Hiqh School AthMe

PARIS HIGH SCHOOL CLASS A STATE CHAMPION


Paris 35 — Garrard County 11
Paris 17 — Maysville 0
Paris 15 — Frankfort 14
Paris 24 — Ludlow 8
Paris 42 — Nicholas County 6
Paris 37 — Mt. Sterling 9

Paris 21 — Georgetown 6
Paris 25 — Madison 20
Paris 34 — Harrodsburg 12
Paris 42 — Montgomery County 14
Paris 28 — Bourbon County 9

Playoffs
Paris 14 — Bardstown 6
Paris 34 — Todd Central 20
Paris 21 — Elkhorn City 12

Official Organ of the
KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

DECEMBER 1973
ELKHORN CITY—CLASS A STATE RUNNER-UP


LOUISA—CLASS A, REGION 3 CHAMPION


LYNCH—CLASS A, REGION IV, DISTRICT 1, CHAMPION

1973-74 WRESTLING
EARLY SEASON QUESTIONS

INSTALLMENT I

EDITOR'S NOTE: These interpretations of the 1973 National Federation Wrestling Rules do not set aside nor modify any rule. They are made and published by the National Federation of State High School Associations in response to situations presented.

Clifford B. Fagan, Editor, National Federation Publications

RULE BOOK CORRECTIONS:

5-1-5: Next to last sentence should read: "A knee or foot may be placed in back of the defensive wrestler's feet." Page 28: Under explanation of "other byes" the second 14 should be 15.

Page 41: The caption for the lower left picture should read: "In the guillotine, forcing the arm so that it endangers the defensive man is a potentially dangerous hold."

WRESTLING EARLY SEASONS QUESTIONS — INSTALLMENT I

1. Situation: During his inspection of the wrestling mat and the general mat area, the referee requests chairs and benches to be removed from an area 10 ft. wide completely surrounding the wrestling mat proper.

Ruling: The mat area extends completely around the wrestling mat proper for a distance of 10 ft. This area is to be free of any items which may interfere with normal progress of the match. In some small gymnasiums, the mat area will necessarily be limited. The unobstructed area surrounding the mat should be as nearly 10 ft. as facilities permit. Coaches are to be seated at least 10 ft. from the edge of the mat and 10 ft. from the official's table. The mat area includes the team benches and the official's table.

2. Situation: In the second period of match A1, who is ahead 2-1, is successful in applying a figure 4 scissors to the body of B1. A1 flattens B1 to the mat but does not attempt to apply any hold to turn B1. When this becomes apparent, the referee warns A1 for stalling without stopping the match.

Ruling: The match will not be stopped when warning either wrestler for stalling. The referee must be certain the wrestler realizes he is being warned and, at the same time, signal the official's table there has been a warning issued. The match will continue uninterrupted.

3. Situation: During the third period, B1 is successful in executing a stand-up and escapes. The maneuver puts B1 one point ahead of A1 and he is content to avoid A1. When they do tie-up, B1 makes no attempt to take A1 down but rather blocks attempts by A1 to secure a takedown. B1 has been warned for stalling in the first period.

Ruling: The referee will stop the match and award 1 point to A1. Whenever it is necessary to penalize a wrestler, the match shall be stopped, the penalty clearly indicated and the point awarded.

4. Situation: From the starting position on the mat B1 makes no attempt to move for an escape and is flattened on the mat. While down on the mat B1 holds his upper arms tight to his body, so that it is not possible for A1 to apply a half-nelson or other hold designed to turn B1. Both wrestlers have been warned for stalling during the match.

Ruling: When it is apparent B1 will not make a move, the referee sounds his whistle stopping the match and awards 1 penalty point to A1. The match is to be stopped whenever penalty points are awarded regardless of the reason.

5. Situation: A1 has an opponent in a pinning situation near the edge of the mat. As A1 turns this torso of B1 away from the boundary, B1 moves so that the lower part of his body is outside the wrestling area. The supporting parts of A1 remain inbounds as do the shoulders of B1.

Ruling: Wrestling shall continue as long as the shoulders of B1 are within the inbounds area. Near-fall points may be earned in this situation. If either shoulder of B1 touches the boundary line, or outside that line, wrestling will continue if there is a possibility of A1 bringing B1 back inbounds.

6. Situation: B1 is successful in gaining a reversal and both wrestlers are near the edge of the mat with A1 on his back attempting to avoid a pinning situation by moving out-of-bounds. B1 attempts to drive or hold A1 in the inbounds area and the supporting points of B1 are inbounds.

