baseball clinic is scheduled to be held on March 23. The hour is 2:30 P.M. The sites are as follows: Murray High School, Hopkinsville High School, Caldwell County High School, Henderson County High School, Hughes-Kirk High School, Bowling Green (Reservoir Hill); Elizabethtown High School, Campbellsville High School, University of Louisville (Lincoln Building), Beechwood High School, Transylvania College (McAllister Auditorium), Danville High School, Somerset High School, London High School, Letcher High School, Johnson Central High School, Rowan County High School, Paul G. Blazer High School.

KAPOS NEWS

ATTENTION: Principals and Cheerleader Sponsors!

Is your school a paid-up member of K.A.P.O.S.? If you are, and your school is the winner of your region, your cheerleader squad will be eligible to compete for the top award: Outstanding Cheerleader Squad in the State Tournament.

Included in the packet that will be given (by the KHSAA) to each winner in the regional tournament finals will be a letter pertaining to cheerleaders. The letter will contain the information concerning the basis of selecting outstanding cheerleader squads, and will request that the principal send written confirmation that the cheerleaders of his school are being chaperoned by a well-qualified, school-approved adult. The name of the sponsor should be included in this confirmation letter and given to the KAPSO board member at the registration booth in the lobby of the Kentucky Hotel. Chaperones must room with or on the same floor with their squads.

Registration for Cheerleaders

Please stop by the “Welcome Booth" in the lobby of the Kentucky Hotel to:
1. Register your squad.
2. Get your hotel room assignment.
3. Pick up your envelope which contains the KAPOS Handbook and other tournament information.

Along with a KAPOS board member there will be high school cheerleaders on hand to assist you. They can be identified by their hostess arm bands. Feel free to ask them for help, and in turn may they see you or your cheerleaders to be interviewed by one of the radio commentators. In order to make their task easier, we are asking that you register your seat, row and section number. A possible radio interview is often missed because the guides cannot locate the desired person in time for the interview.

Hospitality Room

May we remind all sponsors and cheerleaders that KAPOS has a Hospitality Room, located in Freedom Hall. Besides the opportunity to socialize with friends, exchange ideas, and perhaps get help with your problems, you can have free refreshments. Be sure to register when you come to the Hospitality Room.

State-at-Large and State Tournament Champions

Beginning with the District Tournaments, all squads that are paid up members of KAPOS are eligible to compete for the honor of representing that District in their Region. The winner from each Region is eligible to compete for the title of Champion-of-the-State-at-Large.

Judging for the State-at-Large winner will take place at 8:30 A.M. on Friday in Freedom Hall. Admittance to Freedom Hall will be upon proper identification of each squad by the approved adult chaperon or sponsor.

It is possible for the winner of the State Tournament to be also the winner of the State-at-Large. The judging instrument to be used for the State-at-Large competition will be identical to the one used in the region. The instrument to be used for the State Tournament will be encased in the packet given out by the KHSAA officials to the respective winners of the 16 regions.

Governor Nunn Declares Sportsmanship Week

While every week should be Good Sportsmanship Week, KAPOS has always tried to put special emphasis on being a good sport at State Tournament time. Being a good sport is part of being a good citizen. KAPOS doesn't believe that good citizens need to be reminded to exemplify good sportsmanship. However, it is especially fitting at tournament time to remind all citizens that it is a privilege to be able to attend the games, and that each individual can contribute to the success of the tournament if he will abide by the KAPOS Sportsmanship Creed proclaimed by Governor Nunn:

Proclamation

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dates for Summer Cheerleader Clinics

The Kentucky Cheerleader Association announces the ninth annual Summer Cheerleader Clinic. In order to give more individual help there will be two clinics and the enrollment will be limited. Over three hundred cheerleaders had to be turned away last year, thus we hope by having two clinics that we will be able to take everyone making application. Get your application in early!

Dates: July 27-Aug. 1, Aug. 3-Aug. 8

Brochures can be obtained at the KAPOS booth or by
contacting Mrs. Grace Fragstein, Mrs. Milly V. Rodes, Mrs. Stella S. Gilb.

