MALE HIGH SCHOOL BASKETBALL TEAM
K.H.S.A.A. CHAMPION—1970


District Tournament Games Won
Male ........... 73-53 ........... Manual
Male ........... 64-58 ........... St. Xavier

Regional Tournament Games Won
Male ........... 61-49 ........... Eastern
Male ........... 71-52 ........... Atherton
Male ........... 93-64 ........... St. Xavier

Official Organ of the
KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

APRIL, 1970
MADISON – RUNNER-UP
1970 STATE BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT


PLEASURE RIDGE PARK – SEMI-FINALIST
1970 STATE BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT

The Indestructible Sport

By Max Rafferty, Superintendent
California State Department of Education
National Federation Annual Meeting

Football.
It's the only pastime known to man in which just about as many people line up to knock it as line up to patronize it. It's the oldest team game there is, and for more than 2,000 years all sorts of sages, pundits, and self-styled experts have been reviling, abusing, taunting, excoriating, denouncing, stigmatizing, and accusing it of everything from mild mayhem to mass murder.

The old Greeks and Romans played it under the name "harpastum," and Cæsar Augustus criticized it because it took his legionaries away from military drill too often.

Medieval Italians played a kind of football they called "calcio," and the Church authorities frowned on it because it was sometimes played on Sundays.

The game was popular in Merrie England under the Plantagenets, and in fact made everybody merry except the Plantagenets themselves. Both Edward II and Henry VI outlawed the sport because it tended to interfere with archery practice.

American colonists were playing football in Jamestown as early as 1609, a date when there were hardly enough colonists to choose up two teams. And true to form, the colonial governors took a dim view of the ancient sport.

Around 1905, Theodore Roosevelt almost had to blow the whistle on football, although he was personally an ardent fan. Such lethal innovations as the flying wedge and mass blocking were threatening to kill off the game by killing off the unfortunate participants who happened to get caught in the meat-grinder.

"I want to learn how to make football a less homicidal pastime," quoth Teddy with admirable restraint. "I don't wish to speak as a mere sentimentalist, but I don't think that killing should be a normal accomplishment of the game."

But somehow football has always managed to survive. Today, far more than baseball—a relatively recent innovation in the world of athletic competition—football is America's Number One team sport. It's played by tens of thousands and enjoyed by tens of millions.

What is there about this primate pastime which so en- thuses its friends, infuriates its enemies, and yet mesmerizes both?

Well, for one thing, it's predictable in a sense that soccer is definitely not. While it's perfectly true that a football takes funny bounces, it's just as true that superior strategy properly executed by players who are equal to their opponents in ability will produce superior results. This aspect of the game appeals strongly to the intellectual sports fan—the same sort of fellow who goes in for chess.

His opposite number, of course, is the less cerebral and more adrenal devotee of brute force and rousingly gunho bodily contact. The twang of outraged ligaments, the crunch of a good hard tackle, the mournful whistle of some 220-pounder as the air is knocked out of him on a downfield block—these are music to the ears of our occasional Neanderthal types. Only football provides them, par excellence.

Then there's that indefinable thing called "color" which has always been an inseparable part of the game. Compared to football, baseball is about as colorful as a treasurer's report. So, incidentally, are track, la crosse, tennis, field hockey, and what have you. In no other sports does the crowd in the stands share so fully in the agony and the ecstasy of the players, or sweep them along to victory or defeat on the strength of spectator enthusiasm. The marching bands, the cheer leaders, the card stunts, and all the rest are unique to football, and go far toward making it the most popular as well as the most colorful of sports.

But the greatest attraction which the game holds for the average man is its essentially military nature. We humans are war lovers. We always have been, ever since we crawled out of the caves. Small boys are drawn instinctively to popguns and lead soldiers. Girls gravitate as though by magnetism to any male in the crowd who wears a uniform. All of us love a parade, because war exerts a fatal and profound fascination for our species.

Well, football is war without killing. With football, we can have our military cake and eat it too. A fast, shifty half- back executes a flanking maneuver every time he sets out on an end run. A quarterback sneak is a surprise attack. A huddle is a council of war. Any forward pass is aerial warfare in miniature. Time out is an armed truce. The goal line is an enemy objective. And anyone who has ever watched a 200-pound fullback bulldoze a line for five yards with a sawed-off, five-by-five guard running interference for him knows without any further demonstration exactly what tank warfare is like.

Given this universal appeal of what is certainly a universal game, how does one explain the almost fanatical opposition to it?

Part of it comes from college professors, and always has. Legend has it that President Eliot of Harvard once turned down a bid to send a championship team west to play Michigan with the classic statement: "I refuse to send eleven of our young men one thousand miles merely to agitation of a bag of wind."

More recently it was Robert Hutchins of Chicago, who abolished football at that great institution with considerable fanfare, declaring piously the whole that he was doing it to benefit other more desirable and less professionalized sports. This was some years back. Right now, I'd like to see the hand of anyone who has ever heard of any University of Chicago sport since then—from mumbletypeg to bowling-on-the-green.

But the most formidable enemies of the grand old game are not the professors any more. After all, they've been around for years. No, it's the "new breed" of so-called student "activists" — the "Let's-Donate-Blood-to-the-Communists" agitators—the hairy, loud-mouthed beatniks of both sexes who infest our college campuses today like so many unbathed bell weevils. Oddly enough for people so extremely vulnerable to ridicule themselves, they have elected to attack college football by ridiculing it, as indeed they ridicule all human activities involving anything more physical than waving placards and swallowing LSD.

And in so doing, they have created a myth—a kind of cartoon caricature which I'd like to analyze briefly, here and now.

The stereotype is that of the muscle-bound and moronic football player. Of late he has received for so many "avant garde" jokes that he has become a permanent cliche, like the college widow and the absent-minded professor.

(Continued on Page Nine)
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Lexington, Ky.

