

PROPOSED INTRAMURAL ATHLETIC PROGRAM
FOR VENTURA JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

by

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A PROPOSED INTRAMURAL ATHLETIC PROGRAM FOR VENTURA JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A Brief History of Intramural Athletics

Man's earliest endeavor to perfect the body, discipline the mind and mold the character of the young by means of select forms of physical activity could doubtless be traced back to a prehistoric age. The ancient Greeks were probably the first to devise a program of athletics based upon the modern concept of intramural athletics. (14, p. 17-27) But if one's purpose is to follow the evolution of modern forms of intramural athletics, it is sufficient to begin with the early American colleges.

In the 1860's American colleges and universities began to borrow outright the English ideas of sports, and it was only gradually that these sports changed and took on their American characteristics. At first, students associated themselves with clubs and began to challenge one another; then sports began to center themselves about the freshman and sophomore classes. Later there was self-organized competition among all four classes of the college. This phase of the program was not

inaugurated by physical education departments, but grew out of a demand created by the students' natural desire for competition in sports.

Mitchell (21, p.4) has this to say,

The physical education department of earlier days fostered a strictly formal gymnastic program. As a result, the first athletic program grew independently under student and alumni control and then narrowed down to a varsity program in which the aim of winning was considered paramount, and all revenues, facilities, and leadership were centered on the specialized teams. Intramural athletics grew up, consequently, as neglected orphan, uncared for by either department. The natural result was that its growth should lack system or plan. Certain definite stages or trends stand out, however, and these determine the background of the present day movement...

In the gradual process of time, classes began to elect officers to arrange competition which would lead to all-school championships. Still later, in some schools, fraternity associations formed committees to conduct interfraternity athletics. This period of student control was strongest between 1900 - 1914. The growth then became so rapid that the program was too large to be controlled by anything but a permanent, centralized organization. This made it necessary for the schools to organize departments of intramural athletics.

The first departments of intramural athletics were organized in 1913 at the Universities of Michigan and Ohio State, each under the direction of one man who was

expected to administer the students' demands in various leading sports of the day. (18, p.11) This control meant that all fields and equipment were assigned impartially and without confusion. Above all else, these early departments wanted to stifle the criticism from those who opposed athletics on the grounds that opportunity for participation was limited to the highly skilled, and in addition to this, they wanted to use the intramural system as a proving ground for future varsity athletes.

As schools developed their central administration for intramurals, their first objective was to supply sports purely on demand, backed by sufficient student pressure to indicate strong interests.

World War I, with its new emphasis on mass competitive sports, the training of future leaders, and the growing playground movement made an indelible impression on school physical education departments. This new emphasis can be shown by the report of committee on intramural sports in their general conclusion. (35, p.1)

Intramural athletics is not advanced as a complete system of physical education. It will reach its greatest value as part of a graded system of required physical training in colleges. It will add to the more formal work, social and moral factors, enthusiasm and competitive zest. This true competitive spirit will be necessary to every live American in the coming days which will challenge our very best. The fighting spirit which has its expression in competitive athletics is playing and will play a real part in the present war. College men are stepping

forward for leadership. It is our duty to see that these men who will furnish much of our fighting leadership are truly and thoroughly ready in so far as it is in our power.

The depression period of the middle 1930's left a profound influence on the intramural program. Out of this period came a new emphasis on recreation as a valuable contribution to the wise use of leisure time, and on sports with carry-over value. Out of this period came federal aid in the building of new facilities such as gymnasiums, swimming pools, play fields, and combined city-school facilities of all kinds.

Beginning in the late 1930's the rapid changes of industry, science, inventions, labor unions, and periods of unemployment brought the American people face to face with shorter working hours. This placed a strain and responsibility on the public schools, demanding that the students be taught sports, hobbies, and recreational interests that would help prepare them for worthy use of their new found leisure. This demand has been met in many schools by sponsoring hobby clubs, promoting intramurals and other activities which have a carry-over value.

Williams (30, p.202) says,

Physical Education must develop programs which will give skill in activities that are capable of use in leisure time, and must assist in the development of attitudes toward life glorifying the wholesome use of leisure in recreation and expressive forms.

During World War II intramurals received a temporary set-back with so many of our younger leaders in the armed forces. But again the influence of the war was destined to set the stage for a second revival of intramural activities. It has been natural that physical educators have in recent years turned their attention to recreational and healthful needs of the students. Many coaches of specialized sports who served in the military units came back to their jobs with a new perspective on the values of the total physical education program in the modern school.

Education Through Intramurals

Philosophy has always been fundamental in developing facts and principles of reality and in investigating human nature and conduct. Through the ages great thinkers have been responsible for the evolution of philosophical principles which have guided us in developing our present way of life.

The fundamental social and political philosophy underlying public education in America and the development of our great system of public schools have had a significant influence on the development of physical education at different periods in the history of the nation.

The Seven Major Objectives of education have influenced and guided educational thought. They are listed as:

1. Health; 2. Fundamental Processes; 3. Vocation;
4. Citizenship; 6. Worthy Uses of Leisure; and 7.
Ethical Character. (29, p.199)

Leavitt and Price (11, p.2) said:

Physical education is an integral part of education; its aims parallel those of general education, and educational objectives must be kept foremost. Education cannot be confined in definition by the layman or educator as training of the mental facilities and nothing more. Neither is physical education a training of the body and brawn alone.

Leaders and teachers in the field of physical education have cooperated in making physical education contribute to these major objectives.

Intramurals, being part of the whole physical education program, has also listed their general objectives which cooperate with those of physical education and contribute to the major objectives of education.

Recent studies have listed as many as one hundred different statements of objectives. (21, p.16) These objectives all imply the same general idea, and can be condensed into seven broad headings. They are: 1. Better Health; 2. Scholarship; 3. Leadership; 4. Recreation; 5. Social contacts; 6. Group Spirit; 7. Permanent Interest in Sports.

During the last three decades the intramural athletic movement has expanded so rapidly that no physical education or athletic program is complete unless it includes a

comprehensive offering of intramural activities.

This intramural movement has come about by an honest effort of the physical educators and students to democratize sports; to allow any student who so desires an opportunity to participate in some phase of athletics.

The intramural program is not a complete substitute for the required program in physical education, but it has a definite relationship to the physical education program and has been a factor in making significant changes in that program. Physical education now recognizes the responsibility of teaching fundamental sports-skills, thus preparing larger numbers of students to participate in some type of athletic recreation, with some degree of skill and enjoyment.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to point out the needs for, and to propose a practical intramural athletic program for the Ventura Junior High School.

This study is not a criticism of the required physical education or interscholastic athletics, but is intended to show the "whole" physical education program.

The relationship of intramurals to required physical education might well be compared to a class in physics. The required physical education being the lecture class, where the fundamentals and basic skills are taught. The

intramural program the laboratory where these fundamental skills are put to practice.

This close relationship between the required program and the intramural program is good as long as it allows one to supplement the other.

Interscholastic athletics recognizes those who are highly skilled, and because of the stress of competition, must be limited to the highly skilled.

Required physical education is the unit foundation for teaching and developing skill and increasing knowledge for competitive and non-competitive activities.

Intramural athletics are intended to afford an opportunity for the majority of the students less skilled to participate, and further to cultivate skills which enable them to carry on not only during but after school days.

Langton (22, p.7) says:

Intramural sports as an established phase of school life offer competition in group contests that have wide social implications to the participants. In addition to the social value, intramural sports are adapted to needs and interests of the students, resulting in spontaneous, wholesome, outdoor activity where one may lose oneself in the game. The result is fine mental hygiene and a foundation for an activity recreation program for the participant after leaving college.

Characteristics of Ventura Junior High School

Ventura Junior High School is located in the City of Ventura, in the state of California. The city is situated on the Pacific Coast, with the Junior High School overlooking the ocean.

The population according to the 1940 census was 20,000 and at present 1400 students attend the school. A small percentage of these students commute on school buses from the outlying area.

The climate is such that all physical education classes are held out of doors throughout the year.

Ventura city school system is operated under the six-four-four- plan. The elementary schools house grades one through six, the junior high grades seven through ten and the senior high is composed of the last two years of high school and the first two years of college.

The program of studies meets the standards of the state and offers courses in college preparatory work as well as industrial training. Academically the school is of the highest standards as rated by the state department of education.

Every student is required to take four classes and physical education everyday. The school day is divided into eight periods including lunch hour. Following lunch period is an activity period during which the students

may participate in hobby clubs, assemblies or study. This period would be ideal for partial scheduling of intramural activities.

One of the many fine features of the school is the health clinic, which has a nurse on duty full-time and a physician part-time. Every student is given a physical examination once every year, and before participation in any varsity athletics. Permanent records are kept on each student and transferred along with him when he leaves school.

Definition of Terms

Before going any further with this discussion it would be well to distinguish between such terms as "intramural", "extramural", "physical education", "required physical education", "varsity", "interscholastic athletics", and "intramural supervisor".

