MALE HIGH SCHOOL BASKETBALL TEAM
K.H.S.A.A. CHAMPION—1971

HIGHLANDS HIGH SCHOOL BOYS' SWIMMING TEAM
KENTUCKY CLASS AA CHAMPION—1971


BALLARD HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS' SWIMMING TEAM
KENTUCKY CLASS AAA CHAMPION—1971

(Left to Right) Front Row: Laura Schafer, Karon Watkins, Jan Scott, Lee Bethune, Gail Palmieri, Alice Nickens, Alice Semonin, Second Row: Sally Schmit, Carolyn Regan, Debbie Hanson, Judy Morrison, Patty Gibson, Mary Troutman, Leslie Selden, Dawn Day, Third Row: Coach Bob Hartye, Jill Scott, Nancy Nesbitt, Patty Kalember, Judy Scott, Coe Cribbs, Anne Cook, Karen Mortberg, Patty McDonald, Terry Lewis, Beth Sprigg, Robin Wright.
Minutes of the Annual Meeting

The fifty-fourth annual meeting of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association was held at Convention Center, Louisville, on Thursday afternoon, April 15, 1971.

President Don Davis called the meeting to order at 3:00, and asked the Commissioner to call the roll. Fifty-six regularly elected delegates and alternates answered the roll call.

James A. Pursifull moved, seconded by Bowman Davenport, that the minutes of the 1970 meeting of the Assembly, which had been sent previously to all member schools, be approved without being read. The motion was carried unanimously.

Commissioner Sanford then gave a report on the activities of the Association during the 1970-71 school year. (The report of the Commissioner appears elsewhere in this issue of the magazine.)

In order to announce the election to the Board of Control of Prin. W. P. Wheeler (Daviess County H.S.) and William C. Doan (Harrison County H.S.), to represent respectively Sections 2 and 3, Mr. Whicker was present at the meeting, and was recognized.

President Davis stated that consideration of proposals was the next order of business.

John H. Branson moved, seconded by W. W. Chumbler, that Proposal I, providing that the Board of Control be increased in number to ten members, be tabled. The motion failed to carry by a vote of 23-26.

Brother Kirby Boone, moved, seconded by Byron H. Bell, that Proposal I be adopted. The motion failed to carry by a vote of 10-35.

Henry E. Resch moved, seconded by Paul E. Kerrick, that Proposal II, providing that each delegate and alternate to the Delegate Assembly must be a high school principal, be adopted. The motion carried by a vote of 44-6.

Henry E. Resch moved, seconded by Paul E. Kerrick, that Proposal III, providing that only the principal of an accredited K.H.S.A.A. member school shall be eligible for membership on the Board of Control, be adopted. The motion carried by a vote of 43-6.

Richard A. Williams moved, seconded by Clyde T. Lassiter, that Proposal IV, making certain changes in eligibility requirements for pupils of private and parochial schools, be tabled. The motion carried by a vote of 51-1.

Clyde T. Lassiter moved, seconded by James A. Pursifull, that Proposal V, setting up certain requirements for official timers and scorers be tabled. The motion failed to carry by a vote of 15-43.

Joe Ohr moved, seconded by Andrew J. Fultz, that Proposal V be adopted. By a vote of 31-15 the proposal was amended to provide that the qualifications for timers and scorers apply only to officials used in varsity athletic contests. The vote was then taken on the amended proposal. The proposal failed to carry by a vote of 15-36.

W. W. Chumbler moved, seconded by Joe Ohr, that Proposal VI, providing for the reclassification of official timers and scorers under certain conditions, be tabled. The motion failed to carry by a vote of 14-27.

Bobby Green moved, seconded by Harry K. Hardin, that Proposal VII be adopted. The motion failed to carry by a vote of 16-45.

John H. Branson moved, seconded by Paul E. Kerrick, that Proposal VII, providing that the visiting schools in football and basketball employ and pay the officials, be tabled. The motion was carried by a vote of 40-11.

Permission was given Secretary Joe Ohr of the Kentucky High School Coaches Association to present a proposal providing that schools participating in football be allowed to schedule twenty-six basketball games. Keith P. Eiken moved, seconded by Bowman Davenport, that the proposal be adopted. The vote in favor of the proposal was 26-23, but this was not the two-thirds vote necessary to amend the by-laws, and the proposal was declared lost.

James O. Gatewood moved, seconded by William D. Bruce, Jr., that permission be given for consideration of a proposal to substitute "boarding school" for "military school" in the second sentence of K.H.S.A.A. By-Law 36. The motion for consideration of the proposal was favorable by a vote of 45-1. Dr. William T. Simpson, President of K.M.I., was given permission to speak for the proposal. James O. Gatewood moved, seconded by Clyde T. Lassiter, that the proposal be adopted. The motion was carried by a vote of 50-0.

William D. Bruce, Jr. was given permission to present a proposal, suggested by Director J. C. Cantrell to the Board of Control during a meeting held on March 18, 1971, to the effect that the Board of Control be composed of nine members, one of whom shall be from Jefferson County. He moved, seconded by Keith P. Eiken, that the proposal be adopted. The motion failed to carry by a vote of 10-39.

John H. Branson moved, seconded by W. W. Chumbler, that the meeting be declared adjourned. The motion was carried.

The dinner meeting of the Association was held in the Ballroom of the Seelbach Hotel at 6:00 P.M., with some 400 school administrators and coaches present.

Recipient of the Game Guy Award was Rick Smith of the Ludlow High School. Presentation of the award was made by Board President Don Davis.

The address of the evening was given by Executive Secretary Bernie Sagaut of the Iowa High School Athletic Association. Mr. Sagaut spoke on the impact that good high school athletic programs may make on our times if they are well administered and directed by dedicated administrators and coaches. His address was well received.

1970-71 ANNUAL REPORT

(Presented to the Delegate Assembly)

Three hundred forty-eight schools have joined the Association during the 1970-71 school year. This number compares with 358 members last year.

Financial reports filed by the sixteen regional basketball tournament managers show total receipts of $245,765.85. District receipts were $311.-

(Continued on Page Four)
From the Commissioner's Office

REPORTS PAST DUE

1. 1970-71 Basketball Participation List (Eligibility)
2. School's Report on Basketball Officials
3. Official's Report on School (Basketball)

Attention, Principals!

Approximately 100 members of KHSAA member schools have not as yet filed requests this school year for their insurance subsidies. If the school is underwriting all or part of insurance protection for its athletes, the Board of Control will allow a maximum credit or refund of $60.00 to each school for "all sports except football," and an additional credit or refund of $40 to each school maintaining a football team. Principals of schools which qualify for the credit or refund should write for reimbursement forms at once.

Attention, Officials!

The registration period for KHSAA officials is and has been for several years the same as the Association fiscal year, namely July-June. Advance applications for registration in football and basketball are not now being accepted. Previously registered officials in these sports will receive their renewal application cards at some time during the summer months after the new National Federation publications have been received in the State Office. Previously registered officials should not send in their renewal fees until they receive these cards.

