St. Xavier's State Championship Cross Country Team


Official Organ of the KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSN.
DECEMBER - 1959
HENDERSON DOUGLAS—CLASS A FINALIST


FORT THOMAS HIGHLANDS—N.K.A.C. CHAMPION AND CLASS AA FINALIST

Early Season Basketball Questions -- Installment I

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.

**Play 1:** The home team provides an: (a) approved composition-covered natural tan; or (b) leather-covered orange ball.

**Ruling:** The ball in (a) is legal but, unless the teams agree to use the orange-colored ball in (b), it may not be used.

**Play 2:** Jumper A1 in center circle taps the ball backward where A2, in his back court, bats it into his front court, A3 then secures control and passes to A2 in the back court.

**Ruling:** Violation. Ball is in the back court a second time following the jump.

**Play 3:** With the score A50 - B50, time expires for the fourth quarter of a high school game. While the ball is in flight on an unsuccessful try by A1, B1 flagrantly fouls A2: (a) before; or (b) after basket is made or missed.

**Ruling:** In (a) foul is penalized and, if either of the free throws is successful, no additional period is played. The foul in (b) is a technical foul and an extra period will be played, started by administration of the free throws.

**Play 4:** During a free throw for personal foul, free thrower A1 has his foot beyond the vertical plane of the free throw line before the ball touches the ring or backboard or before the free throw ends.

**Ruling:** Violation. Ball becomes dead when violation occurs. Unless another attempt is to follow, the ball is awarded to B out of bounds at either end of the free throw line extended.

**Play 5:** After thrower or passer A1 jumps and before he returns to the floor, B1 moves into his path so that he is contacted when A1 returns to the floor.

**Ruling:** Foul by B1.

**Play 6:** B1, after establishing a legal guarding position in the path of dribbler A1, crouches to avoid injury from charge by A1.

**Ruling:** Foul by A1 for charging. After taking a legal guarding position, B1 may turn, crouch or retreat to avoid injury from a charging dribbler.

**Play 7:** Screener A1 takes a position so close behind B1, who is stationary and does not have the ball, that contact results when B1 turns normally.

**Ruling:** Personal foul by A1. When a screen takes a position behind a stationary opponent who does not have the ball, the opponent must be able to take a normal step backward without contact. The player being screened from behind is given greater latitude of movement than one screened from the side or front because he is not expected to see the screener.

**Play 8:** After A1 receives a pass he comes to a stop on the count of two with: (a) his feet on a line from right to left; or (b) his left foot in advance of his right.

**Ruling:** A1 may legally pivot on either foot in (a) but only on his right (or rear) foot in (b).

**Play 9:** A1 intentionally or accidentally throws or bats the ball through either his own or B's basket from below.

**Ruling:** Ball becomes dead as soon as it enters and passes through the basket from below. B will throw in from end of court at the spot nearest violation.

**Play 10:** A1, in the mid-court area and legally guarded by B1, consumes more than 5 seconds in a bona fide attempt to advance the ball by dribbling.

**Ruling:** There is no violation. Official will not start a 5-second count when the dribbler is clearly trying to advance the ball.

**Play 11:** While an unsuccessful free throw by A1 is in flight, B1 is in the lane too soon. Before the ball is dead B2 pushes A2.

**Ruling:** Penalize the infractions in the order in which they occur. A1 will attempt free throw or throws due him (including the substitute throw) and the ball will become dead when his last try is made or missed. A2 will then be given his throw or throws.

**Play 12:** A1 and B1 jump at center circle. A1 taps the ball into his front court where it is touched but not controlled by A2 and then deflected into the back court of A where B3 secures possession. May B3 cause the ball to go into his back court?

**Ruling:** B3 may not cause the ball to go into his back court because the ball has been there prior to B3 securing possession in his front court. When A2 touched the ball in his front court (this is B's back court) and thereafter B3 gained control of the ball in A's back court (this is B's front court), B3 could no longer legally return the ball to his back court.

**Play 13:** Throw-in by A1 strikes basket ring. While ball is on the cylinder B1 bats it away.

**Ruling:** This is basket interference even though B1 may have prevented A1 from committing a violation. In the case cited, two points should be awarded team A.

**Play 14:** While rebounding, A1 secures ball and swings his elbows to clear the area in his vicinity. Elbow contacts B1.