Ruling: Wrestling shall continue so long as the supporting points of either wrestler are inbounds. In a situation such as this, the referee shall permit wrestling to continue provided there is a possibility of the wrestler in the advantage position keeping his opponent in the inbounds area.

Comment: In the two foregoing situations the referee must exercise careful judgement. If there were little or no chance of the offensive wrestler bringing his opponent into the inbounds area or restraining him there, the referee shall declare an out-of-bounds after reasonable length of time. The purpose of this provision is to permit a wrestler who has fairly gained an advantage to continue this advantage without having to break the hold due to an out-of-bounds being declared. If the wrestler in the advantage position cannot capitalize on this advantage, by bringing his opponent into the inbounds area and restraining him there, an out-of-bounds will be declared.

7. Situation: In assuming the starting position on the mat, defensive wrestler B1 places his hands in front of the forward starting line and his knees behind him in contact with the rear starting line and: (a) his lower legs are parallel and in line with the long axis of his body; or (b) his feet are touching behind him so that his lower legs are at an angle from the point of contact of the knees on the mat. A1, in assuming his position to the left side of B1 in (a) places his left knee on the mat to the outside of the lower leg of B1 and his right (Continued on Page Eleven)
Attention, Principals and Superintendents

The forms to be used for ordering your tickets to the State Basketball Tournament will be mailed early in December. Instead of trying to get the order postmarked January 2, as indicated on the Memorandum Calendar, you may send any time through January 15 without loss of priority. The Board of Control will set up a seating rotation plan to be used from year to year to alternate the tickets calling for seats in the arena. Also, this will give you additional time to make the order.

Delegate Assembly Members

Members of the Delegate Assembly at the forthcoming 1974 annual meeting of the Association were elected by the principals of K.H.S.A.A. members schools. Ballots returned to the State Office before November 15. There were several ties in the voting for delegate and alternate. These ties were broken recently, with the delegates and alternates determined by lot. The names of the district representatives are as follows:

Delegates


Alternates


Corresponding Dates For Football

Article VIII, Section 3-d, of the K.H.S.A.A. Constitution states: "If 'corresponding date' appears in a football or basketball contract, Thanksgiving Day is the date from which the corresponding date shall be determined in football, the date of the district tournament final game in basketball. This rule as it applies to basketball shall go into effect in 1970-71."

Since 1974 is the year Thanksgiving moves six days later in the month, there is some confusion over the state pertaining to the scheduling of the football games. The above regulation applies only if the "corresponding date" is to determine the date of the second game of a two-year contract. If specific dates appear in the contract for both games of a two year contract this regulation would not apply. In 1974 Thanksgiving falls on November 28. The finals will be on November 29, therefore the semi-final will be played November 22 and the districts on November 15.

Certified Wrestling Officials

Cline, Jack D. --- Mann, Larry
Eastley, Dan --- Terry, Bobby S.
Givens, C. Michael --- Vogelsang, Larry B.
Inghram, Gary J. --- Warren, Lawrence A.
Kaufman, Alvin R. --- Weneshold, Robert O.
Lineherry, Mark D.

Approved Wrestling Officials

Cummings, Norman A. --- Hardy, Tom
Owens, Lewis F.
Supplementary List of Registered Wrestling Officials
(List Compiled November 26)

If the telephone number is given for an official, it is the home phone number unless otherwise designated. If two numbers are given, the first number is the home phone.


Bryant, Stephen D., 127 Sequoia Drive, Clarksville, Tennessee 37240, 644-5005.

Clayson, William E., 132 Alumni Avenue, Hopkinsville 32340, 851-2683, 388-4621.

Cummings, Norman A., 1560 Beacon Hill Road, Lexington 40505, 257-1256.

Dowling, Tom, 567 Aztec Trail, Georgetown 40224, 863-2495, 863-2791.

Frazier, R. Lynn P., O. Box U 406, College Station Heights, Bowling Green 42101, 745-2360, 745-5152.

Harold, Thomas W., 596 Old State Road 23, Alexandria 41004, 933-9691, 397-3872.

Hoffstad, Michael W., 2700 St. Patrick Drive, Henderson 42429, 756-3599.

Holloway, S. Michael, 4553 Virginia Avenue, Lot 20, Covington 41015, 459-1074.


