Trinity’s State Championship Cross Country Team


For the second straight year, the team representing the Trinity High School of Louisville won the K.H.S.A.A. State Cross Country Run. The meet was held in Lexington on November 15. The same group placed first in the high school division of the Shamrock Run, held in Louisville on Thanksgiving Day.

Official Organ of the KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSN.
DECEMBER - 1958
E. MAIN ST. (LYNCH)—CUMBERLAND VALLEY CONFERENCE CHAMPION


CORBIN—SOUTHEASTERN KENTUCKY CONFERENCE CHAMPION


PERRYVILLE—BLUEGRASS EIGHT-MAN CONFERENCE CHAMPION

30. Play: Dribbler A1 comes to a legal stop with the ball in both hands. Without moving his pivot foot, he leans over to touch the ball to the floor one or more times. He then straightens up and lifts pivot foot while throwing for goal. Ruling: Legal. There is nothing in this action to indicate it is illegal. A player who is holding the ball may touch it to the floor any number of times while holding his feet in place. Such action is not considered a dribble.

31. Play: In breaking up opponent's pass, A1 bats ball to floor: (a) directly in front of him; or (b) several feet away. Before any other player touches the ball, A1 uses both hands to secure possession. May A1 dribble? Ruling: Yes.


33. Play: Clearly after the ball has left the hand of A1 on a try, B1 pushes A1. Ruling: Common foul unless the push by B1 is flagrant, intentional or a part of a double or multiple foul. This is not a foul against a field goal thrower. There is continuous motion only when the foul occurs by an opponent of the thrower before the ball is in flight.

34. Play: In the 4th quarter, team A is granted its 6th time-out at the expense of a technical foul. The game ends in a tie and A1 is granted: (a) a 7th time-out in the first extra period or; (b) its 7th and 8th time-out in the second extra period. Ruling: Legal in both (a) and (b). Each team is entitled to at least one time-out without penalty in each extra period and unused time-outs accumulate and may be used at any time. Excess time-outs may be "bought" at the expense of a technical foul for each.

35. Play: After holding the ball in his left hand, A1 tosses it to his right hand where it: (a) comes to rest or; (b) is slapped to the floor and A1 continues the dribble. Ruling: Action in (a) is an air dribble and the dribble ended when A1 caught the ball with his right hand. In (b) the air dribble is the first part of a continuing dribble.

36. Play. A1 tosses ball over the head of B1 and (a) he touches it in flight to bat it to the floor or; (b) he allows the tossed ball to strike the floor and then continues his dribble. Ruling: Legal in both (a) and (b). In (a), there has been an air dribble.

37. Play: A1, jumping in the center circle, taps ball to his front court where A2 slaps ball to A3, who dribbles to the back court. Ruling: Violation. Only the first person to touch the tapped ball may cause it to be returned to the back court. In this situation, that player was A2.

38. Play: Does Rule 9-9 permit the first player to touch a jump ball from center circle to either pass or dribble the ball to the back court without danger of penalty? Ruling: Yes, the first player to touch such jump ball may either pass or dribble ("cause") the ball to his back court.


40. Play: During jump ball at A's free throw line, the ball is tapped to A4 in his back court by: (a) jumper A1 or non-jumper A2; or (b) non-jumper A3, who taps it to the back court during his dribble and after he was the first to touch the jump ball. Ruling: In (a) it is not a violation unless, in the case of non-jumper A2, it is a controlled tap rather than attempt to bat the jump ball to a location where it can be controlled. The legal taps of the jumper are never considered control. In (b) it is a violation.

41. Play: During free throw by A1, if B1 is in the lane too soon, the violation does not immediately kill the ball. But if B1 touches the ball while it touches the basket cylinder, the violation kills the ball immediately. What is the reason for this difference? Rul-
DECEMBER, 1958

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LEXINGTON, KY.
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Vice-President: Louis Litchfield (1957-61), Marion

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From the Commissioner’s Office

REPORTS PAST DUE
1. 1958 Football Participation List
2. School’s Report on Football Officials
3. Official’s Report on Schools (Football)

Delegate Assembly Members

Members to the Delegate Assembly at the forthcoming 1959 annual meeting of the Association were elected by the principals of K.H.S.A.A. member schools on ballots returned to the State Office before November 15. There were several ties in the voting for delegate and alternate. These ties were broken recently, with the delegates or alternates involved being determined by lot. The names of the district representatives are as follows:

Delegates

Alternates

State Tournament Information

The 1959 State High School Basketball Tournament will be held in the University of Kentucky Coliseum, Lexington, on March 18-21. The first session is scheduled for Wednesday night. Three sessions will be held on Thursday, two on Friday and two on Saturday.