Minutes of Board Meeting

The Board of Control of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association met at Stouffer's Inn, Louisville, on Thursday morning, April 15, 1971. The meeting was called to order by President Don Davis at 9:30, with Board members Morton Combs, W. H. Crowdus, Lee T. Mills, Richard Vincent, Roy L. Winchester; Commissioner Theo A. Sanford, and Assistant Commissioners J. B. Mansfield and Billy V. Wise present. The invocation was given by W. H. Crowdus.

Roy L. Winchester moved, seconded by Richard Vincent, that the reading of the minutes of the March 18th meeting be waived since members of the Board had received copies of these minutes. The motion was carried unanimously.

The Commissioner stated that attendance at the 1971 State Basketball Tournament for the eight sessions was 126,299, this being somewhat lower than the attendance for 1970. He reported, however, that receipts had held up well, total ticket sales for 1971 being $241,507.50. He stated that tournament expenses were greater, one of these items being greater due to the lodging arrangements made for the teams. He further stated that the new lodging plan keeping the teams in several different lodging places had found favor with the school representatives, and would possibly be continued in the future with Board approval.

The Commissioner reported the need for basketball redistricting in three areas. After a discussion concerning redistricting requests, Richard Vincent moved, seconded by W. H. Crowdus, that the Board for 1971-72 redistrict as follows: The Dawson Springs High School is to be moved from District 6 to District 7, the Lexington Catholic High School is to be moved from District 43 to District 41, and the Lewis County High School is to be moved from District 39 to District 62. The motion was carried unanimously.

Chairman Tom Mills of the Building Committee reported that bids on the new KHSAA Office Building are to be opened on April 29 at 2:00 P.M., the place being the present KHSAA Office Building. He moved, seconded by Richard Vincent, that the Building Committee be given authority to set in the matter of accepting or rejecting the lowest and best bid, with the request that other Board members not on the committee be present at the meeting if this is at all possible. The motion was carried unanimously.

The Commissioner stated that it was the opinion of the Gymnastics Committee members that at least two regional meets in gymnastics, to screen participants in the state meet, be held in 1971-72, assuming that interest continues to increase in this sport. The Commissioner presented suggested rules and regulations for both regional and state meets in gymnastics, to be made a part of regulations to be adopted by the Board of Control for the sport. Roy L. Winchester moved, seconded by W. H. Crowdus, that the Gymnastics Rules and Regulations prepared by the Gymnastics Committee and the Commissioner be adopted by the Board and printed in the 1971-72 booklet. The motion was carried unanimously.

The Commissioner read a letter from Secretary-Treasurer Joe Ohr of the Kentucky High School Coaches Association, requesting sanction of the All-Star basketball and football games for 1972 and 1973. W. H. Crowdus moved, seconded by Tom Mills, that the request of the Kentucky High School Coaches Association be granted. The motion was carried unanimously.

The Commissioner stated that he had placed the Warf and Pikeville high schools on probation for a period of one year for violation of the Association's Sportmanship Rule on March 12, 1971, during the 15th regional basketball tournament. He stated that fighting had broken out between representatives of the two schools some twenty-five seconds before the end of the fourth quarter, causing the officials to terminate the ball game. Two Warfield players were suspended from athletic participation the remainder of the school year, and another Warfield player had been placed on probation for a period of one year.

The Commissioner reported that the contract between the KHSAA and the Kingdon Company with respect to catastrophic insurance had been entirely satisfactory, and he asked that he be given authority to negotiate with Kingdon for a contract embracing school years 1971-72 and 1972-73. Morton Combs moved, seconded by Roy L. Winchester, that the Commissioner be given authority requested. The motion was carried unanimously.
Richard Vincent moved, seconded by Tom Mills, that the insurance subsidy for each school during 1971-72 be a basic amount of $90.00, with an additional subsidy of $40.00 for each school maintaining football. The motion was carried unanimously.

W. H. Crowdus moved, seconded by Richard Vincent, that Morton Combs and James T. Dotson be named chairman and alternate respectively to the forthcoming annual meeting of the National Federation. The motion was carried unanimously.

Tom Mills moved, seconded by Roy L. Winchester, that the bills of the Association remaining March 1, 1971, and ending March 31, 1971, be allowed. The motion was carried unanimously.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

The Cavana Award

The Notre Dame Academy of Covington won the M. J. Cavana Swimming Achievement Award for the school year 1970-71. This is the tenth year for the award to be given.

In determining the points which a school competing for the award may accumulate, the State Swimming Committee secures the following information: 1) current school enrollment (grades 9-12), 2) number of pupils who can swim 45 feet in deep water, 3) number of pupils who can swim correctly three strokes (crawl, back crawl, elementary backstroke, breaststroke, side stroke), 4) number of pupils who hold life-saving certificates (American Red Y.M.C.A.). The percentages of the student body qualifying are applied to items 2, 3, and 4, the maximum points for each of these items respectively being 40, 40, and 20. Ten points are given to a school having a swimming team which enters a minimum of three meets, six events in each meet. Ten points are given for team participation (six entrants) in the State Swimming Meet.

Supplementary List of Registered Baseball Officials

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.

Abeckon, Rudy, Box 206, Hazard, 436-5013, 436-2141
Asbregz, Tony, 1501 S. McKinley, Corbin, 862-4981
Atkinson, Tom, Flemingsburg, 349-2283, 854-6691
Beach, Franklin L., 504 W. Kentucky Avenue, Franklin, 386-6386, 386-4491
Beals, Aaron E., Rt. 4, Glasgow, 457-3811, 427-3322
Beckley, Wallace Clay, Rt. 1, Clay City, 668-2592
Bemis, Eugene R., R. 3, Shelbyville, 653-3995, 653-1625
Bennett, Terry, 206 W. 25th, Owensboro, 685-6702, 862-4981
Bennett, L. Barrett, 1153 Fairview Avenue, D-3, Bowling Green, 785-2515
Bernsdorf, Ronnie, Whitesburg, 633-2596
Blair, Larry, Box 224, Hindman, 785-3544
Black, Dannie W., Rt. 3, Ashsville, 534-492, 265-2581
Bolton, John, 238 Millerhouse Drive, Hopkinsville, 886-5512, 863-5596
Borack, Larry, P. O. Box 333, Campton, 668-9705 (Bus.)
Brandenburg, Ronnie, Beavertown, 461-6091
Brannan, Kirby, 5001 34th, Pikeville, 437-4461, 432-2594
Brown, Michael L., 687 Woodland Avenue, Lexington, 257-1500
Buchanan, Tommy, Box 202, Sebree, 833-9232
Busch, Bruce C., Durrell High School, 449 Preston, Louisville, 833-1457, 369-9132
Cates, Tony, Box 36, Manchester, 633-2952, 853-7351
Chambers, Roy L., R. 3, Shelbyville, 633-3255, 633-2653
Childers, Charles L., R. 1, Box 424, Stanton, 633-2791, 666-4475
Clark, James R., R. 2, Whitesville, 233-4419
Colvin, Tony, Box 119, Lavonia, 422-4366, 432-3334
Coogan, Lloyd, 1727 Cherry Lane, Shelbyville, 633-2579
Collins, Charles Russell, Auxier Road, Prestonsburg, 869-2642, 869-2890
Collins, Hubert, Wittensville, 297-3132, 789-4215

Kentucky's Game Guy

Rick Smith

The Kentucky High School Athletic Association gave its highest award to an individual on the evening of April 15 when Board of Control President Don Davis presented Rick Smith of the Ludlow High School the 1971 Game Guy Award. The presentation was made during the dinner meeting of the Association.