Kaufman, Al., 2411 Anthony Church Road, Louisville 40214, 966-0126, 594-8315.

Kurtz, Paul Joseph Jr., 329 Grosvener Avenue, Lexington 40504, 623-2770, 623-4736.

Lewis, Michael, East Hardin H., S. Glendale 42740, 769-1163.

Mann, Larry, 1468 Hickwood Avenue, Louisville 40206, 857-3858, 857-1593, Est 72.

Martin, Alan L., 6309 Powder Horn Drive, Louisville 40216, 447-2555, 445-1057.


Seffres, Bruce P., O. Box 51, Sonora 42756, 356-9331.

Sundberg, Daniel L., 9911 Brandywine Drive, Louisville 40229, 733-3529, 733-6309.

Sweat, Michael F., 242 B. Metts Court, Elizabethtown 2701, 769-3515, 902-3004.

Terry, Bob S., 326 Blue Ridge Road, Anchorage 42023, 254-6906, 254-4101.

Vogelgesang, Larry, 25 New UPI Avenue, Florence 41042, 571-3365.

Washington, E. C., 317 Clifton Road, Versailles 40383, 873-5301, Box 4.

Yates, James Wayne, Rolling Hills Park, Lot 32, LaGrange 40031, 822-8925.

1973-74 BASKETBALL
EARLY SEASON QUESTIONS
INSTALLMENT I

EDITOR'S NOTE: These interpretations of the rules of the National Basketball Committee of the United States and Canada do not set aside nor modify any rule. The rulings are approved and apply to the situations for which they are given.

CLIFFORD B. FAGAN, Editor.
National Federation Publications

THE NATIONAL BASKETBALL COMMITTEE is suspending enforcement of the provision which prohibits "tails" under names on shirts for the 1973-74 season. Thus, Case Book situation No. 10 (page 7) is not to be applied for the present season.

[NATIONS SHOULD BE NOTIFIED IMMEDIATELY that the provision prohibiting "tails" under names will become effective at a future date to be announced by the Committee. Confirmation of the future date will also be included in future basketball rule publications.

Institutions ordering basketball shirts for future use should make certain there is no "tail" or "tails" above or below the name of the team or the name of the individual.

BASKETBALL PUBLICATION CORRECTIONS

RULE BOOK FOR GIRLS

Page 15: Add the word or to definition 4-6 so it reads: "A player is in control when she is holding a live ball or dribbling it..."

Page 33: Under Rule 10-6, add new item e which reads: "Wear an Illegal shirt". Old item e should become new item f, item f new item g, etc.

PLAY 13: Revise the ruling to read: "There is no penalty in (a) or (b). The infractions must be discovered before the ball becomes alive to be penalized.

CASE BOOK

Play 1099C: Revise the ruling to read: In (a), Al is entitled to his second free throw. In (b), it is too late to correct the error made by the official.

Play '113A: In the first sentence, change Bi to Bi.

Play 411KK: The next to the last sentence in the ruling should be replaced as follows: "B is awarded a bonus attempt." The last sentence remains and is correct.

PLAY: (a) A1; or (b) B1 commits basket interference at basket of Team A. In (a) the referee erroneously counts score; or in (b) fails to count it. In each case the error is not discovered until after the ball has become alive following the dead ball after the error occurred.

RULING: It is too late to correct the official's error. If the error were detected during the first dead ball period following its occurrence, correction could have been made.

Note: The above situations (a) and (b) reflect errors by the officials, correction time for which is limited by 2-10. However, the coverage in 2-10 is not applicable to errors made in record keeping or, in other words, errors made by the score keeper. Thus, if a score is not recorded or a foul is erroneously charged, correction may be made as provided in 2-11.

PLAY: A6 enters the court while the ball is alive and the clock is running.

RULING: This is an infraction and should be penalized with a technical foul. If the officials fail to

(Continued on Page Eight)
ST. XAVIER HIGH SCHOOL SOCCER CHAMPION


1973 STATE SOCCER CHAMPIONSHIP
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
November 5-10, 1973

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Westport</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>St. Xavier</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moore</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>St. Xavier</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Xavier</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Henry Clay</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeSales</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>St. Camillus</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Jefferson</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Doss</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Clay</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>University Breckinridge</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Camillus</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Oldham County</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doss</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Berea Community</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oldham County</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Ky. Country Day</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berea Community</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Ky. Country Day</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ky. Country Day</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Waggener</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballard</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ballard</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinity</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Trinity</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atherton</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Trinity</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