The term "intramural" means a broadening of the physical education activity program so that everyone has the opportunity to participate in the activities sponsored by the department of physical education. Intramurals fundamentally mean that a new educational philosophy has freed athletics and other activities from an aristocratic set-up where only a few have had the chance for "Education through the physical". The term "intramural athletics" is generally accepted as including all competitive sports

within the school.

The extramural program brings the intramural activities outside the walls of the institution. In other words it is an added feature where intramural and varsity characteristics are combined; it may also be the sponsoring of a play day with another school, or a hobby activity program.

Mitchell (21, p.2) has this to say:

Then, too, there is another overlapping field in the new and popular Play Days, or Sports Days, as they are sometimes called. Strictly speaking, these occasions are held between schools, but on the other hand, they are several intramural teams, instead of one selected team, to represent the school and often the players of different schools are intermingled. So the general tendency is to consider this development as an extension of intramural competition, and if further differentiation should be needed, to refer to it as "extramural".

The term physical education covers the complete picture of required physical education, varsity athletics, intramurals, and corrective physical education.

Required physical education are the unit foundation for teaching and developing skill and increasing knowledge for competitive and non-competitive activities.

The varsity teams are made up of the superior athletes to represent the school in interscholastic competition. However, "B" teams are really extramural teams. Intramural teams are merely steps down in the ladder of superior teams.

Interscholastic athletics are more highly organized and represent more formal competitive contests between schools in an athletic league, or association.

Intramural supervisor is the better term than the one of intramural director. The real directors of the program are the managers, members of the officials' club, and the intramural club. The function of the supervisor is to aid students so that they may organize and administer their own program.

CHAPTER II

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL AND THEIR DUTIES

It was noted in the introductory chapter of this study that intramural sports in the beginning grew out of a student struggle for recognition and participation. It was only natural that the intercollegiate or interscholastic athletic departments resented giving up loss of financial support, athletic facilities, and administrative leadership in those early days. In most instances students administered their own program completely, while in others the schools assigned a staff member. There has been a great variety of administrative procedures in the public schools; also intramurals have been promoted successfully by many different methods. It is a significant point that the greatest progress has taken place since the schools have placed the administrative authority in the hands of one person, the supervisor of intramural activities, who is interested in sports competition and recreation for all students.

Mitchell (20, p.24) has this to say:

Regardless of the fact that intramural sports have been promoted successfully under different schemes of administration, it is undeniable that big advances in this field have come since the

adoption of the one-man plan, in which a specialized director is made responsible for the promoting and coordinating of the various phases of the work...

Since there are a great variety of administrative plans in operation, it is the purpose of this chapter to point out a plan which would meet the needs of Ventura Junior High School.

Supervisor of Intramural Athletics

School administrators are coming to realize a definite advantage in the creation of a distinct department of intramural athletics. It would be preferable to select a man who is especially trained for the position. The fact that this one person is primarily responsible for the success of the work makes him much more enthusiastic about it. He need not spend full-time on this assignment. Many of the best programs in schools today do not have a full-time intramural supervisor. The supervisors have overcome this handicap to a very great extent by enlisting the help of student assistants. These students have been interested through a graded managerial system. The duties of these managers and various officials will be discussed later.

The intramural supervisor has possibly more contacts with the students than any other man on the faculty. He must have the ability to meet boys and the tact necessary to handle the numerous problems present in this type of

program. He should be especially interested in boys and physical activities. The constant guidance and cooperation with the physical education department is absolutely essential.

The work of the intramural supervisor involves a general knowledge of all sports, but does not require him to be an expert nor require an intricate knowledge of coaching techniques. The type of man that is needed is above all a good organizer who has a close regard for details, and who is actuated by a sense of impartiality. Means (18, p.36) says in regard to the intramural supervision:

He should be a detailist; he should be energetic, resourceful, and a good organizer; he should be well liked by students and staff. His administrative duties and prerogative should be clearly defined. He should not be left to wrangle and fight for a proper distribution of equipment, facilities, and staff personnel with the athletic director or the coaching staff. Mutual planning and cooperation should be carefully arranged and understood as the program is established in order to eliminate later confusion.

Mitchell (21, p.29) says:

The intramural director is responsible for the entire program; responsible from the aspect of the activities chosen and promoted as well as the efficient conducting of the program. He must integrate the work of his department with that of the entire school. He must be an executive in a sense that many of the duties must be subtle and his success depends to no small extent upon the wise selection of subordinates.

✓ Lindwall (15, p.12) lists twenty two points for the supervision of intramural activities to keep in mind in regard to the principals of organizing and administering the program. These points are:

1. Intramurals are but a broadening of the athletic and informal activity program so that everyone can participate. As such, the director of physical education should administer the program. If the director does not administer the program directly, he should dictate the administrative policies.

2. The intramural supervisor should have an intelligent philosophy of intramurals in their relationship to education, if he wished to secure the cooperation of the administrative officers.

3. A wide variety of activities should be provided, in order to take care of many interests. The curriculum should consider age and capacity of students. For example, contact football is undesirable in the junior high school, and there is a feeling against it in the senior high school as an intramural activity.

4. Adequate health examinations should be given and the results used to classify the participants in intramurals.

5. The supervisor should remember that a successful program is one that is well organized and run off according to schedule. This does not mean that informal activities (allowing the boy to come and play any game when he wants to) should not be included.

6. The program should also include activities that have a carry-over value to adult life. Examples are tennis, swimming, handball, squash, horseshoes, and diamond ball.

7. Competition units should be arranged as equally as possible. Do not forget the element of loyalty.

8. Opportunities for practice and training for activities should be given as often as possible. Teach in required physical education classes and use intramurals as the laboratory.

9. The public should be kept informed of what is being accomplished in the intramural program.

10. Remember that intramurals offer a golden opportunity for leadership.

11. Adjustments in facilities with the varsity are necessary in the average school in order to have a program of intramurals. Our biggest handicap is the lack of adequate facilities.

12. Awards should not be given for their intrinsic value.

13. If awards are to be given they should be within the reach of the less skilled.

14. The students should be kept well informed of the program through well-organized bulletins, handbooks, school paper, home room announcements, etc.

15. Bear in mind the "Extramurals" are well worth while.

16. Get your faculty into the program.

17. The Director of Physical Education or the Intramural Supervisor should train managers, officials, and all the leaders necessary for the organization and administration of the intramural program.

18. Restrictive classes should not be left out of the intramural program. The activities that they may participate in should be determined by the results of the health examination.

19. Round robin tournaments, which mean continuous and seasonal participation, are far superior to single or double elimination tournaments.

20. A boy should not be kept out of intramurals because he is low in his academic work. We are depriving him of opportunities for learning through the physical.

21. Remember that the purpose of intramurals is not to develop varsity material. However, if an intramural player improves so that he becomes of varsity caliber, he should be given an opportunity to make the varsity.

22. Concomitant learnings (attitudes of cooperation, fair play, etc.) should be stressed in the program, although the other objectives of education should be kept in mind...

Health Supervision

For many years educators and physical educators have had a definite interest in the health of the student. The physical education department has been obtaining a closer relationship with the health service. The intramural department should feel particularly responsible for the welfare of the participants in its program, and insist upon stricter requirements in the way of physical examinations and preliminary training. The cooperation of the health service has been needed in carrying out these progressive policies. Each intramural candidate should be given a physical examination and from the results, the boy should be guided into a program according to his age, needs, and capacity. The students may be divided into four groups, for class arrangement purposes;

1. Those who are physically sound and able to carry a normal schedule of competitive activities.
2. Those who have physical defects, none of which are serious enough to curtail a normal program of activities.
3. Those whose physical status is such as to prohibit them from carrying a normal schedule of vigorous activities.
4. Those whose physical incapacities render them unfit for any program of physical activity.

Students in classes one and two may enter into any

activity in the intramural program. It should be clear that there are two means of handling three and four students available. They may be given recreational activities within the limitations of their defects; or they may receive individual specific therapy aimed to correct the existing defect. The former method is called the restrictive activity program and the latter the corrective program. Intramurals are concerned with the restrictive activity program, and students taking corrective work should also take part. There should be some phase of every physical education program in which every student has the opportunity to participate.

Health cards should be issued to the students at the time of their physical examinations. These cards should be shown as a prerequisite before the bearers are permitted to participate in intramural contests.

The Place of the Student

Many schools still continue the democratic-sounding policy of permitting students' full control of intramurals. This is particularly true of girls' and women's programs throughout the country. For the boys' and men's program, it has appeared best to centralize the authority in the hands of a supervisor assisted by an intramural board and working closely with an intramural council. It has been proven that student-self government is better

appreciated and much more successful when carefully guided by a supervisor who is wise enough to utilize student assistance and cooperation to the limit.

Leavitt and Price (11, p.30) in their discussion "Democratic Policies and Principles in Intramural and Recreational Sports for Men and Women" say:

The administration of intramurals demands intelligent, trained leadership and supervision. Student interest, cooperation and leadership are vital to its success, but student leadership is inadequate for the complete and actual administration of the various phases of the program. Neither student domination nor faculty domination is decried.. Cooperation on the part of students in conducting the program requires intelligent faculty guidance if self-reliance, initiative and responsibility are to be developed..