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Secretary - Treasurer - Director - Morton Combs (1968-72), Carr Creek;
W. H. Crow
dus (1968-71), Franklin; Don Davis (1967-71), Independence;

Subscription Rate ........ $1.00 per Year

From the Commissioner's Office

REPORTS PAST DUE

1. 1969-70 Basketball Participation List (Eligibility)
2. School's Report on Basketball Officials
3. Official's Report on Schools (Basketball)

Minutes of Board Meeting

The Board of Control of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association met at the Kentucky Hotel, Louisville, on Thursday morning, March 19, 1970. The meeting was called to order by President Ralph C. Dorsey at 9:00, with all Board members and Commissioner Theo. A. Sanford present. The invocation was given by Ralph J. Stivers.

W. H. Crow dus moved, seconded by Don Davis, that the reading of the minutes of the January and February Board meetings be waived 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 for Sections 3 and 4. PRIN. J. C. Cantrell of the Valley High School was elected to Board membership to represent Section 3 with no opposition, and Supt. Roy L. Winchester of the Henry County Schools was elected to Board membership to represent Section 4 with no opposition.

Chairman Foster J. Sanders of the Retirement Committee presented to the Board a retirement contract for the Commissioner, which had been drawn by the Association's attorney, Mr. Calvert T. Roszell. After discussion of the contract and proposed contracts to be given to certain other employees of the Association, James T. Dotson moved, seconded by Tom Mills, that the Commissioner be authorized to have the Association's attorney finalize the contract as presented, with certain suggested amendments, to be executed by the Commissioner and the Board of Control at the April meeting of the Board; that the attorney be authorized to prepare for study a similar type of contract for Assistant Commissioner J. B. Mansfield, to be executed at the June meeting of the Board; and that the Commissioner be prepared to present recommendations at a subsequent meeting of the Board concerning other employees of the Association. The motion was carried unanimously.

There was a discussion of new proposals to be submitted by the Board at the forthcoming 1970 Delegate Assembly. Don Davis moved, seconded by Richard Vincent, that the following proposals be submitted to the Assembly:

"Proposal I - Add to the first sentence of K.H.S.A.A. By-Law 3 the following: 'or their equivalent in units of credit accepted for graduation.'"

"Proposal II - Amend K.H.S.A.A. By-Law 5-4 to read as follows: 'To be eligible during any semester, a student must have been enrolled in school during the immediately preceding semester, must have been in attendance at least three full-month school months, and must have passed for that semester in at least three full-credit high school studies or their equivalent in units of credit accepted for graduation; or in three-fourths of the grade school studies, etc."

"Proposal III - Amend Article VII of the K.H.S.A.A. Constitution by substituting 'September 1' for 'October 1' in the first sentence, other sentences in the article to be amended accordingly."

The motion concerning the proposals was carried unanimously.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Sanctioning Interstate Events

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the National Federation, at its meeting in Las Vegas, Nevada on July 6, 1969, adopted revised procedures to be followed for applying for a sanction of interstate events. This was necessitated by the increasing number of sanction requests received each year.

THE REVISED PROCEDURES are streamlined to reduce the amount of paper work at both the state and national levels. There will be no relaxation of standards in the sanctioning program.

THE HOST SCHOOL for any interstate event shall initiate the application not later than thirty (30) days prior to the event. Applications which are initiated less than thirty days before the event will not be accepted. A single copy of the application form is to be executed by the host school and forwarded to the executive officer of the state in which the event is to be held.

IN APPLYING FOR APPROVAL of any interstate event through the National Federation, the host state shall:
1. Review the application from the host school, and if it meets state standards, sign it and forward it to the National Federation office.
2. Complete and forward forms for endorsement purposes to the executive officers of each state association from which schools will be invited to participate.
3. States from which schools will be invited, upon receiving endorsement forms, will indicate their action (approval or denial), sign, and forward the form to the National Federation.
4. Each state association is then responsible for notifying its concerned member schools of National Federation action.

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION will act on the basis of the recommendations received from the various state executive officers and will formally notify the host school's state association of the action. Machine copies of the completed application for sanction will serve as notification and will be forwarded to the offices of each state association from which schools have been invited to participate.

APPLICATION FOR SANCTION to the National Federation commits a host school to conduct the interstate competition in compliance with conditions which have been adopted by the constituency of the National Federation. If any of these provisions are lacking, the sanction is void. The contest conditions are: (a) each school guarantees it is a member in good standing of its own state high school association and also guarantees that participation in this contest will not violate any standard of that state association or the National Federation; (b) each contestant will be eligible under the standards of his home state association; (c) awards will be
limited to those which are permitted by the most restrictive state high school association from which the competitors enter; (d) if a school fails to fulfill its contract obligation, that school will be required to make amends in accordance with terms fixed by the National Federation Executive Committee after consultation of executive officers of the states involved; and (e) no entry will be accepted for any competitor from any state or section of a state not included in the list for which approval is granted.

THE FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS POLICY provides that schools not eligible for membership in their home state association may be approved for participation in a National Federation sanctioned meet provided: (1) non-member participants adhere to standards as high or higher than the interscholastic association of their state; (2) the policies of the state associations represented in the meet prevail for all institutions which are represented; (3) the state associations which are represented in a National Federation sanctioned meet unanimously agree to the participation of schools which do not have state association membership because they cannot meet the standards. Non-member schools in an increasing number have shown a desire to participate in intra and interstate meets which involve state association member schools. When it can be shown that the non-affiliated schools maintain similar standards to that state's member schools and that the competition will be conducted in accordance with the requirements of all states, requests for sanctions may be honored. The same procedures will be followed for requesting sanction under the Friends and Neighbors Policy.

