Glasgow High School Basketball Team K.H.S.A.A. Champion—1968


District Tournament Games Won
- Glasgow 85-37 Austin Tracy
- Glasgow 71-39 Allen County
- Glasgow 75-56 Scottsville

Regional Tournament Games Won
- Glasgow 91-41 Bowling Green
- Glasgow 85-42 Adairville
- Glasgow 72-53 Tompkinsville

Official Organ of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association

April, 1968
SENeca—RUNNER-UP
1968 STATE BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT


CANEville—SEMI-FINALIST
1968 STATE BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT

(Left to Right) Glen Wilson, Leon Davis, Jerry Weedman, Carl Brown, Bobby Embry, Coach Bill Lee, Larry Nash, David Brown, Russell Mattingly, Arlon Ternes, Mike Majors, Tommy Brown.
NEWLY ELECTED BOARD MEMBERS

Morton Combs  James T. Dotson

Prin. Morton Combs of the Carr Creek High School and Prin. James T. Dotson of the Johns Creek High School will represent Sections 7 and 8 respectively on the Board of Control for a four-year period, beginning July 1, 1968. Mr. Combs will begin his second term as a Board member. He is currently Board Vice-President.

Morton Combs, a graduate of the Hazard High School, received his A.B. degree from Kentucky Wesleyan College and his M.A. degree from the University of Kentucky. He started his teaching career at the Carr Creek High School in 1938; and except for the 1942-46 period when he was in the Army, has been at this one school as coach and later as principal since that time.

Mr. Combs is married to the former Miss Dale Smith, a native of Knott County. The Combs have two children, Glen and Linda Susan.

Morton Combs is active in the work of his local Lions Club. He is a member of the Baptist Church. His basketball team won the State Tournament in 1956. In 1963 he was named Basketball Coach of the Year by his fellow coaches of the Kentucky High School Coaches Association. He coached the East All-Stars in the 1964 K.H.S.C.A. basketball game.

James T. Dotson is a native Pike County. He received his early education in the Pike County schools, and did his college work at Eastern Kentucky University. He has spent some twenty-five years in the teaching profession, the last six years as principal at Johns Creek.

Mr. Dotson is a member of the Pikeville Kiwanis Club. Being interested in the overall development of young people, he believes that a sound athletic program is essential to their total development. He is a minister of the gospel.

The Dotsons have five children. One teaches in the Pike County school system. A second is an assistant school bus supervisor. Two sons are in college, one a senior at Marshall University, the other a freshman at Eastern Kentucky University. The remaining son is a junior at the Johns Creek High School.

1968 Annual Meeting

The business meeting of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association will be held on Thursday, April 18, at 2:30 P.M. The place will be the Crystal Ballroom at the Brown Hotel, Louisville. The dinner meeting will be held at 6:00 P.M. in the Crystal Ballroom.

As provided in Article IX, Section 1, of the K.H.S.A.A. Constitution, the following proposals for changes in the Constitution and By-Laws will be submitted to the Delegate Assembly.

PROPOSAL I

The Board of Control proposes that an additional paragraph (d) be added to Article VIII, Section 3, of the K.H.S.A.A. Constitution, to read as follows: "If 'corresponding date' appears in a football or basketball contract, Thanksgiving Day is the date from which the corresponding date shall be determined in football, the date of the district tournament final game in basketball. This rule as it applies to basketball shall go into effect in 1970-71."

PROPOSAL II

Prin. Edwin K. Burton (Newport), Prin. K. B. Farmer (Seneca), and James T. Dotson (Johns Creek) propose that the following be substituted for By-Law 4, Age, to take effect as of August 1, 1968: "A contestant becomes ineligible on his nineteenth birthday with the following exceptions: If the age of nineteen is attained after the sport season (Continued on Page Ten)
All persons interested must make their own application because a unique selection system will be utilized to determine the participants of this Institute.

The design is for each sports area to be independently and concurrently conducted. Individuals attending the Institute will be permitted to participate in only one of the four sports areas. The Institute is divided into the following areas:
1. Advanced coaching techniques in basketball
2. Officialing in basketball
3. Advanced officialing techniques and officiating in track and field
4. Officialing in gymnastics

Participants will be selected for one area only on the basis of specific qualifications as stated by them for their chosen area.

All applications must be received no later than May 20, 1968. Write for application forms to: Dr. Joe Anne Thorpe, Chairman; Selection Committee, Fifth National Institute on Girls Sports, Physical Education Department for Women, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois 62901.

Oops!

In the names of the K.H.S.A.A. area baseball representatives, appearing under the picture in the March issue of the ATHLETE, the name of Jack Lindsey of Blackey was omitted through an error. Mr. Lindsey was in the top row of officials, fourth from the left.

Baseball Case Book

Page 22, Ruling for Play 138: In the last sentence there is a printer's error. It should be, "... and the count remains ball 3, strike 2."

Minutes of Board Meeting

The Board of Control of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association met at the Kentucky Hotel, Louisville, on Friday morning, March 15, 1968. The meeting was called to order by President Don R. Rawlings at 9:00, with all Board members and Commissioner Theo. A. Sanford present. The invocation was given by Preston Holland.