Brace (1, p.11) says:

The development of leadership and initiative and of group cooperation are educational objectives to which physical education can make a considerable contribution. Student leaders do not take the place of trained teachers, but can be of great assistance to them. The selection of leaders should be an educational experience..

The intramural athletic program with student leadership resulting in student management and officiating is a great advancement toward making physical education, "Education through the Physical".

Student management is good only to a certain point. After that point is reached, it is bound to break down.

If the work is centralized in the hands of a few students it becomes too much for them to handle in addition to school work. If it is spread out among a large number of students there is a constant endeavor to dodge work and to shift the responsibility when something goes wrong with the program. The large system brings impersonal relationships among the students, and this leads to a chance for politics to enter the organization.

These arguments do not mean that student help cannot be enlisted successfully in the program; but they do insist that student self-government is most successful and more likely to be appreciated by the students when it is guided by a supervisor who is experienced and can make decisions without bias.

Means (18, pp.33-34) lists nine objections to a student-controlled program which are summarized as follows:

1. If too few students are asked to shoulder the administrative load, the task becomes too great and laxity in leadership is almost a certainty.

2. If too many students accept the responsibilities involved, there will be a natural tendency to shift responsibility and dodge work.

3. Large student management may tend to bring politics and biased control on the one hand, or impersonal relationships of the other.

4. Students are not trained in the special and peculiar problems of wise administration.

5. Students are likely to slight some sports which have not been well taught in physical education classes,

or which have not yet had time to gain permanent acceptance, yet are unquestionable sports that belong in the intramural family.

6. Students are transient, and there is too much danger of the program being modified and remodeled according to the whims and special interests of a temporary group.

7. There is too much danger of constantly changing policies with resulting confusion.

8. Students are not likely to recognize best procedures in the safeguarding of health.

9. Even though students may possess mature enough judgment, and are capable of eliminating bias, it is very difficult for them to settle disputes, handle protests, and make decisions that will be accepted without prejudice and hard feeling.

There are many ways in which student cooperation and leadership can be utilized, and most of the weaknesses listed above can be eliminated if a strong director is in charge.

Managerial System

The graded managerial plan has been and is still an effective way of securing the assistance needed to cover the wide field of intramural work with its many details.

The system proposed is based upon home-room units, as shown in diagram 1. In this system each homeroom has a manager who is in contact with the class manager. The class manager is really the hub of this organization as he organizes all homerooms within his jurisdiction into class leagues. Each class manager is responsible to the

senior manager, who directs the complete program under the direction of the supervisor. He assigns officials and facilities to the various class leagues.

Senior Manager

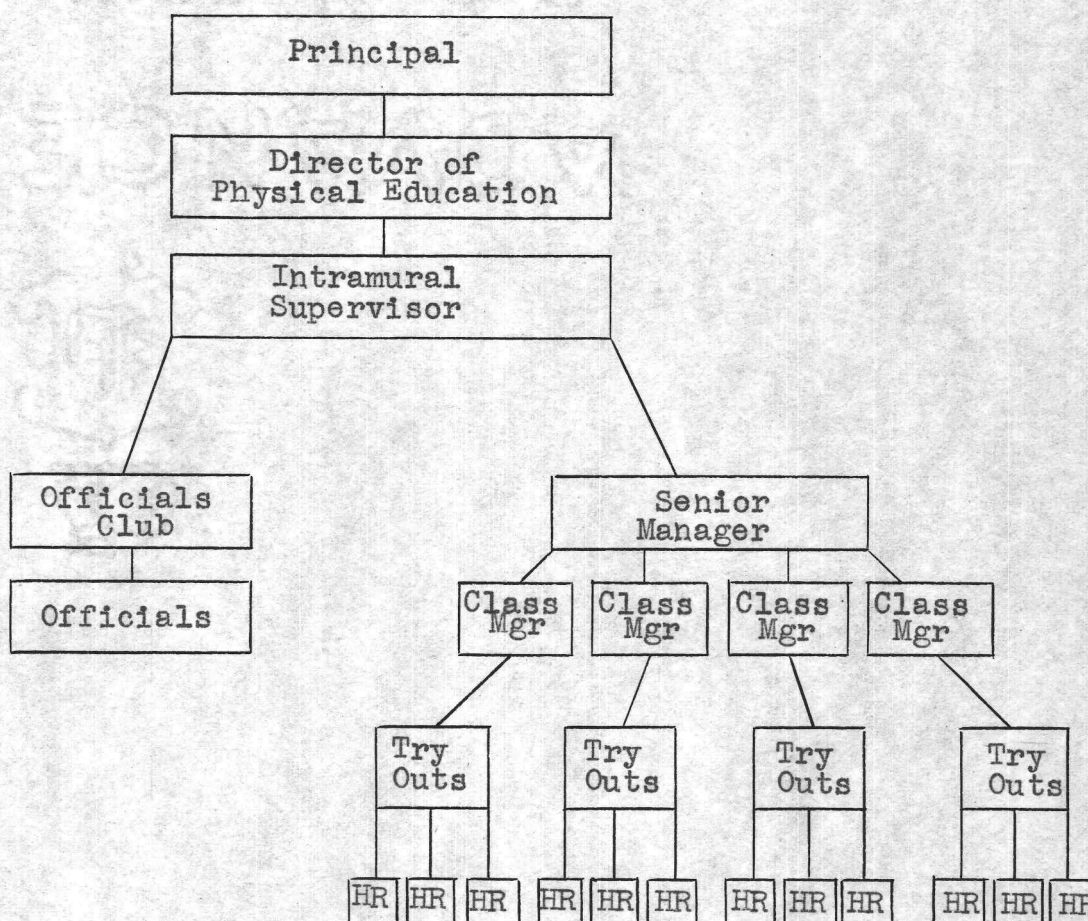
The senior manager is the head of a corps of student assistants. He is selected from the tenth grade class by a committee of three consisting of the Director of Physical Education, the Intramural Supervisor and the out-going senior manager. He should serve as coordinator and should maintain contacts with other activities and organizations of the school. Working closely with the faculty adviser, he carries out the program of activities for the year. His chief duty is to assign his various assistants to their work and to help in making out schedules and assembling data on the games. In many cases he can act as the field supervisor.

Class Manager

The class managers are ninth and tenth grade students who have not been selected as senior manager but who are willing to continue working with the department and receive an award which the department usually has for such assistants. The class managers are experienced from their previous work as try-out managers or homeroom managers, therefore they can help in any capacity in which the

Diagram 1

Managerial System



department wishes to use them. For efficiency, the class managers should specialize in a definite phase of work, which would include tournament management, office work and public relations. He supervises the try-out managers in organizing and conducting tournaments, in obtaining officials and in dealing with eligibility problems. Office work includes the orientation of homeroom managers, the assignment of try-out managers, filing, keeping a scrap-book up to date, and maintaining the medical examination file.

Try-Out Managers

The try-outs act as sports managers and are selected from the eighth and ninth grades. They can select the sports they like best and can become candidates for class managers.

The try-outs work in conjunction with and under the supervision of the class manager. They must conform to the regulations set up for conducting all activities and are responsible for the details in the execution of the program.

Homeroom Managers

The homeroom manager is the liason officer between the department and each competing group. He represents the various teams that enter intramural contest. While he is

not actually a part of the intramural staff, he represents the most important link in a truly successful program. Each homeroom will rise or fall in proportion to the efficiency and interest of its own manager. He is the athletic director of his group, and may handle most of the duties personally or appoint submanagers to give special attention to various sports. He is elected to his office by the members of his homeroom.

The duties of the homeroom manager include:

1. Entering his team in the desired sports by the announced closing dates.
2. Notifying his team members of the date, place, and time for each contest.
3. Arranging a new date for postponed games.
4. Seeing that team members are on hand by the scheduled time.
5. Being familiar with the departments eligibility rules.
6. Keeping a record of the sports in which his players take part.
7. Writing names and initials of all players in the scorebook before each game.
8. Checking health cards of all players on his team.
9. In general, interpreting the program of the intramural department to his team and acting as liason officer.

Officiating System

Officiating can present a tremendous problem if students do not take on the responsibility to some degree. The junior high schools have little difficulty getting any number of boys to officiate at their games. The assignment is considered a privilege at that age. It is valuable to them inasmuch as they gain a knowledge of rules as well as experience in taking charge of situations and dealing with people. Characteristics of personal worth may be developed through officiating, but it is not to be inferred that these traits develop spontaneously. Direction should be given by the intramural supervisor, through an officials club, so that full expression may be given to the practice of impartiality, good judgement, honesty and cooperation with a co-official as well as team captains and players. It is easily possible for students to develop undesirable traits as well as those along desirable lines. Intelligent supervision and guidance is essential in preventing occurrence of these questionable traits and will aid in developing the desirable ones.