St. Xavier Champion

Ky. Country Day Champion
### Class A

**Region I**
- District 1: Todd Central - 14
- District 2: Glasgow - 13

**Region II**
- District 1: Bardstown - 8
- District 2: Paris - 14

**Region III**
- District 1: Shelbyville - 20
- District 2: Louisa - 27

**Region IV**
- District 1: Lynch - 0
- District 2: Elkhorn City - 14

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class A State Champions</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Todd Central</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOVEMBER 23, 1973</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Class AA**

**Region I**
- District 1: Paducah Tilghman - 2
- District 2: Madisonville-N. Hop. - 0

**Region II**
- District 1: Meade County - 14
- District 2: Somerset - 8

**Region III**
- District 1: Dixie Heights - 7
- District 2: Bryan Station - 13

**Region IV**
- District 1: Corbin - 8
- District 2: Boyd County - 42

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class AA State Champions</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paducah Tilghman</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meade County</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOVEMBER 23, 1973</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Class AAA**

**Region I**
- District 1: Trinity - 17
- District 2: Bishop David - 8

**Region II**
- District 1: Valley - 10
- District 2: Thomas Jefferson - 34

**Region III**
- District 3: Southern - 12
- District 4: Seneca - 0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class AAA State Champions</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trinity</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOVEMBER 23, 1973</td>
<td>3:00 PM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

* — Indicates site of game
Both Coaches and Officials Can Help Prevent Unsportsmanlike Conduct

It takes total effort to provide for good sportsmanship at athletic contests. The school administration, and particularly the athletic director, must educate players, students, and fans to the most worthwhile values of interscholastic athletics. It should be commonly understood that their main purposes are educational and recreational, and when they cease to be either, they can no longer be justified as a supplement to the curricular program of the school.

At the game site, both officials and coaches can contribute to the type of sportsmanship which is in the best interest of boys and girls.

Schools have reason to expect the coach to be a mature person who can control his emotions during athletic contests. He must set a proper example for his players and team followers. His actions can influence spectators positively or negatively. He has reason to be concerned about the competency of officiating, but must be sufficiently mature to present his objections in a professional manner. He should have a thorough knowledge of the game rules, particularly, bench conduct rules, and these must serve as guidelines for him. Voicing criticism of the officiating at game site may be an outlet for his emotions, but it will not aid his team or contribute to better officiating.

Officials have just as much responsibility as do coaches. Athletic contests mean much to high school youth and a well officiated game contributes toward the educational and recreational values of them. The official who knows the rules, enforces them consistently, is fair in his judgment and is also emotionally mature, will contribute to the sportsmanship at athletic events.

Officials who do not put forth their maximum effort (hustle) and who are inclined to lose emotional control, when a coach or player commits an unsportsmanlike act, may himself also be contributing to poor sportsmanship. Such remarks as, "You do the coaching, I'll do the officiating," are completely out of place when made by an official. One who is in position to adjudicate the actions of others, is expected to avoid loss of emotional control. Retorts from officials do not help solve any problems or help prevent misconduct.

When coaches and officials show mutual respect, this contributes significantly to the most worthwhile objectives of interscholastics. When both assume their equal share of responsibility, interscholastic contests will provide more benefits for high school boys and girls.

—Missouri High School Activities Journal
### Official Dickinson Ratings For The 1973 Football Season

#### CLASS A

**REGION I**

**District 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Todd Central</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murray</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harlan</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williamsburg</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**District 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flemings-Neon</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jenkins</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johns Creek</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virgie</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CLASS AA**

**REGION I**

**District 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>Ratings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paducah Tilghman</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>22.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hopkinsville</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian County</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin-Simpson</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16.33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**District 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>Ratings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Madisonville-N. Hop</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union County</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>24.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owensboro</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>21.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owensboro Catholic</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henderson County</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deviess County</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio County</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apollo</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henderson</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REGION II**

**District 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meade County</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballardstown</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>22.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barren County</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garrard County</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**District 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>22.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frankfort</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>21.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estill County</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgetown</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REGION III**

**District 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelbyville</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>26.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beechwood</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ludlow</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>21.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bellevue</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eminence</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**District 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Owos County</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knott County</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky City Day</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REGION IV**

**District 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lynch</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pineville</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>23.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**District 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bryan Station</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harlan</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madison Central</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETE FOR DECEMBER, 1973

BASKETBALL EARLY SEASON QUESTIONS

(Continued from Page Three)

Page Eight

detect the infraction and it is noticed by the scorer, he may call it to the attention of the official. When this error occurs and it is not penalized immediately, it may be corrected provided it is recognized before the ball becomes alive following the first dead ball after the error.