Don Davis moved, seconded by Oran C. Teater, that the reading of the minutes of the January 29th meeting be carried to the next meeting since the members of the Board had received copies of these minutes. The motion was carried unanimously.

The Commissioner reported the results of the recent balloting for Board membership in Sections 7 and 8. The balloting in Section 7 was as follows: Morton Combs, 33; James A. Pursfall, 12. The balloting in Section 8 was as follows: James T. Dotson, 17; Gordon Moore, 14; Rex Miller, 11; Lloyd Stumbo, 3.

The Commissioner stated that he had received several inquiries concerning his interpretation of "corresponding date" on the basketball contracts. He stated that, in his opinion, a Board proposal should be submitted to the Delegate Assembly to define "corresponding date" in basketball based on the district basketball tournament date. He suggested the following: "Add to Article VIII, Section 3, of the K.H.S.A.A. Constitution an additional paragraph (d) to read as follows:
If 'corresponding date' appears in a football or basketball contract, Thanksgiving Day is the date from which the corresponding date shall be determined in football, the date of the district tournament final game in basketball. This rule as it applies to basketball shall go into effect in 1970-71." Oran C. Teater moved, seconded by Foster J. Sanders, that the proposal submitted by the Commissioner be accepted as a Board proposal and presented to the forthcoming Delegate Assembly. The motion was carried unanimously.

The Commissioner read a letter from Prin. Joe Ott...
of the Irvine High School, Secretary-Treasurer of the Kentucky High School Coaches Association. In a Board meeting held on September 30, 1967, Mr. Ohr had been asked to bring to the attention of his Executive Committee a request by the Board of Control that the two associations combine in attempting to secure better insurance coverage for high school athletes, and that the Kentucky High School Coaches Association consider making an annual appropriation in its budget to supplement the present K.H.S.A.A. insurance subsidy. Mr. Ohr stated in his letter that his Executive Board, in a meeting held on February 3, 1968, had declined to participate in the insurance plan proposed by the Board of Control. He ended his letter by saying: "I sincerely hope that the Board of Control of the Kentucky High School Association will be able to put this plan into effect without our assistance."

The Commissioner reviewed for the Board the plan of State Basketball Tournament ticket distribution and sales, and asked for any suggestions concerning possible changes in the plan. The Board saw no reason to change its plan of State Tournament ticket distribution and other policies of the Association since these policies appear to be satisfactory to the school administrators and coaches served by the Kentucky High School Athletic Association.

Alvin Almond moved, seconded by Ralph C. Dorsey, that all bills of the Association for the period beginning January 1, 1968, and ending February 29, 1968, be allowed. The motion was carried unanimously.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

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**Postscripts On Athletics**

_by Rhea H. Williams_

*Editor's Note: The article below appeared in a recent issue of the Texas Intercollegiate League. Dr. Williams is State Athletic Director of the Texas University Intercollegiate League.*

Research on why coaches succeed or fail, by Cecil Garrison of Arkansas State College, should be of great interest and concern to all physical education teachers and coaches. This project was conducted over a ten-year period and consists of interviews with 100 high school administrators in Arkansas in an attempt to identify factors involved in the success or failure of physical education personnel and coaches.

Although this research was done in Arkansas, it is safe to assume that approximately the same factors would be uncovered in any other state in the union as to the causes for success or failure in teaching and coaching.

**Reasons for Success**

The three most common factors for success in teaching physical education and coaching were found to be cooperation with the school administration and other teachers in the school system, good methods of teaching and good coaching techniques. There was a definite correlation between retention of a coach and his moral standards. It is significant that in those schools where no personnel changes occurred, each of the persons involved had a reputation in the community for high moral standards.

**Divided Allegiance**

This writer has contended all along that a coach who cooperates with the administration and is respected by his fellow teachers, who is a good teacher both in the classroom and on the practice field, who works hard and uses good coaching techniques and who sets a high standard of moral conduct is not likely to lose his...
position.

Any coach who places his primary allegiance to the
quarterback club rather than to the school admin-
istration cannot expect any help from the people whose re-
sponsibility it is to direct the entire school curriculum; and
the statement “no man can serve two masters” is as true here as in any other area of life. The coach’s first
responsibility must always be to the school administra-
tion and to the educational aspects of athletics.

Coach Is Teacher

Coaches should be good teachers whether in the
classroom or on the athletic field. No coach can gain
the respect of his fellow teachers or students unless
he does a creditable job of teaching. Too often, espe-
cially in physical education classes, coaches fail to meet
their obligations as good teachers.

Much too often do they merely toss a ball to the
members of the class and then go into the gymnasium
to work on some other phase of their program. This is
a pity. The coach should be, and is, the best person
to do a good job of directing the physical education
program if he would only make an effort to do so.

Any coach who is alert, energetic and sincere will
have good coaching techniques and methods. It is
interesting to note that the Number One reason for
the dismissal of physical education teachers and coaches
is indolence. Webster’s Dictionary defines indolence as
indulging in ease; avoiding labor and exertion; lazy,
inaction or want of exertion of body or mind, and sloth-
ful.