Officials Club

The "Officials Club" should be an extracurricular activity. The club will have a constitution, and the usual officers. It will be open to students in the ninth

or tenth grade who have an interest in athletics and officiating.

The objectives of the club will be to sponsor and promote as many intramural sports as possible and yet be consistent with the policies of the departments of physical education and intramural athletics; to educate in methods of playing and officiating the various sports; and to promote sportsmanship and a spirit of fair play in all interscholastic and intramural sports among spectators, officials and players.

Meetings should be held once every week and conducted by the club's officers. Some of the topics that could be discussed are: Lectures on various sports with a discussion of rules; the method and technique of officiating; talks by professional members of local officials associations on officiating college and high school games; and practical demonstrations of officiating by intramural supervisor, physical education instructors and coaches.

Student Officials

The student officials will be chosen from members of the "Officials Club". They will be selected and scheduled to officiate by proficiency ratings in the various sports. Care must be taken to see that a few students would not carry the whole load of responsibility and thereby jeopardize their scholastic standings.

Active members who have contributed a certain amount of service may receive an award as determined by a point system, as arranged for in the intramural constitution.

ADVANCE BOND

CHAPTER III

PROPOSED PROGRAM OF INTRAMURAL ATHLETICS

The program in this chapter has been developed for use in the Junior High School at Ventura. The details of activities such as rules, organization and officiating are set forth.

Facilities

	Indoors	Outdoors	Total
Basketball Courts	1	6	7
Basketball Goals	5	12	17
Boxing Space	2		2
Football (tackle)		2	2
Handball Courts		6	6
Softball Diamonds		5	5
Speedball Fields		6	6
Tennis Courts		5	5
Touch Football		6	6
Track ($\frac{1}{4}$ mile)		1	1
Volleyball Courts	2	6	8
Wrestling Mats	2		2

Intramural Calender of Sports

Fall Semester (First quarter)

Football (Touch)

Football (Tackle)

Tennis (Singles)

Volleyball (Mixed)

Decathlon

Winter Semester (Second quarter)

Speedball

Foul Shooting

Wrestling

Basketball

Decathlon

Spring Semester (Third quarter)

Track (All-school)

Basketball Golf

Tennis (Doubles)

Volleyball

Decathlon

Summer Semester (Fourth quarter)

Softball

Handball

Boxing

Tennis (Mixed Doubles)

Decathlon

Intramural Curriculum

FALL SEMESTER (FIRST QUARTER)

Touch Football

Touch football will be played by the boys in the seventh and eighth grades. There will be two leagues in the American Association (7th grade), and two leagues in the National Association (8th grade).

Rules

1. Six team leagues: round robin league play with single elimination playoff for each association.
2. Playing field: The field is 50 yards with 10 yard end zone on each end.
3. Players: There are 9 men on a team.
4. Equipment: Gym clothes. Colored jerseys will be furnished by the athletic department. Tennis shoes must be worn--no spiked shoes of any kind will be permitted.
5. The game: The game consists of four periods of six minutes each, with one minute rest between quarters and three minutes between halves.
6. Officials: Officials are the referee, headlinesman, scorekeeper, and time keeper. They will be appointed

by the intramural department.

7. Special Rule: In case of a tie game at the end of regular scheduled playing time, each team runs five plays, starting from the center of the field, alternating after each play with the ball being put in play each time at the spot where the ball was declared dead on the previous play. At the end of the five plays by each team, the team having the ball in the other team's territory or having made the greatest amount of yardage is declared the winner. After ten plays if the yardage gained is the same another series of ten plays is run.

8. The kick off shall be made from the fifteen yard line.

9. On offense, there must be at least five men on the line of scrimmage. (Penalty: five yards).

10. A player may be substituted any number of times.

11. On the kick-off, the ball going over the sidelines, between goal lines, shall go to the opponents at a spot ten yards in from where it went out of bounds.

12. In case of a free ball on the ground, the ball shall go to the player first touching it. (This eliminates the necessity of diving on the ball).

13. There shall be no tackling or rough handling of the ball carrier, passer, or kicker. (Penalty: fifteen yards from the spot of the foul).

14. The man having possession of the ball is considered down when touched by one hand of an opponent. A ball carrier who has not been tagged, but who accidentally falls to the ground, may continue to run.

15. There shall be no violent or strenuous blocking at any time, such as, offensive or defensive player leaving feet to take out an opponent. (Penalty: fifteen yards from the place of the foul).

16. If a team does not advance the ball ten yards in four consecutive downs, the ball goes to the opponents at that spot.

17. Only one forward pass may be made during each play but such pass may be made from any distance behind the line of scrimmage.

18. Any number of lateral passes may be made during a play.

19. All players of the offensive team are eligible receivers and any player of the defensive team may intercept a pass.

20. The first forward pass in any series of downs (except on the fourth down) which becomes incomplete by striking the ground, a second originally eligible player of the passer's team, or any obstruction, on, above, or behind the opponents' goal line, shall be penalized as though it became incomplete in the field of play. (Penalty: loss of down).

21. A forward pass which becomes incomplete behind the passer's goal line is a safety.

Football (Tackle)

Regulation football will be played by the boys in the ¹¹ninth and ¹²tenth grades. There will be two leagues, the Pacific Coast League will be composed of boys who have a total of 60 points inclusive or more as set up by the California Four Point Classification System. (2, p.120-122) The Big Ten League will include all boys who have a total of 59 points or under.

Rules

1. Eight team leagues, with round robin play. The championship will be determined on percentage basis.
2. Equipment will be furnished by the athletic department. Shoes will be furnished by the participants.
3. The official game rules will be those of the California Interscholastic Federation.
4. Officials are the referee, headlinesman, scorekeeper, and timekeeper. They will be appointed by the intramural department.
5. Special Rule: In case of a tie game at the end of regular scheduled playing time, each team will run five plays, starting from the center of the field, alternating after each play with the ball being put in play each time

at the spot where the ball was declared dead on the previous play. At the end of the five plays by each team, the team having the ball in the other team's territory or having made the greatest amount of yardage is declared the winner. After ten plays, if the yardage gained is the same, another series of ten plays is run.

6. Football letterman are not eligible to play.

Tennis (Singles)

All boys are eligible except tennis lettermen, and boys declared ineligible by the tennis coach.

Rules

1. Play will be in three age groups, thirteen years and under, fifteen years and under, and eighteen years and under.
2. Tournament will be single elimination with a consolation bracket.
3. Best two out of three sets determines the winner.
4. The court play will be governed by the United States Lawn Tennis Association Rules.
5. Racquets and tennis balls will be furnished by the athletic department.
6. Officials will be the referee. He will be assigned by the intramural athletic department.
7. Courts will be assigned by the intramural athletic department.

8. The winner and runner-up will be awarded a medal.

Volleyball (Mixed)

Volleyball will be played by the boys and girls of the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th grades. Each class will be divided into four leagues of six teams each.

Rules

1. Six-team leagues; round robin league play with single elimination play-off for the championship of each class.
2. Teams shall consist of eight players, four boys and four girls.
3. Games will consist of fifteen points and the winning team will be determined by the best two out of three games.
4. A referee will be in charge of each game and shall have jurisdiction over the game.
5. Official interscholastic volleyball rules govern the play.
6. Special Rule: Girls may hit, or handle the ball twice on each play.

Decathlon

The decathlon is a battery of tests which are a modification of the requirements of Delta Sigma Psi.

(22, p.37) This event is open to any student in school

including varsity lettermen. The object is to perform the best possible records in each event.

Test

1. 100 yards in 12.3 seconds.
2. 180 yard low hurdles in 30 seconds, (all hurdles standing).
3. Running high jump at 4 feet, 4 inches.
4. Putting 8 pound shot 30 feet.
5. Running broad jump 15 feet, 6 inches.
6. Pole vault 8 feet.
7. Throwing baseball 180 feet on the fly.
8. Punting football 30 yards.
9. One mile run in 6 minutes 40 seconds
10. Tumbling (a) 3 forward rolls, (b) 3 backward rolls, (c) handstand, 10 seconds.

Rules

1. Competition in "decathlon" will be held each Monday during "A" period, throughout the school year.
2. Competition is both individual and homeroom basis.
3. As many students may try out and pass events as desire but points of only the highest 10 boys are counted on the homeroom standings.
4. Two points are scored for each 7th and 8th grader passing one event and one point for each 9th and 10th grader.

5. If a boy has once passed a test, he cannot again get credit for that event.

6. Any student who has passed all the tests is barred from further competition in this event.

7. Candidates may practice for an event as often as they desire. Three trials are granted each contestant when the events are scheduled.

8. Records of all individuals having passed events in "Decathlon" are kept in the Intramural office.

9. Events may be passed anytime during the four years school period.

Awards

1. Homeroom scoring the most points receives a perpetual trophy for one year.

2. Individuals passing all the tests receive a "Decathlon" certificate and medal.

WINTER SEMESTER (SECOND QUARTER)

Speedball

Speedball will be played by the boys in the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th grades. Each grade will be divided into two leagues.