Rick Smith has been crippled since he was two years of age with a badly deformed left leg. When he was young, he could hardly walk. He has played basketball since he was a sixth grader, currently lettering for the second year in varsity basketball. He can play only for a limited time, but he does a very creditable job. Several years ago one of the coaches told him that he would probably not play. He asked permission to remain a member of the squad, and he has stayed with the sport ever since.

Prior to this year Rick has been a relief pitcher for the Ludlow High School baseball team. He pitched in nine games last year. A few days ago he pitched a three-hit baseball game.

President of the Senior Class, Rick ranks eleventh in a class of eighty. He plans to attend college and major in business administration or become a teacher and coach.

Something To Remember
By Bill Ring, Secretary
Bluegrass Umpires Association

Being an umpire is a highly refined profession, honest and honorable, and should be regarded by you as well as by those who contemplate entering. Many gratifying experiences and pleasures have come to men who are devoted umpires. To be a good umpire, one must have plenty of courage and a thorough knowledge of the playing rules a genuine sense of fair play; be strong physically and mentally; have self-confidence; use diplomacy well; be able to forgive and forget; close the book after every game and make a new start with every future game. Above all, have loyalty and respect for your fellow umpires.

Umpires are more likely to gain success when they enter each game with the thought of adding something to the game by a firm attitude of fundamentals. We should always keep in mind that the playing rules cannot be overly read, studied and digested. Study the rules well so that you will be able to correctly apply them to any situation, routine, or emergency while on the playing field. All situations occurring during a game require immediate judgment and decision.

Review your experiences after each game and ask yourself "Was I successful in my job? Did I add anything to the betterment of the game? What mistakes did I make? Were the complaints of my work justified?" Whatever answers you may find to these questions, keep striving for improvement as an umpire for the purpose of improving the game as a whole. Do not expect, however, to become a success as quickly as some do. The greatest weakness of many umpires is their lack of patience in the matter of advancement. In many cases umpires want top assignments long before they are ready for them. Have patience as success usually comes in time with hard work, study, and experience. Remember, umpiring can make or destroy interest in the game and every umpire should strive to increase efficiency of the profession.

In order that umpiring may be kept on a high standard the individual must have strength, physical fitness, mental alertness, and balanced control. These are the usual factors which go into the making of any successful professional man and should be no less a prerequisite for a successful umpire. He must have strength to meet every trying situation with honest judgment, showing no fear, favor or lack of integrity in making decisions. He must be physically fit to meet all the requirements of a long and rugged season, wherein he worked several games a week. If he does not keep himself in good physical condition he cannot give the HUSTLE which is demanded of all good umpires, and leaves himself open for the criticism which could rightfully be leveled at him for his inadequacy in this area. Likewise, if you give hustle while on the field, you can demand hustle from the participating teams. Prod them with a firm and friendly "come on, let's go" and you will be surprised of the results as they go on and off the field between innings.

Promote the idea of hustle at every point of the game, as this meets with the approval of the players, coaches, and spectators, and gains their respect for you. Be on time for every play as this shows that you are hustling all the way. Mental alertness is a prime factor in the make-up of the good umpire. An indication of the alert mind is that of a player who is constantly watching every play and is impressed by the fact that many game-winning plays are their result of alertness.

Umpiring demands that we have a thorough knowledge of all these rules, old and new, and that we make a daily follow-up to see that our interpretations are in line with the accepted practice. Studying the rules is not wasted time, but a definite demand of our schools for being greater due to the lodging arrangements made for the team. Fifteen different lodging places for the teams were involved, thus increasing the costs. However, we feel that this plan will be continued in the future. The profits derived from the State Basketball Tournament will be more than adequate to cover the expenses and will be turned over to the Association.

ANNUAL REPORT
(Continued from Page One)

185.39. These receipts were considerably more than the 1970 receipts.

Attendance at the State Basketball Tournament for the eight sessions was 126,230. This was somewhat lower than the attendance for 1970. However, receipts held up well, total ticket sales for 1971 were $241,507.50. Profits to the Association will be less than those of last year. Tournament expenses, one of the major factors, was being greater due to the lodging arrangements made for the team. Fifteen different lodging places for the teams were involved, thus increasing the costs. However, we feel that this plan will be continued in the future. The profits derived from the State Basketball Tournament almost completely underwrite the K.H.S.A.A. A complete record of all receipts and disbursements will appear in a subsequent issue of the Association magazine.

Fifteen hundred sixty-three basketball officials, 179 football officials, 531 baseball officials, and 36 flag officials were registered with the Association in 1970-71. Twelve football rules clinics were held under the direction of Assistant Commissioner Billy V. Wise, and 102 football officials took the National Federation examination for the higher ratings. Of this number twenty-two were added to the Certified list and there were sixty-six officials on the Approved list. Mr. Wise conducted seventeen basketball rules clinics. He conducted schools for area representatives in football, basketball and baseball. In the latter sport, the twenty-one area representatives have been holding clinics for umpires and coaches. One hundred fifty-nine basketball official, 61 flag officials and 24 flag officials have registered with the Association in 1970-71. Twelve football rules clinics were held under the direction of Assistant Commissioner Billy V. Wise, and 102 football officials took the National Federation examination for the higher ratings. Of this number twenty-two were added to the Certified list and thirty-nine were Approved.

It has been necessary to suspend only one member school from the Association for this year to date. Three schools have been placed on probation. Of the four schools, violation of K.H.S.A.A. By-Law 17, Practice of Sportmanship, was involved in three of the cases.

The number of schools maintaining sports sponsored by the Association is approximately the same as that of last year with the exception of football, girls' golf, girls' track, and girls' gymnastics which show a slight increase. The 1970-71 figures are: boys' football, 160; girls' golf, 48; boys' track, 199; girls' track, 138; boys' tennis, 84; girls' tennis, 57; boys' swimming, 33; girls' swimming, 30; boys' gymnastics, 20; girls' gymnastics, 31; wrestling, 43; baseball, 289; basketball, 333; football, 192; cross country, 112; rifle marksmanship, 9.