It is a sad commentary that people who should be
the most active and energetic should find the chief
cause for dismissal in their profession group is, in
plain words, laziness.

Set Moral Tone

There is no doubt but that one of the chief criteria
for the selection and retaining of a coach or physical
education teacher should be the example which he sets
for students under his direction. This is especially true
of the coach, as perhaps no one influences the actions
of the pupil under his control more than the coach.
His players tend to imitate and emulate him in
every way. It is therefore imperative that a coach set
high standards in morals, ethics and in all personal
habits. A person who is not willing to live an exemplary
life in the area of morals has no business in the coach-
ing business.

It is interesting to note once again that the third
cause for dismissal of coaches and physical education
teachers was lack of morals.

We have purposely tried to approach the factors
in the success or failure of high school coaches and
physical education teachers from the positive and not
the negative. However, for the records, the following
includes some of the reasons administrators gave in the
survey for the dismissal of physical education teachers
and coaches: indolence, 14 per cent; non-cooperative-
ness, 13 per cent; lack of morals, 10 per cent; poor coach-
ing, 9 per cent; unpopularity with team, 7 per cent;
loss of games, 6 per cent; uncontrollable temper, 6 per
cent; poor discipline, 4 per cent; and noncompliance
with state association rules, 3 per cent.

In many cases there is no doubt but that “failure to win” is the major reason for the dismissal of the
coach. Coaching is now and always has been a most
unstable vocation as far as tenure is concerned, when
compared with other teaching positions. The tenure
requirement, however, of coaches is very similarly relat-
ed to tenure of school superintendents; and in both instances the larger the school system the more stable
the tenure.

Can’t Win ‘Em All

The best way for coaches to insure tenure in a
school system is not to place all the emphasis on “win
at all costs;” as this will not insure the continuation of
your position unless you do win every year. As records
prove, no one can win all the time. The best insurance
for coaching tenure is to be cooperative with the admin-
istration and teachers, to be a good teacher, to keep
alert with good coaching techniques, to be a good
moral influence in the community and to work with
the youth outside of school such as youth programs,
church programs, and other community activities.

The coach who does this will find himself in a
position similar to that of a fellow coach who several
years ago lost all ten games and turned in his resigna-
tion to the school board. Upon learning this fact, a
petition was started in the community to retain his
services, and this petition listed the names of 1,500
people in a town with a population of 1,800.

This is the greatest compliment that a coach can
receive and in most instances will do more to insure
tenure in the coaching profession than any other ap-
proach to the problem.

1968 Track Questions

Editor’s Note: These interpretations of the 1968
National Alliance Track and Field Rules do not set
aside nor modify any rule. The rulings are made and
published by the National Federation of State High
School Athletic Associations in response to situations
presented.

1. Situation: A1, during competition which is con-
ducted on an all-weather track, sets a meet record
in the 880 yard run. There was a question as to whether
the record should be allowed since there was no raised
curb, marking the inner edge of the all-weather track.

Ruling: A painted line 2 inches wide may be used
to mark the inner edge of an all-weather track pro-
vided the track is measured at the pole which will be
8 inches into the track. The track meeting these stan-
dards is legal and, therefore, records established are
acceptable.

2. Situation: A1 draws lane 6 (outside) and A2
draws lane 2. They ask permission to exchange lanes.

Ruling: Permission cannot be granted.

3. Situation: In the mile run, A1 is leading the
field on the straightaway some 30 yards from the finish
line. He is in front by 20 or 30 yards. As he approaches
the finish line it is obvious that he is completely exhaust-
ed and is having difficulty in finishing the race. He falls
three yards from the finish line and crawls the rest of the
distance but does not get his entire body across the
finish line. He is the first runner to touch the finish
line.

Ruling: A1 has won the race. It is no longer neces-
sary for a runner who falls to completely cross the
finish line before he is considered to have finished.
Whenever any part of his torso touches the finish line
the runner is considered to have finished.

4. Situation: Should the watch be stopped when
any part of a runner’s torso except his hands or arms
reach the finish line?

Ruling: Yes, the watch should be stopped when
the runner touches the finish line with his torso.

5. Situation: A1 knocks over one or more hurdles
during the 120 yard high hurdle race.

Ruling: This does not disqualify A1 provided he
made a valid attempt to cross each hurdle and did not
run around, or trail his leg or foot alongside, of any
hurdle.

6. Situation: When does a contestant officially be-
come a participant?

Ruling: A contestant officially becomes a partici-
punt when he or a relay team of which he is a member, 
reports to the clerk of course, or when he reports to the 
judge of the field event in which he is entered.

7. Situation: In a dual meet, Team A reports to 
the starter-clerk-referee for the 880 yard relay. Team B 
then reports. Before the instructions are given, Team B 
requests A1 be substituted for A2.

Ruling: The substitution cannot be allowed. A com-
petitor becomes a participant when he or his relay team 
reports to the clerk.