Rules

1. Six team leagues; round robin league play with

single elimination play-off for each class.

2. Playing rules used will be those of the California Interscholastic Federation.

3. A team consists of nine players.

4. Equipment will be furnished by the athletic department. Players will furnish tennis shoes and shorts. No cleated shoes will be allowed.

5. The game consists of four six minute quarters, with one minute rest between quarters and three minutes between halves.

6. The "overtime" is a continuation of the second half in case of a tie score and consists of one or more five minute periods until the tie is broken.

7. In case of overtime, teams shall continue their present goals for the first quarter and shall alternate for each succeeding period. Each overtime period shall commence by the play off of an imaginary "tie ball" at the center of the field.

Foul Shooting

All homerooms are eligible to enter foul shooting. The 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th grades will each be divided into four leagues of six teams each.

Rules

1. Six-team leagues; round robin league play with single elimination play-off for the championship of each

class.

2. Homerooms may enter any number of boys and the five boys making the best record constitute their foul-shooting team.

3. Each contestant has twenty-five free throws.

4. Foul shooting is open to all students except varsity basketball letterman.

Wrestling

Wrestling is open to all boys in school. Competition will be on an individual basis in the following classifications. 70 pounds, ~~78 pounds~~, 82 pounds, 92 pounds, 102 pounds, 112 pounds, 120 pounds, 125 pounds, 135 pounds, 145 pounds, 155 pounds, 165 pounds (and) 175 pounds. *and unclassified*

Rules

1. California Interscholastic Federation rules will govern the matches.

2. Tournament will be single elimination.

3. Contestants weigh in only once during the tournament and that weighing in takes place at the time of the first bout.

4. Three pounds overweight is allowed for each division. A contestant more than three pounds overweight forfeits his match.

5. Preliminary matches are five minutes in length.

Final matches are six minutes in length.

6. In case of a draw during a preliminary bout, the referee, scorer, and the intramural supervisor will decide the winner. In case of a draw during a final bout, there is one two minute extension period called to decide the winner.

7. The matches are in charge of the wrestling coach and the intramural supervisor.

8. Entrants must have a class 1 health card and be examined by the school physician before each match.

9. A physician will be in attendance for each bout.

Basketball

Every homeroom will be eligible to participate in their class championships in basketball. The 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th grade classes will be divided into two leagues of six teams each.

Rules

1. Six-team leagues; round robin league play with single elimination play-off for the championship of each class.

2. Equipment and colored jerseys will be furnished by the athletic department. Players must furnish tennis shoes and gym shorts.

3. The game consists of four five minute periods,

with one minute rest between quarters, and three minutes rest between halves. In case of a tie score an additional 2 minute period will be played.

4. The California Interscholastic Federation rules will govern play.

5. Officials are the referee, umpire, timekeeper and scorer. They will be assigned by the intramural department.

6. Varsity lettermen are not eligible.

SPRING SEMESTER (THIRD QUARTER)

Track

The all-school track meet will be held in class competition only for the 7th and 8th grades. The 9th and 10th grades will compete in the following classes: "A", "B", and "C" as determined by the California Four Point Classification System.

The events for the 7th and 8th graders are:

50 yard dash	50 yard low hurdles
75 yard dash	75 yard low hurdles
100 yard dash	shot-put (8pound)
330 yard run	high jump
660 yard run	broad jump
relay (optional)	

Events for class "C" are:

50 yard dash	120 yard low hurdles
100 yard dash	shot-put (8 pound)
180 yard dash	pole vault
660 yard run	high jump
50 yard high hurdles	broad-jump
relay (optional)	

Events for class "B"

100 yard dash	120 yard low hurdles
180 yard dash	shot-put (10 pounds)
660 yard run	pole vault
1320 yard run	high jump
80 yard high hurdles	broad jump
relay (optional)	

Events for class "A"

100 yard dash	180 yard low hurdles
220 yard dash	shot-put (12 pounds)
440 yard run	pole vault
880 yard run	high jump
Mile run	broad jump
80 yard high hurdles	relay (optional)

Rules

1. The meet will be governed by the California Interscholastic Federation.
2. A student may compete in two track and one field

event, or two field and one track event and relay.

3. Officials will be assigned from the lettermans' club by the Intramural office.

4. Track lettermen are ineligible.

Basketball-Golf (18, p.105)

This sport outranks all others everywhere in interest and participation intramurally. It will be played as a team and individual event. Each homeroom will enter a four man team in their class. The 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th grade classes will be divided into four leagues or six teams each.

Rules

1. Six-team leagues; round robin league play with single elimination play-offs for class championships.

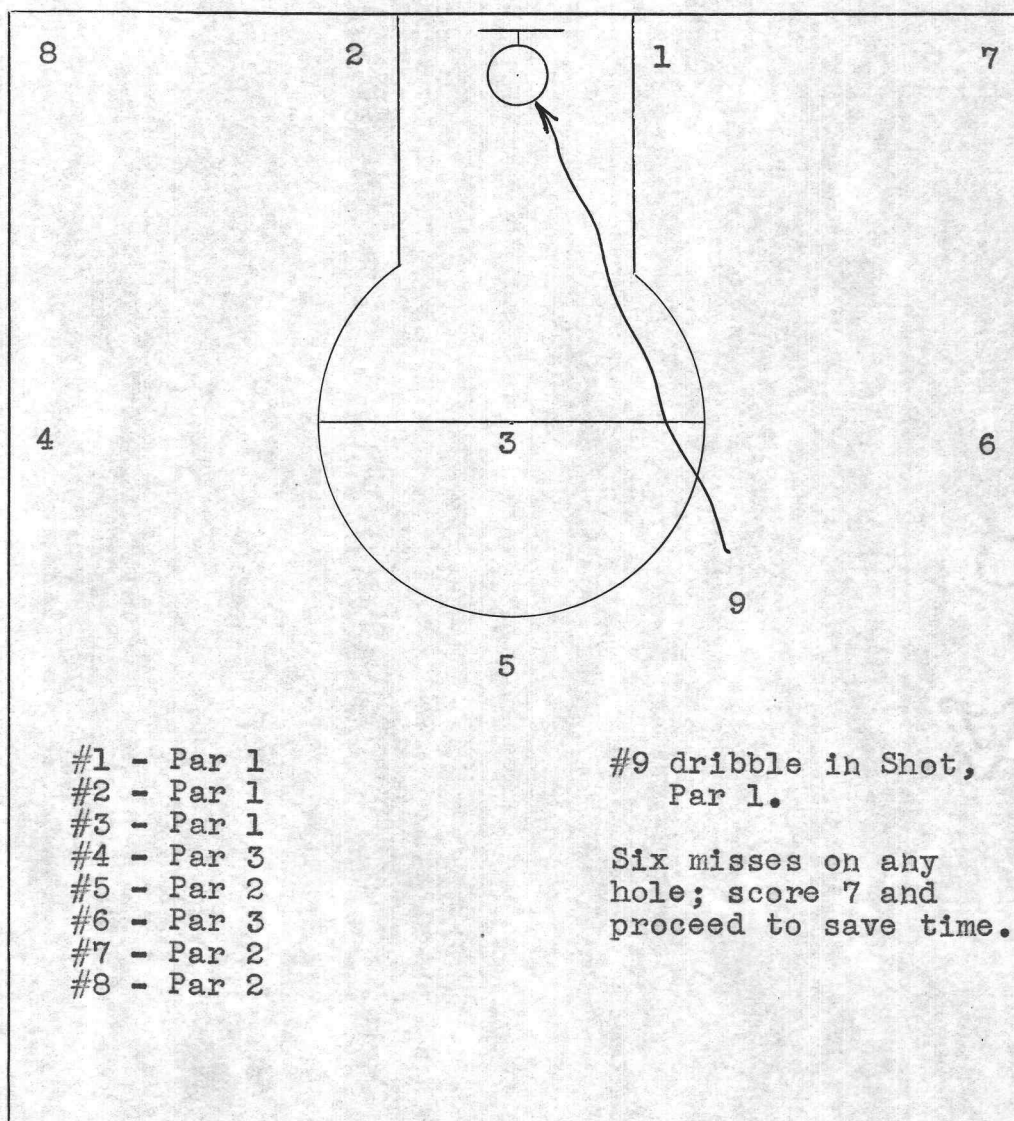
2. Matches must be played during the week scheduled and scores turned into the Intramural office.

3. Teams consist of four students and a match will be nine holes - low ball and aggregate score.

4. Rules of the course must be observed.

5. Basketball lettermen are ineligible.

6. Homeroom winning the class championship will be presented a trophy. The students in each class with the lowest score during the season will be presented with a medal.



Playing Chart for Basketball Golf

Diagram 3

V. J. H.			
Intramural Department Basketball Golf			
Names			Score
Holes	Par	1st 9	2nd 9
Number 1	1		
" 2	1		
" 3	1		
" 4	3		
" 5	2		
" 6	3		
" 7	2		
" 8	2		
" 9	1		
Totals	16		

Tennis (Doubles)

All boys are eligible except tennis lettermen, and boys declared ineligible by the tennis coach.