The Commissioner, his staff, and the Board of Control appreciate the continued cooperation, assistance and constructive criticism of the instructors and coaches who represent our member schools. Your continued help is solicited.
Knee Injuries

During the past month more than fifteen running backs of the National Football Conference were assigned to the sidelines because of knee injuries. These injuries once again emphasize the tremendous forces generated in football. Press statements ranged from gimmicks to prevent all injuries to the elimination of football completely. It is unlikely that any group could eliminate an American cultural condition as is the case with football, but there are ways to make it more enjoyable.

The anatomy of the knee is composed of two collateral ligaments at the sides of the knee which prevent excessive lateral motion and two cruciate ligaments which cross between the bone of the upper and lower leg and prevent excessive forward and backward movement. There are also two cartilages, side by side, between the upper and lower end to prevent a friction build-up. The medial collateral ligament is attached to the medial cartilage. When an extremely hard blow is delivered to the knee, the collaterals, cruciates, and cartilage could all be damaged. This is referred to as the “Terrible Triad” of the knee.

Let’s look at why it doesn’t happen more often.

1. Many injuries of the knee are due to a rotation of the lower leg when hit. This is often prevented by the amplitude of the hamstringing force is greater than that of the rotation force.

2. Most of the injuries to the knee result in strain on the medial collateral ligament, but it is much stronger and thicker than the lateral collateral ligament.

3. A bigger knee with more musculature result will be less susceptible to injury. It has a greater surface area over which to dissipate the force of a tackle.

4. Prevention really begins in the spring when the coach coordinates health personnel regarding the fall football program. In early June, a letter to the fall athletic candidates suggests individual conditioning exercises for the summer. Let’s be realistic. The rash of football injuries occur early in the fall season. The coach has got a very limited amount of time to prepare his squad for the first game. He cannot spend as much time on individual conditioning as he would like to. He must encourage the players to do this on their own before the fall season.

The knee can be strengthened. Klein and Allman maintain that the ligaments are the strongest structure in the knees. However, as the muscles surrounding the knee joints are strengthened, the density of the ligament increases provided that they are not overstretched with exercises such as full squats, duck waddles, and squat jumps.

**Principles for Strength and Flexibility Development**

1. To increase useful strength, the exercises should be as similar as possible to situations encountered in a game.

2. A warm-up cuts down on the possibility of muscle strain.

3. To build strength, the muscle must be overloaded. This can be accomplished through an increase in the number of repetitions or through an increase in the repetitions per unit of time executed.

4. Remember that there is no such thing as balanced muscular development of the knee, because the quadriceps muscles on the front of the thigh have approximately 40% more power than the hamstring muscles on the back of the thigh right from the beginning. All muscles attached to the knee should be exercised, but the strong semitendinosus, semimembranosus and vastus medialis muscles are crucial in preventing knee trauma.

5. Continuous rhythmic exercises should be used during weight training. Ballistic movements not only lead to muscle strain, but they are not as effective in developing strength.

6. The exercise should be done through the full range of motion of the joint. This is to develop uniform strength in the muscle and to encourage the flexibility of the muscle. Also, the vastus medialis muscle doesn’t become active until the last fifteen degrees of knee extension.

7. A stretch on the muscle at the termination of the movement, while the athlete is still actively contracting the muscle will develop flexibility in the muscle.

**Why is flexibility necessary?** Flexibility and strength at the knee joint seem like contradictory principles. Actually, the lack of flexibility, even though coupled with a great deal of strength, is a major factor in knee injuries. Why?

An analogy is the best way to consider this paradox. People normally consider something that is very rigid as being very strong. This is usually true except when a great deal of stress is imposed. A rigid bridge spanning a large distance is not as strong as a suspension bridge, because it must resist the forces against it, such as a high wind, or it will buckle. The suspension bridge which is flexible merely swings in the wind.

Similarly, the knee joint when hit from the side can withstand more stress before muscle tear if there is muscle flexibility. A strong flexible muscle is a greater asset than just a strong muscle.

In the final analysis, football will always be plagued with knee injuries because of the nature of the game, but wise conditioning methods will reap great benefits, in reduced injuries for the players.

—National Federation and A.M.A.

**Antiquated Rules**

“State high school associations need to get rid of those antiquated rules.” This statement is typical of comments made when a nonschool organization learns that a project it is promoting is in conflict with regulations schools have adopted through their state associations. In most cases it concerns the eligibility of players. The two most frequent situations are: (1) an organization wishes to present an award to an athlete, or athletes, which would make the recipient ineligible, or (2) it attempts to sponsor a contest in which it wants outstanding high school athletes to compete which likewise, would jeopardize their eligibility.

The same attitude often prevails in parents whose sons do not meet eligibility standards. Transfer of enrollment regulations are involved in most situations of this type, although the same point of view is frequently expressed toward most any eligibility requirement when it prevents an individual from competing on the high school team. “Those ridiculous rules are out-of-step with the times,” we are told.

Are the standards adopted by the schools to guide interscholastic activities antiquated? Those who contend that they are have to assume that they were adopted at a time which is no longer relevant and that no attention has been given to changing them. The assumption is a false one because of the fact that constant study is being given by the schools and their representatives, and changes are made when their pooled judgment supports a need for change. However, they do resist the attitude which seems to becoming increasingly typical of the time in which we are
living. It can best be described as the inclination to believe that one should be free to do what he pleases without regard to standards set by the majority. Unfortunately, many think this is being more democratic, but is it?

Relatively few people seem to understand that democracy is a sort of compromise between absolutism and anarchy on one hand (monarchy, totalitarianism, etc.) and anarchy on the other. In a democracy, a "rule of the majority" prevails somewhere between the two. A still smaller number in our society thoroughly realize that when we can be guided by standards set by the majority, be they laws, ethics, or morals, we are heading toward anarchy or absolute authority. If the trend toward disrespect for law and order should continue over an extended period of time, we may well find ourselves facing one or the other of these extremes.

Standards developed from the experiences of schools and adopted to provide better educational programs for the great majority of youth will continue to be challenged as long as the attitude among many in our society results in attacks against laws approved by the majority or against those responsible for enforcing them. This will be more evident in the interscholastic area than in any other phase of the school program. Hence, we must continually re-evaluate the standards applied. Our guide should be whether they are in the best interest of the majority of students. If they are not, they should be changed. If they are, they must be supported and enforced. To do otherwise would be heading toward either anarchy or absolute control in interscholastics, and by that time we will be no longer living in a democratic society. Standards which we currently uphold would then be "antiquated" and "out-of-step" with the times!

—Missouri High School Activities Journal

The Sport of Table Tennis

By Ted Friedman, Director
Lexington Recreation Dept.

The sport of table tennis, on a high competitive level, requires quick reflexes, good eye-hand coordination, fast footwork and top physical condition.