### Baseball Area Leaders

K.H.S.A.A.-trained area representatives in baseball, who are currently conducting clinics for coaches and officials and who are assisting with registration of new officials, are rendering a fine service to the Association. The names and addresses of these men, with the residence and business phone numbers (residence numbers given first), are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>W. P. Russell</td>
<td>1112 Elm Street, Murray</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Cletus Hubbis</td>
<td>260 Old Orchard Road, Paduca</td>
<td>442-8978, 144-5177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eldridge Rogers</td>
<td>310 Talbert, Hopkinsville</td>
<td>885-5571, 886-3921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al Giordano</td>
<td>107 Ratliff, Princeton</td>
<td>365-5680, 365-5615</td>
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<td>Curtis Gaines</td>
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<td>Jerry Kimmell</td>
<td>Beechmont</td>
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<td>Franklin</td>
<td>586-4989, 586-4451</td>
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<td>Carroll Elliott</td>
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<td>Shelby Winfrey</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roy Cline</td>
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<td>481 Rookwood Pkwy., Lexington</td>
<td>299-7089, 255-8492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jim Johnson</td>
<td>174 Pinehurst Drive, Frankfort</td>
<td>223-2822, 875-1535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bunny Davis</td>
<td>598 W. Lexington, Danville</td>
<td>236-3002, 236-2606</td>
</tr>
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<td>Science Hill</td>
<td>423-3215, 679-4942</td>
</tr>
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<td>Richard Morgan</td>
<td>Route 6, Box 64, London</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Kidwell</td>
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<td>291-6856, 581-9141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddy Roe</td>
<td>Isom, 633-2973, 633-2961</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert Daniels</td>
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<td>789-3931, 789-4932</td>
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<td>Don Hardin</td>
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<td>784-7698, 784-7696</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dale Griffith</td>
<td>2714 Lorraine St., Ashland</td>
<td>324-2497, 325-8511</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Newly Elected Board Members

J. C. Cantrell  
Roy L. Winchester

Prin. J. C. Cantrell of the Valley High School and Supt. Roy L. Winchester of the Henry County Schools will represent Sections 3 and 4 respectively on the Board of Control for a four-year period, beginning July 1, 1970.

J. C. Cantrell was born in Smithville, Tennessee. His parents moved to Carrollton, Kentucky, when he was three, and some ten years later to Bedford. He attended elementary school in Carrollton, high school in Bedford, and received his A.B. degree from Western Kentucky State University. He holds the M.E. degree from the University of Louisville.

Mr. Cantrell taught and coached at Bedford during the 1938-42 period. In June of 1942 he was accepted in the Navy V-7 Program. Upon his release by the Naval Reserve in 1946, he was employed at the Valley High School where he served as teacher and basketball coach until 1952. He became the school's athletic director in 1952, assistant principal in 1954, and principal in 1956.

The new Board member holds membership in local, state and national professional organizations. He has held offices in these organizations at the local and state levels. He is a member of Phi Delta Kappa. He is a member of the local Optimist Club, and is an Elder in the Valley Christian Church. He is a member of the Navy League and the NRA.

Mr. Cantrell is married to the former Zula Doyle. The Cantrells have two sons, Joe and John. Joe, a graduate of Transylvania and the University of Kentucky, is employed in the accounting department of the Courier-Journal. John is a sophomore at the University of Kentucky.

Roy L. Winchester attended high school at Gallatin County and Science Hill, playing both basketball and baseball, graduating in 1943. He was in the U.S. Navy during the 1943-44 period. He taught at the Junior Military Academy, Chicago, Illinois, in 1945-46, coaching all sports.

Mr. Winchester was basketball coach at the Pleasureville High School for five years. He received his A.B. degree from Western Kentucky University in 1950, his M.A. degree from the University of Kentucky in 1954. Subsequently he was principal of the North Warren High School for two years.

At Fern Creek High School Mr. Winchester was head basketball coach for a period of three years. He coached golf for six seasons. He was on the staff of Waggener High School for two years, and was athletic director of the Henry County High School for five years. He has been superintendent of Henry County Schools since 1967. For nineteen years Mr. Winchester has been a registered basketball official with the K.H.S.A.A. He has called eight state tournaments.

Mr. Winchester is married to the former Zelma Peyton of Bethlehem, Kentucky. The Winchesters have four daughters. Their ages are 18, 15, 10, and 7.
1970 Annual Meeting

The business meeting of the K.H.S.A.A. will be held on Thursday, April 16, at 2:30 P.M., in the Crystal Ballroom of the Brown Hotel, Louisville. The dinner meeting will be held at 6:00 P.M., in the Crystal Ballroom. Dr. Harold A. Meyer, Commissioner of the Ohio High School Athletic Association, will be the principal speaker at the dinner meeting.

As provided in Article IX, Section 1 of the K.H.S.A.A. Constitution, the following changes in the Constitution and By-Laws will be acted upon by the Delegate Assembly:

Proposal I

The Board of Control proposes that the following be added to the first sentence of By-Law 3: "or their equivalent in units of credit accepted for graduation."

Proposal II

The Board of Control proposes that By-Law 5-4 be amended to read as follows: "To be eligible during any semester, a student must have been enrolled in school during the immediately preceding semester, must have been in attendance at least three school months, and must have passed for that semester (in at least three full-credit high school studies or their equivalent in units of credit accepted for graduation; or in three-fourths of the grade school studies, etc."

Proposal III

The Board of Control proposes that Article VII of the Constitution be amended by substituting "September 1" for "October 1" in the first sentence, other sentences in the article to be amended accordingly.

Proposal IV

Prin. Thomas W. Johnson (Providence) proposes that By-Law 4 be amended to read as follows: "A contestant becomes ineligible on his twentieth birthday."

Proposal V

Bro. Conrad Callahan, C.F.X., Prin. (St. Xavier) proposed to amend the last sentence of By-Law 8 by omitting "swimming" and "wrestling."

The Growth Of Wrestling

By Clifford B. Fagan

The great potential interscholastic wrestling has for the education of boys is now universally recognized. The amazing growth the sport has had at the interscholastic level attests to this recognition.

Over 5900 high schools sponsored the activity during the 1968-69 season. One hundred eighty-eight thousand boys took part. Wrestling has been added to more high school programs during the last three years than any other sport. The interest in it has been phenomenal and, in many areas, more boys try out for wrestling than for basketball or swimming.

There are many qualities to recommend its inclusion in the interscholastic program. Competition is based upon weight classifications, thereby insuring a degree of physical equality. The grouping of weights ranging through 12 classes accommodates boys of all sizes. It is an activity which can be conducted in the wintertime in a minimum of space and, while it is advantageous to have individual coaching, one instructor can supervise a rather large group of wrestlers.

