The Sportsman’s Creed

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

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

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

The Spectator—
1. He never boos a player or official.
2. He appreciates a good play, no matter who makes it.
3. He knows the school gets the blame or the praise for his conduct.
4. He recognizes the need for more sportsmen and fewer "sports."
Early Season Football Questions

Editor's Note: These rulings do not set aside or modify any rule. They are interpretations on some of the early season situations which have been presented.

1. Play: What is the relation of a foul to firsttouching of a kick by K?
   Ruling: A few fundamentals make this relationship clear. (1) First touching of a kick by K is not a foul but is similar to any other legal act. (2) Anyfoul at any time during the down causes the first touching of a kick by K to be ignored provided the penalty for the foul is accepted. (3) Anyfoul by R which occurs after R has touched the kick causes the first touching of the kick by K to be ignored even when penalty for the foul is declined. This item 3 is the only circumstance in which the relationship of first touching to a foul is slightly different from that of other legal acts.

2. Play: Scrimmage-kick by K1 comes down on R's 20 where it is first touched by K2, after which it is muffed by K3 on R's 25, and finally recovered by K4 on R's 15. Is there more than one spot of "first touching"?
   Ruling: There are three spots of first touching. In the case cited, R would choose to take the ball on their 25.

3. Play: Have any errors or omissions been discovered in the 1955 rule publications?
   Ruling: The following corrections should be made. IN THE RULES BOOK: In the last sentence of 1-5-1, "of" should be changed to "or." Also, in the 6th line of 10-5-2. "opponent's" should be inserted after "their."

4. Play: Is the rule which specifies that a foul by B during a try is penalized on the kick-off an exception to the fundamental that the penalty for any single foul may be declined?
   Ruling: No. Such penalty may be declined. However, the advantage of acceptance is so obvious that the Referee does not ask the captain to choose. If the Captain should desire to decline, he must take the initiative. Note that the last sentence of 8-3-4 now uses the word "measurement" instead of the former "enforced." If there is any measurement, it is from the succeeding spot, i.e., from spot where the kick-off would have been made if there had been no foul.

5. Play: What is the difference between the terms "enforced", "administered", "inflicted", "assessed" and "measured" as applied to penalties?
   Ruling: At one time, these different terms were used in an attempt to avoid confusion as to whether the statement applied to an accepted penalty or to a declined penalty or to both. Under the current code, any penalty during a single foul may be accepted or declined and the only penalties are loss of distance. Under these circumstances, there should be no difficulty regarding any statement about penalties. In general, since all penalties are loss of distance, the term "measurement" seems to be the most descriptive.

6. Play: Forward pass infractions once included "loss of down" with the penalty statement. It now refers to the fact that "the down counts." What is the reason for the change in method of treatment?
   Ruling: The use of the term "loss of down" was never accurate although there was some excuse for the statement in the years when a forward pass completion was considered a foul. In those days, the foul for incomplection had a penalty of "loss of down." At present, an incomplection is not a foul. The down counts the same as it counts for any other completed play. If there is a down in which there is a forward pass infractions, the down counts, regardless of whether the penalty for the infractions is accepted or declined. Procedure is covered in Rule 5 which outlines all of the situations in which the number of the down is affected. The counting of the down is not a part of the penalty since the down also counts in many cases where there is no penalty. All coverage for situations which involve the number of the down are now covered in Rule 5 and there is no good purpose served by reference to it in the section which covers forward pass infractions. For convenience, it has been thought desirable to retain a statement about the matter in the forward pass section. This may be useful during the transition period but is not actually needed since the entire matter is now covered in Rule 5.

7. Play: During 4th down, there is a legal forward pass by A1. A2 illegally interferes with B1 beyond the line. The pass is batted backward and is caught by A3 behind the line. Does the down count?
   Ruling: The down counts regardless of whether the penalty for interference is accepted or declined. If declined, a new series is awarded B at spot where ball becomes dead. If accepted, a new series is awarded B 15 yards behind the previous spot.

8. Play: 4th on the 50. A legal forward pass by A1 is intercepted by B1 and advanced to A's 40 where fumble by B1 is recovered by A2. In an attempted advance, A2 throws an illegal forward pass from his 40 and this illegal forward pass touches the ground. What is the number of the next down?
   Ruling: Since the foul occurred after a change of team possession, a new series is awarded, regardless of whether the penalty for the foul is accepted or declined. If declined, it is 1st and 10 for A from his 40. If accepted, it is 1st and 10 for A on their 35.

9. Play: Legal forward pass by A1 is intercepted by B1. In attempting to advance B1 throws illegal pass which strikes the ground. What is the distance to be gained after the loss of 5 yards is assessed?
   Ruling: It is 1st and 10 for B.

10. Play: 2nd and 10 on the 50. A1 advances to B's 30 where he throws an illegal forward pass
    (Continued on Page Ten)
From the Commissioner's Office

"Open House" at New Building

By the time this issue of the magazine comes from the printers, the K.H.S.A.A. staff will be moved to the new office building, located at 763 Rose Street, Lexington. There will be an "open house" at the building on Saturday afternoon, October 22, between the hours of 1:30 and 4:00. All school administrators, coaches, officials, press-radio-television representatives, and others interested in the program of the K.H.S.A.A. are invited to inspect the new home of the Association during the time mentioned. There will be no formal dedication. School men and others who do not find it possible to be in Lexington on the date mentioned will be most welcome at the K.H.S.A.A. Building at any time, of course.

The Cross Country Championship

The third official State High School Cross Country Championship will be held at the University of Kentucky over the two mile Picadome Golf Course on Saturday morning, November 12, at 11:00. The meet is sanctioned by the K.H.S.A.A., and the Association will furnish trophies for the winning team and runner-up and individual medals for the first ten places.

All K.H.S.A.A. member schools are invited to compete in the event, which will be staged by the Spiked Shoe Society of the University. This organization has sponsored the championship in recent years. The teams may be composed of a maximum number of seven competitors, but only the first five runners will count on the team score. It will not be necessary to designate the five-man team before the race. No school will qualify for the team championship which enters fewer than five competitors in the event. A school entering only one boy may qualify for the individual championship.