8. Situation: In the final of the 100 yard dash, 
lanes have been assigned and the competitors have 
reported to the starter. A1, who has been placed in 
lane 1, becomes ill and cannot run. B1, who was as-
signed the second lane, requests permission to move 
to the pole.

Ruling: Permission may not be granted unless 
there is evidence that the lane in which B1 is running 
is faulty in some respect.

9. Situation: In the 120 yard high hurdles event, 
the starter has fired the gun, but the assistant starter 
calls the competitors. Did the assistant starter act
within his authority?

Ruling: When an assistant starter or recall judge 
is used in a meet, it is his duty to recall the runners if 
there has been an unfair start. In meets in which there 
is no assistant starter or recall judge, this additional 
responsibility must be accepted by the starter. When 
there is no assistant starter or recall judge, the starter’s 
judgment as to the fairness of the start shall be final 
and without appeal.

10. Situation: For the finals of the 440 yard dash 
which is to be run in lanes around 2 full turns, A1, who 
won a heat winner, has been assigned lane 3. Should 
such a runner have the opportunity to draw for a lane in 
the finals?

Ruling: In events run in lanes around 1 or 2 turns, 
the heat winners may be allowed to draw for select 
lanes unless the meet management has made arrange-
ments for the select lanes to be assigned on the basis of 
order of finish. In this situation, since the lane has been 
assigned, A1 is not entitled to draw for the lane by lot.

11. Situation: After the head field judge has 
approved the final results of the shot put, the referee 
finds an error and orders the winner, A1, to be disqual-
ified.

Ruling: This is not permitted. After the assistant 
judge in the shot put has made his decision and it has 
been approved by the head judge, it is final and without 
appeal.

12. Situation: In the running long jump or triple 
jump, A1 steps on the take-off board with his spikes 
but the toe of his shoe extends slightly beyond the 
take-off line.

Ruling: This is a foul. Whenever a jumper’s shoe 
extends beyond the scratch line, the jump is not meas-
ured.

Comment: The ground immediately in front of the 
take-off board should slant upward at a 30 degree 
angle so the extending of the toe beyond the take-off 
line will result in an imprint. Such a mark immediately 
classifies the jump as an unsuccessful trial. If the 
ground is not raised, the judge must use his judgment.

13. Situation: During a running long jump, A1 
legally takes off from the toe board but lands outside 
the landing pit. The mark is measured and the distance 
is better than the existing record.

Ruling: This is not a legal jump and it should not 
be measured. There can be no record established with 
an illegal jump. This counts as one of the allowable 
trials.

14. Situation: In a relay race, Team A is at the 
starting line with a baton which is taped so that the 
overlapping layers form corrugations or is taped in 
sections so that there are layers at each end and in the 
middle of the baton.

Ruling: Team A may not use the baton until the 
tape is removed. The use of tape on the baton is pro-
hibited.

15. Situation: At the completion of the discus, the 
assistant judges are measuring the best marks with a 
nylon tape. Is the use of a tape made of any material 
other than steel acceptable?

Ruling: The use of either a steel or a nylon tape 
in measuring a field event is authorized.

16. Situation: In the discus competition, A1 desires 
to use a discus which belongs to another competitor.

Ruling: This is legal if the owner gives his permis-
sion and provided that the meet management has not 
specified the equipment which is to be used.

17. Situation: During the time a competitor starts 
his throwing movement in the shot put or discus throw 
but before the time the put or throw is marked: (a) he 
touches the ground outside the circle with some part of 
his body or wearing apparel; or (b) he steps on the 
top of the marking hand or the shot put stopboard.

Ruling: In both (a) and (b) this constitutes an 
illegal throw which counts as a trial. The throw is not 
measured.

18. Situation: A1 desires to use a discus made of: 
(a) rubber or; (b) metal material; or (c) plastic which 
is embedded with lead fragments.

Ruling: In (a), a rubber discus which conforms to 
official specifications for size, shape and weight is 
legal. In (b) and (c), a discus made of metal or plastic 
embedded with lead is not legal equipment.

19. Situation: In a dual meet the coach of Team A 
stands by the pole vaulting pit and gives instructions to 
his vaulters during competition.

Ruling: This is a violation and the competitors 
should be disqualified. Furthermore, the coach must be 
removed from the area of competition.

20. Situation: While A1 is competing in a distance 
race: (a) he carries an artificial aid to assist in pacing; 
or (b) A2 or the coach or someone connected with 
Team A takes a position near the track to call lap 
times or otherwise aid and encourage him.

Ruling: In both (a) and (b) this is a violation, 
and the referee will disqualify the runner.

21. Situation: In a preliminary heat, A1 concludes 
a race in a time which is better than any made in the 
finals or he jumps farther in a preliminary running long 
jump trial than anyone who competes in the finals.

Ruling: Times which are made in the prelimi-
naries or semi-finals for a race (including the hurdles) 
or performances in the preliminaries or semi-finals 
of the pole vault or high jump are counted for a record, but 
no points are scored for them. For these events, points 
are scored only in the finals. In contrast, the perfor-
mances in the preliminaries and semi-finals of the running 
long and triple jumps or weight events are counted for 
points the same as performances in the finals. In these 
events, a competitor’s best distance during the entire 
meet is credited to him and points are awarded accord-
ingly.

