The Sportsman’s Creed

The Player...
1. He lives clean and plays hard. He plays for the love of the game.
2. He wins without boasting, he loses without excuses and he never quits.
3. He respects officials and accepts their decisions without question.
4. He never forgets that he represents his school.

The Coach...
1. He inspires in his boys a love for the game and the desire to win.
2. He teaches them that it is better to lose fairly than to win unfairly.
3. He leads players and spectators to respect officials by setting them a good example.
4. He is the type man he wants his boys to be.

The Official...
1. He knows the rules.
2. He is fair and firm in all decisions. He calls them as he sees them.
3. He treats players and coaches courteously and demands the same treatment for himself.
4. He knows the game is for the boys, and lets them have the spotlight.

The Spectator...
1. He never boos a player or official.
2. He appreciates a good play, no matter who makes it.
3. He knows the school gets the blame or the praise for his conduct.
4. He recognizes the need for more sportsmen and fewer “sports.”

Member Of National Federation of State High School Association

Official Organ of the
KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

OCTOBER 1977
1977 Certified Football Officials

Aldridge, James R.
Allen, Arthur
Allen, James A.
Allgood, David A.
Allison, Roy
Anders, Raleigh
Austin, Tom A.
Baldwin, Dennis
Barbour, Ralph B.
Barney, Greg
Barnett, John
Bartlett, C. W.
Batterson, Keith
Bell, Clarence T.
Bell, Ron K.
Bernardini, Bruno
Bewley, Harry G.
Bickel, Arthur
Blackford, Robert
Blevins, Donald W.
Bocook, Earl
Boгар, Joseph D.
Boyles, Jerry
Braddock, P. Neil
Bramble, James
Brauch, Charles
Braise, Dr. Allan
Brown, Herman
Brown, John W. “Scoop”
Buckley, Robert
Bullock, James D.
Burton, John Jr.
Byrd, A. Gordon
Cargill, Thomas Jr.
Carlson, David A.
Carr, Billy
Carr, Larry
Cecil, James Ron
Clark, John E.
Clemmons, Sam D.
Cline, Nick L.
Coleman, Louis H.
Collins, Charles D.
Collins, Ronald K.
Colley, Lynne W.
Cook, Richard N.
Cornwell, Bobby
Cornwell, James
Craft, Albert B.
Crutcher, David
Crutcher, John
Crutcher, Paul
Culp, Willard E.
Current, Bob
Current, Ray
Daopoulos, Jim
Davis, Ralph C.
Denton, William J.
DeSensi, W. C.
DeWees, Bill
Drake, Richard
Duff, William C., Jr.
Durden, John R.
Easley, Dan
Eldridge, Wayne R.
Elovitz, Carl
Emmons, Guy W.
Eubanks, William M.
Evans, Willis S., Jr.
Ewen, George
Faust, Jack
Fay, John C.
Fenimore, Clarke E.
Ferguson, Roy F.
Ferrell, Ronnie
Fish, Leeland G.
Flyn, Robert
Frankel, Louis S.
Frazer, Tom Roe
Freyrear, Bill P.
Furlong, William E.
Gallager, Jack F.
Gammon, William H.
Gastineau, Joey
Gentry, Dale J.
Gettler, John F.
Giff, George V.
Gibson, Richard L.
Gober, John S.
Graas, Oscar
Graham, James
Green, Donald
Greenwell, Robert
Griffin, Powell
Guttermann, Jim
Guy, N. S. I.
Hackett, Wilbur Sr.
Hadden, Newell
Hall, Charles E.
Hamby, Tom
Hammons, George
Harris, David
Hawkins, Donald H.
Hayden, John O.
Heabur, Bill
Hedge, David Wm.
Henderson, Charles A.
Hendron, L. T.
Hoffman, Thomas
Hopson, James
Horsman, Bill
Huffine, Gary L.
Humble, Mike
Hunter, James
Ishmael, Stephen A.
Jackson, Edward
Jacybo, Ben W.
James, Gene
Jeffries, David T.
Jensen, Edward
Johnson, Bob
Johnson, Gordon M.
Johnson, Harry A.
Johnson, Stan
Jones, Denver
Jones, Paul D.
Kammerlander, Ronald T.
Kaufman, Alvin R.
Keifer, Robert B., Jr.
Kem, Jerry
Kirk, Charles
Kirkland, Drew
Klusman, Karl Jr.
Kouns, Robert H.
Kraft, Nellis
Fay, John
Kuster, Thomas T.
Lambert, Irvin
Lange, William E., Jr.
Leahy, Pat
Ledford, Thomas
Lee, Douglas
Leneave, Robert E.
LeQuire, H. M.
Lille, Wes
Linkes, Clifford C.
Logan, Michael
Long, James E.
Lowe, Stan
Luckett, Thomas E.
Lusby, George
Lykins, James O.
Lynch, Lester
McClure, Tom
McCormick, Don R.
McFadden, Jimmie
McGinly, L. V., Jr.
McKinney, Adelle E.
Maloney, Ross H. "Pat"
Mang, Berry W., Jr.
Mattingly, Charles Pete
Mattingly, Wayne C.
Mayer, Ed
Meadors, William J.
Merek, George E.
Mertzger, Don
Mick, Paul E.
Montgomery, Dave
Moody, W. R.
Mooneyham, James H.
Moore, Franklin
Moore, Robert
Morgan, Richard
Morre, Richard K.
Murray, Thomas
Nelligan, Mike
Nelson, Clarence
Noland, Doug
Norwood, Thomas R.
Omar, Max G.
Osborne, Lonnie
Osborne, Ted
Osting, James L.
Page, Donald W.
Page, Jim
Parker, Bob L.
Passafiume, John
Paxton, Gary
Peeno, Harry R.
Perrin, James
Pittman, Spencer
Posner, Elmer
Pugh, Roy
Purcell, Mike
Quelh, Harry B.
Rapp, William
Rascoe, Robert B.
Rawdon, Richard
Read, Frederick K.
Riggs, C. Dennis
Rigging, William
Roberts, James
Robert, Thomas Jr.
Roberts, Rufus B.
Rose, Robert
Rosen, William H.
Russell, Gary E.
Russman, Godfrey F., Jr.
Satterly, Grant
Schmitt, Paul E.
Scott, W. L. "Bill"
Seavers, Joe
Sherer, James
Shreve, Tim
Simms, Clarence E.
Simpson, James H.
Sizemore, Aster
Sligh, Jim
Small, David E.
Smith, Joseph E.
Sohan, John P.
South, Stanley P.
Spath, William J.
Staley, Jerry
Stephenson, Harry
Stovall, Kenneth
Strain, Richard
Streibel, Ronnie D.
Streicher, Richard A.
Studeil, Ray
Stumbo, Jack
Sumner, Carl
Sutton, James
Swindler, John
Talbot, William G., III
Tate, Ken
Taylor, James R.
Thomas, Lyn
Thomas, Raymond E.
Thompson, Thomas D.
Thompson, Victor Neil
Thornton, Daniel
Timmering, George E.
Towe, Paul F.
Trapp, Charles
Treas, Joe
Trebly, Charles E.
Tuitele, Matthew V. L.
Turley, Howard
Tye, Josh
Urlage, Richard
Vaughn, William E., Jr.
Vest, David
Wade, Bill
Walle, Harry D.
Walduck, Harold D.
Walker, Joe
Waller, Bobbie E.
Wanchic, Nick
Ward, Tommy
Washer, James P.
Watson, James H.
Weber, Thomas C.
Wedge, Denny
Weil, Glenn
Wellman, James
Wilbert, Donald A.
Wildcr, Jerry
Wilson, Nellus R.
Winfrey, Wm. Steven
Wright, Jim
Wright, Howard L.
Wuertz, John R.
Wulfek, James
Zimmer, Tom
Newly Elected Board Member