Note to All Administrators
Many of you have responded to our SOS in releasing teaching personnel to assist with the many tasks necessary to keep this organization functioning effectively. Again, we need judges, hotel chaperones, and personnel to man booths at the hotel and at Freedom Hall. This involves at least 12 to 15 people. It is also backbreaking, tiresome work. However, we have many dedicated women who have indicated a willingness to help share these duties provided they get an OK from their administrators. Therefore, the KAPSO board is seeking your understanding and cooperation, should you be asked to release a teacher from her duties to help carry on the work that KAPSO is doing to make cheerleading a worthwhile educational experience in the State of Kentucky.

Awarding of Trophies
State Champion-at-Large: The winner will receive the Ted Sanford trophy while the runner-up will receive the Jane Meyer trophy. Ribbons will be given for honorable mention. These awards will be given during the halftime of the first game Friday afternoon.

State Tournament: Winner, first place trophy; runner-up, second place trophy; honorable mention, ribbon. These awards will be given at the close of the final game on Saturday night. All cheerleaders are asked to wear their uniforms and to assemble in the KAPSO Hospitality Room during the halftime of the final game. All cheerleaders will then proceed to one of the end entrances where the winners will have easy access to the playing floor.

Sponsors of the competing 16 cheerleader groups are asked to come to the floor with their squads. Besides getting the recognition you so well deserve, it is another way of letting the public know that cheerleading is important enough in the school's curriculum to merit a well-qualified "sponsor-coach-chaperon.

Scholarship Awards Total $2,500
Miss Robin M. Becker, a graduate of duPont Manual High School, has been awarded the 1968 Educational KAPSO Scholarship. "Robin" is a freshman at the University of Kentucky. We are quite proud of her first semester scholastic record and pleased that, while she was not chosen for one of the four freshman cheerleaders, she did survive the first cut. Robin, we are all pulling for you to make the varsity squad next fall. Scholarship applications may be obtained by writing Mrs. Stella S. Gilb, University of Kentucky; Miss Jane Meyer, Shelbyville High School; or they may be picked up at the KAPSO booth at Freedom Hall.

Stella S. Gilb Executive Secretary-Treasurer

Minutes of Meeting
K.H.S.A.A. Gymnastics Committee

The meeting was held Wednesday, February 26, 1969, at 7:30 p.m. at the K.H.S.A.A. building.


Mr. Sanford reported that thirteen (13) additional schools have registered gymnastics coaches with the K.H.S.A.A. for the current year.

At its last meeting, the committee had decided to hold the State Gymnastics Meet in Lexington on April 5, 1969. Due to conditions beyond our control the committee decided to have the State Gymnastics Meet in Louisville again this year with the possibility of moving it to Lexington in 1970. The tentative site is the Iroquois High School.

On recommendation of the committee, Mr. Sanford appointed George Jefferson and Sheila Kuhlman as co-managers of the state meet.

It was decided that, since the meet will be held on April 5, and since the entry deadline is seven (7) days prior to the meet, the entry forms would be mailed to the schools approximately two (2) weeks before the deadline.

The meeting adjourned at 9:00 p.m.
Bernard M. Johnson Chairman, State Gymnastics Committee

State Wrestling Tournament
The 1968 State High School Wrestling Tournament was held at Trinity High School (Louisville) on February 14-15. The North Hardin High School, with 90 points, won the tournament for the second straight year. Ed Brandon of North Hardin was named the meet's "Most Outstanding Wrestler." The Seneca High School was second with 58 points, Trinity High School third with 40 points.

The tournament was managed by Wrestling Committee Chairman Orville Williams of the Seneca High School. It was the sixth tournament sponsored by the K.H.S.A.A.

Teams which scored finished in this order: 1-North Hardin; 90; 2-Seneca, 58; 3-Trinity, 40; 4-(tie)-Fort Campbell and Newport Catholic, 38; 6-Flaget, 37; 7-Kentucky School for the Blind, 33; 8-Westport, 31; 9-(tie)-Jeffersontown and Waggener, 23; 11-Woodford County; 22; 12-Campbell County; 20; 13-Danville, 17; 14-(tie)-Oldham County, Pleasure Ridge Park and Western, 9; 17-Hopkinsville, 8; 18-(tie)-Eastern and Caldwell County, 6; 20-Frankfort, 4; 21-Millersburg Military Institute, 3; 22-(tie)-Fern Creek and Ahrens, 2; 24-St. Xavier, 1.