At some time in the month of December the Commissioner will send K.H.S.A.A. member schools forms which may be used in requesting passes to the tournament. These forms may be returned on and after January 2.

Complete sets of tickets are priced at $8.00 (end seats, balcony), $12.00 (chair back
seats and bleacher seats below the ramps) and $20.00 (box seats). The general sale of tickets (not school orders) will be conducted by the State Tournament Ticket Sales, P. O. Box 1173, Lexington. These orders should not be placed before January 15. The amount of 25c should be added to each remittance (not school orders) to pay for postage and insurance charges. Orders mailed prior to January 15 will receive a lower priority than those mailed on that date.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF MEMBER SCHOOLS OF THE K.H.S.A.A.

Woodbine
Orangeburg
(Maysville)

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF REGISTERED BASKETBALL OFFICIALS
(List compiled December 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. Abbott, Ben Howard, Ky. Wesleyan College, Owensboro, MU 4-3324
Abbott, Lester B., Route 2, Monticello, Fl 8-3311 (Bus. No.)

(Abernathy, George B., 324 No. Elm, Henderson, VA 71322
Almond, Alvin, 644 14th, Bowling Green, 3-4830, 2-5454
Arnold, Marvin R., 265 McLeod Ave., Madisonville, TA 1-4133, Ta 1-9991
Barnett, J. W., 291 College St., Somerset, 714-R, 967
Board, Misses, 417 Hampton Rd., Bowling Green, Victor 3-8848, Victor 3-9002
Bennett, W. T., Apt. 7, Reynolds Bldg., Owensboro, MU 4-4005
Black, Charles D., 136 Pine St., Harrodsburg, Li 6-1416, Li 6-4167
Black, Clarence, West Liberty, Sb 3-3424, Sb 3-3405
Blackburn, Adrian, Scott Court, Prestonsburg, 2401
Blanton, Leonard, 2368 Selkar St., Ashland, EA 4-9055, Russell, 633
Bonich, Bob, P. O. Box 946, Lynch, Vi 8-5607
Bosch, Bill, P. O. Box 839, Cumberland, 382-W
Brooks, Anthony, 739 Clay St., Henderson, 6-2058
Bucks, George, "Rud", Cloverwood Country Club, 59, Ohio, Li 2-1079, JA 1-853
Bush, Oscar F., Harold, GR 8-6245, GR 8-2255
Butler, Donald A., 2596 Fordsale Dr., Owensboro, MU 3-4735
Caldwell, James A., 416 Lindsey, Newport, Go 1-1786, Ex 6-2290, Ex 2-2294
Campbell, John Jr., Garrett, 5521, 3461
Carneal, J. T., 525 12th St., Bowling Green, Vi 3-6933
Chaney, Rex, P. O. Box 215, Jenkins, 355, 244
Conley, Ted Lynn, 3227 Waverly Hill Drive, Ashland, EA 4-2912
Cooper, H. T., 3501 Autumn Lane, Louisville, GL 8-3525, ME 6-1031
Correll, Bernard L., 666 Military St., Georgetown, 781-W, 781-W
Cottrell, David Clark, Estill Ct., Georgetown, 1195, 533
Cowley, Hays Jr., 122 Hamilton Pk., Lexington, 2-4004, 2-2380
Cox, Rufus A., 225 Butler, Elizabethtown, DU 3-4901, DU 3-3901
Crench, Robert C., Box 785, Eastern Ky. State College, Richmond
Current, E. Ray, 1933 Bellefonte Dr., Lexington
Davenport, Robert R., Shakertown Rd., Burkin, 5204, 5100
Dickerson, William B., 1010 Beacon Hill Rd., Lexington, 2-4113
Dowling, Deo G., Smallhouse Rd., Bowling Green, 2-5305, 2-5324, Ext. 9
Dowser, William Robert, Box 480, Lancaster, 401, 9110
Ellins, R. Percy, 414 Cove Ave., Box 288, Jenkins, 1007, 58

HIGHLANDS—NORTHERN KENTUCKY CONFERENCE CHAMPION


ST. JOSEPH PREP—MID-KENTUCKY CONFERENCE CHAMPION


CATLETTSBURG—NORTHEASTERN KENTUCKY CONFERENCE CHAMPION

The Flying Dutchman

Officials returning from some college basketball rules interpretation clinics along with some coaches are greatly disturbed about a ruling on fouls by the dribbler.