Barney Thweatt

Barney Thweatt graduated from Brewers High School in 1948. He was a member of three State Tournament teams while in high school. The 1947 Brewers team was runners-up to Maysville High School, and the 1948 team won the State Championship with a 36-0 record. (The last team to go undefeated and win the State Tournament.) Brewers were coached by the late McCay Tarry.

Mr. Thweatt graduated from Murray State College in 1953 and was a member of the basketball team which was composed of Garrett Beshears, Howard Crittenden, and Charles "Doddle" Floyd.

Barney Thweatt coached high school basketball in Farina, Illinois, Oldham County Kentucky, and Paducah Tilghman. His 1963 Oldham County team went to the semi-finals of the State Tournament before being eliminated by Seneca High School, the 1963 State Champion. He was named Coach of the Year in the 8th Region in 1963. His 1967 Paducah Tilghman team lost to Covington Catholic in the first round of the State Tournament and Covington Catholic lost to Earlarington in the finals of the State Tournament by one point. He was named Coach of the Year in Region 1 in 1967. He served as President of the First Regional High School Basketball Coaches Association while at Paducah Tilghman.

In the fall of 1967, Mr. Thweatt was hired as Principal of North Marshall High School, and while there he served as President of the Western Kentucky Association of School Administrators, and President of the First Regional Ninth Grade Basketball Association. He was named Principal at Mayfield High School in 1970 and served three years before moving to Christian County High School. He is now serving as President of the Western Kentucky Football Conference, and is active in Kentucky Association of School Administrators and Kentucky Association of Secondary School Principals.