It is a contact sport. Educators and psychologists are emphasizing the need of contact experiences for junior and senior high school boys. These experiences definitely contribute to masculinity.

There is no sport which better teaches the value of conditioning. It is one of the few truly developmental sports. The growing boy who goes through the rigorous training schedule required in preparing for and taking part in interscholastic wrestling, develops his physique. Wrestling is both inexpensive and, with adequate care, the equipment for it lasts several seasons.

Not the least of the qualities to recommend wrestling is that it is an individual sport and the wrestler, when he goes on the mat, must have courage and be self-reliant. Unfortunately, in some team sports, a competitor can ride along on his teammates' efforts and he can alibi his shortcomings by faulting teammates or officials. In wrestling, the individual must depend upon himself and the officiating, while important, certainly does not affect the outcome to the degree it does in some other activities of the interscholastic program.

As is the case with any activity which has so much "going for it", there is a great opportunity for abuse and exploitation.

If interscholastic wrestling is to contribute the maximum to the education and development of boys and to the schools program, it is essential that the leadership be dedicated to developing and educating boys. Already there are too many signs that not all the leadership can meet the rigid demands.

The greatest, and perhaps the most frequent, abuse is excessive weight reduction. A minimum of weight reduction is associated with achieving the proposed ideal; but the practice of excessive weight reduction is harmful to the participants health. Excessive reduction is all too common and wrestling leaders themselves must take the responsibility of eliminating this abuse if the activity is to reach its potential, or even maintain its present place in the program.

State associations have already been forced to legislate for reasonableness in the matter of weight reduction. The systems, which have been established to protect the health of the participants, cannot be made foolproof. Unfortunately they can be exploited by the unethical coach. Wrestling coaches are among the most enthusiastic in the interscholastic arena. Enthusiasm is good and needed, and serves to make the program interesting. However, it must be kept within bounds and directed properly. Coaches of the sport must acknowledge that there are reasonable limits to the sport season and that, even though we are undoubtedly tending to want greater specialization, wrestling must not consume all of a growing boy's energy or time. A growing boy should not expose himself to wrestling as a year-round activity. With such dedication, it will bring increasing restrictions and unnecessary limitations. A course of reasonableness voluntarily pursued by wrestling leaders will insure greater freedom.

The educational community appreciates the need of adequate representation in sports internationally. International exchanges of athletes have contributed greatly in recent years to an improved understanding between nations. However, responsible leadership in wrestling must acknowledge that the sport is not a part of the school program solely for the development of champions to insure strong representation internationally.

The schools include wrestling in the interscholastic program and support it for the contribution wrestling can make to the education of the participants and to the program of the school itself. If champions can be and are developed through a natural course in which the educational programs are neither abused nor exploited, it is a program plus. But, school leaders cannot and will not sponsor a program at the cost of a fair and equitable opportunity for all boys only for the purpose of developing champions. This would be a practice for which leadership must accept that as a school activity, wrestling is subject to the same principals as other school activities.

Responsible leadership must recognize that the interscholastic wrestling program is going to have its healthiest development and its greatest acceptance if the sport is conducted in accordance with the educational principals which apply to all aspects of interscholastics. Wrestling must be one of the family if it is to realize its great potential.
Track Questions

These interpretations of the 1970 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. -Clifford B. T'Agan

1. Situation: A school constructs a new track and because of space limitations it is necessary that the radii of the curved ends be 114 feet. Because of this adjustment, the distance around each curve is greater than the length of the straight sides. One of the sides has been extended so there is a straightaway of 150 yards.

Ruling: While a standardized track is most desirable, it is recognized that there are sometimes factors which must limit the shape of a track. Even though this track does not conform with the standardized facility, it may be legal. A plot diagram and a statement by a licensed civil engineer specifying the measurements for all starting and finishing lines, and for relay exchange zones, and for the placement of hurdles, should be readily available and will provide the information necessary to certify the legality of the track.

2. Situation: During the high hurdles A1 loses his balance and jumps to B1.

Ruling: A1 is disqualified. Whenever a runner is hampered or impeded by jostling, the offender is disqualified.

3. Situation: In the area where the running long jump competition is to be conducted, the takeoff board abuts the nearest edge of the landing pit. The landing pit is 9 feet wide and 27 feet long. There is no solid space between the front of the takeoff board and the landing pit.

Ruling: The area immediately in front of the takeoff board is such that the judges will be able to determine whether or not a runner touches over the scratch line. The requirement that the scratch line be approximately 12 feet from the near edge of the landing pit was adopted so that it would not be necessary to construct extremely large landing pits. The fact that the area beyond the scratch line is all landing pit, while unusual, does not cause a facility to be illegal. The concern of the rules committee is that the pit extend far enough from the scratch line so that long jumpers do not land beyond the pit. It is common for those who conduct grade school and junior high track meets to make adjustments in the placement of the takeoff board in relation to the landing pit. If a facility as the one described were available, these adjustments would not be necessary.

4. Situation: Team A appears for an invitational meet with individual participants in varied uniforms: (a) High Jumper A1 has slit the outside leg seams of his track pants 4 to 6 inches above the lower hem for more leg freedom; (b) A2 reports to the discus throwing circle without a shirt; (c) A3 is wearing a T-shirt under a sleeveless track shirt; and (d) A4 reports to the starting line for the 100-yard dash without shoes.

Ruling: The track uniforms in (a) and (b) are not in conformity with the rules. A1 and A2 may not participate until adjustments have been made in the uniform to comply with the rule. In (c) the uniform worn by A3 is legal. A4 may compete without shoes in (d). Shoes are recommended but not required.

5. Situation: In pre-meet information, the Games Committee has notified participating schools that competition will be conducted on an all-weather track and that the maximum length spikes which may be used is 1/4". B1 reports to the starting line wearing shoes which have: (a) fixed spikes 1/2" long; or (b) several rows of brush spikes 1/4" long.

Ruling: In (a) B1 will not be permitted to compete unless he changes to shoes which comply with the standards established with the meet management. A maximum of 5 minutes should be adequate in order to make this adjustment.