Most of us have long felt that when the official had to rule on charging by the dribbler or a defensive foul by his opponent the dribbler too often was given the “break” of the officiating. Many of us have contended that it appeared that the defensive man did not have a right on the floor.

Over the years in the K.H.S.A.A. Schools for officials we have striven with some success to place the greater responsibility on the dribbler. All of us felt, though, that great care must be taken to keep the pendulum from swinging all the way back in the other direction to a point where we might be contending that it appears the dribbler does not have a right on the floor.

One sport’s editor, a dozen or more officials and some coaches kept the Dutchman’s telephone hot insisting that the college interpretation says that the defensive man can do no wrong. We felt that they had misunderstood the ruling because on Page 27 of the rule book, under “Ways of Determining Responsibility,” item 2, it is stated that if B legally establishes a guarding position in the path of and facing dribbler A and a contact foul occurs, A has the greater responsibility. This placement of greater responsibility on the dribbler by Kentucky’s high school officials has been one of the finer accomplishments of our clinics—but we still recognize that the defensive team can be guilty of fouling.

Because so much concern and confusion has developed over the state the Dutchman telephoned Cliff Fagan, Executive-Secretary of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations, in Chicago for a ruling on this situation. Cliff’s ruling follows:

“This letter is in response to your recent telephone call during which we discussed basketball rule 10-7. The interpretation given via telephone will be confirmed in this letter.

“It should be made clear in ‘determining responsibility’ that there is a difference in a situation in which the ball is involved and in a situation in which no ball is involved. If no ball is involved, and B moves in the path of moving opponent A so quickly that A cannot stop or change direction in time to avoid contact, then B is primarily responsible if a contact foul occurs. Misunderstandings arise when this principle, as set forth under ‘ways of responsibility’ in item 1c, is applied to a situation in which the ball is involved.

“When the ball is involved, that is, A1 is a dribbler, the greater responsibility is on A1. If B1, the defensive player, has established a guarding position in the path of the dribbler A1, before contact, the foul is on the dribbler.

“Present interpretation does not involve how soon the guard legally established himself in the path of the dribbler in a guarding position but merely if he were in the path in a guarding position when the contact occurred. Obviously, the guard may not be moving forward. He could be moving backward or laterally and the prime responsibility would still be on A.

“The analogy that a dribbler is similar to a man driving a car has been used with success by interpreters. When a driver of a car is in a congested area, he must have his car under control so that he can stop immediately or turn quickly to avoid anything coming into his path. In a less congested area, the driver and dribbler may advance with greater abandon. At any time a guard faces a dribbler and is in front of or in advance of the dribbler, the guard is entitled to the position and if contact results, it is the primary responsibility of the dribbler.

“The purpose in making the present interpretation was to assist officials. Secondly, it was to make clearer the privileges the defense is entitled to under the rule. Assum-
ing that A is a dribbler, the questions simply are these: (1) Did B get there first (not how soon); (2) was he facing the dribbler? This year the interpretation also permits B to shift his position to stay in front of A should A change his course. You will note that B is now also permitted to crouch in order to protect himself in case A’s forceful contact is imminent. B may not move into the path of A so that A contacts him after A has taken off from the floor in a jump to shoot or pass. Should B move into A’s path after A has taken off and contact results, the primary responsibility in on B.

“Question 1 under Rule 10-7 page 26 of the 1958-59 Rule Book is new and explains fully the current interpretation. The explanation ‘Ways of Determining Responsibility’ on page 27 is almost identical with the previous year’s coverage. You will note that in line 9 of this discussion, the word ‘legally’ has been inserted before the phrase ‘establishes a guarding position.’ This simply means that B must get into a guarding position without committing an infraction. Therefore, A has the greater responsibility if B establishes a guarding position legally, that is, by getting into the path of A without contacting A from the side or rear. Continuing in line 9, the words ‘and facing’ are added to explain that B must be facing the dribbler A in order to be in a guarding position.

“Sincerely yours, Cliff Fagan, Executive Secretary.”

Of one thing the Dutchman is certain, that being that the rules of basketball are too complicated. At our Kentucky Clinics the officials are suggesting that the rules makers try to get an officiating view point of the rules along with other angles concerned. This might be a good time to survey the National Basketball Committee to determine if officiating problems are given proper consideration. It just does not make sense to write rules in the book if it is impossible for officials to enforce them.