3. PLAY: Scorer fails to record two points awarded to Team A during 1st period as a result of basket interference by B2. Omission is discovered by the score keeper and recognized by the referee during the half time intermission.

RULING: Score should be corrected. This error is not due to the inadvertent setting aside of a rule, but is due to a mistake in record keeping. When there is a discrepancy in the score and the referee is positive he knows what the mistake is, he can correct it as provided for in 2-11.

4. PLAY: After a field goal by B1, the score is 4-61. B60, A1 has the ball out-of-bounds for a throw-in with four seconds remaining in the game. A1 holds the ball. (a) B2 crosses the boundary line and holds A1; or (b) B2 reaches through the out-of-bounds plane and slaps the ball from the hands of A1. Time expires close to the moment the official indicates the infraction.

RULING: Delay of game. Technical foul is charged to B2 in both (a) and (b). The time remaining to play is in no way a factor. (2-3).

COMMENT: It has been reported that in some similar situations the official has issued a warning to B2. The circumstances are not unusual warranting the infraction is a technical foul and it should be called whenever it occurs during a ball game without regard to time. If the player making the throw-in (A1) reaches through the out-of-bounds plane into the court and B1 then slaps the ball from the hand of A1, without B1 breaking the plane above the out-of-bounds line, A1 has committed a violation. B1 has merely slapped a dead ball from the hands of A1.

5. PLAY: A team has reached the bonus situation, but due to an error following a common foul, the officials give the ball to A1 out-of-bounds instead of awarding A a bonus free throw situation. The throw-in by A1 is caught by A2 who dribbles the ball. During or following the dribble, the table recognizes the error and the horn is sounded.

RULING: On the basis of application of the rule, the error was committed while the ball was dead and after the ball has become alive on the court, the correction cannot be made.

COMMENT: This is the interpretation we indicate in our publications and through the written word when we are conducting an interpretation meeting. If we are talking to an experienced official, we will point out there is a matter of time involved, but the involvement of time requires a very fine judgment and some skill on the part of the official. If the official recognizes the error regardless of how it might be done within a second or two after the ball has become alive, he can if the circumstances are appropriate, declare the ball dead and indicate he really recognized the error while the ball was dead, but due to a loss of blowing the whistle, the whistle was not sounded immediately. He can then indicate he recognized it and intended the ball remain dead, he can then give the correct penalty. Even to the experienced official, we point out that to do this, of course, he must acknowledge that his whistle was slow in sounding to prevent the ball from becoming alive. Of course, circumstances will determine whether he should do it. If the ball has been alive for four or five seconds, there is undoubtedly no way he can make the correction and justify it in accordance with the rules.

PLAY: A1 and A2 are each wearing number 34 and it is so entered in the score book. This duplication is discovered by an official (a) three minutes before the game starts; or (b) after the game starts.
THE KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETE FOR DECEMBER, 1973

Page Nine

RULING: In both (a) and (b) a technical foul is charged to one of the wearers and he must change to a shirt which has a legal number which is not duplicated. A duplicate number is penalized whenever it is discovered after 10 minutes before the game is scheduled to start.

5. PLAY: Before the bonus is in effect, A1 commits a technical foul by holding B1. During the throw-in by team B, B1 pushes A3.

RULING: False double foul. The ball is put in play by a jump at center. Because the bonus rule is not in effect, no free throws are awarded. Team B has the ball when B1 fouls; thus the foul by B1 is not advantageous and not interpreted to be intentional.

6. PLAY: B1, whose team is in the bonus, holds A1. A1 is successful in both free throw attempts. While B3 is making the throw-in from behind the end line, A3 pushes B4. Team A is or is not in the bonus situation.

RULING: In either case, the foul by A3 is interpreted to be intentional. Because the foul by A3 creates a false double foul causing the ball to be put in play by a center jump, it takes the ball away from the team that is so penalized, and this results in a resequent jump ball for A. Thus, based on the intentional false double foul principal, the foul by A3 is interpreted as intentional. This is an extension of the philosophy as embodied in Case Book situation 305B established several years ago to eliminate the possibility of fouling to create a false double foul and thus gain an advantage.