In (b) the described shoe is legal. Because all-weather track surfaces vary according to materials used, the Games Committee is authorized to establish the maximum length spikes

State Wrestling Tournament

The 1970 State High School Wrestling Tournament was held at the Jeffersontown High School on February 20-21. The Woodford County High School, with 64 points, won the tournament. Ray Crooker of the Boone County High School was named the meet's "Most Outstanding Wrestler." The Fort Campbell High School was second with 55 points. Boone County, North Hardin, and Waggener tied for third place with 52 points.

The tournament was managed by wrestling Chairman Orville Williams of the Seneca High School. It was the seventh tournament sponsored by the K.H.S.A.A.

Teams which scored finished in this order: 1-Woodford County, 64; 2-Fort Campbell, 55; 3 (tie)-North Hardin, Waggener, Boone County, 52; 6-Westport, 40; 7-Flaget, 27; 8-Trinity, 22; 9-Danville, 21; 10-Newport Catholic, 19; 11-Fern Creek, 17; 12 (tie)-Eastern, Campbell County, Hopkinsville, 16; 15-Frankfort, 14; 16 (tie)-St. Xavier, Kentucky School for the Blind, 11; 18 (tie)-Pleasure Ridge Park, Western, 8; 19-Military Institute, 6; 21 (tie)-Seneca, Valley, 4; 23-Caldwell County, 3; 24-Franklin Simpson, 2; 25 (tie)-Harrison County, Lafayette, Oldham County, 1.

Medals were awarded to the first three places in each class. These winners were as follows:

- 1st-Bill Clarkson, Hopkinsville; Ron Hall, Waggener; Mike Holloway, Boone County
- 107 lb.-Allan Boyd, Fort Campbell; Don Butler, Woodford County; Danny Legal, St. Xavier
- 115 lb.-Doug Steger, Boone County; Norman Davis, Woodford County; Richard Barden, Pleasure Ridge Park
- 123 lb.-Ronnie Chapman, Fort Campbell; Joe Pasateri, Westport; Bill Barrows, Woodford County
- 125 lb.-Nick Barker, Danville; Ronnie Hickox, North Hardin; Brian Lyons, Flaget
- 137 lb.-Ray Russell, Eastern; Don Sundberg, Waggener; Stan Whitnessy, Fort Campbell
- 145 lb.-Charles Roach, North Hardin; Ken Welsh, Flaget; Alan Martin, Western
- 155 lb.-Ray Crooker, Boone County; Mike Cassity, Fort Campbell, Jeff Kreig, Westport
- 165 lb.-Victor Masson, Boone County; Mike Stone, Newport Catholic; Arthur Noonan, Waggener
- 175 lb.-Hartley Wilson, Woodford County, Reni Jackson, Kentucky School for the Blind; John Hib, Trinity
- 183 lb.-Steve Vesles, Fern Creek; Remo Butler, Fort Campbell; Stan Hill, Caldwell County
- Heavyweight-Larry Weathers, Woodford County; Bernie Head, North Hardin; Ken Goin, Frankfort

to be permitted during competition on local all-weather track and runways.

6. Situation: Review the procedure to be followed by an inspector who observes a running infraction.

Ruling: When the infraction occurs, the inspector will wave a red flag above his head to signify the foul or irregularity. At the conclusion of the race, he shall report what he has seen to the head inspector who, in turn, shall report to the referee. After hearing all of the evidence, the referee shall make his decision as to whether or not the runner is to be disqualified. The referee is the only official authorized to disqualify a runner once the race has started.

7. Situation: Due to a shortage of meet officials, a number of inspectors are called from their stations to help at the finish line. During the race, runner A1 commits a foul on a turn where there is no inspector. The referee observes the action of A1 and disqualified him.

Ruling: The referee, more than any other official, is responsible for seeing that there is fairness in the application of the rules. He has wide discretionary authority and may disqualify a runner who commits an infraction he observes, but which is not reported to him, because of the absence of an inspector.
1970 Kentucky State High School Basketball Tournament Results

Owensboro 54

Madison 67

Breathitt County 64

Covington Catholic 63

Paul G. Blazer 43

Allen County 46

Trigg County 78

Wheelwright 74

Male 83

Hart County 72

Shelby County 61

Paducah Tilghman 79

Paris 46

Hazel Green 57

Pleasure Ridge Park 81

Knox Central 54

Madison 84

Breathitt County 59

Trigg County 45

Pleasure Ridge Park 55

Tournament Officials
HARRY BURKE
Prestonsburg
BOB FOSTER
Science Hill
GERALD GILBERT
Vine Grove
DENNY MEREDITH
Louisville
RUDY MOSER
Corydon
MYRON REINHARDT
Alexandria
GOEBEL RITTER
Whitesburg
ROY WINCHESTER
Bethlehem

Male

Champion

Male

All-Tournament Team
Robert Brooks ........... Madison
Bill Benton ............ Male
Terry Compton ........ Hart County
Steve Dennison ....... Pleasure Ridge Pk.
William Gordon ....... Male
Stan Hall ............... Paducah Tilghman
Tim Harris ............. Madison
Philip Lovely ........... Breathitt County
Eddie Radford ........ Trigg County
G. J. Smith ............ Hazel Green
John Von Lehman ...... Covington Cath.
Randy Waddell ........ Pleasure Ridge Pk.
### Summary of All Shots Taken in State Tournament

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1970 State Basketball Tournament Statistics

Total number of games included in this report: 15
Average score: For Winners 69; For Losers 59; for Both Teams 128.
Average total time from opening whistle to end of game 1 hour, 16 minutes.
Average number of personal fouls (fouls by A plus fouls by B) 31 per game.
Average number of times a player committed 5 personal fouls 1.1 per game.
Total number of free throw attempts resulting from Personal Technical fouls during all games: 40.8; Successful throws: .637%.
Total number of overtime games: 0