Dellard Moor, Sonora’s crusading educator, has helped many youngsters over many humps and could qualify for this month’s Corn Cob Pipe of Honor for this alone. But Dellard gets his award for sparking the building of a handsome new gymnasium which will be dedicated shortly. The Dutchman will be on hand for the occasion.

Before wishing all of you a Merry Christmas the Dutchman salutes the Game Guy of the month. Joel Boyer of Stearns is high in his praises of Jimmie Morgan, a Stearns athlete who lost two fingers in a wood-cutting accident. Jim has proven himself on the hard-wood overcoming his handicap to become a nominee for the Game Guy Award of 1959. A lionheart lapel button is on its way to Jim Morgan.

Send your comments on the column to The Flying Dutchman, Armory Building, Louisville 2, Kentucky. A Merry Christmas, Kentuckians!

The 1958 Cross Country

The Trinity High School of Louisville won the sixth official K.H.S.A.A. Cross Country Run, which was held in Lexington on November 15. The team score was 121. First place was won by Harold Groce of Southern, with a time of 10:41.5. The Trinity team was coached by Jerry Denny.

Scores of the eleven full teams which qualified for the state run were as follows: Trinity 121; Butler, 140; Greensburg, 141; Flat Gap, 158; St. Xavier, 180; Meade Memorial, 192; Southern, 199; Bourbon County, 238; Tilghman, 268; Trimble County, 271; Highlands, 274.

The State Cross Country Run was held on the Picadome Golf Course, and was managed by the Spiked Shoe Society of the University of Kentucky. Officers of the Society are: Buddy Gum, President; E. G. Plummer, Vice President; Press Whalen, Treasurer; Dwight Price, Sponsor. Activities of the Society are supervised by Dr. Don Cash Seaton, track coach at the University.

Six regional runs had been held on November 1 for the purpose of qualifying teams and individuals for the state event. These runs were held at Paducah, Bowling Green, Louisville, Bellevue, Berea, and Morehead. In addition to the teams which qualified, seventeen individual runners qualified as entrants for the state affair.

Ninety-two boys took part in the State Cross Country Run. The order in which the first fifty finished is given below, including the times.

1—Groce, Southern (10:41.5); 2—Cleaver, Bourbon County (10:53); 3—Castle, Flat Gap (10:57); 4—Matlock, Butler (10:59); 5—Cleary, Fern Creek (11:03); 6—Johnson, Trimble Co. (11:04); 7—Gerstle, St. Xavier (11:05); 8—Howard, John’s Creek (11:08); 9—Perkins, Greensburg (11:12); 10—Banks, Elizabethtown (11:13); 11—Lewis, Berea Found. (11:15); 12—Estep, Flat Gap (11:16); 13—Blevins, John’s Creek (11:17); 14—
—Pfanstel, Tilghman, (11:18); 15—Stephens, M.M.I. (11:19); 16—Miller, Highlands (11:20); 17—Meek, Meade Memorial (11:21); 18—Collins, Lincoln Institute (11:22); 19—Ewing, Greensburg (11:23); 20—J. Bealmer, Trinity (11:24); 21—Rippy, Butler (11:25); 22—J. Cunningham, Trinity (11:26); 23—D. Bealmer, Trinity (11:27); 24—Houk, Greensburg (11:28); 25—Owens, Trinity (11:29); 26—Stead, Southern (11:30); 27—Passareume, St. Xavier (11:32); 28—Ward, Meade Memorial (11:33); 29—Elmon McKenzie, Flat Gap (11:34); 30—Clark, Bourbon Co. (11:36); 31—B. Cunningham, Trinity (11:37); 32—Kroh, St. Xavier (11:39); 33—Brautigan, Simon Kenton, (11:40); 34—Jokl, Lafayette (11:41); 35—Moll, Trinity (11:42); 36—Larkin, Trinity (11:43); 37—Fish, Butler (11:44); 38—Mosely, Butler (11:45); 39—Castle, Meade Memorial (11:46); 40—Crawley, Butler (11:47); 41—James, Valley (11:48); 42—McMahan, Greensburg (11:49); 43—Derr, Southern (11:50); 44—Rhein, Bellevue (11:53); 45—Eddie McKenzie, Flat Gap (11:55); 46—Stark, Trimble Co. (11:57); 47—Moore, Greensburg (12:01); 48—Willmoth, Bellevue (12:03); 49—Leudef, Highlands (12:04); 50—McDonald, Lone Oak (12:05).