Many people have played a basement game called Ping Pong, which is really the trade mark name for a brand of equipment. I am often asked what the difference is between this game and table tennis. My answer is that table tennis is played under strict rules and requires 10 to 15 feet behind each end of the table, six feet on each side and at least a twelve foot ceiling. In top competition, the ball, weighing a fraction of an ounce, may attain a speed of 50 to 60 miles an hour. It is for this reason that a well lit gymnasium is the best place for table tennis competition.

At recent tournament, held at the new Henry Clay High School Gymnasium, two Henry Clay students, both Juniors, met in the finals of the Lexington Junior Championships. Bowen Caldwell was the winner. Two weeks before, the same pair had gone to the finals of the National Junior Doubles Championship, held in Atlanta, Georgia. They are both members of the Lexington Table Tennis Club.

The requirements of age, weight, and size are such that almost anyone can play this sport. To reach a high degree of skill, one must learn the basic rules, practice constantly and maintain good physical condition.

A very important aspect of table tennis is the fact that all the skills learned in this sport are useful in other sports. For example, Brooks Robinson, star player for the World Champion Baltimore Orioles, stated that table tennis helped him develop the quick reflexes required in baseball.

The Lexington Table Tennis Club, affiliated with the United States Table Tennis Association, and sponsored by the Lexington Recreation Department is interested in promoting the sport of table tennis in schools. For any information on rules, instruction or organization, please address inquiries to Mrs. Ted Friedman, Recreation Drive, Lexington, Kentucky, 40502, or the Lexington Recreation Department, Bell Place, Lexington, Kentucky, 40502.

1971 Baseball Questions

EDITOR'S NOTE: These interpretations of the 1971 National Alliance Baseball Rules do not set aside nor modify any rule. The rulings are made and published by the National Federation of State High School Associations in response to situations presented.

Clifford B. Fagan

1. Play: How does one determine when a fielder steps or falls from the playing field?

Ruling: The playing field includes both fair and foul playing territory, and any other areas beyond the playing field. A fielder's position is determined by the location of his feet, and when a foot is touching a boundary line or the playing field inside the boundary line, he has not left the playing field even though his other foot might be in contact with the area beyond the boundary line. Umpires may use the following guidelines to determine the status of a fielder following his catching a batted or thrown live ball: (a) It is a legal catch when both of his feet are on the playing field or, if both feet are in flight prior to his touching any dead ball area; (b) If, when making the catch, one or both feet remain in contact with the playing field, the ball remains in play; (c) If the umpire is making the catch, neither foot remains in contact with the playing field, the ball becomes dead; and (d) If the ball is caught after he has established his position outside the playing field, it is not a legal catch. One must also keep in mind that whenever a dead ball follows a catch, there are instances when one or more runners may be awarded bases.

2. Play: R1 is on 1st when F1, with his feet astride the pitching plate and with the ball held at his side, faces F2 and appears to be taking a signal. Then with his eyes facing the ground, he assumes a legal set position and delivers a pitch with his hand having faced any other person until his delivery motion is started.

Ruling: When the umpire realizes that F1 took his signal while not on the pitching plate and then delivered the pitch without taking a signal while in contact with the pitcher's plate, he will give the delayed dead ball signal and when the play has gone through to its completion, he will penalize for an illegal delivery, unless it develops that the penalty is to be ignored.

3. Play: With R1 on 2nd, F1 assumes a legal position and takes his signal from F2. He then turns and drives R1 back to 2nd base. Must he again take a signal before delivering the pitch?
Ruling: He may do so, but he is not required to take the signal, prior to the pitch.

4. Play: F1, while standing in base and ready to pitch, strikes the pitching plate with his non-pivot foot or holds the ball in his gloved hand.

Ruling: Both acts are illegal.

5. Play: When taking his signal, holds the ball in front of him so that it can be seen by one or more umpires.

Ruling: This is not permissible. The rule clearly states that the ball must be held in the pitching hand of the pitcher at his ear or behind him.

6. Play: Will the liner type of head protector comply with the 1972 requirements for use by the catcher as mandatory equipment?

Ruling: No. It is recommended that the catcher wear the hard plastic protector during the 1971 season. It will be mandatory in 1972.

7. Play: F1 has a white tape or a white wristband wrapped around the forearm or wrist of his pitching arm or is wearing white shoes.

Ruling: The umpire must require the removal of or the covering of the tape or wristband with a dark colored tape or wrap. The wearing of white shoes is permissible.

8. Play: He hits safely to the outfield and is standing on 1st base during a live ball while there is no playing action. He removes his head protector momentarily to wipe his brow or adjust the protector to his head. Is he in violation?

Ruling: No. The rule applies only while he is running between bases or while a play is being made on him.

9. Play: The head coach and the assistant coach each occupy one of the coaches boxes when their team is at bat.

Ruling: This is permissible provided they are in uniform.

10. Play: During a live ball, F1 positions himself less than 5 feet from the pitcher’s plate without having the ball in his possession. There are runners on 1st and 3rd.

Ruling: F1 is charged with a balk and R1 and R2 each advance 1 base. There is no need for or merit to F1 being within 5 feet of the pitcher’s plate without the ball and by using a definite length of measurement, such rule can be simply administered.

11. Play: B1 appears at bat without wearing a head protector.

Ruling: If, while batting, it is discovered that the batter is not wearing a head protector, there is no penalty. However, F4 is charged only while he is securing and wear a head protector. If he fails to comply with this order he is removed from the game. Should the violation of not wearing a head protector not be discovered until B1 becomes a batter-runner, the same regulations apply. However, if while batting he wears a head protector and subsequently, as a batter-runner, he deliberately removes his protector, his penalty shall be the same as for any other runner. When a batter or any other runner deliberately removes his head protector, the umpire shall give the delayed dead ball signal immediately. He shall then permit play to continue until no further action is imminent at which time the umpire shall then declare the ball dead. All runs scored during that play shall count. If the violator has ceased to remain a runner either by scoring or having been put out, there is no penalty. Otherwise, the violator shall be declared out and credited for any advance he had made on the bases.

12. Play: B2, while hitting either a fair or foul ball, has the toe or heel of either foot touching the ground: (a) on the boundary line of the batter’s box but not beyond the outside edge of the line; or (b) beyond the outside edge of the batter’s box boundary line.

Ruling: Legal in (a), in (b) the umpire shall declare B2 safe.

13. Play: With R1 on 1st and R2 on 1st attempting to steal 3rd and 2nd bases, respectively, F2 receives the pitch and, in attempting to throw to 3rd, the back swing of his arm is such that his arm strikes the umpire and causes the ball to fall from his hand or be thrown into center field.

Ruling: If the umpire believes he was out of position and interfered with F2, he will give the delayed dead ball signal and then the interference occurs. If R1 is safe because of the interference, after play is continued, the umpire will declare the ball dead and order all runners to return to the base each legally occupied when the interference occurred. If umpire believes he was not out of position, there is no interference.