Rules

1. Play will be in three age groups, thirteen years and under, fifteen years and under, and eighteen years and under.
2. The tournament will be double elimination.
3. The best two out of three sets determines the winner.
4. The court play will be governed by the United States Lawn Tennis Association rules.
5. Racquets and tennis balls will be furnished by the athletic department.
6. The official will be the referee. He will be assigned by the intramural athletic department.
7. The courts will be assigned by the intramural athletic department.
8. The winner and runner-up will be awarded a medal.

Volleyball

Each homeroom is eligible to enter a team in class competition. The 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th grade classes will be divided into four leagues of six teams each.

Rules

1. Six-team leagues; round robin league play with single elimination play-off for each class championship.
2. Teams shall consist of eight players.
3. Games will consist of fifteen points and the winning team will be determined by the best two out of three games.
4. A referee will be in charge of each game and shall have jurisdiction over the game, and be assigned by the intramural department.
5. Official interscholastic volleyball rules govern the play.

SPRING SEMESTER (FOURTH QUARTER)

Softball

Softball is one of the more popular intramural sports. The unit of competition will be the homeroom on a class basis. Each grade will be divided into four leagues of six teams each. Every boy in school will be eligible to participate.

Rules

1. Six-team leagues; round robin league play with single elimination play-offs for class championships.
2. California Interscholastic Federation rules will

govern the play.

3. A game shall consist of seven innings, unless the team which bats first scores less than the other, in which case the game shall end; or if the side last at bat in the seventh inning makes the winning score before the third man is out.

4. A tie game shall be continued until one team scores more runs than the other in an equal number of innings.

5. Four complete innings shall constitute a game, except in championship series when a full game must be played.

6. In case a championship game is not completed, the whole game must be replayed.

7. The choice of innings shall be decided by the toss of a coin.

8. If the umpire calls a game at any time after four innings have been completed, the score shall be that of the last inning played, except that if the side second at bat shall have scored at least one run more than the side at bat, in an unequal number of innings, or before the completion of the unfinished inning, the score of the game shall be the total number of runs each team has made.

There is no exception to this rule. If the score at the end of the first half of the fourth inning or any subsequent first half of an inning is 1 to 0 in favor of

the team second at bat, the latter wins.

9. The size of the diamond is that of 60 feet base lines with pitcher's box 37 feet from home plate.

10. The ball - 12 inch inseam ball.

11. Umpires, balls, bats and catchers mask are furnished by the intramural department.

12. Cleated shoes are prohibited.

13. The use of gloves shall be optional with all players.

Handball

Handball tournament play will be on a singles and doubles basis. The tournament will be of the double elimination type and will determine class championships.

Rules

1. Games are played according to official A. A. U. handball rules.

2. The intramural department furnishes balls and referees.

Boxing

Boxing is open to all boys in school. Competition will be on an individual basis in the following classifications: 70 pounds, 78 pounds, 82 pounds, 92 pounds, 102 pounds, 112 pounds, 120 pounds, 125 pounds, 135 pounds, 145 pounds, 155 pounds, 165 pounds and 175 pounds.

Rules

1. California Interscholastic Federation rules will govern bouts.
2. Tournaments will be single elimination.
3. Contestants weigh in only once during the tournament and that weighing in takes place at the time of the first bout.
4. Three pounds overweight is allowed for each division. A contestant more than three pounds overweight forfeits his match.
5. Bouts will consist of three two minute rounds. In case of a draw, a decision will be rendered by the intramural supervisor, the boxing coach and the referee.
6. The matches will be in charge of the intramural supervisor and the boxing coach.
7. Each contestant must have his hands wrapped by the school trainer.
8. Entrants must have a class 1 health card and be examined by the school physician before each bout.
9. A physician will be in attendance for each bout.

Tennis (Mixed Doubles)

All the boys and girls in school are eligible.

Rules

1. Play will be in three age groups, thirteen years and under, fifteen years and under, and eighteen years and

under.

2. The tournament will be double elimination.

3. The best two out of three sets determines the winner.

4. The court play will be governed by the United States Lawn Tennis Association rules.

5. Racquets and tennis balls will be furnished by the athletic department.

6. The official will be the referee. He will be assigned by the intramural athletic department.

7. The courts will be assigned by the intramural athletic department.

8. The winner and runner-up will be awarded a medal.

Methods of Competition

There are numerous methods or plans of competition. The desired plan is dependent on many factors, such as the time allotment or length of season, numbers of competing units, space (courts, etc.) available, as well as the objective of the program in regard to competition (to have much competition or to complete the program as quickly as possible). If the latter is the desired objective, the elimination tournament is used. This form of competition is the most simple, and therefore is discussed first in the following list of the various forms and methods of competition.

Elimination Tournament

This is commonly called an elimination bracket since the teams (or individuals) are bracketed in pairs and the winners of each round of play are again paired until a final match is played between two survivors. Losers are dropped from competition, a fault of the method in that the losers of the first round play but one round.

The bracket is easily planned if the number of contestants is a perfect power of 2. This is seldom the case, however. An odd number of contestants requires that only enough games be played in the first round to reduce the entries to a perfect power for the second round. To

determine the number of byes necessary to accomplish this, the number of entries is subtracted from the next power of 2 above. The places on the bracket are chosen by lot. The following bracket of eleven teams (Diagram 4) illustrates the use of byes in the first round.

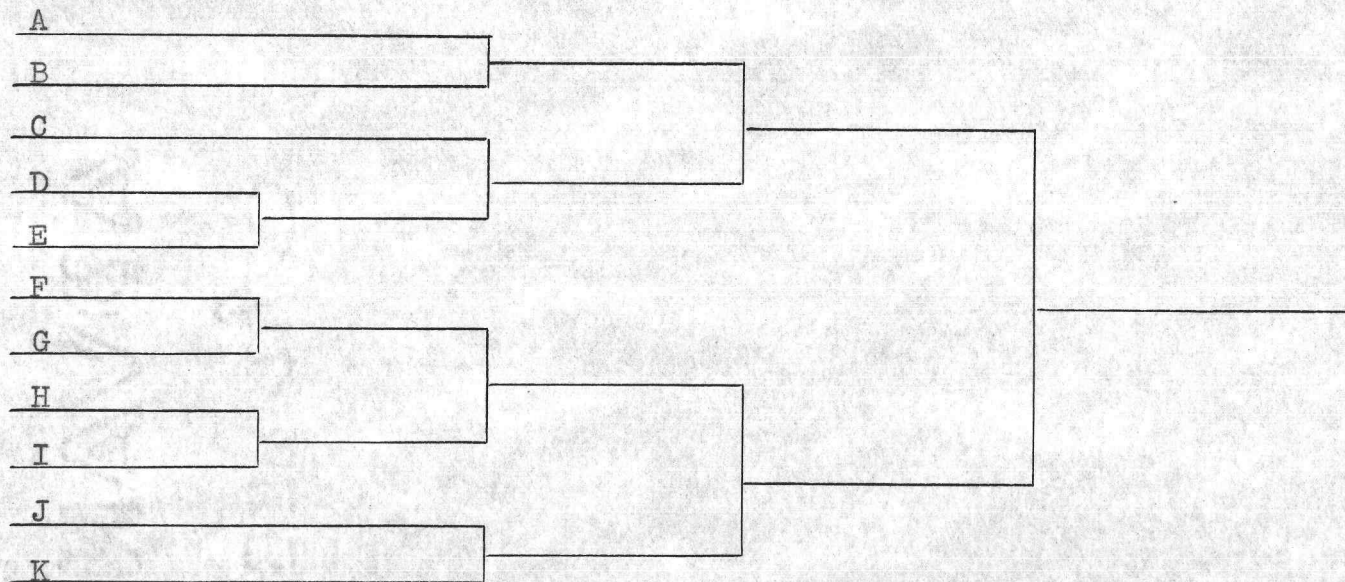
Sixteen (2^4) minus 11 leaves 5 byes. It is well to balance the bracket by dividing the number of byes so that they appear at the top and bottom of the bracket. The number of rounds of play is determined by the power of 2 required to accommodate the number of entries, in this case 4. The total number of contests is always 1 less than the number of entries.

An ideal situation is to have the entire system of brackets with time and place for each contest designated and posted before the tournament begins. This is not always possible. Winners names should be posted as quickly as the games are played and additional contests scheduled as soon as they are ready.

To compensate for the small number of contests and the possibility of "off nights" when entrants are not up to form and, as a consequence, are eliminated before having proven their real strength, one of the variations of the elimination bracket should be used, namely the Double Elimination Plan.

Diagram 4

Elimination Tournament



Double Elimination Plan

The winners progress to the right as in the single elimination plan, while the losers progress to the left. The final match is played between the winning team at the right and the winner of the teams suffering only one defeat. In this way a team must be defeated twice before being eliminated, resulting in more participation and a longer tournament (Diagram 5).