9. PLAY: What guide lines should be exercised by the officials when spectators' actions are such that they interfere with the administration of the game?

RULING: In response to the question "Who is responsible for the behavior of the spectators, the rule books states "the official may call fouls on either team if its supporters act in such a way as to interfere with the proper conduct of the game." It is significant to note the word used is "may." This gives permission, but does not in any way imply that the officials must call fouls on team followers or supporters. The word "may" was selected with care. Thus, while officials do have the authority to penalize a team whose spectators interfere with the proper conduct of the game, this authority must be used with extreme caution and judiciousness. While the authority is there, an official will almost never use it because experience has demonstrated that calling technical fouls on the team does not accomplish the purpose for which the call was intended. The spectators, already in an antagonistic mood, almost always react negatively when a technical foul is called on them. The calling of such a foul causes the followers of the penalized team to go to greater lengths to display their disapproval of the officiating, or the opponent.

COMMENT: In the final analysis the responsibility of the behavior of spectators is that of the game committee or management. This is specifically covered in the rule book which stipulates that insofar as the management can reasonably be expected to control the spectators, it is its responsibility; or, in so far as the ball management has the responsibility of providing a site where the game can proceed in a sportsmanlike manner. The official is not responsible for this aspect of the contest or for assuming the duties of management. If the conduct of spectators or a spectator provokes the orderly continuance of a game, the official invariably uses his best judgment by having a representative of game management take whatever action is advisable and necessary. This may require the removal of team followers or a team follower, or the clearing of the court of coins, debris, ice, or paper before the contest is permitted to continue. If the disruption is not brought under control and the contest cannot continue, rather than assess technical fouls, the official is advised to suspend or forfeit the game. This action is taken only as a last resort.

RULING: As provided by the rule, the ball becomes dead as soon as it becomes stationary in either (a) or (b). In (c) the ball was dead during the throw-in and therefore, it remains dead. Immediately after the official has judged the ball to be dead, he shall sound his whistle indicating it has become dead or is to remain dead. In (a) and (b) play will be resumed by a jump ball between any two players at the near free throw circle unless in (b) the free throw was the first of two awarded attempts. In (c) the ball is awarded out-of-bounds at the previous throw-in spot for a throw-in.

(Continued in January ATHLETE)

Supplementary List of Registered Basketball Officials

(List Compiled November 26)

If the telephone number is given for an official it is the home phone number unless otherwise designated. If two numbers are given, the first number is the home phone.


Adkins, Leslie H., 550 Halifax Drive, Lexington 40503, 375-4918, 355-3907

Adkins, Robert C., Jr., 2436 Mira Hall, Lexington 40509, 369-8240

Aldridge, Rudy, Box 286, Hazard 41714, 343-4613, 436-2414

Aldridge, James R., 264 University #16, Radcliff 40160, 351-3821, 351-3821

Allen, Mill, 306 Scott Street, Dawson Springs 42440, 379-2427

Allen, Marley, R.R. 1, Vine Grove 40175, 325-3869

Asher, Ralph, Box 222, Oliver Mill 41164, 295-2661, 286-2661

Atkins, Wayne, 218 N. Broadway, Georgetown 40324, 365-0896, 252-0845

Atwood, David C., Box 2, Dunmor 42390, 657-2513

Bair, Dave, 1214 Centurian Drive, Lexington 40502, 275-505, 269-2525

Becknell, Steve, 2340 Harrodsburg Road, Lexington 40503, 279-1590, 270-0595

Beeler, Warren, 213 High Poland Hall, Bowling Green 42101, 746-2535

Beesler, Stanley, Box 14, Gay's Creek 41443, 386-7200

Bell, Henry B., 609 Waverly Drive, Lexington 40505, 281-3406, 282-3959

Bell, Russell G., 157 Sunset Drive, Frankfort 40601, 223-2450, 564-4290

Bennett, Tommy E., Rt. 5, Box 199, London 40744, 564-2664

Bennett, Tom, 119 W. 3rd Street, Frankfort 40601, 233-0742, 623-6757 (Richmond)