(Continued on Page Ten)
1968 Kentucky State High School Basketball Tournament Results

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All-Tournament Team

Daryl Bishop .......... Seneca
Billy Cheatham Christian Co.
Parke Congleton ...... Lee Co.
Leon Davis .......... Caneyville
Terry Davis .......... Shelby Co.
Jerry Dunn .......... Glasgow
Bobby Embry .......... Caneyville
Mike Lawhon .......... Seneca
Charles Mitchell ..... Seneca
Larry Stamper ...... Lee Co.
Ronnie Thomas Tho. Jeffson
Larry Ward .......... Glasgow

Tournament Officials

JERRY KIMMEL
Beechmont

HAYSE McCLOY
Inez

MYRON REINHARDT
Alexandria

GOEBEL RITTER
Whitesburg

WAYNE SMITH
Campbellsville

WILLARD SMITH
Campbellsville

ROY WINCHESTER
Bellbree

SHELBY WINFREY
Campbellsville

Glasgow

CHAMPION
### Summary of All Shots Taken in State Tournament

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The Flying Dutchman

This is the story of Kentucky's Game Guy of 1968—and, indeed, one of courage, desire, accomplishment, and inspiration. Lexington's Percy Hampton has not only brought honor to himself and his family, but to the entire bluegrass city as well.

When Percy Hampton was named for the honor because of his overcoming physical handicaps to engage in the sports program of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association, nobody was more proud than Price Lytle who had recommended him for the award. From Price, Lexington's well-known and highly respected sportsman, come the following facts which have endeared Kentucky's Game Guy of 1968 to the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Percy Hampton was born in Lexington eighteen years ago and immediately underwent surgery to remove his right arm at the shoulder, as well as the two middle fingers of his left hand, because of poor circulation. These physical handicaps, which have been with Percy all of his life, failed to stop him from engaging in sports.

The first sport to attract this Game Guy of 1968 was baseball, and after graduating from Little League and his playing position in right field, he turned to football. Percy made the varsity squad at Lafayette High School when he was a sophomore and has just completed his junior year of football playing a guard position. You've got to salute this high powered athlete who just laughed at handicaps and went on to make his sports letter in swimming as a diver, besides disarming himself as one of the best trampoline artists in his school, as well as excelling as a gymnast.

With all of his sports activities you are going to ask now about his academic achievements—and generally our Game Guy is away out front. Percy plans to be a teacher and coach high school sports. Well liked by his teachers and fellow students, this kid with the heart of a lion continues to move forward. The kind of raw courage these Game Guys have displayed, since Bobby Lykendorf started the big parade in 1949, to the great Percy Hampton in 1968, causes the Dutchman to say, "Step aside, Kentuckians, and let these Game Guys show you the way."

So it is that Price Lytle, 919 Marcellus Drive in Lexington, points with pride to the achievements of a physically handicapped lad and says, "If I never meet another youngster in my next eighteen years of officiating like this young man, knowing him has made my first eighteen years worthwhile. Let all of us who are connected with athletics continue to extend our hands and tip our hats to young fighting gentlemen like Percy Hampton."

To all of this, the Dutchman replies that this official, Price Lytle, must be proclaimed the winner of the Corn Cob Pipe for April, because of his unselfish service to the young athletes with whom he associates himself. The little Kentucky thoroughbred, with the corn cob pipe adorning his neck, is now where thoroughbreds so rightly belong—in the bluegrass of Kentucky in Price Lytle's den.

Another Corn Cob Pipe went to Western Kentucky's Coach Nick Denes. Throughout a distinguished lifetime of winning championships as a coach, this gentle fellow and respected leader has always been for the development of clean, gentlemanly first and championships laden. In his early years at Corbin, Coach Denes first directed the State High School Basketball Tournament. Later came outstanding achievements as football coach at Male High and then at Western, where my former schoolmate, President Kelly Thompson of that university, places him right at the top of his totem pole. As my old and highly revered friend passes on his head football coaching duties to personable Jimmie Feix, the Dutchman says to those youngsters who have felt his influence, "You're lucky."

With spring, baseball, summer playground and recreation programs just around the bend, this writer makes one last comment on basketball and the State High School Basketball Tournament just completed, and here it is: The conflagration of record breaking crowds made all of us proud of the lessons of sportsmanship taught all over Kentucky; the gentlemanly and spirited play of the young competitors brings a salute for our coaches; the management of the schoolboy classic continues to be a tribute to a couple of grand guys, Ted and Joe Billy, while the officiating was the best the Dutchman has witnessed anywhere in the past decade. It is indeed hard to estimate the great value of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association's program, both in the past and present, to the Great Community of Kentucky.

From so many places came so many compliments relative to the courtesies extended our sports officials by coaches, principals, and spectators that space prohibits mentioning them all, but here's a couple just for samples: From Buddy Hewitt there is a letter saying that Owensboro's Coach Tom Meredith should be cited for his courtesy to officials, and another from one of the officiating Smith twins (Wayne or Willard—I can't tell them apart) says that a monument should be built somewhere in Kentucky proclaiming the good which Corbin's Bobby Lykendorf has done for sports and for his courtesies to sports officials. Kentucky's a great place to live because so many great guys do so many unselfish things for somebody else.