14. Play: R1 is on 1st when B2 hits a ground ball to F1. R1 starts toward 2nd and F1 throws to 3rd, B2 is declared out when the ball is between 1st and 2nd, and he throws the ball to F2. R1 then returns to 1st without having touched 2nd or having been tagged with the ball while off base.

Ruling: R1 is safe at 1st. He was privileged to return there since the force on R1 was removed when B2 was retired at 1st.

15. Play: With 1 out, R1 is on 3rd and B3 is at bat. B3 bunts the ball into the air in fair territory between 3rd and home and is safe. If F1 attempts to field the ball, R1 advancing toward home base, collides with him, preventing F2 from catching the bunted ball, which prevented a double play.

Ruling: The ball becomes dead immediately when the interference through F1 occurs. Since R1 is declared out and B3 is also declared out since the action of R1 prevented a double play on R1 and B3.

16. Play: With R1 on 3rd. F5 hides the ball. F1 (without the ball) steps either on the pitcher’s plate or astride it and stands approximately 3 feet behind or to the side of it while B2: (a) is standing in the batter’s box ready to bat; or (b) is out of the batter’s box applying dirt to his hands or receiving a signal from the coach.

Ruling: Balk in both (a) and (b).

17. Play: With 1 out, R1 and R2 are on 3rd and 2nd bases respectively. B4 hits a fair ball which appears to be a 3-base hit. R1 crosses home base without touching it and R2 advances, touching 3rd and home base before B4 is tagged out at 3rd. F5 throws the ball to F2 who steps on home base and appeals the infraction of R1 (missing home base).

Ruling: The run by R2 counts. The appeal on R1 at home base is upheld. Even though the out made by R1 at home is the 3rd out or insofar as the order of outs is concerned, it actually is the 2nd out of the inning and B4 made the 3rd out at 3rd base. When R2 touched home base, R1 already was out because of the subsequent allowed appeal. Rule 9-1-1 exception (c), states a run is not scored if the runner advances to home base during action in which the 3rd out is made by the preceding runner being declared out because he failed to touch one of the bases. Exception (c) does not apply to this situation. Had B4 been put out at 3rd before R2 touched home base and the appeal allowed on R1 at home, the run made by R2 would not count.

18. Play: With a count of 3 balls and 2 strikes on B1, he swings at the next pitch. The ball strikes on his fat and comes into foul territory without being touched by the bat.

Ruling: B1 is out on strikes. The ball becomes dead as soon as it strikes B1. Had the ball struck
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the bat and his hand it would have been ruled a foul ball.

19. Play: With R1 on 2nd and R2 on 1st with none out, B3 hits a low fly ball toward shortstop but F3 has been busy holding the runner on because of out positions. F6 attempts to get to the ball by diving, but misses it. Neither umpire rules it an infield fly. Both R1 and R2 feel this is an infield fly and hold their bases. F6 recovers the ball and throws to F5 at 3rd who, in turn, throws to F4 at 2nd.

Ruling: Both R1 and R2 are out on a double play. Since F6 could not catch the ball with ordinary effort, the umpire was correct in not calling and signaling an infield fly. All three runners were put out on force-outs.

21. Play: B1 appears at bat with a bat made of laminated pieces of bamboo. Is this a legal bat?

Ruling: At the present time it is not a legal bat except for Ohio high schools. The National Alliance Baseball Rules Committee has authorized the Ohio High School Athletic Association to conduct the testing of the bat for durability, safety and accuracy to determine whether it will meet the standards required for approval.

22. Play: R1 and R2 are on 2nd and 1st bases, respectively, when B3 shortens up on the bat as if to bunt but at the last moment draws back and swings at the pitch. He hits a blooper not more than 10' to 15' off the ground toward the 3rd baseman. The umpire calls out "infield fly".

Ruling: There is nothing in the rules concerning how high an infield fly must go. Since the batted ball is neither a line drive nor an attempted bunt the umpire would be correct in calling it an infield fly if he felt it could be caught by an infielder with ordinary effort.

23. Play: R1 is on 3rd leading off and standing on foul territory. B2 hits a low line drive which strikes 3rd base in flight and bounces to foul ground where it strikes R1 standing there.

Ruling: The ball remains in play. This is a fair ball since it struck the base and R1 is not out because the batted ball struck him on foul territory.

24. Play: B2 hits safely to F9 which advances R1 from 1st to 3rd. Meanwhile, as B2 arrives at 1st, F3 straddles the base and hinders the progress of the batter-runner, B2 attempts to reach 2nd and is thrown out.

Ruling: The umpire shall signal a delayed dead ball as soon as he sees the obstruction and after the play has gone through to completion, he shall declare the ball dead and call obstruction on F3. B2 is advanced to 2nd and R1 is not advanced from 3rd since the play does not affect the preceding runner. Had the outfielder thrown to 3rd, and retired the runner there, R1 would be out since he was not hindered in his advancement.

25. Play: R1 and R2 are on 3rd and 2nd, respectively, with 2 outs when the coach signals for a double steal. F2, in his anxiety to put the runner who is advancing toward home base, jumps in front of the base and interferes with the swing of B5. F2 recovers the pitch and tags R1 before the runner can touch home base.

Ruling: If F2 was out of the catcher's box at the time of the pitch, the play is ruled a balk on the pitcher for pitching while the catcher does not have his foot on his box. If R1 and R2 are each an advanced 1 base. If F2 was still in his box at the time of the pitch and he then stepped forward out of his box while the ball was in flight, the infraction would have been ruled as catcher interfering with batter and R1 and R2 as well as B5 each would have been awarded one base.

26. Play: R1, R2 and R3 are on 3rd, 2nd, and 1st bases, respectively, with 1 out. B5 hits a gase line ball to F5 who steps on 3rd for a force-out retiring R2. He then throws the ball toward F2, however, his throw is wide and it permits both R1 and R3 to score. B5 reaches 2nd on the play. F4 then calls for the ball and appeals properly that R3 had missed R1. The umpire agrees and declares R3 out. How many runs count?

Ruling: No runs score since this 3rd out, made on the appeal, results in a force-out at 2nd base on R1. No runs score when the 3rd out is a force-out.

27. Play: R1 and R2 are on 2nd and 1st bases, respectively, when B3 hits a ground ball to F5. F5 throws the ball to F4, the throw is too late to force R2. F4 then throws the ball to F3 and the ball goes into the stands.

Ruling: R1 and R2 are both awarded home bases, since they had reached 3rd and 2nd respectively by the time the wild throw was made. B5 is awarded 2nd base because he had not yet reached 1st base when the throw left the hand of F4.

28. Play: B1 bunts the pitch down on the 1st base line. F2 retrieves the ball and attempts to tag B1 with it by diving at him from behind and accidently stuffs the ball into the batter-runner's hip pocket. Then B1 advances and F2 loses his grip on the ball. B1 then proceeds to advance on the bases until he crosses home base. The umpire agrees and declares R3 out. How many runs count?