One hundred sixteen boys took part in the 1954 Cross Country, which was won by the Trimble County High School. The Valley High School team placed second, and St. Joseph Prep School was third. The individual champion last year was Press Whelan of St. Joe, Scheler of Valley was second, and Ball of Breckinridge County was third.

Principals planning on entering teams in the 1955 Cross Country should send their entries to Dr. Don Cash Seaton, Alumni Gymnasium, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, on or before November 5. Entry blanks will be mailed to all member schools. Team members and their coaches will be guests of the University for the Memphis State game at 2:00 P.M.

Clinics for Cheerleaders

The State Y.M.C.A. of Kentucky continues to render a fine service to the youth of the state in conducting clinics for cheerleaders.

The first clinic was held October 1 on the campus of Morehead State College. Miss Henrietta Avent, physical education director, was in charge of the clinic, which had as its theme "How to lead yells and how to practice good sportsmanship in cheerleading."

Western Kentucky State College is planning a clinic for October 22. Miss Betty Langley of College High, Bowling Green, should be written for further information.

A state-wide clinic for both cheerleaders and baton twirlers will be held November 12 on the University of Kentucky campus. Leading sports announcers and writers will form a panel which will have as its theme "Sportsmanship." Fans will be entertained at halftime of the University-Memphis State game by cheerleaders, baton twirlers and high school bands.

K.A.P.O.S.

The Kentucky Association of Pep Organization Sponsors will have a luncheon meeting at 12:00 in the University School cafeteria on November 12. Those having speciﬁc problems which they would like to have discussed at the meeting should advise Mrs. Stella S. Gilb, College of Education, University of Kentucky, accordingly. Due to the K.A.P.O. S., which is in its infancy, should be sent to Miss Phyllis Kloecker, Treasurer, at the University School in Lexington. The amount is $1.00.

Falls Cities Clinics

Secretary-Treasurer Robert L. Rosenbaum of the Falls Cities Basketball Officials Association sends information to the effect that his association has scheduled eight rule clinics in regions in which his group supplies most of the officials. Approval of these meet-
ings has been secured from the K.H.S.A.A. office. Clinics were held at the Oldham County High School, Campbellsville High School, and Anderson High School on October 4, October 6, and October 11 respectively. Other meetings have been scheduled as follows:

Elizabethtown H. S., October 18
Shelbyville H. S., October 18
Frankfort H. S., November 17
Bardstown H. S., November 17
Fern Creek H. S., November 22

Mr. Rosenbaum states that all clinics will start at 8:00 P. M. The clinics will be directed by Claude Ricketts, rules interpreter for the Falls Cities group.

Corrections

FOOTBALL RULES BOOK
Rule 1-5-1: In the 7th line, change “of” to “or.”
Rule 10-5-2: In the 6th line, insert “opponents” after “their.” This is the only correction needed if it is assumed that the antecedent of “their” in the last clause is the team which committed the foul.

FOOTBALL CASE BOOK
Play 247: In the 2nd line, substitute “reaching” for “reading.”
Play 308-A: The 2nd foul, as outlined, is not part of a double foul since penalty for the offside was automatically accepted or declined as soon as ball became dead.
Play 427: Ruling is correct as printed if it is assumed that the situation is not complicated by a score which results in automatic acceptance or declination of the offside penalty.

FOOTBALL MEETING FOLDER
Correct answer to item (d) of question 3 is “no.” For a foul during a loose ball, spot of enforcement is the previous spot.

FOOTBALL PLAYER HANDBOOK
Ruling for 2nd play on Page 14 is correct, provided touching by ineligible A2 was in or behind the neutral zone.

In first line of question 6 on Page 36, it is assumed that the antecedent of “it” is the “muff.” On this assumption, the key is correct.

Key on Page 52: Answer to question 16 on Page 9 is inadvertently omitted. Correct answer is “yes.”

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF REGISTERED FOOTBALL OFFICIALS
(List Compiled October 1)

If one telephone number is given for an official listed, it is the home phone number unless otherwise designated. If two numbers are given, the first number is that of the home phone. Adams, Mark, 28 Whirla Way, Route I, Lyndon, Be 6-844, CI 1624
Haird, D. M., 515 Main St., P. O. Box 1833, Fulton, 1599, 1190
Boyles, Jerry F., 3206 Park St., Ashland, O 3343W, 1869, Ext. 229
Briechler, Joe A., 5731 Keifer Court, Cincinnati, Ohio, K 1-1800, Pa 1-1894
Broderick, Carroll, 1760 Normal Dr., Bowling Green, 3-8504, 2-8212
Carter, Darrell, Tompkinsville, 4062, 33
Parker, Gene B., P. O. Box 20, Brookport, Illinois, 5651
Crasner, Fred, Sebree, 2172
Fey, Allen, 123 Garden Way, Fort Thomas, hi 1-6288, KI 1-1800, Line 1265
Figg, Charles Raymond, 108 East Second, Frankfort, 4-2146, 3-6565
Fisher, W. R., 1722 Beechview Court, Louisville 16, Em 6-4488
Gillespie, Robert C., Box 425, Pikeville, 1411, 1114
Gosiger, Paul E., 2036 Linview, Cincinnati, Ohio, Eu 1733, Ch 1854
Grace, H. E., Jr., P. O. Box 232, Middlesboro, 4183
Graham, William H., 106 Norris Court, Glasgow, 2777, 5122
Hawkins, Robert W., Echo Lane, Madisonville, 2722, 210
Holland, George D., Jr., 572 Longview, Richmond, 2-6471, 2-0444
Hicks, W. Edmund, Route 1, Box 213, Valley Station, Pr 77377, Pr 7431
Hoagland, Charles R., Jr., 212 Hillside, Lexington, 2-5794, 2-5494
Hunter, Charles, Evansville, 791, 77
Johnson, Fred, Russell, Park 661
Jones, Robert E., 24 Center, Berea, 301 (Bus. No.)
Keller, Herman, 2105 Mulberry, Evansville, Ind.
Kempf, Joseph L., 227 Virginia Ave., Lynd, Bel 1430, Jo 4391
Kraesig, Raymond, 227 Aldmore Dr., Louisville
Longshore, Richard D., 996 Taylor, Bellevue, Co. 18921
Lucas, Gene T., 412 Clayton, Georgetown, 3731, 1215
McCord, Anthony, 1656 Courtney Ave., Lexington, 3-8814
Manning, Louis, P. O. Box 142, Lynch, 2124, 2171
Moss, Howard A., P. O. Box 142, Paducah, 3-1072, 3-1214
Parker, Monroe, 10th St., Norton, Va. A 7, 554
Perkins, Bill E., Route 1, Georgetown, 446 W
Pitson, Eugene, 341 Rings, Ashland, Oak 2251, 422
Pursell, Cleophus, Longlay, 1110, Alva No. 2
Rents, Thomas W., 167 Swigert, Lexington, 4-1091, 3-2889
Robertson, Everett, 341 Etna, Russell
Sinclair, George H., 5120 Lammers Lane, Louisville, Okolona 7-7257, Ca 7621, Line 204
Taylor, Jack G., 2412 Sheridan Drive, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Taylor, Jack G., 2412 Sheridan Drive, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Thurlow, Colley, 316 Cumberland Ave., Harlan, 147, 322
Tucker, William A., 5095 Oak St., Corbin, 538, 465
Walker, Paul R., Leech Court, Glasgow, 3-3915, 3-3811
Wolfe, Donald R., 3 Palmer Street, Athens, Ohio