In case you're in Harrodsburg in early April, come around to the big rally for summer recreation programs which Wilson Burke is staging with the Flying Dutchman as the speaker. What have you done about starting a playground program where you live this summer? Remember that many boys join gangs because they never had a chance to join teams.

New Films

The films listed below are in the Film Library of the University of Kentucky College of Education. The rental prices shown do not apply to schools which use one of the special subscriptions service plans, offered by the Bureau of Audio-Visual Materials.

OCTOBER MADNESS—THE WORLD SERIES, e-j-s-c-a, 2 reels (22 Min.), black and white, $1.00

This film shows many of the unforgettable feats performed by players as they happened in World Series past. Dramatic plays that made everlasting heroes are highlighted along with the anguish felt by
### 1968 State Basketball Tournament Statistics

Number of Games Included in Report: 15  
Average overall time from opening toss of ball to final gun: 76 minutes  
Average Score for Winners: 69.7  
For Losers: 60.4  
Total of Both: 130.1  
Total No. Free Throw Attempts (P & T for all games): 373,588  
Successful 62.9%  
Total No. of Overtimes: 13

#### DATA COLLECTED BY FIRST STATISTICIAN

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<td>(b)</td>
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<td>(c)</td>
<td>Player control foul committed by player while he or a teammate was in control</td>
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<td>Personal fouls along free throw lane:</td>
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<td>By Team B</td>
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<tr>
<td>(e)</td>
<td>Personal fouls committed by either team in back court of game with the ball</td>
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<td>(g)</td>
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<td>(h)</td>
<td>Flagrant foul</td>
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<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Technical foul on coach or bench personnel for unsportsmanlike conduct:</td>
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<tr>
<td>(j)</td>
<td>Personal fouls per game (include all personals):</td>
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<td>By losing team</td>
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<td>(l)</td>
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<td>Violation by team A player along free throw lane</td>
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<td>Violation by free thrower</td>
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<td>(e)</td>
<td>Violation of throw-in provision by player making throw-in</td>
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<td>(f)</td>
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<td>(g)</td>
<td>Violation of all types:</td>
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<tr>
<td>(h)</td>
<td>Substitutes entered game</td>
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<td>Substitute entered after a violation</td>
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<td>(j)</td>
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THE KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETE FOR APRIL, 1968

BASEBALL ALL-STAR GAME OF 1967, e-j-s-c-a, 2 reels, (22 Min.), color, $1.00.

The National and American League All-Star Game was played in the new Anaheim Stadium home of the California Angels. The Phillies' Richie Allen homered in the first inning and Frank Robinson of Baltimore tied the score in the second. In the fifteenth inning Tony Perez of Cincinnati broke the tie and won the game for the National League by hitting a home run.
1968 Annual Meeting
(Continued from Page One)
has started, he remains eligible for the remainder of the season in that sport. For the application of this rule, the fall sports season shall begin on September 1, the winter sports season on November 1, and the spring sports season on April 1."

PROPOSAL III
Prin. J. C. Cantrell (Valley) proposes that the following be substituted for the sentence beginning "Terms of Board members" in Article IV, Section 2-a, in the Constitution: "Terms of Board members shall be staggered so that two will be elected each year. Board members shall alternate each four-year term between regions within each section. The plan of alternating board members from one region to the other region within a section shall become effective July 1, 1968."