AVERAGE NUMBER

PERSONAL FOULS:
(a) Involving dribbler and his guard: ..................................................... 7.3 per game
(b) Times dribbler committed foul: ...................................................... 1.5 per game
(c) Foul by player who screens (offense) .............................................. .40 per game
(d) Foul by player being screened (defense) ........................................... 1.3 per game
(e) Intentional foul by offense ............................................................ 0 per game
(f) Intentional foul by defense ............................................................ .33 per game
(g) Times 2 free throws given unsuccessful thrower for field goal ............... 6.4 per game
(h) Times successful thrower for field goal received 1 free throw .................. 1.8 per game

BASKETBALL INTERFERENCE:
(a) Times per game there was basket interference or goal tending:
   1. At player’s own basket ............................................................. .07 per game
   2. At opponent’s basket ............................................................. .47 per game

BALL RETURNED TO BACK COURT:
(b) Times ball was returned legally after jump at center ............................... .13 per game
(c) Times returned ball resulted in violation .......................................... .27 per game

VIOLATIONS
(d) 3-second lane ................................................................................. 1.3 per game
(e) Free throw lane ............................................................................... .53 per game
(f) Throw-in ............................................................................................ .47 per game
(g) Double dribble .................................................................................. .73 per game
(h) Travelling ............................................................................................ 7 per game

HELD BALL: (do not include jump balls at beginning of period)
(i) Closely guarded player in front court holding and/or dribbling for 5 seconds ........................................................................... .66 per game
(j) All other ............................................................................................ 2.8 per game

TIME-OUT: (Charged)
(k) For purpose of conferring with official regarding correcting error ........... .53 per game
(l) All other ............................................................................................ 5.7 per game

TOTAL FOULS: (average)
   Personal By winning team 14; By losing team 18; Both teams 32

PLAYER DISQUALIFICATION: (Total Average)
(m) Five fouls ......................................................................................... 1.3 per game
(n) All other ............................................................................................ 0 per game

TECHNICAL FOULS FOR: Average
(o) Delay of game .................................................................................. 0 per game
(p) Excess time-out ................................................................................ 0 per game
(q) Failure to report ................................................................................ .07 per game
(r) Unsportsmanlike conduct by player on court ...................................... 0 per game
(s) Unsportsmanlike conduct by bench personnel .................................... .20 per game
Alumnus Football
By Granland Rice

Editor's Note: Most fans know by heart the last two lines of this famous poem, but few have enjoyed the entire 14 verses or have even known the title of this poem. Granland Rice wrote the poem between 1910 and 1916. He died in 1954.

Bill Jones had been the shining star upon his college team. His tackling was ferocious and his running was a dream. When husky William took the ball beneath his brawny arm, They had two extra men to ring the alarm bell.
Bill hit the line and ran the ends like some mad bull amuck. The other team would shiver when they saw him start to buck. And when some rival tackler tried to block his dashing pace, On waking up, he'd ask, "Who drove that truck across my face?"
Bill had the speed—Bill had the weight—Bill never bucked in vain; From goal to goal he whizzed along while fragments strewed the plain.
And there had been a standing bet, which no one tried to call, That he could make his distance through a ten-foot granite wall.
When he wound up his college course each student's heart was sore.
They went to think bull-throated Bill would sock the line no more.
Not so with William—in his dreams he saw the Field of Fame, Where he would buck to glory in the swirl of Life's big game.
Sweet are the dreams of college life, before our faith is nicked—
The world is but a cherry tree that's waiting to be picked; The world is but an open road—until we find, one day, How far away the goal posts are that called us to the play.
So, with the sheepskin tucked beneath his arm in football style;
Bill put on steam and dashed into the thickest of the pile; With eyes ablaze he sprinted where the laureled highway led— When Bill woke up his scalp hung loose and knots adorned his head.
He tried to run the ends of life, but with rib-crushing toil. A rent collector tackled him and threw him for a loss. And when he switched his course again and dashed into the line The massive Guard named Failure did a toddle on his spine.
Bill tried to punt out of the rut, but ere he turned the trick, Right Tackle Competition scuttled through and blocked the kick.
And when he tackled at Success in one long, vicious prod, The Fullback Disappointment rubbed his features in the sod.
Bill was no quitter, so he tried a buck in higher gear, But Left Guard Envy broke it up and stodged him on his ear. Whereat he aimed a forward pass, but in a vicious bound Big Center Greed slipped through a hole and slammed him to the ground.
But one day, when across the Field of Fame the goal seemed dim, The wise old coach, Experience, came up and spoke to him. "Old Boy," he said, "the main point now before you win your bout Is keep on bucking Failure till you've worn the picker out!"
"And, kid, cut out this fancy stuff—go in there, low and hard; Just keep your eye upon the ball and plug on, yard by yard, And more than all, when you are thrown or tumbled with a crack, Don't sit there whining—hustle up and keep on coming back; "Keep coming back with all you've got, without an alibi, If Competition trips you up or lands upon your eye. Until at last about the din you hear this sentence spilled: "We might as well let that bird through before we all get killed.
"You'll find the road is long and rough, with soft spots far apart, Where only those can make the grade who have the Uphill Heart.
And when they stop you with a thud or halt you with a crack, Let Courage call the signals as you keep on coming back."

"Keep coming back, and though the world may romp across your spine. Let every game's end find you still upon the battling line; For when the One Great Scorer comes to mark against your name, He writes—not that you won or lost—but how you played the Game."

—Reprinted from T.S.S.A.A. News—

THE INDESTRUCTIBLE SPORT
(Continued from Page One)
Yet when one puts the myth of the jug-headed, oafish, muscle-man under the cold light of logical analysis, it doesn't hold up worth a nickel.

The sophisticates claim the football man is stupid. Yet in every high school where I've ever worked, the grade-point average of the varsity players was above that of the student body as a whole.

The lank-haired leaders of our current literati sneer at the varsity letterman for his juvenile enthusiasm and his willingness to die for dear old Rutgers. But they themselves are quite openly and ardently guilty of enthusiasm over such strange causes as the apotheosis of Joan Baez and the possible canonization of Mario Savio, and they seem ready to die at a moment's notice for a smile from Ho Chi Minh or even for the slightest relaxation of the built-in scowl on Mao Tse-Tung. By comparison, dying for Rutgers has its points.