Ruling: As soon as the ball is in possession of an offensive player, it becomes dead, therefore, the advance by B1 is not allowed. He is, however, awarded 1st base and F2 is charged with an error. B1 is not credited with a hit.

29. Play: With R1 on 2nd and R2 on 1st, on the next pitch both runners attempt a double steal. F2 throws the ball to 3rd which arrives there well in advance of R1, who stops short of the base, and the team in the field attempts to retire him in a run down. R2, believing that R1 apparently is going to make it back to 2nd safely, runs back toward 1st. As he is retreating his steps, a wild throw goes into the outfield. R2 again changes his direction and is able to advance to 2nd, 3rd and then score. He does miss touching 2nd. Is he obligated to touch it in such advance?

Ruling: Yes. Each runner must touch base in proper order whether advancing or returning from the base paths in such situation. R2 was obligated to re-touch 2nd and is, therefore, subject to being retired upon proper appeal.

30. Play: With R1 on 3rd and R2 on 1st, there is 1 out when B4 hits a fly ball to F9. R1, thinking there were 2 out when B4 hit the ball, goes values to home base without touching 3rd. Following the catch, F9 throws the ball to 1st and takes R2 off the base for an inning-ending double play. The team in the field goes to the dugout immediately after the play. The offensive team claims they have scored a run.

Ruling: The run by R1 does count. R1 did...
violate the re-touch provision of the baseball rules, but the infraction must be appealed by the team in the field before its infielders leave fair territory. The fact that the team in the field did ignore the violation and R1 scored before the 3rd out made results in the run counting. The plays:

31. Play: B1 hits low liner toward F4, who makes a diving stab just off the ground. He is so set in desiring to show the umpire his catch is legal that he quickly thursts out his glove and the ball shoots away. Is this considered a legal catch?

Ruling: This is entirely a judgment play, but in this case, the umpire quite likely would rule "no catch."

32. Play: B1 swings at a pitch and tops the ball and it rolls slowly in fair territory near the 1st base foul line. F3 charges in to play the ball and seeing that B1 will be safe at 1st on a hit, makes a path with his foot so that the ball rolls in and on into foul territory.

Ruling: This is a situation which the umpire-in-chief is authorized to cover under rule 10-2-g. This rule provides the umpire with the responsibility to make final decisions on all conditions specifically by the rules. In this situation, the umpire would be justified in calling the batted ball fair and award 1st base to B1. He would also see that the scorer credited B1 with a single.

33. Play: R1, R2 and R3 are on 3rd, 2nd and 1st base, respectively, with 2 out and with a count of 3 ball, 2 strike on B6. F1 delivers from a wind-up position and R1 breaks for home base. R1 touches home base, and as he does the ball strikes him on the foot. The pitch was not in the strike zone.

Ruling: The ball becomes dead immediately when a pitch strikes a runner. In this situation, the pitch is a ball on B6, and each runner is advanced 1 base from where he was at the time of the pitch, except when pitch is a strike for the 3rd out.

34. Play: R1 is on 1st, and on pitch he breaks for 2nd, B2 tips a foul directly back to F2. The ball enters the mitt of F2 and is covered, but F2 opens his hand and permits B2 to drop to the ground. R1 reaches 2nd, but is he entitled to remain there?

Ruling: On a legally caught foul tip, the ball remains alive and all runners may advance without touching up. Actually, there is no rule to cover the above situation. The one rule on the deliberate dropping of a batted ball applies only to fair hit balls and not foul. The umpire would not be out of order by applying rule 10-2-g, and permitting R1 to remain on 2nd.

35. Play: R1 is on 1st with none out when B2 swings at pitch which strikes his bat, then goes directly to mitt of F2 and ricochets to strike his chest protector, and then lodges in the hand of F2 F2 throws ball to F4, who tags R1, sliding toward 2nd.

Ruling: R1 is out. The action at home base resulted in a foul tip. A foul tip is a batted ball which goes sharp and direct from the bat to the catcher's hand. It is not considered a catch when the ball rebounds, unless the ball has first touched the catcher's glove or hand.

36. Play: R1 and R2 are on 2nd and 1st bases, respectively, and with 1 out. B4 hits an infield pop-up which the umpire rules an "infield fly fair." F3 muffs the ball in fair territory. The ball bounces and rolls to foul ground between home and 1st. F3, in disgust, flings his mitt at the ball, striking R1 in the face. R1 and R2 stop at 2nd and 3rd, respectively, while B4 reaches 1st.

Ruling: B4 is out under the infielid fly ball rule. Both R1 and R2 are awarded home base because F3 struck a fair ball with detached player equipment.

37. Play: R1 is on 1st base when B2 hits fly ball toward right field. R1 rounds 2nd and heads for 3rd, however, believing ball will be caught he returns, touches 2nd and is part way back to 1st, when he sees ball fall to ground at fielder's feet. R1 returns to 2nd and slides into the base just after F4, standing on base, catches ball, but before F4 can tag R1 out.

Ruling: R1 is out on a force play even though he had previously touched 2nd. When he re-touched 2nd and started back to 1st, he then gave up the base and became liable to be put out on a force.

38. Play: R1 is on 1st with none out when B2 hits ground ball toward F4. R1, while advancing, stops momentarily in front of F4, obscuring his vision. F4 is unable to make the play. The captain of the team in the 2nd base claims R1 should be called out for interference.

Ruling: R1 is out for interference, not because he runs in front of a fielder, which is permissible, but because his hesitation was a definite act to obscure the vision of F4. It is possible the umpire might rule B2 out also, because of R1's interference and he would so rule in his opinion the action of R1 prevented the double play.

39. Play: With a count of 3 and 2 on B1 he hits next pitch which strikes dog running through the outfield. B1 is held to a 2-base hit and coach of team at bat pleads to the umpire that had the ball not struck the dog it could have rolled for a triple and possibly an inside the park home run.

Ruling: Umpire exercises good judgment in this play and rules that what happened was an act of God and he requires B1 to remain on 2nd.

40. Play: In the 1st half of the 1st inning, team at bat already has scored 7 runs and there is only 1 out when F9 is due to bat. Coach of the team sends a pinch hitter up to the plate to bat for his star hoping to save him for the 2nd game of the double-header.

Ruling: This is not permissible. Rules require that the pitcher listed in the batting order prior to the start of the game act as pinch hitter until the 1st opposing batter is either retired or reaches 1st base.

41. Play: Because of injuries to personnel the team in the field has no more pitchers and thus the coach desires to bring in F9 to pitch while the bases are loaded. The umpire notifies the coach of the other team that F9 must pitch without the warm up process. Is the umpire correct?

Ruling: The umpire is absolutely wrong as well as being arbitrary. The rules clearly states that a pitcher, at the beginning of each inning or when a pitcher is replaced during an inning, his replacement may have a maximum of 8 "warm ups" unless the umpire authorizes more because of injury or inclement weather.