1968 Track Questions
(Continued from Page Five)
22. Situation: Runner A1 has his feet on top of the starting blocks. They do not touch the ground. Should he be charged with a false start?
   Ruling: Yes, if a competitor is in an illegal position, it is the same as if he were in motion and he is charged with a false start whether or not the gun is fired.
23. Situation: A1 is in the set position with his fingers on the starting line.
   Ruling: This is an illegal position.
   Comment: The starter may instruct all competitors to avoid touching the ground on or beyond the starting line. This should not be necessary if the athletes are properly cued. There is no rule to prohibit the runner from leaning over the starting line so his head and shoulders are extended through the perpendicular plane, but the prohibition is against touching the ground on or beyond the line. This same prohibition applies to the first man of a relay team. A runner on the relay team may not allow the baton to touch the ground in advance of the starting line.
24. Situation: During competition in the field events: (a) the high jump crossbar is blown or jarred from its perch without it having been touched by the competitor; or (b) a vaulter legally clears the crossbar but his properly released pole is blown forward.
   Ruling: In (a) if it is clear the crossbar is displaced by a force entirely disassociated with the competitor and if it is after he is clearly over the jump, it is successful. If it is before he has cleared the bar, he should have a substitute trial. In (b) a designated official should attempt to catch the pole if there is a tail wind. If he does not catch the pole, it is an unsuccessful trial if the pole dislocates the bar or if the pole falls forward and touches the ground or pit beyond the plane of the stopboard.
25. Situation: In the pole vault competition, A1 successfully clears the bar but his improperly released pole falls forward and touches the ground outside the standards but beyond the plane of the stopboard.
   Ruling: This is a violation. Whenever the pole of a competitor touches the ground beyond the plane of the stopboard, it constitutes a violation and the trial is unsuccessful.
26. Situation: In the pole vault competition, A1 successfully clears the height without touching the crossbar. However, his vaulting pole, which was properly released, remained upright in the planting box leaning to one side against the protective cushion which extends out of the landing pit on either side of the planting box at a height of about 24 inches. The pole does not break the plane of the crossbar.
   Ruling: This is not a violation provided the upright pole is stationary. The pole may be removed by a judge. However, if the pole is moving and there is any possibility that it may break the plane of the crossbar, its removal would necessitate counting the try as a miss.
27. Situation: During the first round of trials in the high jump, A1, while wearing ankle weights: (a) clears the bar; (b) misses.
   Ruling: Illegal in both (a) and (b) and A1 is disqualified.
28. Situation: During the mile run: (a) the coach of A positions himself in the stands along the backstretch and calls split lap times to his runners; or (b) O1 sets a very fast pace and then drops out after the first lap; or C1 and C2 pace themselves so that they continue to run directly in front of, and to the side of, D4.
   Ruling: The action in all instances is illegal. In (a) disqualify all runners. In (b) disqualify B runner who was being paced; and in (c) disqualify both C1 and C2.
29. Situation: During a relay race, A3 misjudges the approach of A2 and runs out of the exchange zone and: (a) receives the baton outside of the exchange zone; or (b) realizes his error and returns but is not completely in the zone, although the exchange is completed before the baton is out of the exchange zone.
   Ruling: Illegal in (a) but legal in (b). It is permissible for the runner's body to be outside of the zone but the exchange itself must be completed while the baton is in the zone.
30. Situation: During the warm-up period prior to competition in the triple jump: (a) A1 marks his check points on an all-weather runway with spray paint; or (b) B1 places painted tongue depressors at the side of the runway; or (c) C1 places a small flag at the side of the pit 48 feet from the scratch line.
   Ruling: It is illegal to place any mark or marker on the runway or in the pit for the triple jump. Therefore, the marks in (a) are not permitted, but the markers in (b) and (c) are legal.
31. Situation: High jumper A1 requests that a cloth marker be placed on the crossbar so that he may more clearly see the bar. During his trial he is clearly over the crossbar but catches the cloth marker and dislodges the bar.
   Ruling: This is an unsuccessful trial. A1 may have the cloth marker placed to help him distinguish the crossbar, but even though he did not contact the bar directly it is an unsuccessful trial when the bar is dislodged.
32. Situation: The 180 yard low hurdles are being run around a full turn with properly marked lanes. A1 just tips the third hurdle and, in recovering, steps out of his lane: (a) and interferes with B1; or (b) runs around the fourth hurdle; or (c) but does not hinder any runner. In any case, A1 is the first to cross the finish line.
   Ruling: In both (a) and (b) A1 must be disqualified. In (c) he is declared the winner.
33. Situation: On a windy day, with the wind constantly switching directions, during a properly san-
tumed interstate invitational meet, A1: (a) runs the high hurdles in a time which is .2 second less than the existing record; or (b) successfully high jumps ½ inch above the record; or (c) puts the shot farther than the record distance. No anemometer is available.

Ruling: No record is allowed in (a), An anemo- meter reading is not required in the high jump or shot put and, therefore, new records are established in (b) and (c).

34. Situation: During the first heat in the prelimi- naries of the 120 yard high hurdles, A1 falls, causing B1 to break h’s stride and hit a hurdle. As a result, B1 is last to finish. The referee permits B1 to run in the third heat since there is a vacant lane.

Ruling: If, in the opinion of the inspector, the fall by A1 caused B1 to be placed at a disadvantage and he reports this, the referee is authorized to place B1 in another heat if a vacant lane is available.

35. Situation: During a conference meet, A1 com- pletes the low hurdle race in a time which is less than the existing record. In placing the race, A1 knocked over four hurdles. The pullover force of the rocker-type hurdles was less than 8 pounds.

Ruling: A1 is declared the winner of the race since the number of hurdles he knocked over does not affect this. However, since the pullover weight was less than specified, no record should be recognized.

36. Situation: At the start: (a) A1 loses his bal- ance after being in the set position and falls forward, or (b) the feet of B1 are placed on his blocks but not in contact with the track; or (c) when the gun is fired, the blocks of C1 slip and he loses his balance. The referee: It is a false start in (a) and (b). In (c) the runners are recalled and the race restarted.

37. Situation: During the last exchange in a relay, A3 is impeded by: (a) an official; or (b) B4; or (c) a spectator. The exchange zone inspector reports the interference to the head inspector who reports to the referee.

Ruling: In (a) and (c) the race may be run again if any team in contention was placed at a disadvantage. In (b) team B would be disqualified. The referee has wide discretionary authority in instances such as this. If it is evident that the official prevented a team from placing, the referee should take steps necessary to equalize provide for the teams.