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF REGISTERED BASKETBALL OFFICIALS
(List Compiled October 1)

If one telephone number is given for an official listed, it is the home phone number unless otherwise designated. If two numbers are given, the first number is that of the home phone. Adams, Ira R., Kermit High School, Kermit, W. V.
Alexander, Jack M., 1510 Werner Ave., Owensboro, MU 4-1828, MU 3-1925
Alexander, Rex E., College Station, Murray, 1292 W, 740, Ext. 15
Almond, Alvin, 444 14th St., Bowling Green
Amyre, Fred W., Route 2, LaCenter
Ashley, Kenneth, Enubak, 2604
Bailey, George, Phelps
Baker, E. C., Jr., Crab Orchard
Ballard, Clark, 8906 Plainfield Road, Cincinnati 36, Ohio.

Barker, Bob R., 1306 Center St., Catlettsburg, N 388 W
Barnes, Judson, P. O. Box 117, Caswood, 1974 J
Barnett, J. W., 201 College, Somerset, 741 R, 224
Barrett, Floyd, Box 585, Jackson, 21
Barton, Walter, Corbin, 643 M, 9144
Basham, William J., Leitchfield
Begley, James F., Blue Diamond, 1829 (Bus. No.)
Blackburn, Cleo W., Sue Bennett College, London, 241 X
Blount, William B., 340 S. Broadway, Lexington, 3-2277, 4-3847
Bowling, Floyd "Jack", L.M.U., Harrogate, Tennessee, 3666, 4461
Bowman, Earl G. "Dick", 511 Park, Lexington, 5-4173, 2-3343
Bradshaw, Bill, Burgin, 4062
Member Schools of the K.H.S.A.A.

The following schools are members of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association for the year ending June 30, 1958. Principals of member schools should check this list carefully to see if the names of schools with which they have scheduled games are included. This list was compiled and sent to the printer on October 1. A supplementary list of member schools joining in October will appear in the November issue of the magazine.