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

1 lb.—Mike Nolan, Newport Catholic; Randy Lawson, Jeffersontown; Robert Harkleroad, North Hardin
2 lb.—Jim Whitehouse, Kentucky School for the Blind; Bob Crawford, Jeffersontown; Jerry Weller, Newport Catholic
112 lb.—Doug Steger, Boone County; Arvil Meyers, North Hardin; James Von Dreele, Westport
120 lb.—Tommy Nelson, Seneca; Charles Davis, North Hardin; Dennis Huber, Newport Catholic
127 lb.—Dan Dickerson, Kentucky School for the Blind; Mike Donlon, Flaget; Nick Barker, Danville
133 lb.—Steve Johnson, Fort Campbell; Dennis Killens, Flaget; Lee Hohman, Newport Catholic
138 lb.—Ken Welch, Flaget; Jeff Palmquist, Westport; Alan Martin, Western
145 lb.—Charles Roach, North Hardin; Skipper Turner, Seneca; Rick Hancock, Trinity
154 lb.—Dwight Williams, Seneca; Ray Crooker, Boone County; Lucky Vervilles, North Hardin
165 lb.—Ed Brandon, North Hardin; Don Ledman, Campbell County; Leland Stuart, Waggener
175 lb.—Craig Kissel, Trinity; Barry Anyx, Seneca; Hartley Wilson, Woodford County

Heavyweight—Jim Haek, Fort Campbell; Bernie Head, North Hardin; Larry Weathers, Woodford County.
The Flying Dutchman

On the wall of Commissioner Ted Sanford's outer office hangs "The Plaque of the Game Guys." Since the start of the Game Guy Program in 1949, a small engraved plate with the name of the new Game Guy is added each year. For the year of 1969 the engraved plate, which will be added to the "Plaque of the Game Guys," will bear the name of Joseph R. Carey, an eleven-year-old lad who lives at 805 Carneal Road in Lexington. This boy with the heart of a lion will not be twelve years of age until July 16, but already he is setting the kind of fighting example which Kentucky wants for its other physically handicapped boys and girls.

The first name plate on the "Plaque of the Game Guys" is dated 1949 and bears the name of Bobby Kirchdorfer who, though paralyzed from his waist down, engaged in sports, learned to compete and who today is one of the top executives in a leading paint company in Louisville. Oral Miller's name was added in 1959 and today this blind Ashland boy is an attorney in Washington, D. C. It would be interesting if Commissioner Ted would publish the entire list of the Game Guys from 1949 to 1969. The Dutchman would then have Elizabethan's Captain Garver do a study for The Kentucky High School Athlete, letting Kentuckians know where they are now and the degree of their successes.

Here is the portrait of Kentucky's Game Guy of 1969, Joe Carey, who had not even been born when Bobby Kirchdorfer's example of fight and determination caused Kentucky's Game Guy Program to be spawned twenty years ago. The Dutchman's first salute, however, must go to Lexington's Director of Parks and Recreation, John Geller, who interested himself in young Joe Carey and encouraged Joe to do what polio-handicapped Bob Kirchdorfer did in Jefferson County. Coincidentally, at the time the program started in 1949, Johnnie Geller was on the Dutchman's Jefferson County Park and Recreation Staff and Johnnie had worked with the first Game Guy winner twenty years ago. Thus it is that Johnnie Geller has the rare privilege of being associated with the first Game Guy of 1949 as well as with Kentucky's newest—eleven-year-old Joe Carey, who now joins the "Proud Cavalcade of Kentucky's Game Guys" as it moves into sports history leaving footprints in the sands of time. Your spine has to tingle as you watch the cavalcade.

JOSEPH RICKY CAREY was born July 19, 1957, in Lexington, Kentucky. At the age of three months it was discovered that he had cancer and the amputation of his leg just below the knee was necessary. Joey's mother died on August 3, 1964, of cancer. Joey was seven years old at that time. He entered Arlington School in September 1963 and attended Arlington until the fall of 1968 at which time he entered Yates School. Last year Joey played in the Little League as a right fielder and he is also a member of the Yates Wildcats—a basketball team at Yates School. Joey has been a club scout and at the present has made an application to become a member of the Boy Scout troop at Castlewood Christian Church. Joey lives at home with his father, Robert Carey, Captain, Lexington Police Department, and his grandmother, Mrs. Maude Carey, age 78, who has the same birthday as Joey, July 19. His brother, Michael Carey, age 16 and a junior at Henry Clay High School, and his sister, Kathryn Carey, make up the rest of the family.