If the right side winner (A) defeats the left side winner (G) the tournament is complete. If the left side winner (G) should be victorious in the final match, however, an additional game must be played to determine the champion.

This type of bracket requires careful supervision and administration to keep both sides progressing evenly to overcome delays in the final contests.

Consolation Rounds

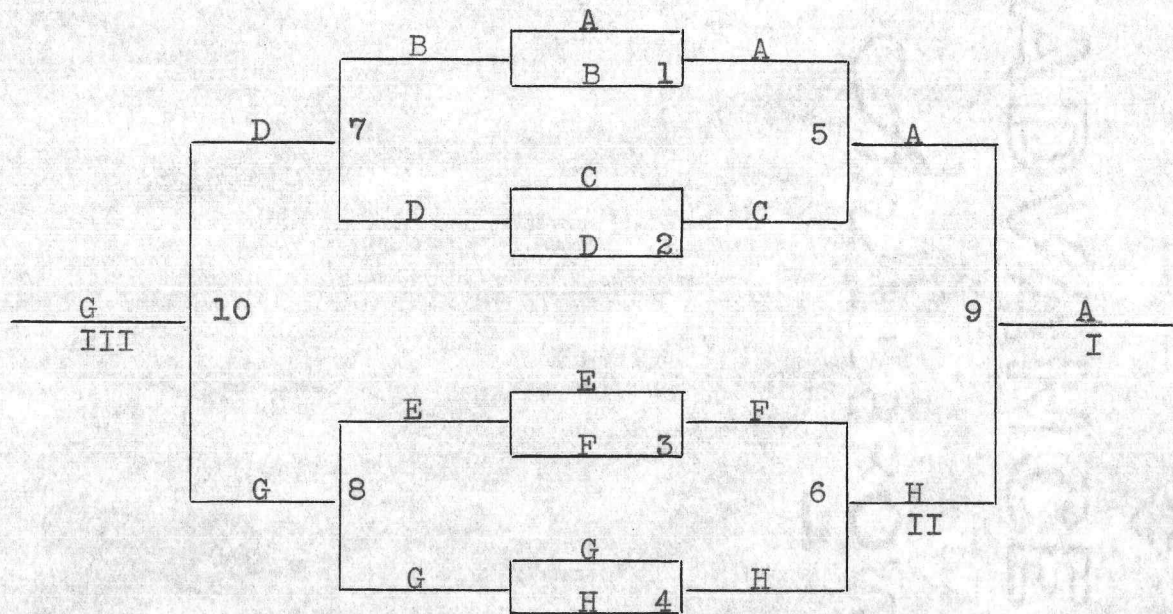
Diagram 6 is a consolation bracket wherein a good team defeated in the first round may continue to play and receive consolation honors.

Team A is awarded the championship. Team H is awarded second-place and team G is the consolation winner.

(Note: The recommended order of games is illustrated in the bracket by number; the order of honors is illustrated by Roman numerals.)

Diagram 5

Double Elimination



Special consideration may be given the losers by the use of a continuing consolation plan. For example, if there are 16 players in the first round, the 8 winners continue until the championship is decided. The 8 losers are placed in a new bracket which might be called a "B" tournament. Again the winners progress to determine a "B" champion. The losers are bracketed into a "C" bracket (4 teams) to determine a "C" championship.

In sports with a qualifying round, e.g., golf, it is advisable to use the classified consolation tournament. The following will illustrate its use.

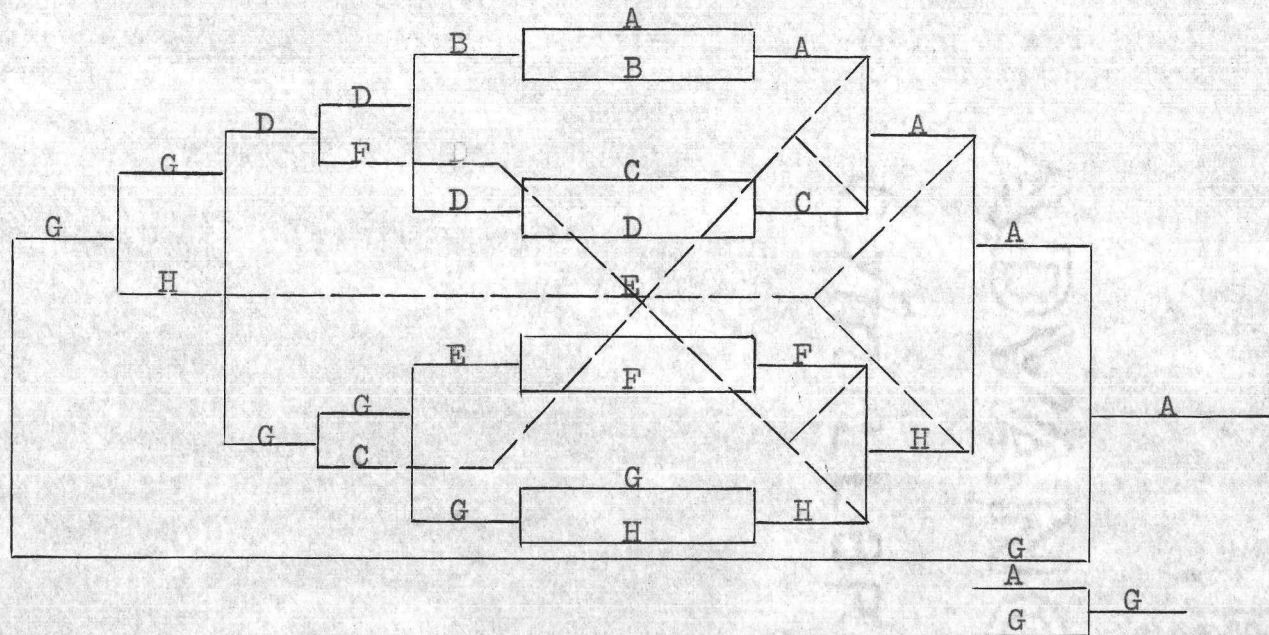
The 16 highest qualifiers are placed in tournament "A" or the championship flight. The second 16 are placed in a "C" tournament. The "B" classification is retained for the 8 losers in the "A" flight since they are theoretically superior to the second group of 16. The "D" flight consists of the losers in the first round of the "C" flight. The four brackets then continue to play to determine the champion in each flight.

The Ladder Tournament

The ladder is a device used in either team or individual competition, but is especially good in individual sports, such as golf, tennis, and handball. It really creates a perpetual round of games and is self-operative after once being set up. The contestants move up or down

Diagram 6

Consolation Rounds



according to the result of play. The names or numbers of the contestants are drawn by chance and placed in numerical order on the board. A player (A) may challenge the next player above him (B) and unless that player (B) has already challenged the one above him, he (B) must accept within a certain time or forfeit the match. Once the contestants meet, they cannot meet again until each has played once more with another contestant. Having defeated the opponent above, the victor is privileged to change places with his opponent, thus progressing up the ladder.

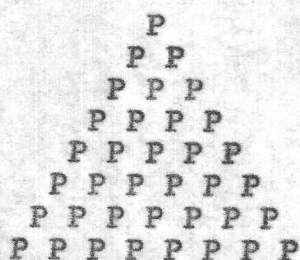
It is sometimes wise to seed players so that the three best players are posted at the top of the ladder, if previous records and performances are available. If this is done the method of play is changed. Any player of the ladder may challenge any of the first three. If the upper man loses the match, he is dethroned to a place below that of his conqueror. The winner takes his place, and any players between the two advance one place. Example: 16 men in a tennis tournament. No. 9 challenges No. 3 and is successful. No. 9 takes No. 3's place and No. 3 goes to position No. 10 (which is one below his conqueror). No. 10 moves to number 9 and play continues. The last variation is especially good where all contestants know each other's playing ability.

Pyramid Type Tournament

An elaboration of the ladder tournament, the pyramid, allows for more participation and challenging. A player may challenge any other player in his own horizontal row; if he is successful, he may challenge anyone in the next row above; if he is successful again, the two players change places up and down respectively.

Diagram 7

Pyramid Type Tournament



Round Robin

For competition in which it is desirable for every contestant to play every other contestant at least once, and to insure a fairer determination of the championship, the round robin is the recommended plan. The winner is determined by the percentage of victories (the number of victories divided by the number of games played). This method is popular with entrants of 8 or fewer teams. Only in exceptional cases is it practicable in leagues including

more teams. Formation of more than one league is advisable if the entrants are numerous. The number of teams in a league will be based on the number of rounds to be played and the scheduling of the rounds. The number of rounds to be played is one less than the number of teams in the league.

To determine the total number of games necessary to complete a full round, the following formula is used:

$$\frac{N(N-1)}{2}$$

N is the number of entries.

If a round is to be played each day, and the leagues determined within the week, 4 team leagues are desirable. Three days are allowed to complete the league championship with additional time to play off the championship between leagues if such is the case. In this example, 6 games would be necessary to complete the league play.