Ahrens Trade (Louisville)
Allen County (Scottsville)
Almo
Alvaton
Anderson (Lawrenceburg)
Annville Institute
Arlington
Ashland
Athens (Lexington)
Atherton (Louisville)
Auburn
Augusta
Austin Tracy (Lucas)
Auxier
Bagdad
Ballard Memorial (Barlow)
Bald Knob (R. 4, Frankfort)
Barbourville
Bardstown
Bardwell
Beaver Dam
Beechwood (Va. Ft. Mitchell)
Belfry
Bell County (Pineville)
Bellevue
Benham
Benton
Berea
Berea Foundation
Betsy Layne
Black Star (Alva)
Blaine
Bloomfield
Bourbon Co. Voc. (Paris)
Boone County (Florence)
Bowling Green
Boyd County (Ashland)
Bracken County (Brooksville)
Braithwaite (Jackson)
Breckinridge County (H. L. Bradford)
Breckinridge Training (Morehead)
Bremen
Brewers (Benton)
Bridgeport (Frankfort)
Bristow
Brodhead
Buckeye (Lancaster)
Buffalo
Burgin
Burnside
Bush (Lida)
Butler
Carr County (Morgantown)
Caldwell County (Princeton)
Calhoun
Camargo (R. 2, Mt. Sterling)
Campbell County (Alexandria)
Campbellsville
Campbellsville
Camp Dick Robinson
Campbellsville (R. 5, Lancaster)
Caneyville
Carlisle
Carr Creek
Carrollton
Catsletburg
Caverna (Horse Cave)
Cayce
Centertown
Central (Clinton)
Central (Richmond)
Central City
Chambers Chapel (A burn)
Clark County (Winchester)
Clay
Clay County (Manchester)
Clifty
Clinton County (Albany)
College (Bowling Green)
Corbin
Cordia
Crawford
Crittenden County (Marion)
Crofton
Cub Run
Cuba (R. 1, Mayfield)
Cumberland
Cunningham
Cynthiana
Dalton
Danville
Daviess County (Owensboro)
Dayton
Deming (Mt. Olivet)
Dilce Combs Memorial (Jeff)
Dixie Heights (So. Fort Mitchell)
Dixon
Dorton
Drakesboro
Dunbar
DuPont Manual (Louisville)
Earlington
Eastern (Middletown)
Elmonton
Elizabethtown
Elizabethtown Catholic
Elkhorn (Frankfort)
Elkhorn City
Eminence
Erie
Estill County (Irvine)
Evarts
Exel
Falmouth
Fancy Farm
Farmington
Ferguson
Fern Creek
Flaget (Louisville)
Flaherty (Vine Grove)
Flat Gap
Fleming County (Flemingsburg)
Fleming-Neon (Neon)
Forkland (Gravel Switch)
Fort Knox
Frankfort
Franklin-Simpson (Franklin)
Frederick Fraize (Cloverport)
Frenchburg
Fordsville
Fuquay
Galena (Clinton)
Fulton
Gallatin County (Warsaw)
Gamaliel
Garrett
Garth (Georgetown)
Glasgow
Glendale
Grant County (Dry Ridge)
Greensburg
Greenup
Greenville
Guthrie
Haldeman
Hall (Grays Knob)
Hanson
Hardin
Harlan
Harrison County (Cynthiana)
Harrodsburg
Hartford
Hawesville
Hazard
Hazel
Hazel Green Academy
Ileath
Henry Clay (Richmond)
Henry Clay (Lexington)
Hickman
Highlands (Ft. Thomas)
Hindman
Hiseville
Hodgenville
Holmes
Homer (Covington)
Holy Cross (Covington)
Holy Name (Henderson)
Holy Trinity (Louisville)
Hopkinsville
Horse Branch
Howe Valley
Hughes-Kirk (Beechwold)
Hustonville
Inez
Irby
Irvington
Jackson
Jenkins
Johns Creek (Pikeville)
Junction City
Ky. Mill., Inst. (Lyndon)
Ky. Sch. for the Blind (Louisville)
Kingdom Come
Logansport
Kirksley
Knox Central (Barbourville)  Morehead (Monticello)
Knott County (Pippapass)  Morehead (Monticello)
Lacy (Hopkinsville)  Morgan
Knights (Lexington)  Morgan County (West Liberty)
Lancaster Leatherwood (Slemp)  Morganfield
Leftridge  Mt. Sterling
Leftridge  Mt. Vernon
Leftridge  Mt. Washington
Leftridge  Muhlenberg Central (Powderly)
Lemon  Murray
Lemon Junction  Murray Training
Lee County  M. C. Napier (Hazard)
Lee County (Beattyville)  Nancy
Leitchfield  Nebo
Leitchfield  New Concord
Lexington Catholic  Newport
Livingston  Newport Catholic
Livingston County (Smithland)  Nicholas County (Carlisle)
Livingston County (Smithland)  Nicholasville
Livingston County (Smithland)  North Marshall County (Calvert City)
Livingston County (Smithland)  North Middletown
Livingston County (Smithland)  North Warren
Livingston County (Smithland)  Olive Hill
Livingston County (Smithland)  Olmstead
Loyall (Corbin)  Ormsby Village (Anchorage)
Loyall (Kuttawa)  Orangeburg (R. 3, Maysville)
Louisville Male & Girls  Owen County (Owenton)
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Owensboro
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Owensboro Catholic
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Owensboro Technical
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Owingsville
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Owosky County (Booneville)
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Paducah Tilghman
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Paint Lick
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Paintsville
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Paris
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Park City
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Parksville
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Peaks Mill (R. 1, Frankfort)
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Pembroke
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Perryville
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Phelps
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Pikeville
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Pine Knot
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Pineville
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Pleasureville
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Powell County (Stanton)
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Prichard (Grayson)
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Providence
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Pulaski County (Somerset)
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Raceland
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Red Bird (Beverly)
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Reidland
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  (R. 8, Paducah)
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Richardsonville
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Rineyville
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Rockhold
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Riverside Inst. (Lost Creek)
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Russell
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Russell County (Russell Springs)
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Russellville
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Sacramento
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  St. Agatha (Winchester)
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  St. Agnes (Uniontown)
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  St. Augustine (Lebanon)
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  St. Bernard (Clemmentsville)
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  St. Catherine (New Haven)
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  St. Charles (Lebanon)
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  St. Francis (Loretto)
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  St. Henry (Erlanger)
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  St. Joseph Prep (Bardstown)
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  St. Mary (Alexandria)
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  St. Patrick’s (Maysville)
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  St. Thomas (Ft. Thomas)
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  St. Vincent
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  St. Xavier (Louisville)
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Salem
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Salyersville
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Scottsville
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Scott County (Georgetown)
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Sebree
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Sedalia
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Sharpsburg
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Shawnee (Louisville)
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Shelbyville
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Shepherdsville
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Shopville
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Silver Grove
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Simon Kenton (Independence)
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Simpsonville
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Sinking Fork (R. 5, Hopkinsville)
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Sloughers
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Somerset
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Sonora
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Southern (Louisville)
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  South Portsmouth
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Springfield
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Stanford
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Stinnett Settlement (Stinnett)
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Stuart Robinson-Highland (Blackey)
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Sturgis
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Suda East Butler (Shively)
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Sunfish
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Symsonia
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Taylor County (Campbellsville)
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Taylorsville
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Temple Hill (Glasgow)
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Todd County (Elkton)
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Tollesboro
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Tompkinsville
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Trenton
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Trigg County (Cadiz)
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Trumie County (Bedford)
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Tyner
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  University (Lexington)
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Utica
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Valley (Valley Station)
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Vanceburg-Lewis County (Vanceburg)
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Versailles
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Villa Madonna (Covington)
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Vine Grove
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Virgie
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Waddy
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Wallins
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Walton-Verona (Walton)
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Warren County (Bowling Green)
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Warfield
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Wayne County (Monticello)
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Western (Hickman)
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Western (Sinai)
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  West Point
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Wheelwright
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Whitesburg
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Williamsburg
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Williamsonstown
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Willisburg
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Wilmore
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Winchester
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Wingo
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Wolfe County (Campton)
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Woodbine
Louisville Male & Girls Loyall  Wurtland

THE KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETE FOR OCTOBER, 1955

Page Six
The Flying Dutchman

With the October basketball clinics in the offing, a special effort must be exerted in all parts of Kentucky to get all of our coaches to attend. It is lamentable that in past years only a few coaches have taken part with the officials in studying and understanding the rules in the state-wide clinics.

If our coaches attend this season's sessions, it is a safe assumption that there will be fewer differences of opinion and a closer unity between the men who must make the decisions and those who teach the boys. While the Dutchman will try in the following paragraphs to explain the new rule written to prevent stalling by the dribbler, we all know that various questions will arise which can only be answered effectively in the clinics themselves.

That new rule states that “Hand ball may occur when a closely guarded dribbler controls the ball in the front court in an OBVIOUS attempt to consume time or to tantalize an opponent.” Because we had a lot of trouble with this rule in our School for Officials in August, the Dutchman made a trip to Chicago to get it thoroughly ironed out with H. V. Porter, “Mr. Interpreter for the Nation,” and here's the “dope.”