Stand at attention, Kentuckians, when young Joe Carey is presented and be proud, Lexington, of a boy who has reflected honor and credit on the bluegrass of Kentucky. Of this you may be sure—the Carey family and Lexington Little League officials will be in Louisville in April to see their Game Guy honored. And here's something else. Bobby Kirchdorfer, who won the first Game Guy award in 1949, will also be there as the guest of the Flying Dutchman, accompanied by his beautiful wife, Sandy.

Every Game Guy gets a pamphlet of poems collected by the Flying Dutchman. If you want these seven pages of poems, write the Dutchman, Box 36, Jeffersontown, and enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope and you'll get them by return mail.

Now it's Basketball Tournament Time in Kentucky. This week the Dutchman met with the Louisville Area Chamber of Commerce Sports Committee which sponsors the annual hospitality program for the Schoolboy Classic. The Dutchman spawned the State Tournament Hospitality Program idea many years ago and still works with the Chamber of Commerce on this as a consultant. You will like what J. L. Miller, hospitality chairman, has planned with Woody Dugan of the Louisville Area Chamber of Commerce. J. L. Miller (Jay) will be remembered by old Western alumni. His dad ran that pressing shop by the old Student Inn in Bowling Green in the late twenties and early thirties. Jay is one of the big success stories now in his executive position with the Graham Paper Company. For his unsselfish service as chairman of the State Tournament Hospitality Committee, J. L. (Jay) Miller wins the Corn Cob Pipe of Honor for the month of March.

The Dutchman's cup ran over again when the Indiana High School Officials Association honored him on February 18, 1959, in Indianapolis for fourteen years of service to the officials of Indiana and a lifetime honorary membership in the association. Some of the nicest guys live north of the Ohio River and two of the nicest are Phil Eskow and Herman Keller, who run the high school sports program in the Hoosier high schools. Just a short while ago his most happy sports activities with Harold Meyer and Paul Landis of the Buckeye High School Athletic Association were closed out and last fall the Kentucky basketball clinics were phased out. Maybe Granland Rice was thinking about "phase out" time when he wrote:

THE RECORD

When the game is done and the players creep one by one to the League of Sleep, Deep in the night they may not know the way of the flight, the fate of the foe. The cheer that passed, the applauding hands are still at last—but the record stands. The errors made, and the base-hits wrought; Here the race was run! There the fight was fought!
cannot be enforced tends to reduce the effectiveness of the entire code and, therefore, must be avoided.

It is, therefore, evident that it is necessary to keep the basketball rules up to date and progressive. This is done through the application of a philosophy and in an effort to keep the game progressive. To freeze the rules, even for so short a period as two years, has conclusively proven that skills, strategies and techniques are developed soon to take advantage of any void in coverage. Thinking coaches and players soon cause a set of rules which is not up to date to become completely and totally unsatisfactory in every respect. To be acceptable and to meet the need, the rules must be kept completely and totally up to date.

Game Out of Hand?

It is not unusual for the State Office to receive reports from coaches and athletic directors to the effect that the officials “let the game get completely out of hand.” Each time such a report is received we wonder whether the officials should be called upon to accept the entire responsibility. Who really lets a game get out of hand? Who is held responsible for unsportsmanlike acts on the floor or field?

On this point, Association rules are quite clear. It is the responsibility of the schools and the school representatives to maintain the highest ethics of good attitudes and good sportsmanship. The officials can only inflict penalties and, if occasion demands, eject players from the game. This authority is not always enough to insure unsportsmanlike attitudes.

To be sure, a competent official, one who has the know-how and the courage to call a game the way it should be called, can sometimes by the sheer force of his personality keep the game from becoming a brawl. Yet, there are situations where a coach must intervene. If a coach sees one of his players lose his temper or otherwise conduct himself in an unsportsmanlike manner, he should replace this player at the first opportunity. This should be done, not only to prevent the possibility of game deterioration, but because a player in this state will seldom play good ball and may cause his team to be penalized. Quite often a conference with the coach will cause the disturbed player to settle down and regain his composure after which he might be permitted to re-enter. If, thereafter, his conduct has not improved, he should be withdrawn permanently. No coach has the right to expect an official to serve as a disciplinarian. Instilling right attitudes and controlling the emotions of players under his direction remains the coach’s prime responsibility and his precious privilege.