KAPOS NEWS

Mrs. Stella S. Gilb, Executive Secretary of the Kentucky Association of Pep Organization Sponsors, writes the K.H.S.A.A. office to the effect that the members of KAPOS are planning a newsletter within the next few weeks. They need items about honors which have been achieved by cheerleaders, novel ways of having pep rallies, new skits and yells, and specific details on unusual courtesies which have been received from the host school. Mrs. Gilb assisted in setting up the program for the cheerleaders during the recent YMCA Youth Day on the University of Kentucky campus, and later met with the sponsors to talk over plans for the year.

Any item to be published in the newsletter should be sent to Mrs. Stella S. Gilb, College of Education, University of Kentucky. The next meeting of KAPOS will be a brunch, scheduled to be held during the finals of the State High School Basketball Tournament. Further information as to the place and time will be included in the newsletter.

KAPOS representatives want very much to have cheerleader sponsors of all K.H.S. A.A. member schools as members of the organization. Information is needed concerning the name of this year's sponsor. The following schools are members, with these sponsors having been appointed:

- Anchorage High School, Mrs. Charlotte McGuire; Anderson County High School, Mrs. John Bogress; Annville High School, Miss Jerrene Beltman; Ashland High School, Miss Marie Hammon; Auburn High School, Joan Clark.

- Bagdad High School, Jesse Lasefield; Bardville High School, Charles Singleton; Berea High School, Miss Martha Dodson; Bourbon County High School, Mrs. Barbara Huffman; Breckinridge High School, Miss Nancy Layman.

- Campbell High School, Mrs. Marian J. Romo; Central City High School, Delmas Gish.

- Dayton High School, Mrs. Irvin Dringenburg; Douglas High School, Lillian Gillispie; Dunbar High School, Mrs. Dorothy Bottoms; Elizabethtown High School, Paul Kerrick; Frankfort High School, Mrs. O. C. Leathers; Franklin High School, Mrs. Rosemary Weddington.

- Greensburg High School, E. E. Tate; Glasgow High School, Mrs. Pearl Wright; Good Shepherd High School, Sr. Charles Benedict.

- Harlan High School, Mrs. Helen Van Curen; Hazard High School, H. M. Wesley; Henry Clay High School, Mrs. Weldon Hadix; Henderson High School, Dorothy Crafton; Hindman High School, Edith Orick.

- Irvington High School, Mrs. Jack Williamson.

- Jefferson Combs Memorial High School, Mrs. Grazia Combs; Junction City High School, Mrs. John Kirby.

- Lafayette High School, Mrs. Grace Fraggstein; Lee County High School, Mrs. Huda Jones; Lincoln Institute, Whitney Young; Louisville Male, Mrs. Lois O'Hara; Loyall High School, Lee Jones.

- Madison Model High School, Mrs. George Spurlock; Mason High School, Miss Joyce Hamilton; Midway High School, Mrs. Wallace Dawson; Morganfield High School, Miss Imogene Shelton; Morton Junior High School, Joan Winkler; Muhlenberg Central High School, T. E. Spears; McKinney High School, Mrs. Lloyd Gooch.

- Nancy High School, Mrs. Elizabeth Warner; Nicholas County High School, Miss Jewell Ellis; North Middletown High School, J. C. Falkenstein.
Owensville High School, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Hall.
Paint Lick High School, Miss Mildred McQuery.
Russell High School, Miss Hugolene Hughes.
Shawnee High School, Sidney Stone; Simon Kenton High School, Mrs. Everette Setters; South Christian High School, Mrs. Zora Henderson; South Hopkins High School, Mabel D. Cheek.
University High School, Mrs. Ada Mary Pyle.
Williamstown High School, Miss Betty Dunnville.

Principals wishing to enroll their schools in KAPOS should send the $1.00 membership fee and the name of the cheerleader sponsor to Mrs. Gilb.

BASKETBALL QUESTIONS
(Continued from Page One)

Playing: If the free throw violation by B caused the ball to become dead immediately, it would be possible for B to commit repeated violations without additional penalty. It could be impossible for A to score. The violation might be repeated at length. In the case of basket interference, there is no opportunity for B to repeat the infraction. Since the penalty is the awarding of one point, there is no possibility of B gaining an advantage by the violation.

42. Play: With the offense responsible for action and, after a warning during that period, A1 holds the ball in the mid-court area. The Official begins the 5-second count and: (a) he completes it or; (b) moves into the mid-court area before the count is completed. Ruling: In (a) it is a technical foul on team A. The count stops in (b) as soon as B1 moves into the mid-court area.