The only area in which a dribbler may have a 5-second held ball called on him, if he cannot elude a close guard, is between the mid-court dividing line and an imaginary line drawn through the nearest point of the foul circle in his team's front court.

This area is not considered to be a reasonable scoring area so the 5-second count is on until the dribbler can place enough distance between him and his guard that the official no longer considers him to be closely guarded. Then, when he is again under close guard, a new 5-second count begins.

In his team's front court in the area from the imaginary line through the point mentioned on the foul circle to the end line a dribbler is never to have the 5-second count put on him unless he uses boundary lines to force his opponent to go out of bounds to reach the bouncing ball.

After this lengthy written discourse on this one “toughie” you can see why our coaches just must join our officials in this season's clinic to get straight on this interpretation.

Now let's look at some other interpretations which you won't find in either your rule or case book but which are now official after my meeting with H. V. Porter:

1. PLAY: A1 shoots at mid-court, travels, and the ball goes in the basket. Is the ball put in play at mid-court by Team B or out-of-bounds under the basket?
   RULING: Point nearest the traveling.

2. PLAY: A1, out-of-bounds behind his backboard, hits the back of board on throw-in. The ball rebounds to him and he gets it in play legally before five seconds are up. Is this O. K.?
   RULING: Legal.

3. PLAY: Same situation except ball was thrown out-of-bounds across the court without touching another player.
   RULING: Same as above except that this would nearly always consume 5 seconds.

4. PLAY: On jump ball between A1 and B1, A2 is in the cylinder simultaneously with the tapping of the ball. Is this a violation?
   RULING: No. To be a violation, the entry must be “before” the tap.

5. PLAY: A1 stalls for four seconds by dribbling. He then brings his dribble to an end and feints a pass toward scoring area but does not pass. Does the five second count continue or does the attempt to pass stop the count?
   RULING: The five second count continues.

6. PLAY: On jump ball, A2 is in the cylinder too soon. Players do not hear the whistle and play continues with the timer erroneously starting the clock. Should the officials order the clock to be set back?
   RULING: Under ordinary circumstances, the lesser of several evils is to assume that no correction can be made. However, in certain cases where, with only a few seconds remaining the error is especially significant, the referee would have authority to arbitrarily state that a given number of seconds remain to be played. This would be done only in extreme cases where it is obvious that the outcome of the game may be determined by the error.

7. PLAY: Define close guarding of a player.
   RULING: A guard must be in a customary guarding stance and within reaching distance of his opponent. It must be remembered that a guard may be within reaching distance even though his hands during his adopted stance would not reach his opponent until he lunged forward to gain advantage of his full stretch. Officials will give the guard full advantage of his stretch in meeting the requirement of reaching distance.

8. PLAY: A1 and B1 get into a fight during a live ball or during a dead ball. How many foul shots are awarded?
RULING: If during a live ball the players are disqualified and their substitutes shoot one foul shot each; but if during a dead ball their substitutes get two fouls shots each since flagrant technical fouls draw two free throws under the new rules.

Now we leave rules, to remind everybody of the three purposes of the Flying Dutchman activities: (1) To recognize an individual rendering unselfish service to others with the Corn Cob Pipe or Honor award, which has something new added this year in that the tiny pipe adorns the neck of a beautiful Kentucky Thoroughbred; (2) to recognize physically handicapped athletes who show determination by their participation in sports; (3) to salute communities going out of their way to promote good sportsmanship and good neighbor practices by the presentation of the Abou Ben Adhem certificate.

Mail your recommendations to the Flying Dutchman, Armory Building, Louisville 2, Kentucky.

And now for the Corn Cob Pipe of Honor winner for October. The "little stinker" is on its way to Buss Kirchdorfer of Shively who has been named MR. RECREATION OF KENTUCKY FOR 1955 for his outstanding service to young people through his volunteer work in setting up youth centers, parks, trips, and teams; and for his invaluable assistance, which helped make the Youth Ambassador of Good Will Flight to Cuba this summer possible.

You'll be surprised how much real pleasure you'll get yourself from seeing people or communities you recommend for recognition receive the honor. It will be more fun when you see how much even small recognition means to them.

BASKETBALL OFFICIALS
(Continued from Page Four)
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Here and There
MORE OR LESS PERSONAL: The many friends of Secretary LaFayette Golden (Florida) regret that illness took him out of the office for several weeks during August. Everyone connected with the Federation hopes that the heart condition will soon be corrected.

Stephen Epler, originator of Golf ball, has been made President of Reedy College at Reedy, California.

A new baseball motion picture to be titled "Better Baseball" has been authorized. The scenes will be set up in Florida during April and the new picture will be available for the school year 1956-57. Full cooperation has been promised by Professional Baseball officers and by College Baseball authorities. The picture will probably be made in the vicinity of St. Petersburg and some of the scenes will show widely known Professional players. The major portion of the demonstrations will be by high school players.

SAFETY DEVICES: The emphasis which has been given to the need for wider use of some type of mouth or face protector has resulted in a great increase in number of players which will be equipped with such device during the 1955 season. Several facts have been revealed by recent studies. More than half of all listed injuries in football have been to the mouth or face. Many of these have been broken or cracked teeth. Dental reports indicate that for each listed tooth injury, there are probably several other tooth injuries which are not revealed unless the mouth is X-rayed. These delayed discovery injuries may be chipped enamel or a tooth crack which is revealed at a later date. It is obvious that some type of mouth protector is desirable. The most commonly used type of protector is a face mask. Such mask will protect the teeth from a frontal blow but it is not claimed that it will protect them when there is a blow on the chin or the top of the head. To give protection against such blows, some type of elastic material must be used between the upper and lower teeth. There are three commonly used types of mouth protector. One type fits over the upper teeth through use of a type of dental wax which insures a proper fit. The second is a hinged rubber tooth guard which fits over both the upper and lower teeth. The hinge in the back of the mouth is designed to keep the device in proper position. A third type is held between the front teeth and extends over the lips. This type is usually fastened to the chin strap so that it can be
removed during the period between downs.

Opinions differ as to which is least uncomfortable in the mouth and as to which is most effective in giving full protection. The type of mouth guard which is fitted through use of dental wax has been in use long enough to provide some interesting data. Last season, one manufacturer of this type of guard issued an insurance policy with each guard. This policy guaranteed to pay the dental bill for any injury which might occur while the boy is wearing the guard. For the 20,000 players who were equipped in this manner, there was only one claim for injury and the circumstances concerning this were such as to leave some question as to whether the guard was actually in place at the time of the injury.