**Ruling:** Personal foul by A1.

**Play 15:** A6 enters game without reporting to scorer. After play is resumed and before ball becomes dead, A2 commits personal foul. Scorer then calls Referee's attention to failure of A6 to report.

**Ruling:** False multiple foul. Free throw or (Continued on Page Eight)
From the Commissioner’s Office

REPORTS PAST DUE

1. 1959 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 1960 annual meeting of the Association were elected by the principals of the 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 1960 State High School Basketball Tournament will be held in Freedom Hall, Louisville, on March 16-19. 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 4.

Complete sets of tickets are priced at $8.00 (end bleacher seats), $16.00 (chair back seats and end box seats), and $20.00 (box seats at the side of the floor). The general sale of tickets (not school orders) will be conducted by State Tournament Ticket Sales, P. O. Box 1173, Lexington. These orders should not be placed before January 25. 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 25 will receive a lower priority than those mailed on that date.

Hotels, motels, and other lodging places in the Louisville area will begin taking reservations after the first of the year. The Housing Bureau of the Louisville Chamber of Commerce will assist in securing rooms for those who are unable to get lodging by writing directly to the places of their preference. Such requests should be addressed to Mr. Lew Tinsley, Louisville Chamber of Commerce, Louisville, Kentucky.
OLD KENTUCKY HOME—REGION II CLASS A CHAMPION


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

Christian County (Hopkinsville)  Pine Mountain (Maysville)
Lone Oak  St. Patrick
Nicholas County (Carlisle)

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.

Babbage, Don, 11000 Grafton Road, Valley Station, KY 40178, JT 5-9977
Barco, Bob R., 510 Middletown Ave, Ashland, KY 41101, 5-2505
Barley, James Gale, Route 3, Slaughters, KY 602-2952
Berry, William, 1633 Jackson Ave., Portsmouth, OH, 61-5703
Bethea, David G., Decoursey Pike, Morning View, FL 7-2320, HE 1-4909
Blackburn, Adrian, 415 Scott Ct., Prestonsburg, KY 41653
Blackburn, Clyde W., Box 26, London, KY 620-575
Burris, John F., Jr., 14-B Dixon Apt., Henderson, KY 7-1158
Butcher, Paul, Pikeville, KY 7-5291, KY 7-6465
Butler, Donald A., 1005 Iroquois Drive, Owensboro, KY 8-3217
Duvall, Larry, 1406 Hughes, Murray
Campbell, John, Jr., Garrett, 5821, 3461
Carr, Hubert Millard, 1121 Kentucky, Bowling Green, KY 3-9588
Cathers, Bob P., Box 158, Corbin, KY 3-881, KY 1118
Caudill, Gary A., 217 High St., Pikeville, KY 7-7009
Chadwell, J. Dan, Elm St., Versailles, 2-1858, Lexington, KY 3-1911, (Bus. No.)
Clark, Joseph W., 1124 Adams St., Bowling Green, KY 2-1216
Clark, Owen B., Route 1, Georgetown
Connell, Charles Edward, 1219 West Main, Box 102, Shelbyville, KY 3-2447
Coxey, James Z., P. O. Box 67, Cadiz, KY 2-5148
Coyne, Ernest T., Leader Sports Dept., Lexington, 2-2270

Decker Taylor, Fiedler, Bowman, P. O'Bryan, Culver, J.
Blackburn, Berry, Bartley, Christian