The matter of keeping a game under control is the joint responsibility of the coach and the officials. The responsibility thus places coach and official on the same side. Any actions on the part of a coach which would indicate to the spectators that he must “defend and protect” his players against the officials is looking for cheap sympathy and may be, furthermore, inciting a riot. The official who is inconsistent, hesitant, inefficient and lacking in courage increases the problems of the coach as he tries to keep his players on an even keel. With coach and official presenting a united front and giving the impression of working toward a common goal, no game should ever get out of hand.

—Arizona Association Bulletin

The Best-Taught Subject

Someone once said that the best-taught subject in the American high school is football. Not only are the players given theory, they are also given hours of practice in that theory.

The standards are severe. Of a large school of aspirants, seldom more than 25 are chosen for the squad. And only one or two ever gain high recognition in the course of the four academic years. The final “examinations” are those difficult, glorious games upon the field.

For what advanced English class is the incumbent willing to go without sweets, refuse tobacco and alcohol, limit his social life in order to sleep his eight to ten hours?

For what advanced biology is he willing to plow through sleet and roll in the mud and risk breaking legs and arms and nose and neck in order to perfect his skill and to achieve success?

For what advanced algebra is he willing to memorize signals and to learn plays as complicated and elegant as musical ornamentations in a Chopin prelude?

Laden with the hot armorial gear, for what but scholarship is he willing to give up all his golden autumn afternoons?

Of course, there is the glamor of the game. There is the smoke curling from bonfires on the way to the field, the space of autumn in the air, the hush of leaves, the sharp pleasure of homecoming.

There is the hope of the scholarship and the All-American status some day.

There is his school.

There is the light eye in the eyes of all the golden girls.

There is the rush of the field, the music, the chivalric banners flying, the hopes all centered in a play, the exultation of the touchdown—all other cares forgotten.

One would be a fool not to see the glamour. But one would be a fool indeed not to see more.

The young athlete lives these years of almost monastic austerity because he is proud of having been able to endure. The more difficult the game, the more strict the coach; and the more inclement the weather, the more he remembers those days of his youth, and the prouder he is of himself and of his game.

Indeed, the more he has sacrificed, the harder he has worked, the more he is convinced that it was the game that developed his character, the game that made him a man, and the game that is proof of that manhood.

And, in a sense, he is right. It is his having endured and his having passed the test of the game that gives him his image and allows him to respect himself. Whether his IQ is that of a Frank Ryan or of some general student in high school, it does not seem to matter. His involvement is the same.

Football is the best-taught subject in the American high school because it is probably the only subject that we do not try to make easy. We have watered down the social studies curriculum. Students do not even have to learn ancient history anymore. We have emasculated English.

We have stopped believing in grammar (though "Grammar," as Moliere says in his Les Femmes Savantes, "knows how to control kings"). We have relegated composition to the flaccid permissive rule of the spoken word from Madison Avenue. We give short-stories instead of DeCoverley and undistinguished modern prose instead of the classics. Or we water down the classics.

We attempt to make learning "interesting" and "fun." As a result, we have made it neither. The student
The "Now Generation"

Young people in America today are looking for experience and immediate opportunities for accomplishment. One hears often of the inclination for action that motivates our youth. Patience with the status quo, once a virtue, is now the stigma of the age. Development for the future, to many, is an experience of questionable value, because young people want fulfillment of their ambitions and opportunities for some kind of successful involvement right now. Working for better days tomorrow no longer serves to justify our activities.

Schools, troubled as they must be with this shift in the direction of young attitude development, have in their hands the opportunity to present today's youth with some of those significant, satisfying, concrete experiences of involvement which are so sorely needed by all of us who work with school programs would only pause and look at the established system of interscholastic activities with a critical eye for one moment, some would surely see that for years the answer to today's needed fulfillment has been on the side of the activities coin that was face down—always there, but unseen. Essentially, it has been ignored, and yet it is one of the most important. Perhaps now is the time to turn that coin over and carefully examine its other face.