Progress continues to be made toward the adequate padding of braces and shoulder protectors. Several manufacturers have, through their research departments, produced a type of soft material which appears to be durable and which has the quality of spreading the effects of a shock. In some cases shoulder pads and thigh pads are now covered with a thick layer of such material so that it cushions the shock for the wearer and also for the player who is blocked or tackled.

Progress has also been made in connection with the development of shoe cleats which are less dangerous than those used in the past. The developments include considerable progress in the making of a type of cleat which does not develop cutting edges and also a type which can be molded into the sole of the shoe. Hundreds of pairs of such shoes will be used during the current season and data secured from their use should give valuable information as to whether there are real advantages in use of such cleats which have no metal posts and, consequently, have no tendency to chip or crack in such a way as to expose sharp metal spikes.

A survey which was made at the end of last season by the Ohio Athletic Association reveals that of the 24,000 players included in the survey, 2500 wore some type of face protector. Among the Ohio coaches who were included in the survey, 106 favored making the wearing of such protectors mandatory and 355 did not favor mandatory use.

BASKETBALL INTEREST: The United States has more reasonably good school basketball courts than any other country in the world. However, some of the other countries have individual courts which surpass any in the United States. A recent basketball tournament was held in Rio deJaneiro in a stadium which seats 35,000 and which has a type of roof suspension which eliminates obstructing posts. For this and related tournaments, a capacity crowd observed the games.

OLYMPIC DAY: The United States Congress has designated the third week in October as “Olympic Week” and Saturday, October 22, as “Olympic Day.” Because of an established policy of opposition to the use of high school teams in charity or fund raising games, it is not recommended that proceeds from school games be used for any purpose other than for helping to finance the school athletic program. However, this policy does not deter schools from arranging for collection of voluntary contributions for the Olympics or for any other good cause. Such collections may be sent to any state chairperson of the Olympic Committee. In case of doubt, contact may be made with Executive Director J. Lyman Bingham at the Biltmore Hotel in New York City.

Regardless of viewpoints concerning the relative merits of Olympic values and of different methods of financing Olympic activities, those trained in athletic procedures are confident that the program is currently in excellent hands. The roster of officers includes many of the most highly respected men in the world of sports.

THE BASKETBALL SIGNAL ILLUSTRATIONS as used on the back cover of the Basketball Case Book were made by Malcolm Hancock of Great Falls, Montana. His friends will recall that his artistic talent became apparent during his stay in the hospital following his accident in Wisconsin. Malcolm’s recovery has been as rapid as could be expected after such a serious fall but he is still under a doctor’s care and uses special equipment in moving about. He is completing his high school course and is exercising his artistic talent in a ceramics project and in illustrative work for the high school yearbook and the Great Falls newspaper.

FOOTBALL HALL OF FAME: The New Jersey State Association is cooperating in the Football Hall of Fame project to the extent of suggesting to member schools that they arrange for receiving voluntary donations at one of their football games.

CANADA: New Brunswick has recently adopted a limitation on length of season for each of the major sports. Member schools are expected to refrain from scheduling any game before or after the listed season limits.
FOOTBALL QUESTIONS
(Continued from Page One)

which is grounded. Does the down count if B accepts or refusing the penalty? Ruling: In either case, the down counts but the counting of the down has no significance since a new series is awarded as soon as acceptance or declination of the penalty leaves the ball in A’s possession in advance of the line-to-gain.

11. Play: Would there be an advantage in removing the provision that the down counts when penalty for a forward pass infraction is accepted? Ruling: A good case might be made for such removal. At one time, the forward pass was governed by a set of rules which were quite different from those which apply to other situations. Under the current method of handling the matter, all general penalty rules apply to the forward pass. It is possible that provisions concerning the number of down could also be made to apply to forward pass infraction without creating inequitable situations. The matter deserves further study.

12. Play: During try-for-point, B1 is offside and A1 is charged with illegal piling on after ball becomes dead and the kick is successful. Does the point count and who gets the procedure? Ruling: The point counts. A foul by B during a try-for-point is always accepted since the loss of distance is measured on the next kick-off whenever the try is successful. The foul by A, therefore, occurred after the automatic acceptance. Both distances are enforced but in actual practice the Referee will subtract the lesser distance from the greater and measure the difference.

13. Play: Has the change in the double and multiple foul rules introduced a new situation in which a Referee might find it necessary to step off a penalty in one direction and then step off another penalty in the other direction? Ruling: There has always been the possibility of such a situation. Fortunately, the occasion seldom arises. The change in the double and multiple foul rule slightly increases the chance of such an occurrence. In practically all cases, the Official will merely subtract one distance from the other.

14. Play: Does the “short free-kick” differ from other fouls connected with a kick? Ruling: There is no difference in administration unless it is in the fact that the act of kicking the ball erratically is considered the foul and it cannot be determined whether the act is a foul until the down has ended. This is significant only in the infrequent case where a free-kick by K1 bounces backward and becomes dead behind the free-kick line when recovered by K2. Since the erratic kick is considered the foul, spot of the foul is the same as spot of the kick, rather than where the kick is recovered by K2.

15. Play: Is a snapper permitted to move a foot backward at the same time he snaps the ball? Ruling: The rights of the snapper in this connection are the same as for any other player of A. Any player may move as soon as the ball is moved to start the snap. In past years, there were additional restrictions on the snapper. This was based on the belief that the force applied to the ball should come entirely from the hand movement rather than from the movement of the body. In the current game, it is not practical to require the snapper to keep his body stationary after the opponent has started his change.

16. Play: Center takes one step backward as he snaps ball and hands off to a back. Is this legal under the new wording of Rule 7-2-7? Ruling: If the snap is between the feet and the motion is a quick "swipe" this can be a legal motion. If the snap is outside the feet and with a turn of the body, it is double foul; illegal use of hand or arm. This can be considered a quick "swipe" and since it is "borderline," it is recommended that it be prohibited until such time as controlled experimentation might prove that it can do no harm.