Cox, Ralph, Benham, 2130
Craft, Bill, 638 Longview Dr., Lexington, 7-4543, 5-9650
Craze, Arville, College Post Office Box 853, Berea, 9128
Cruz, Harold, Falcon, 9-5713
Current, Ellis R., 1633 Bellefonte Dr., Lexington, 7-1049, 5-9669
Dawson, Ray, Revell
Davenport, Robert B., P. O. Box 31, Burley, KY 5224, 5189
Dierle, Owen M., 907 W. 2nd Street, Owensboro, KY 3-7918
Davis, Larry Eugene, P. O. Box 25, Science Hill, 7-2320
Draughn, Bartram, Lebanon, ST 5-4465
Duncan, William Robert, Box 480, Lancaster, KY 41182-R
Duff, Birchell, Garrett
Duncan, Earl, S., 16,967 Taylorville Rd., Jeffersonville, IN 7-1478, TW 5-805
Earle, Herschel G., Berry
Earli, Robert G., Bagdad, KY 7-5401
Emble, Jim, A., 624 Stewart St., Elizabethtown, KY 5-301, RO 5-8777
Embry, Dr. Chalmers P., 1151 Stop n' Shop Ct., Owensboro, KY 8-3218, MU 3-5214
Flinn, Alton, 622 Castilel, Irvine, 261-J, 56
Ford, Gary P., Box 56, Austin Peay State College, Clarksville, TN 7-2186
Goetz, Raymond, 6212 Cornflower, Valley Station, KY 7-4315, KY 7-1477
Gee, Edgar, St., Route 4, Shelbyville, KY 3-2568
Gleason, George T., 1600 High St., Bowling Green, KY 2-7316
Gleason, William, 1915 Bay, Chestnut St., Bowling Green, KY 2-1180, KY 2-1978
Godsey, Truman, Middleburg, KY 7-5013, SU 2-8252
Good, Larry C., 129 Front St., New Richmond, OH, 3-7761, RO 2-7762
Goodwin, Charles L., 121 Summitt Dr., Pinville, KY 7-1265, ED 7-2153
Goorin, R. E., 705 Wadeside, Middletown, KY 4-9775, CH 5-4161
Green, Jerry, 431 Bamberger Rd., Lexington, 3-956
Gray, John R., 1121 Box 118, Ester, KY 3-1021, 4-W
Hass, Walter F., 434 Bauer, Louisville, KY 5-5172
Hicks, Harold D., Route 1, Frankfort, KY 7-0808
Hollins, Jack D., 421 Second St., Pikeville, KY 7-2840
Hake, Adrian, 72 Colonial Ct., Owensboro
Head, Elmo C., 113 Alton Rd., Shelbyville, KY 3-2246, ME 3-9759
Heath, Lary D., 242 Dudley Rd., Lexington, 1-1810, or 3-2421
Hertberger, Robert L., 723 Marion, Evansville, IN 4-1681, HA 6-5211, Traffic Office
Hobbs, Charles V., 627 Westview Dr., Westwood, Ashland, KY 4-9439, EA 4-2175
The 1959 Cross Country

The St. Xavier High School of Louisville won the seventh official K.H.S.A.A. Cross Country Run, which was held in Lexington on November 14. The team score was 65, First place was won by Joseph Kroh of St. Xavier, with the time of 10:38. The St. Xavier team was coached by Brother Brennan.

Scores of the fifteen dual teams which qualified for the state run were as follows: St. Xavier, 65; Trinity, 103; Butler, 123; Waggener, 129; Greensburg, 153; Johns Creek, 178; Montgomery Co., 219; Glendale, 227; Elizabethtown, 273; Trimble County, 286; Berea Foundation, 305; Bagdad, 327; Highlands, 328; Camargo, 348; Paducah Tilghman, 451.

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: Harry T. Starns, President and Treasurer; E. G. Plummer, Vice President; Press Whelan, Secretary. Activities of the Society are supervised by Dr. Don Cash Saffot, Head of the Department of Physical Education and Track Coach at the University of Kentucky.

Seven regional runs had been held on October 31 for the purpose of qualifying teams and individuals for the state event. These runs were held at Paducah, Bowling Green, Clarksville, Louisville, Bellevue, Berea, and Paintsville. In addition to the teams, several individual runners qualified for entries as the state team.

One hundred twelve boys took part in the State Cross Country Run, the order in which the first fifty finished is given below, including the times.