If team entries are numerous and the competition is planned to be carried on over some period of time, as a season, with one round playing each week, the number of desired weeks will determine the size of the league.

A schedule can easily be arranged by constructing a diagram as in Diagram 8.

Names of teams are drawn by lot and placed in the foregoing order. Teams are designated by number for convenience. Number 1 remains constant throughout the diagram.

Diagram 8

Six Team League

1st Round	2nd Round	3rd Round	4th Round	5th Round
1 -- 2	1 -- 3	1 -- 5	1 -- 6	1 -- 4
3 -- 4	5 -- 2	6 -- 3	4 -- 5	2 -- 6
5 -- 6	6 -- 4	4 -- 2	2 -- 3	3 -- 5

All other teams rotate clockwise around Number 1 as indicated by the arrows. The arrows in the first round indicate the shift for the second round and so on through round four.

In the event that the number of teams in the league is an odd number, the word bye should be substituted for the highest even number. The procedure is the same as above, but it must be remembered that true round robin of an oddnumbered league requires the same number of rounds as there are teams in the league. The following diagram may be used for reference in making up the league rounds. (Diagram 9)

Classified Play-Off Tournament

If a maximum number of games is desirable in the program, then the classified play-off should be used. The teams are divided into leagues as above, and the round robin is completed. Play-off brackets are then provided for all teams participating. Division I includes all the league winners; Division II, all the second place winners; Division III, all the third place winners; and so on through the standings, depending on the number of teams in a league.

Diagram 9

Round Robin

Rounds	4 teams	5 teams	6 teams	7 teams	8 teams
1	1 vs.2 3 vs.4	1 vs.2 3 vs.4	1 vs.4 2 vs.5	1 vs.2 3 vs.4 5 vs.6 7 vs.B	1 vs.2 3 vs.4 5 vs.6 7 vs.8
2	1 vs.3 2 vs.4	1 vs.5 2 vs.4 3 vs.B	1 vs.5 2 vs.6 3 vs.4	1 vs.7 2 vs.3 4 vs.5 6 vs.B	1 vs.3 2 vs.4 5 vs.7 6 vs.8
3	1 vs.4 3 vs.2	3 vs.5 1 vs.4 2 vs.B	1 vs.6 2 vs.3 4 vs.5	6 vs.7 1 vs.3 2 vs.4 5 vs.B	1 vs.4 2 vs.3 5 vs.8 6 vs.7
4		2 vs.5 1 vs.3 4 vs.B	1 vs.3 2 vs.4 5 vs.6	5 vs.7 3 vs.6 1 vs.4 2 vs.B	1 vs.8 4 vs.5 5 vs.6 2 vs.7
5		2 vs.3 4 vs.5 1 vs.B	1 vs.2 3 vs.5 4 vs.6	2 vs.5 3 vs.7 1 vs.6 4 vs.B	2 vs.5 4 vs.6 1 vs.7 3 vs.8
6				4 vs.7 3 vs.5 2 vs.6 1 vs.B	1 vs.5 4 vs.8 3 vs.7 2 vs.6
7				1 vs.5 2 vs.7 4 vs.6 3 vs.B	2 vs.8 4 vs.7 3 vs.5 1 vs.6

EXTRAMURALS

Ventura Junior High School is neither a standard junior nor a standard senior high school because it is administered on the six-four-four plan. No other school in its immediate area is administered on this plan. Due to this fact all the school's interscholastic athletics are of an extramural nature, with the exception of the Class "B" basketball team which plays under the colors of the senior high.

The junior high is not a member of any California Interscholastic Federation league, but is governed by the rules of that organization.

The school and the California Interscholastic Federation permits the 9th and 10th grade boys to participate in class "A", "B", and "C" interscholastic athletics against the junior varsity of other schools in the county in the following sports: football, basketball, track, and tennis.

Football

Winners, runner-up, and 3rd place teams of the intramural football league will be permitted to play six extramural games with other school's varsities within the county.

The football coach and his assistant will direct these teams and schedule the games.

Basketball

The outstanding players of the intramural basketball league will be classified into "A", "B", and "C" groups and permitted to play twelve extramural games with other schools within the county.

The basketball coach and his assistant will select the players, direct the team, and schedule the games.

Track

The first, second and third place winners in classes "A", "B", and "C" "All school" track meet will be permitted to participate in the county, California Inter-scholastic Federation quarter, semi, and finals track meet.

They will be directed by the track coach.

Tennis

The winners and runners-up of the intramural tennis program will be permitted to enter the Ojai, Dudley and Southern California Tennis Championships. They will be directed by the tennis coach.

APPENDIX

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

Article I

NAME

This organization shall be known as the Department of Intramural Sports of Ventura Junior High School.

Article II

PURPOSE

"Athletics for All". The purpose of this organization is to govern and promote intramural athletics in Ventura Junior High School.

Article III

FUNCTION

It shall be the function of the department to encourage the entire student body to participate in organized athletic sport, and also to encourage participation in wholesome active recreation.

The department shall, therefore, organize and promote competition between student groups and individuals, and shall foster a spirit of fair play and sportsmanship among the participants and spectators.

Article IV

MEMBERSHIP

All students regularly enrolled in school shall become eligible to enjoy all intramural privileges and shall retain that status until they withdraw from the school or until they fail to comply with the rules of eligibility as stated in the by-laws.

Article V

OFFICERS

The Supervisor of Intramurals shall be appointed by the school board.

The health supervisor shall be appointed by the school board.

The senior manager shall be selected by the intramural supervisor, the director of the physical education department, and the out-going senior manager.

The class managers (4) shall be elected by the intramural athletics board.

The try-out managers shall volunteer their services.

The homeroom managers shall be elected by their respective homerooms.

Article VI

DUTIES OF OFFICERS

Supervisor of Intramural Athletics - The supervisor of intramural athletics shall be directly responsible for the proper conduct of the department in accordance with its functions as outlined above (Article III) and shall determine the policies to be pursued in securing that end.

He shall be responsible for organizing the program of the department, handling all the details relating to supplies, purchase of equipment, upkeep of facilities, making of schedules and notices.

He shall be responsible for the efficient handling of the games in the respective sports. His duties shall include the planning and care of playing fields, assignment of teams and officials to their playing areas, the supervising of the managers, the handling of publicity promotion work, and the tabulation of permanent records.

Health Supervisor - The health supervisor shall be responsible and give every boy participating in the intramural athletic program a thorough medical examination and to classify each accordingly.

Senior Manager - The senior manager shall directly supervise the class managers in the various sports and shall be especially responsible for the arranging of schedules for the units entered in each sport. He shall receive a letter of merit award for his services.

Class Managers - The class managers are assigned to one of the classes. Their duties shall include the promotion and supervision of the program in their respective classes. They shall receive a managers letter for their services.

Try-out Managers - The try-out managers shall be assigned to the various class managers as needed and shall work under their direction, attending particularly to such details as notifying contestants, caring for equipment, copying schedules and results. No awards shall be given.

Homeroom Managers - The homeroom managers shall be notified of the time and place for each contest and shall then be responsible for the prompt appearance of their teams and the conduct of their teams during a game.

Article VII

ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD

The administrative board shall handle amendments, protests, and special rulings. The administrative board shall consist of the following members: Principal, Supervisor of Intramural Sports, Director of Physical Education, Varsity Sports Coaches, Senior Manager and Class Managers.

Article VIII

MANAGERS BOARD

The manager's board shall consist of the senior manager, class managers, try-out and homeroom managers. The supervisor of intramural athletics shall be ex officio member of this board. This board shall hold regular monthly meetings.

Article IX

AMENDMENTS

This constitution may be amended at any time by a two-thirds vote of the administrative board.

Article X

UNIT OF COMPETITION

The unit of competition shall be the homeroom.

Article XI

ELIGIBILITY

All students of Ventura Junior High School who have qualified by receiving a health card shall be eligible to enter any activity promoted by the department, except as

provided later in this article.

A player may represent only his homeroom and no other homeroom.

Any student having won his varsity letter in any sport shall be declared ineligible in that sport. *for under*

Any student playing on a varsity team shall be declared ineligible in that sport.

Article XII

PROTESTS

All protests must be made in writing to the director of intramural athletics within 24 hours after the contest in question.

Both contestants and the officials in charge shall be permitted to present their versions of the case before a decision is made. The decision shall consist of a majority vote of the administrative board.

Protests, other than those concerning eligibility, must be made at the time a dispute arises or before play is resumed. The official in charge is to notify both teams that the game is being played under protest and so state on the score card. Only protests regarding eligibility and interpretation of rules will be considered.

Article XIII

FORFEITS

If a team or contestant fails to appear at the appointed place within 15 minutes after the scheduled time for a contest, the senior manager may, upon the advice of the intramural supervisor, declare the contest forfeited to the team or contestant ready to play.

Article XV

AWARDS

Awards for different sports shall depend upon the type of competition.

The winners of class group championships shall receive a rotating trophy.

The winners of individual championships shall receive

a medal.

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