17. Play: What changes in officiating signals have been authorized? Ruling: The illustrations on page 81 of the Football Rules Book show all authorized signals. A complete list of penalties on page 61 indicates the number of the signal which should be used for any infraction. The new illustrations are primarily for better classification of the signals and to give complete coverage as to which signals should be used for certain infractions which were not illustrated in past years. About the only significant difference from last year is in the use of one signal for any type of illegal holding or illegal use of hand or arm. Since the Official always points to the team which is charged with the holding and since the distance penalty is now the same for either offensive or defensive holding, it is desirable to use one signal, rather than one for offensive holding and one for defensive holding. The chopping of the wrist of the left hand with the open right hand is the signal which should be used for these acts.

The signal plate has a few numbers missing. The reason for this is that the numbers for the different penalties are kept the same as those used in the Collegiate Code. Because the Federation Code has no foul which results in loss of ball and because there is no "free ball", some of the signals used for the Collegiate Code are not necessary in administering the Federation Code.

18. Play: What is the significance of the changed wording in Section 1 of Rule 10 concerning enforcement of penalty? Ruling: In past years, coverage for the procedure in the administering of penalties has never been adequate. There was no authority for the Official to assume that a penalty is automatically declined or accepted, even in those most obvious cases. Also, there was no adequate coverage to indicate the significance of certain types of declination. It was implied that when a penalty is declined, procedure is the same as if the foul had not occurred. This implication was not entirely accurate. An illustration is the illegal forward pass. Even when the distance penalty is declined, the procedure is not the same as if the illegal pass had not been thrown. The new wording is intended to be in harmony with procedures in the current game.

19. Play: During a try-for-point, B1 is offside and the try is: (a) successful; or (b) not successful. In either case, B2 commits an unsportsmanlike foul after the try has ended. Do the fouls by B1 and B2 constitute a multiple foul so that A has a choice? Ruling: It is not a multiple foul in either (a) or (b). In (a), the penalties of loss of 5 and loss of 15 are added and enforced on the succeeding kick-off. In (b), penalty for the offside by B1 is measured, after which the try is attempted again. The 15-yard penalty for the foul by B2 is then enforced on the succeeding kick-off.

20. Play: Have any changes in the field markings been authorized? Ruling: The new diagram on page 4 suggests
markers at each end of each inbounds line. The purpose is to aid the Official in case the hash marks are erased by snow or mud. Also, an engineer has suggested that it would aid those who follow a game to determine if the hash marks were to appear only on that side of each yardline which is away from the 50 yardline and toward the nearer goal line.

21. Play: Under second paragraph of 5-3-2, how is ball placed when a new series in awarded: (a) after a touchback; or (b) after a 4th down forward pass is incomplete?
Ruling: No specific coverage is given. In (a), the ball should be placed with its foremost point on the 20 so that the line-to-gain is the 30. In (b), when possession changes, the ball remains in the same position as at the start of the down. The foremost point of the ball becomes the rear point when the direction of the offense is changed.

22. Play: 3rd on the 50. Runner A1 advances to B's 30 where he throws an illegal forward pass. The illegal pass is muffed toward the 50 where it is caught by A2. A2 is downed on his 40. If B declines the illegal forward pass penalty they choose to have it 4th down for A on their 40?
Ruling: No. Since the down did not end with the ball in possession of B, it would be A's ball at spot of the illegal pass if B declines the 5-yard penalty.
Comment: A good case could be made for giving B the choice of having the ball put in play at the spot where it becomes dead. However, an exception would have to be made for an illegal forward pass which is incomplete. In such case, the ball might become dead through striking the ground at some distance from the spot of the illegal pass. The situation outlined in this play is such a remote possibility that it has not been thought desirable to provide the more complicated coverage. As far as equity is concerned, present coverage is in harmony with the tendency to permit a team to retain distance which has been legally gained before the throwing of the illegal pass.

23. Play: Doesn't the first sentence of 10-5-2 "an illegal forward pass from the end zone is a safety" conflict with Play 4 of 8-5-2? The ruling states "safety whether penalty is accepted or declined." Can this be correct?
Ruling: The penalty can be declined but it is still a safety because the play leaves the ball behind the goal line. The first sentence of 10-5-2 covers only the case when penalty is accepted. 8-5-2 covers when declined.

24. Play: Does fair catch interference cease after R1 touches the ball to bobbles the kick but does not complete catch?
Ruling: Yes. However, a fair catch may still be made.

25. Play: Doesn't the ruling in Case Book No. 143 (b) "... point where it crossed plane of sideline" conflict with 2-19-2 "... ball touches anything which is on or outside a sideline or endline?"
Ruling: The ball becomes dead when it touches but it is put in play where it crossed sideline. A kick might touch 20 yards away from where it crossed plane.

26. Play: 3rd on A's 10. A1 receives the snap near his goal line, advances to his 5 and throws an illegal forward pass which is caught by A2. A2 massed forward and is downed in his end zone. May B decline the penalty for the illegal forward pass and choose a safety?
Ruling: No. Since the down did not end with ball in possession of B, the ball is returned to spot of the illegal pass if the 5-yard penalty is declined.

Comment: See Play 22 above for comment concerning present coverage. 27. Play: May a school use colored streamers on the goal post or the crossbar?
Ruling: The rules do not mention this. It is fairly common practice for schools to use colored crepe paper or bunting on the goal posts. Quite often these are in the colors of the two competing schools. Use of such material on the crossbar might disconcert a kicker and it is recommended that it be kept free from any decorations, either painted or through wrapping.

28. Play: On a dive play, quarter-back A1 hands the ball forward to a half-back who is near the line of scrimmage when the hand-off occurs. Is this illegal forward handing? Also, if there is a fumble, may the ball be advanced by any player or is it an illegal forward pass?
Ruling: If the hand-off is actually made, the Official must determine whether the exchange was made behind the line of scrimmage or in advance of it. In most cases, it will probably be behind the line. If so, such hand-off is legal, If there should be a fumble, it is ruled the same as for any fumble. It is assumed that the dropping of the ball is accidental. Consequently, it could not be considered a forward pass.