1-Kroh, St. Xavier (10:38); 2-Owens, Trinity (10:39); 3-Banks, Elizabethtown (10:48); 4-Gerstle, St. Xavier (10:49); 5-Butler, Trimble Co. (10:52); 6-Matlock, Butler (10:53); 7-Mathis, Waggener (10:55); 8-White, Waggener (10:56); 9-Cunningham, Trinity (10:58); 10-Howard, Johns Creek (10:58); 11-Edmonds, Johns Creek (11:00); 12-Passafiume, St. Xavier (11:04); 13-Blew, Berea Found. (11:05); 14-Hudson, Knox Central (11:05); 15-Ball, Flat Gap (11:13); 17-Havens, Montgomery Co. (11:13); 18-McMillan, Greensburg (11:16); 19-Turrell, Waggener (11:20); 20-Hough, Greensburg (11:20); 21-Crawley, Butler (11:20); 22-Estep, Flat Gap (11:21); 23-Vetter, St. Xavier (11:21); 24-Elliott, Butler (11:24); 25-Conlon, St. Xavier (11:26); 25-Jerry, Trimble Co. (11:26); 29-Jaggers, Glendale (11:27); 29-Helvey, Johns Creek (11:28); 29-Mckeanie, Flat Gap (11:28); 30-McClellan, Greensburg (11:29); 31-Hicks, Glendale (11:30); 32-Flaherty, Butler (11:31); 33-Miller, Highlands (11:32); 34-Cunningham, Trinity (11:32); 35-Nichols, Berea Found. (11:36); 36-

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HAZARD—E.K.M.C. AND REGION IV CLASS AA CHAMPION


MCKELL—NORTHEASTERN KENTUCKY CONFERENCE CO-CHAMPION


MT. STERLING—REGION III CLASS A CHAMPION

The Flying Dutchman

It's basketball time again and time to rule on early season play situations which have already come in. Attach the following to your basketball case books as official:

PLAY: Post player A1 frequently reaches behind himself to contact B1 so that A1 knows how B1 is playing him.

RULING: Personal foul. The rules state: "He shall not contact an opponent with his hand unless such contact is only with the opponent's hand while it is on the ball and is incidental to an attempt to play the ball."

PLAY: A1 commits his fifth personal foul but before official or scorers notify him a substitute takes his place in the game. Later, A1 enters the game again and, after participating, the scorer notes that A1 has five personal fouls and so notifies the official.

RULING: Personal foul.

PLAY: Team A gets the opening tip and its five players line up across the floor near the ten-second line. Team A makes no effort to move the ball in for a score. B1 and B2 enter the front court area and make a bona fide attempt to secure possession of the ball. Since there is no score and the defense is responsible for action, do B1 and B2 provide the necessary opposition or must more than two defensive men come into the front area?

RULING: Two defensive men in the mid-court area satisfy the requirements of the rule.

Joe Creason, Sunday Magazine writer of the Courier-Journal, presented an excellent pictorial story in the paper and the public how the new charging rule will be called. The Commonwealth owes a debt of gratitude to Joe for his interest in educating the fans so that they may criticize officiating objectively and intelligently. This story appeared November 15.

Kentucky's football officiating gets quite a boost in recognition every time far away places bring arbiters from Kentucky to officiate the games. Dave Longenecker and Jack Howerton brought such recognition to Kentucky a few years ago when they officiated the Sun Bowl game in El Paso. Now Dave has done it again. A week ago he was flown to Denton, Texas, and paid a pile of money to officiate a football game there. These things reflect credit on Kentucky's officiating.

Hardin McLane, Athletic Director and Basketball Coach of Elizabethtown Catholic High School, reflects the same kind of credit from a coaching angle in a different way. Many officials point out the business-like way in which Hardin operates. Prior to each game the officials get a letter telling them their fee, enclosing the schedule with an invitation to attend Elizabethtown Catholic home games at any time as a guest of the school. The letter also states that the school will do everything possible to make the official's game pleasant and the relations enjoyable. Such coach and official relationship should be widely copied for the good of high school basketball.

Our old friend, Earl Roberts, who served Science Hill as Superintendent for many years has moved over to Bellevue Elementary School in Richmond and is Principal. Earl is one of the finest chaps in sporting circles in the Commonwealth. Wherever he goes he will make a host of friends.

A card has come from Joe Gilly, one of the best coaches the mountains has ever had. Joe has moved from Harlan to Clinton, Maryland, where he is teaching in a Junior High School. Joe says he misses the boys and the joy he had on the football field and in the gymnasium. Joe doesn't miss Kentucky nearly as much as Kentucky misses him. Certainly, the mountains will never seem the same to the Dutchman until Joe comes back.

From Romulus Gibson comes praise for the schools of Munfordville, Somerset, and Wayne County. Romulus calls for an Abou Ben Adhem certificate to go to those institutions. They are on the way. That was Rom's last official act before leaving Kentucky for Florida where he is racking up another enviable officiating reputation.