The intellectual vials of wrath are constantly overflowing on the hapless head of the athlete because of his hopeless Philistinism and his alleged inability to communicate with his peers save in monosyllabic grunts.

Yet the halls of Congress and the board rooms of giant industrial complexes are alike populated by a striking number of ex-athletes who seem to have no difficulty whatever in communicating, and the Philistine mentality of such former contenders on the playing fields as Douglas MacArthur, John F. Kennedy, and Justice Byron "Whizzer" White may be left safely for history to judge.

It's presently fashionable to condemn football scholarships as anti-intellectual, and to demand that the alumnus stop recruiting burly sons of coal miners to advance to old school colors every Saturday afternoon. Why?

If a football scholarship will permit a youngster who couldn't otherwise afford four years at UCLA or USC to go there, what's wrong with that? And as for coal miners' sons, we don't have enough of them in college either.

Don't get me wrong. When the boy gets his break, he's got to be able to cut the mustard. Once he gets in, he has to hit the books and stand or fall on his own ability to study and to master the same subjects as his classmates. If he can't keep up, out he goes.

If I had my way, I'd abolish all the hypocritical recruiting restrictions which furnish such regular and sensational fodder for our newspaper sports pages, and I would substitute instead the following very simple rules for athletes in our institutions of higher learning:

(1) Any individual or organization which wants to seek out muscular young men and pay their way through college is welcome to do so.

(2) The muscular young men must pass the same entrance exams and meet the same scholastic requirements as their less muscular classmates.

(3) The athlete's course of study must be of comparable status and difficulty with that of the non-athlete.

(4) Nobody gets any special consideration in testing or grading, and flunk-out rules apply to everyone equally.

These four little commandments would do the trick, I think, and would satisfy just about everybody except the chronic critics of the game who wouldn't like it even if all its practitioners were Phi Beta Kappas and Nobel Prize winners.

As spring practice gets under way yet once again, I have to confess a lifelong fondness for the gridiron gladiators. Over the past thirty years, I've seen a remarkable number of them fighting and even dying for their country, and remark-
ably few of them ending up in jail or taking the Fifth Amendment before a Congressional investigating committee. They seem to be conspicuously absent from Communist-inspired demonstrations and Filthy Speech Movements.

They are, in short, decent, reasonably patriotic Americans. Maybe that's why they're under increasing attack from the kooks, the crum-bums, the Commies.

I'm not too worried about the outcome. The love of clean, competitive schools is too deeply imbedded in the American matrix, too much a part of the warp and woof of our free people, ever to surrender to the burning-eyed, bearded draft-card-burners who hate and envy the football player because he is something they can never be—a man.

No. 5, the greatest soldier-statesman of the twentieth century once had this to say about football and the men who follow its rigorous and demanding discipline:

"Upon the fields of friendly strife are sown the seeds which, in other days, on other fields, will bear the fruits of victory."

Little enough of idealism and faith and cheerful willingness to fight on steadfastly for the right remains to us in these, the Sick Sixties. Football, rising surprisingly and increasingly above its age-old status as a mere game, serves today as the staunch custodian of these treasured concepts out of our past.

There is a tune which has rung out over a thousand football fields. Football's most stirring marching song, it stands for far more now than it did when it was first written, so long ago. We come here tonight from the four corners of this vast country as do all Californians, claiming many colleges for our own, calling a mighty diversity of schools by the magical, mystic title "Alma Mater". But all of us, no matter whence we hale or how deep we may love the old school for which we played, keep a special spot in our hearts for the symbol and the prototype, the bastion and the bulwark of American football: the University of Notre Dame. Oh, her team may have beaten us from time to time. Or we may have beaten her, in which unlikely case we will tell our grandchilden about it. And rightly so.

No matter. When her warriors run out upon the gridiron whether to win or to lose—when her sons high in the wind-swept stadium stand to sing, "What though the odds be great or small, old Notre Dame will win over all," a chord deep buried within each one of us responds and thrills as it does to nothing else in the whole wide spectrum of sports. And we join, all of us, half-smiling, half-misty-eyed, urging on the old team of Rockne and the Gipper and the Four Horsemen, and each of his does his personal best to "shake down the thunder from the sky."

And as we sing, brothers in the great fraternity which is football, we know in our hearts that we are really singing not just for that small, far-off college in South Bend which has earned the hard-bought right to symbolize the greatest of all sports, but singing also for ourselves, for those who came before and will come after, for the clean, bright, fighting spirit which is America herself.

**TRACK QUESTIONS**

(Continued from Page Five)

8. Situation: In a meet in which competitors may use their favorite throwing equipment the discus: (a) preferred by A1 has a diameter of 8 1/8''; or (b) to be used by B1 has a diameter of 8 5/16''; or (c) to be used by C1 measures 8 1/4'' in diameter. The weight of each discus is in excess of 3 lbs. 9 oz. and other specifications are met.

**Ruling:** The discus in (a) is illegal, but in (b) and (c) the discus are within the maximum and minimum requirements. In measuring the implements for competition the meet management should carefully review the standards as presented in 1-4-1.

9. Situation: In an outdoor multiple school meet, it was previously agreed that individual participants in the shot put may use implements of their own choosing provided they meet specifications. The choices varied as follows: (a) A1, an iron shot; (b) B1, a brass shot; (c) C1, a plastic shot filled with lead pellets; and (d) D1, an iron shot the size of a 16-pound implement but drilled to weigh only 12 pounds.

**Ruling:** The implements chosen in (a) and (b) are legal. The shot in (c) is legal only for indoor meets. It may not be used for outdoor competition. In (d) the shot may not be used even though it is the proper weight. The shot shall have a smooth surface and the implement described in (d) does not conform.

10. Situation: The pit to be used for the high jump competition: (a) is filled with sawdust; or (b) contains 24 inches of loose foam rubber; or (c) consists of an air mattress inflated to 24 inches; or (d) is filled with sand.