Blackford, Robert, 414 Davilcourt Court, Edgewood 41017, 341-5349, 391-0002

Blanford, Kenneth L., 3501 Fountain Drive, Louisville 40218, 452-6020, 363-7181

Brabbs, James, 133 Manitoba Lane, Lexington 40503, 272-4930, 278-6550

Breeden, Don, Rt. 6, Benton 42025, 358-2964, 442-7216

Brock, Kernes R., 1 Box 60, Plantsville 43682, 550-7502

Brown, John W., 995 Waverly Drive, Lexington 40502, 325-0694, 255-9035

Brown, Ronnie D., Route 2, Reynolds Station 42363, 233-5439, 927-6927, Ext. 293

Bryan, Phil, 651 Raven Avenue, Frankfort 40601, 233-8404

Bryant, Jimmy W., 4317 Stoltz Court, Louisville 40215, 390-0058, 365-2352
foot on the mat between the lower legs of B1. In (b) A1 on the left side of B1 places his left knee on the mat beside the lower leg of B1 and his right foot on the mat behind the feet but beyond the right side of B1.

Ruling: The position of A1 (a) is illegal due to the placement of the right foot. The foot may be behind B1 but must be outside the line described by the feet of B1. In (b) the position of A1 is legal. A1 must have one knee or foot on the mat to the outside of the near leg but not touching the defensive wrestler. A position described in (b) even though A1 is behind B1 is legal.

8. Situation: In the starting position on the mat B1 assumes his position with his knees on the mat approximately shoulder width apart and his feet together behind him so his lower legs are in an angle to the plane of his side. When he is stationary, the referee motions for A1 to take his position.

Ruling: Once the defensive wrestler is stationary on the mat in his starting position, the referee shall indicate to the offensive wrestler he is to assume his starting position.

9. Situation: Following an out-of-bounds, the wrestlers return to the center of the mat to assume their starting positions. B1 is on all fours, his hands in front of the starting line and his knees in contact with the rear starting line. A1 is to the left of B1 and B1 has tucked his lower leg towards his right leg. A position will indicate to the referee signals. A1 moves to the right side of B1 to take his starting position. When A1 moves to the opposite side, B1 adjusts his position so that his right leg is tucked under the left leg. The referee cautions B1 to remain stationary.

Ruling: The action by B1 constitutes a false start. He is allowed one caution before being penalized. If this was the first offense, the caution was proper and wrestling will continue immediately.

Comment: Once the defensive wrestler has assumed his starting position on the mat, he may not change it. The offensive wrestler is not required to take his position until the defensive man has assumed his. The referee will indicate to the offensive wrestler he should assume his position when the defensive man is stationary. Any movement by the defensive man between the referee's direction and the signal to resume wrestling is a false start.

10. Situation: Following an out-of-bounds, A1 is in the advantage position and straddles back to the center of the mat where he adjusts his equipment in an attempt to gain a momentary rest. He has not received verbal caution in the starting position. Referee declares this act delay of the match and awards 1 match point to B1.

Ruling: The verbal caution prior to penalizing for a technical violation applies only to the starting position. In this situation, it is a technical viola-
1. **Situation:** In assuming the starting position on the mat (a) B1 changes his position just as A1 is taking his offensive position; or (b) A1 continues to adjust equipment after the referee indicates he should assume his final starting position.

**Ruling:** In (a) following a verbal caution and in (b), the wrestler using delaying maneuvers will be penalized for delay of the match. This is a technical violation which is not preceded by a warning.

**Comment:** The verbal caution by the referee is required. This may take several forms. For instance, when the referee directs the contestants to assume their starting positions without delay, it is a type of caution. He may indicate to the offending wrestler he is expected to assume the starting position immediately and remain stationary until the signal given to start the match. The verbal caution is not intended to be a threat to the wrestlers but simply a reminder that they have an obligation to assume their starting positions without delay and be ready to wrestle on the whistle.

2. **Situation:** From the starting position on the mat, B1 quickly stands up and: (a) strips the hands of A1 then turns to face A1; or (b) starts toward the edge of the mat, strips the hands of A1 and is more than an arm’s length away with his back towards A1 as B1 goes off the mat; or (c) moves toward the edge of the mat and strips the hands of A1 just as B1 crosses the boundary line.

**Ruling:** In (a) B1 has escaped and will be awarded one point. In (b) it may be possible for B1 to gain an escape in this situation provided A1 does not follow up and try to maintain his advantage. If in the referee’s opinion, B1 uses the boundary in order to stop wrestling after he stripped the hands of A1, there would be no change. In (c) there has been no escape and wrestling will be resumed with the contestants in the same position following the out-of-bounds.