Coach Wayne Willson of Clay High School has called the Dutchman's attention to the fact that two high school coaches received a perfect sportsmanship rating last season. They are Morton Combs and Letcher Norton. Wayne says that he does not know either of these coaches but that his hat is off to them for their excellent job of teaching sportsmanship. We agree with Coach Willson that these gentlemen have set a goal for other coaches to attain.

The Corn Cob Pipe Award goes to Frankfort's Jack Taylor. Jack has done more for little boys in the field of sports without any thought of pay or compensation than anybody else we know of. Nobody could be more deserving of the Flying Dutchman Award than Jack. May his tribe increase!

About the Mr. Methuselah of basketball officials, joining John Heldman and Jack Thompson this month for the honor of being in officiating longer than anybody else is Georgetown's John Showalter and Ashland's Ernie Chaffin. Send the Dutchman your nomination.

Now here is our closing philosophy: A man doesn't become bad all at once—he sort of gradually sours, like milk.
ST. JOSEPH PREP—MID-KENTUCKY CONFERENCE CHAMPION


DANVILLE—CENTRAL KENTUCKY CONFERENCE CHAMPION


PERRYVILLE—BLUEGRASS EIGHT-MAN CONFERENCE CHAMPION

BASKETBALL QUESTIONS

(Continued from Page One)

throws for personal is attempted first and then followed by the attempt resulting from the technical foul. Ball is put in play as after any technical foul.

Play 10: B1 pushes A1. A1 then kicks at B1 but his foot does not make contact.

Ruling: False double foul. B1 is charged with a personal foul and A1 with a technical. Free throws are awarded since this is not a double foul.

Play 17: A1 and B1 foul each other simultaneously (double foul) and at the same instant B2 fouls A2.

Ruling: This combination constitutes a false double foul, one of the elements being a double foul. No free throws are awarded for the double foul. The free throw or throws resulting from the foul by B2 are awarded to A2. The ball becomes dead after the last free throw try by A2 and is then put in play by jump ball at center between any two opponents.

Play 18: In a high school game the first extra period ends in a tie. In the second extra period: (a) team A scores one point and team B then scores a field goal; or (b) both teams A and B score one point and the second period ends in a tie. In the third extra period team A scores one point.

Ruling: In (a) the game ends when B scores a field goal. In (b) as soon as team A scores the point in the third period the game ends. In (b) team A is the first team to score two points after the end of the first extra period.

Play 19: When does a sudden-end rule go into effect?

Ruling: The sudden-end rule goes into effect when the first overtime period ends in a tie. That is, the first team to score two points under conditions provided in rule 5-7 after the beginning of the second overtime period wins the game.

Play 20: During the second overtime, with the score A50 - B51, A1 fouls B1 after field goal try by A1 is in flight. The field goal is successful.

Ruling: The successful field goal makes the score A52 - B51. B is entitled to a free throw or throws. If B scores two free throws it would win 52 to 53. If B scores one free throw, the game would be tied and continue until either team scored an additional point, thereby becoming the winner. If B does not score a free throw A wins 52 to 51.

Play 21: On free throw by A1, B1 is in the first space and A2 in the second space. Is it legal for A2 to leave his space as soon as the ball is in flight and may he move into the 4-foot space behind the plane of the backboard?

Ruling: A2 may leave his space after ball is in flight but he may not enter the first space until the ball has touched the ring or backboard or the free throw has ended. The first space is 7 feet in length and about 3 feet in depth. Hence, A2 must be at least 3 feet from the lane until the ball touches.

Play 22: A1 attempts a single free throw at B's basket. Try is successful. Throw-in by B1 is taken by B2 who throws the ball in his basket. Attention is called to the error just prior to throw-in by A1.

Ruling: The first live ball following the try started when B2 touched the throw-in. This live ball ended when field goal was scored. Correction should be made since error was discovered before the second live ball following the try. Free throw is cancelled and A1 takes a throw at his own basket. Field goal by B2 and any elapsed time is nullified.

Play 23: A1 is awarded a two-throw penalty and the throws are attempted at B's basket. The first throw is unsuccessful or there is a free throw violation by A or it is successful. The second free throw is successful and the error is discovered after throw-in by B is touched on the court.