**Ruling:** The pits as described in (a), (b) and (c) are legal. The use of sand in the high jump landing pit in (d) is illegal. Competition is not to be conducted with pits in which sand is used. The use of 24 inches of foam rubber or an air mattress inflated to a height of 24 inches is recommended. The new techniques in the high jump require a landing area which is more resilient than that provided by materials other than foam rubber or the air pits.

11. Situation: In the 120-yard high hurdle event A1 runs through the hurdles making no attempt to go over them. None of the hurdles falls so that other competitors are impeded. A1 is the first to cross the finish line.

**Ruling:** A1 is declared the winner. There is no penalty for knocking down one or more hurdles except, if the hurdles do not conform to rules specification, no record may be allowed if any hurdle is knocked down. If any of the hurdles are forced out of the lane and cause another competitor to veer or change his stride in order to avoid them, this constitutes interference and the offender would be disqualified.

If it is necessary to rerun the race because of interference, the offender will be excluded.

12. Situation: For the start of the mile, runners A1 and B1 take a crouching position and C1 and D1 a standing position at the starter's command, "On your marks." When all are steady, the starter fires the gun.

**Ruling:** A legal start. In races of more than 880 yards there will be only two starting commands. The participants will be called to the starting line on the command "on your marks", when all runners are motionless in position, a pistol shall be fired to signify the start of the race. If starting from a crouch, the runners must assume their final starting position at the command, "On your marks." Any movement between that command and firing the gun shall be interpreted as a false start.

13. Situation: During a distance race where lanes are not specified a runner steps on the curb for two or three running steps while coming around a curve. This occurred during several of the laps in the distance race. In all instances there was no other runner near, and there was no interference. The curve judge assigned to that particular area indicated the violation by waving the red flag. After the race was completed he reported to the head inspector who then reported to the referee. The referee did not disqualify the runner.

**Ruling:** This is within the referee's jurisdiction. In his judgment other runners were not hindered by this action so he is not required to disqualify the runner.

14. Situation: In a multiple school meet where there are no preliminary heats or the 880 yard relay and teams are assigned to groups and each team is individually timed. Each relay race is a final in which team places are determined by individual times. In the first heat, team A fouled team B to the extent that team B was unable to finish the race. Since there was room in a later race, team B was permitted to compete.

**Ruling:** Legal. The meet management is authorized to make this type of adjustment. If the described interference had occurred in the final heat, the offending team would be given the opportunity to compete without interference. In this case, the final race must be rerun without the offending team participating.
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 numbers are given, the first number is that of the home phone.

Adams, George David, Letcher, 633-7787, 549-9045
Adams, William M., Letcher, 633-7787, 633-7787
Akemon, Rudy, P. O. Box 286, Hazard, 436-5013, 436-2141
Akin, Steve, Box 152, Dawson Springs, 797-2657
Allen, Thomas E., 108 Central, Vine Grove, 877-2703, 422-3214
Amburgey, Manuel, Letcher, 633-7021
Andersen, Kenneth, 861 Parkway Drive, Louisville, 637-1769
Andress, Bill, 2039 New Linden Road, Newport, 581-9832, 221-7400
Ayers, Edward L., 625 Laramie Road, Lexington, 277-2333, 277-1161, Ext. 44
Baker, Paul W., 516 Perry Street, Greenup, 473-6311, 473-7251
Barnes, Karl A., P. O. Box 115, Newportville, 676-3334
Bartels, John T., 1344 Sixth Street, Dayton, 581-4250
Bennett, James L., Route 1, Box 75, Elkhorn City, 754-5165, 639-4402
Bersaglia, Nick, Bulan, 436-4891
Bersaglia, Ron, Bulan, 436-4891, 436-4891
Biter, Charles D., 6602 Moorhaven Drive, Louisville, 239-3580, 452-4631
Blevins, Boone, Staffordsville, 297-4842, 297-3738
Booher, James M., Star Route 42168, Brownsville, 597-3449, 749-2665
Branstetter, Elwood, 115 Kathleen Avenue, Horse Cave, 786-2031, 524-5211
Brock, Lavone, Stoney Fork, 337-3271, 337-3271
Brown, John W., 975 Waverly, Lexington, 252-3212, 252-0954
Butcher, Douglas, Box 14, Meally, 789-5553, 789-5301
Calvert, Eston C., Route 1, Box 42, Berry, 234-1783, 234-1783
Cappel, William F., 822 Perry Street, Covington, 431-0232, 721-8070
Chambers, Harold Eugene, Box 276, Edmonton, 432-2762, 432-2131
Charles, James B., 15 Cook Street, Winchester, 744-5296, 255-7991
Chastain, Earl Jr., 109 Taylor Drive, Cynthiana, 234-4897, 234-2040
Chinn, Clyde, 333-27th Street, Ashland, 324-5245, 325-4777
Clark, Barry, 516 Apache, Hopkinsville, 885-5596
Coleman, Don, RR 2, Winslow, Indiana, 789-4365, 789-2072
Cowin, Dorie A., 2408 Broadway, Carlisleburg
Cooper, Willie V., 2206 Madison, Paducah, 443-3107, 444-7251
Daugherty, Roger Franklin, 213 E. McLaughlin Avenue, Madisonville, 821-6676, 821-8503
Daugherty, Thornton E. Jr., Fine Knot, 354-3685, 354-2511
Davia, Morgan, P. O. Box 72-303, Valley Station, 935-4400, 585-2251, Ext. 240
Delk, William L., 614 Church Street, Ludlow, 261-8574, 431-6151
Dill, J. Roger, 15 Palmer Manor, Wilmore, 858-4081, 858-3581
Dillow, Jeff, 3023 So. 5th Street, Ironton, Ohio, 532-7498
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Dooley, George S., Route 1, Cerulean, 885-3896, 386-3311
Dougherty, Mike, 2408 Florence Street, Hopkinsville, 886-7574
Felix, Guy W., 2405 Adams Avenue, Ashland, 324-2966, 324-8922
Fennell, Robert Eugene, 503 Lexington, Newport, 581-6910, 291-5250
Fish, Leland G., 826 Oak Hill, Lexington, 255-7156, 252-2112, Ext. 2535
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