**Comment:** In the definition for an escape, there is no requirement that the defensive man face his opponent following his successful attempt to break free, even though this is used as a guideline. Officials must use careful judgment in determining when a defensive man loses control of his opponent. In the vast majority of cases, the defensive man will immediately turn to face his opponent when gaining an escape.

3. **Situation:** At the end of a tournament match, the score is 7-6 and A1 is declared the winner. While reviewing the score card with B1 in the locker room, the coach of B notices that only 2 points were awarded for a near-fall earned by B1 in the 2nd period when there should have been 3 points awarded. This fact is acknowledged by the referee. The change in points would result in a draw.

**Ruling:** Because the wrestlers had left the mat area, no correction may be made.

4. **Situation:** Following the 126 lb. match in a dual tournament, B1 indicates A1 has scored 6-5 in favor of A1. The coach of B contends there was an error in awarding penalty points for an illegal hold in the 3rd period which was the 3rd penalty. He directs B1 to remain on the mat while he discusses this with the referee. The error is corrected.

**Ruling:** This is proper procedure if an error may have been made. In this instance, the awarding of an additional point to B1 caused the match to end in a draw. During a dual meet, the error must be corrected prior to the start of the next match.

**Comment:** These two situations are intended to illustrate the change which limits the time interference will follow a match and error correction. Because errors happen only infrequently, the rules committee believes the correction should be made as soon as possible following an error so the final results of the match may be immediately known. This permits the corrector to determine whether it occurs during dual meet or tournament. In dual meets the next match may be delayed until an error has been resolved. However, if an error were to occur during a tournament match, and the interval for correction were limited to the beginning of the next match it would be impractical because matches are being conducted on more than one mat. Once the next match starts in dual meets, or once the questioning wrestler has left the mat area during the tournament, the possibility of correcting the error or team score has passed.

5. **Situation:** From a neutral position A1 executes a duck-under and moves to a controlled standing position behind B1. In an effort to take B1 to the mat, A1 grasps one leg of B1 so that B1 is supporting his weight on his hands and one leg. Both contestants go down and it indicates a neutral position, A1 believing he had secured a takedown, indicates his displeasure at the call.

**Ruling:** This is a technical violation for misconduct by A1. The referee will penalize without warning by awarding B1 one point.

6. **Situation:** During the final championship match in the 167 pound class during an invitational tournament, A1 strikes B1. The referee stops the match, disqualifies A1 and awards the match to B1.

**Ruling:** The championship will be awarded to B1 and one point will be deducted from A’s team score. There will be no second place winner in the 167 pound class because A1 was disqualified. However, team A will be awarded all the advancement and fall points earned by A1 up to the time of his disqualification.

7. **Situation:** During a dual meet: (a) B1 wrestling in the 184 pound class, baits A1 and when he retaliates near the boundary then shoves A1 off the mat; or (b) teammate B2 continuously baits A1 and tries to eliminate the official’s decision.

**Ruling:** In (a) B1 will be penalized for abusive conduct by the deduction of one team point. In the action by B2 in (b) is penalized by the deduction of one team point on the first offense and if he were to continue this type of action, B2 would be removed from the premises on a second offense.

**Comment:** The foregoing three situations were designed to illustrate the progression of penalties from minor acts of misconduct to flagrant unsportsmanlike conduct. The advisory and rules committees are firm in their belief that specific action is necessary in order to eliminate all types of unsportsmanlike conduct from freestyle wrestling. During the match it is possible for a wrestler to be penalized for more than one type of undesirable conduct depending upon the severity. The revision requires unacceptable conduct be penalized without warning.

8. **Situation:** With the wrestlers starting from a neutral position, A1 is successful in grasping one leg of B1 who counters using a whizzer. The referee determines B1 has crossed the boundary line with the palms down to indicate no advantage.

**Ruling:** This is the correct signal by the referee. This signal was inadvertently omitted from the signal chart.
A Very Merry Christmas and all Best Wishes for a Happy New Year

The Kingdon Company
GENERAL AGENT
W. E. KINGSLEY  J. E. McCREARY, Mgr.  CHARLES C. PRICE
Life Department
121-123 LAFAYETTE AVENUE  LEXINGTON, KY. 40502  PHONE 254-4095
P. O. BOX 7100
Merry Christmas and Happy New Year

from all of us at Hunt's
to all of our customers and friends.

HUNT'S ATHLETIC GOODS CO., INC.
247-1941 — PHONES — 247-1942
MAYFIELD, KENTUCKY 42066