Ruling: An error was made on each of two free throws tries. Since ball is dead after first throw, regardless of the manner in which it ended, the first live ball following the first try begins
when the ball is handed to A1 for the second try. The second live ball starts when the throw-in by B is touched on the court. Hence, in the above situation, it is too late to correct the error for the first try. However, discovery is in time to correct the error for the second try at the wrong basket.

Play 24: A1 is awarded a two-throw penalty and the throws are attempted at B's basket. The first throw is unsuccessful or there is a free-throw violation by A or it is successful. The second throw is not successful and the error is discovered after B1 has been called for a traveling violation.

Ruling: First live ball after the error starts when the ball is handed to A1 for his second try and ends with the violation. Hence, the error for both trial should be corrected if the discovery is before throw-in following the violation is touched on the court.

Play 25. Throw-in by A1 is touched but not controlled by A2. Ball then lies on floor in the backcourt with no one securing control.

Ruling: After a reasonable period of time, Referee will declare the ball dead. He will award it out of bounds to A and direct them to put the ball in play and to attempt to advance it. If A does not comply with Referee's order, he should penalize with a technical foul.


Ruling: Technical foul. It is not the intent of the rule to permit B1 to put "blinders" on an opponent. If, in the situation above, A1 moves his head so that he can see and the hand of B1 follows in front of his eyes, it is an infraction of rule 10-4-e.

Play 27: When approximately a minute is left in a quarter and with the score tied, A1 holds the ball in the mid-court area ostensibly for the purpose of restricting the action to only one try before the time for the period expires. Players of B take a deep zone defensive position in the scoring area.

Ruling: The lack of action provision is applicable at any and all times during the game. In this situation B is responsible for action. As soon as the Official determines it is an actionless situation, he will begin his 20-second count if team B has not previously been warned during that period. If a warning has been given to team B during that quarter, the Official will start his 6-second count as soon as the time-consuming situation is apparent.

Play 28: Team A gets the opening tip and its five players line up across the floor near the first 10-second line. Team A makes no effort to move the ball in for a try. B1 and B2 enter the front court area and make a bona fide attempt to secure possession of the ball. Since there is no score and the defense is responsible for action, do B1 and B2 provide the necessary opposition or must more than two defensive men come into the front court area?

Ruling: The two defensive men in the mid-court area satisfy the requirements of the rule.

Play 29: While behind in score and after being warned during the quarter for lack of action, A2 secures control of a center jump in his mid-court area and makes no attempt to advance ball. No team B players are in the front court area and Official starts 5-second count. After two counts, A2 dribbles into back court and remains there for approximately nine seconds before returning to his front court.

Ruling: Legal.

Play 30: What are the jersey numbers which are permissible?

Ruling: Numbers which comply with the rules
are: Even - 0, 4, 10, 12, 14, 20, 22, 24, 30, 32, 34, 40, 42, 44, 50, 52 and 54; Odd - 3, 5, 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25, 33, 35, 41, 43, 45, 51, 53 and 55. It is not illegal to use double zero or three digit numbers but they are not recommended.

Play 31: Referee is ready to start game when he discovers one or more players of team A with illegal numbers. What is the proper procedure?

Ruling: A technical foul should be called and one free throw, regardless of the number of players who have illegal numbers, should be awarded. Also, Official has the authority to order the team to secure legal numbers. Failure to comply with the order should result in one or more additional free throws. Whether an order of this kind is issued should depend upon circumstances. In most cases, it is not practical to require an immediate change, since it might cause undue delay and suitable numbers might not be readily available. Official should report such incidents to the Conference or State Association authorities so that future incidents will be avoided.

Play 32: Where is mid-court for purposes of a throw-in on a court which has two division lines?

Ruling: It is always opposite the center circle, regardless of the length of the court.

Play 33: Post player A1 frequently reaches behind himself to contact his guard, B1, with his hand so that A1 is playing him.

Ruling: Personal foul. The rules state: "He shall not contact an opponent with his hand unless such contact is only with the opponent’s hand while it is on the ball and is incidental to an attempt to play the ball."

Play 34: If an Official on his own initiative takes a time-out to protect an injured player, should a time-out be charged to the team?