Writers and speakers have repeatedly told us that schools needed strong activity programs to point students toward future social involvement, and schools have dutifully placed a major emphasis on such objectives. Athletics has long developed character, sportsmanship, the sense of fair play, leadership abilities, teamwork, etc. Speech, music, and student government activities have been the academic landmarks which not only have given a respectable intellectual justification for scholastic activities, but also have served to provide the same development opportunities for the non-athlete that interscholastic athletics has given his sports-talented counterpart. This emphasis has served us well. Students have participated, learned, developed, and gone out into the world, trained for the future as we had planned.

But now, turn that activities coin over. For all those same years, most of us have neglected to realize that participation in interscholastic activities gives a degree of immediate accomplishment and success which cannot be matched by any other kind of experience. Few of us have realized that when a student wins a medal, or earns a letter, or has his picture in the paper as team captain, or clarifies the winning argument in that important debate, or is elected class representative, or doesn't miss a note and helps the band get a superior rating, or has any other kind of success in the school's programs, he has, at that moment, experienced success. He has fulfilled a very significant part of his life now.

On most of those occasions, we have smiled and said, "That will really look good on your records for college entrance." Rarely did we realize that those moments were far more important to that individual than all the lessons in being a good loser, the chances for developing his leadership abilities, or any of the other long-range benefits which we saw in school activities. He cared most of all that he was successful. Too often, we didn't.

And so today's student identifies success with the recognition of his peers because he wants and his...
STATE BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT

PROGRAM OF EVENTS

March 26, 27, 28 and 29, 1969

TWO INFORMATION AND RECEPTION DESKS—
(1) Kentucky Hotel Lobby
(2) Freedom Hall

Hours 10:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. Wednesday
2:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. Thursday and Friday
10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. Saturday (Freedom Hall Only)

NOTE: ALL STUDENT HOSPITALITY BADGES WILL BE ISSUED AT
THESE PLACES DURING THE HOURS SHOWN.

HOSPITALITY PRIVILEGES INCLUDE—
*Basketball Playground in West Wing of Freedom Hall
Hours Wednesday through Friday 3:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.
Saturday 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

*SPECIAL TEENAGE MOVIE—OHIO THEATRE
(Special price of 50¢ also applies Wednesday—Thursday before 5:00 p.m.)

*Two Teen Dances—Downtown, Convention Center
Thursday night—10:00 p.m. to 1:00 a.m.
(Dance to the music of SOUL, Inc. M.C. will be a WAKY Disc Jockey)
(Dance to the music of Elysian Field. M.C. will be Bill Bailey of WJKD)
Friday night—10:00 p.m. to 1:00 a.m.

TICKETS $1.10 PER PERSON—ON SALE AT THE DANCE ONLY.

*HOSPITALITY ROOM—For cheerleaders of participating teams. Cheerleaders should register
with K.A.P.O.S.

*HOSPITALITY ROOM—For those listed below. (Admission passes have been mailed)
Basketball Coaches
Asst. Basketball Coaches

Special price of Milk to students—5 cents at Freedom Hall.

PASS GATE FOR OFFICIAL CARS—Gate 2. (right at entrance)—off Crittenden Drive (To
ease traffic congestion, all other cars should use main entrance off Watterson Expressway at
Standiford Field.)

General Chairman of Hospitality Committee
J. L. MILLER, GRAHAM PAPER COMPANY

Hospitality Program Coordinator
WOODY DUGAN, Staff, Promotion
LOUISVILLE AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

accomplishments are important. It means far more to
him to have an approving nod from "his group" than it
does to win a medal or see his name in the paper. And
"his group" does not always consider the developmental
values side of our activities coin.

"His group" wants recognition, satisfaction, and
even gratification now, because it has found no happi-
ness in the long-range goals we have primarily sought.

So where do we stand? Are school activities bad
today because they have missed a significant opportu-
unity? Are they passe because today's students would
rather achieve now than develop for achievement later?
Are their values to be negated because there is a general
feeling of apathy and unconcern for the traditional objec-
tives they have sought to achieve?

No! No one can say that school activities are dead.
They are even more important and valuable today than
they have ever been. But if young people's needs are to
be met through school activities, our activity programs
must focus sharply on accomplishment in the present.

Let us see to it that school activities do not lose the
perspective of the "Now Generation."

—Albert Willis
Illinois High School Association

Intimidation of Officials

Intimidation of officials is practiced or attempted in
many sports, but it is most prevalent among basketball
coaches in the collegiate areas, where a coach's job
depends upon his winning percentage. The trouble is
that the punitive action in the rules governing bench
conduct is not applied by the men most maligned—the
officials themselves. Most of the whistle-blowers let col-
lege coaches get away with gross misconduct on the
bench or sidelines.