43. Play: With the score tied and after warning during that period: (a) A1 alone is in the mid-court holding the ball or; (b) A2 and A3 are in the mid-court while A1 is holding the ball there. There are no B players in the mid-court as the Official begins his 5-second count. Ruling: The defense, team B, is responsible for forcing action. If one or more B players move into the mid-court the count will be broken in (a). In (b) at least two B players must move into the mid-court to stop the count.

44. Play: For 5 seconds, in mid-court, B1 maintains a guarding position within 6 feet of A1, who, to consume time: (a) holds or; (b) dribbles the ball. Ruling: Held ball in both (a) and (b).

45. Play: On last free throw by A1, ball goes into the basket. B1 is in lane too soon and A2 then enters the lane. Ruling: Double violation. Point does not count. Ball became dead as soon as A2 violated. Jump ball at nearest free throw circle.

46. Play: B1, who has legally established a guarding position in path of A1, turns or crouches to absorb shock of charging contact by dribbler A1. Ruling: As provided in question 1 following 10-7, it is not an infraction for B1 to protect himself in this manner. A1 is responsible for the contact and commits a charging foul.

47. Play: A 3-second violation kills the ball while it is in A's back court. Ruling: Throw-in is from out of bounds spot nearest
the violation which, in this situation, is within A's free throw lane extended.

48. Play: Bonus free throw to which A1 is not entitled is successful. B1 receives throw-in and is immediately fouled by A2. Captain of B then calls attention to unmerited free throw by A1: (a) before or; (b) after ball is handed B1 for free throw. Ruling: In (a) point from unmerited free throw is canceled. In (b), the discovery is too late for correction and point counts. In both (a) and (b) if foul by A2 is charged and B1 is awarded free throw or throws due him.

49. Play: As A1 prepares to attempt free throw for personal foul, first lane spaces are (a) unoccupied or; (b) occupied by A2 and A3. Ruling: Both first lane spaces are to be occupied by opponents of A1. If they are unoccupied by the time the Official is ready to place the ball at the disposal of A1 the Official should direct players of B to occupy both first lane spaces. B's failure to do so as ordered by the Official is a technical foul. A2 and A3 may not occupy first lane spaces.

50. Play: Dribbler A1 stops instantaneously and B1 runs or falls into him from the rear, front or side. Ruling: B1 is charging.

51. Play: A1 is erroneously denied a bonus throw. During the throw-in, A1 commits his 5th personal and he is then replaced. Before ball is placed at disposal of B2, the error is discovered. Ruling: Replacement for A1 will attempt the denied free throw and the ball will be dead when made or missed. B1 will then attempt his throw or throws. If first attempt of B1 is missed, ball remains alive; if made, it will be followed by a bonus throw or throw-in as the case may be.

52. Play: On center jump between A1 and B1, the tapped ball is first touched (but not controlled) in his front court by A2 as he slaps it in attempting to gain possession. Then: (a) A2 recovers it and passes it to A3 in back court; or (b) A3 and B2 touch it and A2 finally secures control and passes it to A3 in back court. Ruling: Legal in both (a) and (b).

53. Play: A2, in his front court, is first to touch but does not secure possession of a center jump ball between A1 and B1. Then: (a) A3 secures control and passes it to A2 who returns it to A4 in his back court; or (b) B2 secures the ball, dribbles it a few steps before fumbling and fumble is recovered by A2 who passes ball to A3 in back court. Ruling: There is no violation in either (a) or (b).

54. Play: A1 is denied deserved bonus free throw and: (a) before throw-in, A1 is replaced by A6; or (b) during throw-in, A1 commits disqualifying foul against B1 and is replaced by A6. Before ball is at disposal of B1 for his free throw attempt, Captain of A calls Official's attention to denial of bonus throw due A1. Ruling: In (a), A1 returns to the court and is given the free throw due him. In (b), A6 will attempt free throw in place of disqualified A1. The ball becomes dead immediately after the free throw attempt of A1 whether made or missed. B1 will make his attempt or attempts and the ball will remain or become alive as after a personal foul.

Contest Management Details

The following excellent outline of arrangements and plans necessary for successful interscholastic athletic administration was prepared by the Michigan High School Athletic Association. It will serve any school very well as a check list. As stated in the Michigan Bulletin "...the management of its athletic contests is a yardstick by which a school's entire athletic program is measured."