Ruling: Unless the injured player is replaced within one and a half minutes or unless the player is ready to play immediately, the time-out must be charged to the team for whose benefit it was taken. After calling the time-out, the Official should ask the player if he desires a time-out. If he does not, play should be resumed immediately. If, while time is out, the coach or trainer has been granted permission to come onto the court to attend the player, the time-out must be charged unless the player is removed. Under no circumstances does the Official have any authority to charge a time-out to himself.

Play 35: From behind plane of backboard. (a) A throw-in is such that some part of the ball passes above the backboard; or (b) a try for field goal is such that some part of the ball passes above backboard.

Ruling: If rectangular backboard is used, ball remains dead in (a) and becomes dead in (b). If fan-shaped backboard is used, ball does not remain or become dead. Some groups choose to rule this the same as for a fan-shaped backboard for any high school game.

Play 36: What are the points of measurement in determining whether or not the player in control is closely guarded?

Ruling: Measurement is from the forward foot of the offensive player to the forward foot of the defensive player. Because the rule specifies “not exceeding 6 feet”, Officials should be as certain as possible that the guard is in the required distance.

Play 37: B1 pushes A1 while A1 is trying for a field goal. A2 interferes with the ball on the ring or on the cylinder.

Ruling: The violation by A2 kills the ball. Therefore, it is an unsuccessful try and A1 is awarded two free throws. This is one of the few
IN MEMORIAM

WILLIAM ROUSH FUGITT, 61, West Virginia Secondary School Activities Commission's greatly respected and much loved Executive Secretary, died in Beckley, West Virginia on November 3, 1959. Mr. Fugitt, with the exception of his last three years was Manager of the Crouch Lumber Company in Beckley. From 1940 to 1946 he was Executive Secretary of the Beckley Chamber of Commerce and in 1946 was elected to the position of the Executive Secretary of the West Virginia Secondary School Activities Commission, which he held at the time of his death. Mr. Fugitt received many honors during his career, among them being President of the Beckley Kiwanis Club in 1937, Lt. Governor of the Kiwanis 4th District in 1937, and Governor of the West Virginia District of Kiwanis in 1944. He was Past Commander and Past Adjutant of the American Legion Post in Beckley and Chief Counselor of the Mountainaire Boys' State since 1945, which is a yearly school of citizenship for 400 selected youth. He directed 55 counselors in this program annually. He was also Past State Commander of the American Legion Department of West Virginia in 1948. From 1949 to 1951 he was a member of the Council for Veteran's Affairs of the WV SO during 1958 and 1959 was President of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations. Mr. Fugitt was a member of Kappa Delta Pi, National Honoray Education Society; a member of Phi Gamma Mu, National Social Science Society; or Phi Delta Kappa, National Honoray Scholastic Fraternity. During Mr. Fugitt's ten years as Executive Secretary, the West Virginia High School Athletic Association became the West Virginia Activities Commission with the added responsibilities for interscholatic competition and activities in the state. Under the Commission, schools were classified for the purposes of arranging competition in football and basketball; game officials were enrolled with the State Association and a regular program of clinics and rules clinics for coaches and officials in all major sports was established, thus enlisting the support of game officials with the Activities Commission's program. Negro schools were integrated in West Virginia and accepted to membership in the Activities Commission with the minimum of problems; the athletic program was expanded to include such activities as golf, tennis and wrestling. Standards were revised and elevated so that regulations were more in accordance with interscholatic principles. The Commission's By-laws and Constitution were rewritten and in high regard and respect by those engaged in athletics throughout the State of West Virginia.

The following is quoted from a West Virginia sportswriter and is an example of the esteem in which Mr. Fugitt was held in his own state.

"No finer man ever lived. No better Executive Secretary ever toiled for any State High School Association. No man was more dedicated to the youngsters. No businessman paid more attention to every little student ever had as good control of the English language. No speaker had as many cute stories to tell from the head table. No one man ever drew as much respect, not only across the State of West Virginia, but across the entire United States. As an undergraduate...

"Bill Fugitt was an example of the Golden Rule. He labored long hours in working out of his huge office with myrads of files and countless papers doing the bidding of the State Board of Appeals set forth in the high school manual government athletics and other extra curricular activities in the state schools."

BASKETBALL QUESTIONS—Continued

situations where a foul and a violation occur during the game live ball.