The rules are specific enough. "Any rising from the
bench or use of other gestures by a coach or other bench
personnel which, in the opinion of the official, may indi-
cate an attempt to influence his judgment or express
dissatisfaction with a decision, is subject to penalty."
That's clear enough, isn't it? Yet officials are loath to
impose a technical foul penalty on coaches who con-
stantly try to sway the judgment of the officials with
blatant criticism from the bench, or who leap up and
express their dissatisfaction with gestures that can't be
misinterpreted.

Trite though it is, the coaches repeatedly remark:
"The creaking wheel gets the most grease." They
mean, of course, that the more squawking about decl-
sions they make, the more apt the official is to swing his calls in their (the coaches) favor. This is mainly a play upon the subconscious. Referees don't deliberately alter their patterns of calling fouls or violations, but they can be swayed by constant bickering from the bench.

Give It to Them Quickly?

Some strong basketball officials gain control of both players and coaches by strictly enforcing the rules, including bench conduct, right from the opening whistle. They will slap a technical on any coach. They are confident their interpretations are accurate, and they won't abide rowdy behavior on or off the court. These men gain the respect of even the meanest and most vituperative coaches. But these officials are rare.

Then there's the other kind of official, the one who accepts abuse from the side lines and allows his judgment to be swayed by the scathing remarks of the coach. Perhaps he needs the money, or he actually is not aware that his decisions don't follow his usual pattern. But the weak official is by far more prevalent in the college sphere than the strong one.

Yet the beleaguered officials take abuse every year. The coach with an ulcer just won't sit down. He views almost every call that goes against his team as an error in interpretation. No official is infallible. But most of them, a very high percentage of those I know, make honest calls. Yet even these honest officials are swayed by pressure, albeit their reaction is subconscious.

Maybe there's nothing that can be done to straighten out the situation. But castigation of officials by some coaches should not be tolerated. The onus is on the coaches. The coaches are men responsible for the way the game of basketball is played, for their own and their players' conduct, and for the destiny of the sport. Treating game officials like enemies isn't helping a bit. And the official also should take stock of himself. Is he rabbit-eared? Does he allow the noisy coach or crowd to color his calls? Both sides have tremendous responsibilities. Let's make basketball a better game to watch.

—Paul Horowitz
Newark Evening News

STATE TOURNAMENT TIME

The magic spell is in the air,
The din of battle's near;
The toss, the tip, the shout goes up,
State tournament time is here.

The "Sweet Sixteen" have made the trip
In search of schoolboy fame,
To grab the headline banners bold
Of how to play the game.

From goal to goal along the boards
They bounce the leathery sphere;
Play man to man or in the zone;
Conserve the time so dear.

They sight and fire and pray a bit
To hear the swish of net,
Exult and smile when aim is true;
When not, break out in sweat.

It's madness, yes, but who would trade
This scene for other clime?
There's none to rival old Kaintuck
When it's state tournament time.

—Elmer Kelley
IF YOU ARE NOT USING OUR STUDENT COVERAGE NOW, A FEW MINUTES SPENT IN COMPLETING AND COMPARING THE CHART BELOW WILL SHOW WHETHER YOU SHOULD CONSIDER OUR POLICY FOR THE COMING YEAR.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Policy</th>
<th>Our Policy</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Accident Medical Expense Benefit – Maximum</strong></td>
<td>$8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. Limit for calls at doctor’s office?</strong></td>
<td>NO</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>3. Limit for X-rays or negative X-rays?</strong></td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. Limit for Dental Expense, per tooth?</strong></td>
<td>NO</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>5. Scheduled Surgery Benefits?</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>6. Private Tutoring Benefit?</strong></td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7. Benefits payable regardless of other insurance?</strong></td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8. Coverage available on 24-hour basis?</strong></td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>9. Available to employees?</strong></td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10. Does policy cover Athletics, except Football?</strong></td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>11. Is Football Coverage available?</strong></td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>12. Is policy approved by KHSAA?</strong></td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>13. Is Claim Service prompt and is an interest shown in your special problems?</strong></td>
<td>YES</td>
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</tbody>
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NOTE: Items 2 through 5 provide for payment of reasonable and customary charges for services rendered.

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