42. Play: In the last half of the 6th inning with runners on 3rd, 2nd, and 1st bases, respectively, and 2 are out, coach of team in the field requests time to remove F1 and replace him with S1 to pitch to B6. S1, from the set position, while the ball is alive, wheels and throws ball to F4 who tags B2 while he is sliding toward 2nd base for the 3rd out. S1 will be the first batter in the first half of the 7th.

Ruling: No. It is permissible for the coach to put in a pinch hitter for S1. A substitute pitcher must pitch only until the first batter he faces is retired, or reaches 1st base, or until the offensive team is retired.
MODEL HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS’ SWIMMING TEAM
KENTUCKY CLASS AA CHAMPION—1971


Team Teaching
By Supt. Julius G. Truelson
Fort Worth Public Schools

"When will the coaches have to start teaching? They're out there just watching while we're in here explaining factoring or teaching Chaucer or listening to current events." These critical commentators didn't realize it, but they were in the dark ages of teaching.

The coaches were "where the action is"—they were with it—perfectly executing team matching long before it was fashionable or the latest innovation among other educators.

Coaches Lead the Way
The coaching situation is the best method to explain what team teaching involves. Coaching shows how team teaching is vital to the betterment of classroom instruction.

Now let's see what a football coach does. First, he sits down and studies each individual boy under his direction. He finds what he can do, what he can do best, what his weaknesses are, and then builds on his strengths and overcomes his weaknesses.

A Boy Is An Individual
The coach thinks about each boy as an individual and sees where he can fit best into the total picture. Then he gives each boy the special training that he needs. He divides the boys into small groups and works with them—the ends together, the tackles together, the guards together, the centers and the backs together.

The boys work as a group on their patterns. Soon they can do them automatically. They do them over and over. After they've gotten through practice, they sit down and discuss them—how did John do this; how did Joe do that; how did Bill do that; what can be done to improve John, Joe, and Bill. On every play in football, 11 players must all mesh together and do something that comes out with one single answer that has to do with moving the ball forward.

Complicated Study
There are many football plays for any given high school team. Each play is designed to do a certain thing, and this must be done against an opponent who is actively trying to keep the play from being successful. The coach has to anticipate this and, benefiting by team teaching, plan for what can be restructured to meet the needs of the moment.

The team has to do each play just right. If they make a mistake, they fail the test. The coaches are taking pictures so they can go back and study them. You then have instant evaluation.

The Team Develops
How does a football team develop through this team teaching? The boys are involved. They are given short segments of information—a lot of doing. It is relevant to them and they want to participate. They are emotionally involved; they like what they are doing; they get instant evaluation; they get recognition when they do it right; they get instant correction when they do it wrong. When they get through, they feel like they are better for it. That's why football is a tremendous success. The team is involved. One day we will discover this in all of our success.

—Texas Interscholastic Leaguer
1971 State Basketball Tournament Statistics

Total number of games included in this report: 15
Average score: For Winners 76.3; For Losers 62.5; for Both Teams 138.8.
Average total time from opening whistle to end of game: 1 hour, 21.8 minutes.
Average number of personal fouls (fouls by A plus fouls by B): 34 per game.
Average number of times a player committed 5 personal fouls: 1.1 per game.
Total number of free throws attempted per game: 46.5.
Total number of free throws successful per game: 28.
Total number of overtime games: 3.

AVERAGE NUMBER

VIOLATIONS:

(a) 3-second lane ___________________________________________ 1.1 per game
(b) free throw lane ___________________________________________ 0.6 per game
(c) stepping into restraining circle on jump ______________________ 0.1 per game

PERSONAL FOULS:

(d) personal control _________________________________________ 1.5 per game
(e) along free low lane during free throw ________________________ 0.3 per game
(f) by defensive player _________________________________________ 27.1 per game
(g) by offensive player _________________________________________ 5.3 per game

FREE THROWS:

(h) offended player awarded 1 attempt only ______________________ 13.3 per game
(i) offended player awarded bonus situation _____________________ 12.1 per game
(j) offended player awarded 2 attempts __________________________ 7.0 per game
(k) times live ball free throw rebound recovered by defense ________ 10.2 per game

HELD BALLS declared as a result of a closely guarded player in his mid-court holding and/or dribbling ball for 5 seconds: ______________ 0.07 per game

TIME-OUTS charged to both teams:

(a) First quarter _____________________________________________ 1.0 per game
(b) Second quarter ___________________________________________ 1.5 per game
(c) Third quarter ____________________________________________ 1.1 per game
(d) Fourth quarter — first 5 minutes ____________________________ 1.3 per game
(e) Requested by coaches for purpose of conferring with official regarding correcting or preventing error ______________________ 0.1 per game

INSUFFICIENT ACTION warnings given: __________________________ 0 per game

INSUFFICIENT ACTION technical fouls assessed: __________________ 0 per game

UNSPORTSMANLIKE BENCH CONDUCT:

(a) Technical fouls assessed ________________________________ 0.5 per game
(b) Coach disqualified because 3rd technical foul assessed __________ 0 per game
TO: PRINCIPALS OF MEMBER SCHOOLS OF K.H.S.A.A.

SUBJECT: CATASTROPHE INSURANCE POLICY

The following information about the catastrophe insurance coverage purchased by K.H.S.A.A. to cover athletes of member schools is published for your consideration. The coverage will commence July 1, 1971, for the school year 1971-72, and will be identical with the coverage for the current year.

PERSONS COVERED: Student athletes on teams of member schools of K.H.S.A.A. will be covered while practicing for or competing in K.H.S.A.A. approved inter-school athletic events or while traveling in a group directly to or from practice session or scheduled athletic event for the purpose of participating in such session or event.

ACCIDENT MEDICAL EXPENSE BENEFIT: Expenses incurred for treatment of a covered injury including necessary services of a licensed physician, hospital expenses subject to limit for daily room and board and general nursing care of normal charge for semi-private room, private duty nursing care by R.N. on order of physician and physio-therapy performed while hospital confined shall be covered within fifty-two (52) weeks following the accident causing injury provided treatment for such injury commences within thirty (30) days of the date of covered accident.

The first $1000.00 of covered expenses, or the amount of such expenses as are covered under all other collectible insurance of the policyholder and insured, whichever figure is greatest, will be deducted from any claim paid hereunder. Subject to this provision, the Company will pay up to a maximum of $10,000.00 except that when payment under the plan exceeds $5000.00, further payment shall be 75% of the eligible charges.

EXCLUSIONS: No payment shall be made for hernia, appendicitis, cardiac disease, diabetes, detached retina, osteomyelitis, malignancy or Osgood-Schlatter disease, or aggravation of a pre-existing condition, or for injuries connected with fighting or brawling.

ADMINISTRATION: The plan is administered by The Kingden Company. At a later date you will be provided with information as to coverage and procedure to be followed in the event of a claim.

The Kingden Company GENERAL AGENT

W. E. KINGSLEY J. E. McCREARY, Mgr. CHARLES C. PRICE

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