Play 38: A1 commits his fifth personal foul but, before Officials or Scorer notify him, substitute takes his place in the game. Later, A1 enters the game again and, after participating, the Scorer notes that A1 has five personal fouls and so notifies Official.

Ruling: Technical foul. A1 must immediately leave the game.

Play 39: After a successful field goal or free throw, B1 and B2 are out of bounds at the end. B1 throws to B2 and B2 then passes to B3 on the court. Is it illegal for B1 to be out of bounds when B2 throws to B3 on the court?

Ruling: No, if B1 has not purposely delayed his return to the court. However, if B1 has intentionally delayed his return (which would usually he for the purpose of deception) B1 has committed a technical foul.

Play 40: A1 jumps to make a pass. He sees that his pass will be intercepted so he drops ball to the floor and dribbles into an unguarded area and then shoots and scores a field goal.

Ruling: A1 has committed a running violation by starting a dribble illegally. The goal does not count and the ball is awarded to an opponent out of bounds at the spot nearest the violation.

COMMENTS ON THE RULES

BASIC PRINCIPLES: Many decisions resulting from personal contact have to be based on judgment applied on the basis of the following principles:

1. In general, any player is entitled to a normal floor position not occupied by an opponent and provided he does not cause personal contact when taking such position.

2. Contact does not in itself constitute a foul. If it is incidental, it may be no foul has been committed. By incidental contact is meant that contact which is casual, not designed, and by which no player is placed at a disadvantage.

3. When a contact foul occurs, the Official must determine the player who is responsible. The player with the ball is responsible if he charges into the body of an opponent who has legally established a position to guard him. A player who extends his arm is responsible if it impedes the progress of an opponent who contacts it. The responsibility
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may be on either either if A trips over the leg of B. If the leg is placed in A's path as he attempts to pass by, the responsibility is on B. If B has legally established a normal basketball position with his leg stationary and A trips over it, A is responsible for the contact.

4. In screening situations:
   (a) If A takes a position behind and so close to stationary opponent B that a contact foul occurs when B makes normal body movements, A is primarily responsible for the foul. If the screener A is at the side or in front of his stationary opponent B, any distance short of contact is legal.
   (a) If A takes a position in the path of moving opponent B, who does not have the ball, so quickly that B cannot stop or change direction in time to avoid contact, then A is primarily responsible if a contact foul occurs.

INTERPRETATIONS FOR CONTACT SITUATIONS: The above principles and the following comments are authorized by the National Basketball Committee. They are presented as a guide for officials, coaches and players for the purpose of obtaining more uniform and consistent administration of games and to develop play with less illegal action and fewer fouls. All statements are based upon the rules and the Comments on the Rules.

GUARDING THE Dribbler: A guard may move into the path of a dribbler at any time provided he is able to establish a guarding position legally. To establish this position, he must be facing the dribbler with his feet on the floor. Subsequently, he may turn, crouch or retreat in order to avoid injury if he is charged by the dribbler.

The guard may move to maintain his position in the path of the dribbler. If, however, the dribbler gets his head and shoulders beyond the guard, he must reestablish his position without contact in order to be legally in the path of the dribbler. The guard may not, after establishing a guarding position in the path of the dribbler, charge toward and into him. If the dribbler and his guard are moving in parallel paths, neither player may leave his path and charge his opponent.

If the dribbler passes the ball to a teammate and then charges into the guard, the dribbler is responsible. Once a player establishes a position legally, he is not required to move because of subsequent developments.

1959 CROSS COUNTRY

(Continued from Page Four)

Mullins, Wurtland (11:37); 37-Skaggs, Greensburg (11:40); 38-Morris, Berea Found. (11:41); 39-Rein, Glendale (11:41); 40-Kirby, Butler (11:42); 41-Wigginton, St. Xavier (11:44); 42-Rogers, Bagdad (11:46); 43—Snawder, Trinity (11:47); 44—Wilson, Montgomery Co. (11:48); 45—Pollitt, Waggener (11:48); 46—Haddix, Montgomery Co. (11:52); 47—Trammell, Bagdad (11:53) 48-Bagby, Greensburg (11:56); 49-Fugatt, Camargo (11:56); 50-Walker, Waggener (11:57).
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