AWAY GAME PREPARATION

1—Transportation: Decide on the use of common carrier, school bus, or private car transportation. The first two listed are most preferable in that order. Be sure contracts are signed, that the leaving and returning times are understood, that the place of departure is designated, that the number in the party is determined, and that the cost of transportation is established.

2—Parents' Permit: If a school policy requires that permits from parents must be received for out of town trips be sure they are on file. Some procedure of this type is recommended if for nothing more than its school policy and public relations values.

3—Finances for Trip: The faculty member in charge of the trip should be the custodian of all funds to be used for meals and lodging (if necessary). There should be a strict accounting of all trip funds. Bus charges should be paid by school check. Contract guarantee checks ought not to be cashed by school men on trips unless absolutely necessary.

4—Equipment: Each player should be charged with responsibility for his own personal playing equipment. The game equipment should be the responsibility of one or more student managers. Have a complete record of all equipment taken on a trip or any special items issued to players for the game concerned.

5—Game Details: Know the time of the game, the place where it will be played, the location of dressing rooms, who is to officiate, price of admission, and regulations concerning complimentary tickets for the visiting team. Band, manager and cheerleader arrangements should be understood.

6—Eligibility Records: Be sure all players making the trip are eligible for the contest to be played. Make certain that their names appear on the eligibility list. Take this list with you to the game along with the one received from the competing school.

7—Game Contracts: Game contracts should be
in the possession of the individual in charge of the trip together with any special correspondence concerning the game.

8—Trip Personnel: Have a definite time when the coach will post a list of team members and student managers to make the trip. State the time the team will leave and then leave at that time.

9—Participation Record Books: If it is the policy of the school to keep an accurate record of all participants, the record book should be carried on the trip. The responsibility for compilation of data may be delegated to a student manager.

10—Dress of Team Members: Impress upon team members that they are representing their school while traveling on trips as well as during contests. Insist appearances be neat and that clothes be clean. School representatives must dress and act like ladies and gentlemen.

PRE-HOME-GAME PREPARATION

1—Contracts: Check all contracts to be certain that the day, date, location and hour of contest are correct.

2—Eligibility Records: See that the home school’s eligibility record is mailed to the visiting school in accordance with state athletic association requirements and that one also has been received from the visiting school. Have both eligibility records available at game time.

3—Physical Examinations: Make certain that records of physical examinations of all contestants are on file. Many schools require this procedure before equipment is issued to an athlete.

4—Parents’ Permission: Secure parents’ permission for all contestants. Such procedure may clarify athletic injury policies. Permission cards should be on file before a student is allowed to report for practice.

5—Contest Officials: Contracts should be checked with all officials prior to games. Be certain officials are registered during the current school year. At least a week before a contest the home school should remind official of the date, time, fee and location of the game and the capacity in which he is to officiate. Officials’ contracts for the game should be accessible to the athletic director at game time.

6—Equipment: It is the athletic director’s responsibility to see that there is adequate game equipment on hand for the game. Lists of items necessary for various sports should be prepared by him.

7—Field, Court or Pool: Unusual locations or temporary circumstances may make special arrangements necessary concerning fields, courts or pools where contests are to be held. Confirm all such arrangements in writing in order to obviate misunderstandings. Be sure that the visiting school is fully informed of any changes in plans. The principal or superintendent should have the complete schedule of the use of all gymnasiums or fields so there will be no conflicts in assignments.

8—Publicity: The regular and accepted means of publicizing athletic events in the school should be followed. The news releasing agent should be the coach, athletic director or principal, as they may agree among themselves. Student bodies should be made familiar with athletic programs and coming events through presentation of well organized student assemblies.

9—Visiting School Courtesies: The visiting school should be written a week or ten days prior to a contest and advised concerning the location, time, date and officials for the game. It also should be advised concerning admission prices for students and adults, the number of complimentary tickets and arrangements for the band if it is to be brought to the game. Send a mimeographed schedule of pre-game activities.

10—Reserve Contests: If a reserve game is to precede or follow a varsity team game, complete arrangements should be made for it. In football, especially, many schools find it more convenient to play reserve team games on dates other than those on which varsity or first-team games are held.

11—Tickets: If special, season or complimen-
tary tickets are to be prepared and distributed, do it early in the season or school year. Have a definite ticket accounting method and insist that it be followed, so this phase of the athletic administration is conducted in a business-like manner. Make certain that ticket prices are well posted and understood by both schools.

12—Programs: Contest programs usually contribute to an athletic event. They should be informative, inexpensive (free, if possible) and easily accessible. If programs are to be sold, have an efficient sales force organized and demand a complete financial accounting.