38. Situation: In measuring the throws in the discus: (a) A1 has a mark of 148’10” and (b) the best throw of B2 is 149’2”.

Ruling: In (a) the throw is recorded as 148’10” and in (b) it is recorded as 149’2”. For any measurement of more than 100 meet, fractional measurements are recorded to the nearest lesser inch.

39. Situation: In a five-team meet, only four schools have mile relay teams. During the race, team A is disqualified. How is the event scored?

Ruling: The number of places to score in a relay is one less than the number of teams participating. In this situation, score 1st, 3 points; 2nd, 3 points, and 3rd, 2 points.

40. Situation: In the triple jump, there is a three- way tie for 1st. How is this resolved?

Ruling: The placing will be determined according to the second best jump by each contestant. If a tie still exists, it is resolved by comparing the third best marks.

41. Situation: In this case of the finals of the 220 yard dash, one judge picks A1 second, the third place judge picks A1. The timers stop their watches with B1 who is de- clared the winner. Cl was not picked although he was very close to the leaders and the head finish judge places him third.

Ruling: This is within the authority of the head

finish judge. A1 is second since the decision of the judge picking the higher place shall overrule the decision of the judge picking a lower scoring place.

42. Situation: In the javelin, a throw by A1 "floats" and lands beyond the line indicating the next record. The rear tip hits the ground first and the javelin slides along the ground.

Ruling: This is a foul and constitutes a trial but it is not measured.

43. Situation: For the competition in the shot put, A1 appears with a metal shot on which he has placed tape in a criss-cross design in order to get a better grip on the shot.

Ruling: Illegal. The tape must be removed before A1 is permitted to compete.

44. Situation: After competition has been com- pleted in the discus and: (a) the final places have not been awarded; or (b) the places have been determined by the judge and the winners announced, it is discovered that the discus used by the winner, A1, did not meet the minimum weight standards.

Ruling: Disqualify A1 in (a) and move place win- ners up one step. In (b) there can be no changes made after the places have been awarded.

45. Situation: In the high jump, A1 has been called for his second trial at a given height. He approaches the bar to measure it with his eye and then back off his steps. He goes through this procedure twice and then makes two run-ups without trying. Following this he further studies the bar, etc. All of this exceeds 2 minutes.

Ruling: Chance A1 with an unsuccessful trial.

46. Situation: In the mile relay, A2, running in lane 1, comes off the final curve in second place and veers to lane 3 where A3 has been placed. B2, in third place, is running in lane 2 and states that he was forced to slow his pace when A2 crossed from lane 1 to 3.

Ruling: There is no violation. It is the responsi- bility of exchange zone judge to place the outgoing runners and each passer is required to keep a straight course.

47. Situation: In a large invitational meet in a state which does not establish limits of participation, the meet director in his preliminary bulletin announces that boys who are running in the two-mile may compete in one other track event of less than 440 yards.

Ruling: This is not permissible. The limitations in rule 4-2 are intended to serve as a guide when there are no conference or state association standards. The an- nouncements in preliminary bulletins should not be in conflict with either the state association or the rules book.

Supplementary List of
Registered Baseball Officials

(List Compiled April 1)

If one telephone number is given for an official listed, it is the home phone unless otherwise designated. If two num- bers are given, the first number is that of the home phone.

Baldridge, Bill James, Goodpasture Avenue, Owingsville Bell, Leonard T., Route 2, Hodgenville, 358-4168, 358-3106
Bisson, Edward Lee, 1597 Garnett, Covington, 431-0903, 924-4308
Boose, William J., 3506 Roger St., Covington, 291-8765
Callis, Herbert D., 1646 East 17th, Bowling Green, 842-2348, 842-5531
Campbell, William F., 822 Perry St., Covington, 431-0232, 721-8070
Clardy, Barry D., Route 2, Box 188 C, Greeneville, 336-3519, 336-3506
Collins, Rady G., 446 Lima Drive, Lexington, 252-1375, 266-0532
Conlin, Dorce, 2408 Broadway, Catlinsburg, 769-5715
Crump, Dean, Painter, 332-4445
Cooper, Willie V., 2204 Madison, Paducah, 443-3187, 443-7531
Cruger, Bobby F., South Lake Drive, Prestonsburg, 886-3652, 365-3291
Davis, Curt, 1119 E. Burnett, Louisville, 634-4050, JU 2-3511 ext. 471
The State Tournament – Some Random Observations

The generally good appearance and conduct of the students speak well for our schools and parents.

This event certainly is a high spot of the year in our State and this is no accident. We should all be grateful to the Commissioners, staff, Board of Control and the many volunteer helpers who combine their talents and efforts to make this the number one Tournament in the Country.

The 374 member schools of the K.H.S.A.A., their principals, coaches, players and student bodies have a right to be proud of what they stand for and are accomplishing.

The sixteen teams who earn their way to the Tournament certainly deserve commendation.

Wonder if any other State Tournament is as thoroughly scouted for talent? Or has as many loyal supporters? Or stirs up more enthusiasm? Or has more vivacious cheer-leaders or better bands?

In a word — we’re thankful for Tournament Time.

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