29. Play: The Cleveland Browns and other teams often split their line after the quarter-back has started his count. Is this legal? Also, if there is a variation in the counting rhythm in situations of this kind to permit the splitting of the line for blocking positions, should this be ruled a false start?
Ruling: There is nothing illegal about linemen changing their positions provided all players come to a complete stop for at least one second after they make the change and provided the movement to a new position is not a quick start which simulates action at the snap. There is no good reason why this move cannot be accomplished by a somewhat leisurely pulling out of the first position unless the primary purpose in making the move is to cause the Defense to think that the ball is going to be snapped. The changing of the rhythm for the count itself, in itself, is illegal and is sufficient reason for changing the rhythm. However, if it is coupled with some quick charging motion by a player of A, it is a suspicious circumstance which will justify having the Official call it a false start. If the linemen plan to move into a new position, they ought to make a special effort to make the initial movement such that it does not resemble the quick charging motion which accompanies the actual snap.

It must be admitted that some judgment is necessary on the part of the Official. His judgment will be based on the type of movement with which the change in position is made.

30. Play: Since there has been a change in the rules concerning the ignoring of first touching of a kick when there is a foul by R after the kick has been touched, could the last clause of Rule 10-5-2 be eliminated?
Ruling: From a practical standpoint, it could probably be eliminated. However, if it were eliminated, there would be no answer to the question as to what the result would be if A should accept the penalty in a case where B commits holding or some similar foul while A1 is running for a touch-
down. While there is no practical reason why A would desire to accept such a penalty, the rules give him the right to accept it. If the last clause of 10-5-2 were removed, there would be nothing to indicate the procedure if he did. Retention of the clause, if justified at all, is on the basis of desire to have complete coverage for cases which should not happen, but might.

31. Play: Over the past several years, there has been a progressive movement in the direction of ignoring first touching of a kick if R commits a foul. Are there possibilities for further movement in this direction?

Ruling: The first step in this direction was taken several years ago when it was decided to ignore the first touching if there is a foul by R after R has had possession of the kick. The second step was to advance the dividing line to the time the kick is touched by R. If there should be further movement in this direction, the next step would be to ignore first touching in any case where R commits a foul after the first touching by K. A more extreme step would be to provide that if R commits a foul any time during, or just prior to, kick down, any first touching will be ignored. Both of these provisions may receive some consideration by the National Football Committee. The game administration committee will study the possible advantages and disadvantages of each of these suggested steps.

32. Play: 2nd and 5 on B's 1-yardline. B1 is offside. After enforcement of the 1/2-yard penalty, is a new series awarded to A?

Ruling: No. If this were in the field of play, the penalty of 5 yards would carry the ball to the line-to-gain, but in the case cited, the goal line is the line-to-gain and the penalty does not carry the ball to that point.

33. Play: In the following formations, which players are eligible to receive a forward hand-off without turning?

(a) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
(b) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
(c) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Ruling: In (a) and 7. In (b) and (c) only 7 may receive a forward hand-off without turning. Any other lineman may receive such hand-off by properly turning and being one yard back.

34. Play: Federation Rule 10-1 recognizes the right of the Referee to consider a penalty as being automatically accepted or declined in certain obvious situations. Does this mean that a Captain cannot accept or decline in these situations?

Ruling: A Captain may always accept or decline a penalty but in certain situations he may not take the initiative if his desires are different from those anticipated by the Referee. At one time, it was considered good officiating practice by the Referee to call the Captains together in all cases even though there were no chances of accepting or declining might be obvious. This seems to be a waste of time, especially since the adoption of the 3 and 1 system of penalty enforcement eliminates nearly all cases where it is necessary for a team to decline a penalty. The following is an illustration: If for A1 advances 10 yards to the 50 and B1 holds during the run. Since A retains the distance gained and is awarded an additional 15 yards for the foul, it would be an absurdity to ask the offended Captain whether he desires to accept the penalty. Currently, it is common practice for the Referee to omit the time consuming procedure of calling the Captains together in a situation of this kind.

35. Play: A1 receives snap in his end zone and throws an illegal forward pass. What happens if B1 intercepts and declines? Also, is this in conflict with the last clause of 8-5-2-c?

Ruling: There is no conflict. The key to the last clause of 8-5-2-c is "to leave him in possession at spot of illegal pass." The only illegal forward pass which could do this would be an incomplete illegal pass, i.e., one which is intentionally thrown to the ground. In that case, it would be impossible for B to intercept. The only other possibility of an illegal forward pass from the passer's end zone is an illegal forward pass after there have been two changes of team possession. In this infrequent case, B might intercept and score a touchdown. Such a situation is not included in the last clause of 8-5-2-c because, by Rule 7-5-4, the ball is not returned to the spot of the illegal pass if B chooses to keep it where it becomes dead in their possession.

36. Play: Right end A1 goes to a position near the line of scrimmage but he intentionally faces the wrong direction so he is not "on the line." Just before the snap, he starts in motion backward and is 1 or 2 yards behind the line at the snap. Is this an illegal position?

Ruling: Not if the current rule is interpreted literally. Since A1 was not "on the line", his movement to a new position is not a shift. Also, he is not required to be 5 yards behind the line when the snap is made. Sentiment concerning whether this should be prohibited differs. Some contend that when A1 is clearly not on the line, this is sufficient warning to the Defense that he may become the man in motion. If his position is such that there might be some doubt as to whether he is actually "on the line," he must gamble on the official not noticing that he has deliberately avoided being on the line. Under these circumstances, the possible advantage to A1 may be more imagined than real. Others are of the opinion that the rule should be interpreted so that any player who takes a position within reasonable distance in the line of scrimmage should be considered "on the line" as far as administration of the shift and man in motion rules are concerned.

Comment: Further study of the two viewpoints is urged. If restriction is attempted, it will be necessary to set up guides as for the meaning of "near the line." Reports should be made to the State Office so that they may be relayed to the National Federation Football Committee.

37. Play: When and where will matters pertaining to safety equipment and to the rules for the 1956 season be considered?

Ruling: A meeting with equipment manufacturers is scheduled for Chicago on Monday, December 19. Representatives of the Safety and Equipment Committee of the National Federation Football Committee will be present. The rules for 1956 will be made at the meeting of the Federation Football Committee to be held in Nashville, Tennessee on Thursday and Friday, January 5 and 6, 1956. Football questionnaires will be distributed during November to provide opportunity for everyone to indicate sentiment and to make suggestions.
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