13—Concessions: Arrangements for handling concessions at athletic contests must be made well in advance. Be sure there is clearance with local health officials if food is to be sold. Insist on cleanliness. Complete financial reports of all stocks and transactions must be required.

14—Ushers: Reserved seat sections of bleachers require ushers. Have a sufficient number trained and on hand for the contests. Some student ushers may have to be used; but as many adults as possible should be included.

15—Police Protection and Parking: Police usually can be made available to handle crowds, direct traffic and aid with parking. Law-enforcement officers are at contests to handle any emergencies that may arise. It's good administration to have police at all athletic contests. Make arrangements with police officials well in advance of contest dates.

16—Cheerleaders: Well uniformed and courteous cheerleaders can do a great deal to keep the crowd in the right frame of mind. They are sportsmanship leaders as well as cheerleaders. Their big job is that of securing recognition for outstanding plays and examples of good sportsmanship on the part of both teams and that of aiding the school and game officials as the contest progresses. They may also help much in maintaining proper order.

17—Scoreboards: Scoreboards are almost essential pieces of equipment in modern school athletic contests. Definite arrangements should be made to have one or two adults or reliable students to manage the scoreboard regularly.

18—Condition of Stadium, Bleachers or Gymnasium: Upkeep of facilities should be a janitorial rather than an administrative duty. In many cases, however, the athletic staff will have to see that facilities are in proper order for a contest. The stadium and bleachers should be clean. They should be inspected by fire or police officials prior to the opening of the season and at frequent intervals. Rest rooms should be fully equipped, sanitary and available. Temperature controls for indoor games should be inspected and regulated so that they are working properly at the time of the contest. Be sure that temporary bleachers have been properly inspected by authorized officials to insure their safety.

19—Bands and Half-time Arrangements: If bands are to be present at a game, make certain reserved seats are provided for them in the bleachers, stands or in the field. Advise each band what the amount of time it will have for maneuvers between halves. If a flag raising ceremony is to precede the game, make arrangements for all details and advise band directors accordingly.

20—Decorations: If the field or gymnasium is to be decorated for a contest, include color schemes of both schools. Be sure that decorations do not interfere with playing facilities. Cross bars or football goal posts or basketball backboards never should be decorated or marked in any manner.

21—Public Address System: Some schools own their public address or loud speaker systems. They can be a most valuable adjunct to any athletic contest. Announcers should be trained in their job before the contests. Public address announcements regarding athletic events generally are most effective when made sparingly. Pertinent information regarding completed plays, substitutions and explanations of penalties usually is sufficient.

22—Physician at Contests: Arrangements should be made well in advance of the contest to have a physician at games. It may be necessary to pay for services of a physician.

23—Scorers, Timers, Judges: Adequate provisions should be made to have these officials at any contest requiring their services. Members of the faculty usually are most satisfactory for these assignments. Use the same officials regularly.

24—Dressing Rooms for Visiting Teams and Officials: The dressing or locker room facilities for visiting teams should be adequate, clean and open for their use upon arrival. If possible, a separate dressing room, away from both teams, should be available for officials. Check to see that these are in readiness.

HOME-GAME DUTIES

1—Supplies and Equipment: Have all items available for the sport which is being played. These include the material necessary for the playing of the game, not uniforms of players.

2—Tickets: Tickets should be at booths, with sellers and ticket stations as previously assigned. Have them on duty sufficiently early before the game time with plenty of change.

3—Ushers: Ushers should be assigned at stations well before game time.

4—Contest Programs: Supplies of programs should be made in the hands of distributors who have been assigned to stations. Distribution of programs should not be left to chance.

5—Officials’ Quarters: Officials should have private dressing rooms apart from either team. A student manager should be assigned to officials.

6—Visiting Team Quarters and Courtesies: At least one student manager should be assigned to the visiting team to show its school officials their dressing quarters and the way to reach the field or gymnasium. He also should inquire if they have all the equipment they need, furnish a supply of drinking water (individual cups or bottles if a fountain is not available on field or in gymnasium) and remain on constant call for services to the visiting coach or athletic director.

7—Flag Raising: Be sure that the American flag is on hand and that students are instructed as to their functions if there is to be a flag raising ceremony. Bands also should understand their part of the program.

8—Intermission Program: If a program is planned between halves of the game, be certain all arrangements are completed and that student managers know their duties.

(Continued in January Issue of the ATHLETE)
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