Minutes of Board Meeting

The Board of Control of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association met at the K.H.S.A.A. Office, Lexington, Kentucky, on Saturday morning, October 8, 1977. The meeting was called to order by President Ray Story at 10:00. Present were Board members Denval Barriger, Zeb Blankenhip, Jack Burkich, Joseph McPherson, Norman Passmore, Glendon Ravenscraft, Barney Thweatt, George Sauer and Paul Trimble; Commissioner Tom Mills, Assistant Commissioners Diane Claynes, Louis Stout and Billy Wise. Conley Manning was present representing the State Department of Education and Darrell Wells represented the State School Boards Association. The invocation was given by George Sauer.

Norman Passmore moved, seconded by George Sauer, that the reading of the minutes of the July 29 meeting be approved as submitted. The motion passed unanimously.

Commissioner Mills reported the results of the recent election for Board membership held in Section 1. Prin. Barney Thweatt, Christian County High School was elected to complete the unexpired term of Mr. Arnold Oaken. He defeated Prin. Richard Vincent, Union County High School.

Mr. Thweatt received 25 votes and Mr. Vincent received 11 votes.

The Board heard a request from Mrs. Helen Crum that the eligibility of her son, Randy Crum, be restored at Dilce Combs High School. Randy is ineligible under the provisions of By-Law 6, Section 1, Transfer Rule. Following the presentation and after considering the facts, Joseph McPherson moved, seconded by Denval Barriger, that By-Law 6, Section 1, be waived in this case. The motion carried by a vote of 7-3.

The Board heard an appeal from Coach Danny Johnson that By-Law 5, Section 1, Transfer Rule, be waived to permit Kevin Jackson to participate in athletics at Williamsburg High School. Following his presentation, George Sauer moved, seconded by Glen Ravenscraft, that the Transfer Rule not be waived in this case. The motion passed unanimously.

Mr. Mills presented a letter from Prin. Thomas H. Stephenson, Heath High School, requesting that By-Law 5, Section 1, be waived in the case of Pat A. Thomas. Mr. Pat was injured on the fourth play of Heath High School's first football game. Mr. Stephenson stated that Pat is not able to return to school during the present semester. Following the presentation and discussion, Barney Thweatt moved, seconded by Joseph McPherson, that By-Law 5, Section 1, be waived in this case. The motion failed to pass by a vote of 4 in favor of the motion and 7 opposed.

Mr. Mills presented a letter received from Mrs. George Sadler, University Breckinridge School, requesting that By-Law 6, Section 1, Transfer Rule, be waived in the case of Pam Kohls. After reviewing the facts in the case George Sauer moved, seconded by Barney Thweatt, that the Transfer Rule not be waived in this case. The motion passed unanimously.

Commissioner Mills presented a request from Prin. Dale Callahan, Owsley County High School, that By-Law 5, Section 4, be waived in favor of Tony Smith. After reviewing the correspondence in the case, Denval Barriger moved, seconded by Barney Thweatt, that By-Law 5, Section 4, be waived in this case. The motion failed to pass by a vote of 3 in favor of the motion and 6 opposed.

Commissioner Mills presented the Board with a summation of the eligibility case involving Todd Shadowen of the Madisonville North-Hopkins High School. He explained that a permanent injunction (Continued on Page Two)
The Kentucky High School Athletic Association has printed a directory for 1977-78. Included in the directory is a calendar of events, a section on general information about the K.H.S.A.A. and a listing of member schools and their personnel.

The directory is available to coaches, officials and other interested persons at a fee of $2.00. Please send check or money order to Directory, K.H.S.A.A., Box 7502, 500 East Copper Drive, Lexington, Kentucky 40502.

K.H.S.A.A. Directory

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Assistant Editor JEAN RATES
Assistant Editor DIANNE N. CAIN
Assistant Editor LOUIS STOUT
Assistant Editor BILLY V. WISE

Lexington, Kentucky
BOARD OF CONTROL
President Ray Story (1974-1978) Radcliff
Vice-President Norman Passmore (1976-1980) Lexington
Directors

Denval Barriger, (1975-1979) Bowling Green;

Subscription Rate $1.00 per year

From the Commissioner’s Office

Basketball Assigning Secretaries

Fourteen assigning secretaries have been named to serve as rules interpreters for the sixteen regions. In addition he will assist in recruiting new officials and in the assignment of officials. The names of the assigning secretaries with the residence and business phone numbers. (Business numbers are given first), are as follows:

Rex Alexander, 1520 Wells Blvd., Murray, 767-6826, 753-3579
George Wootton, 96 S. Rosemont, Providence, 667-2613, 667-2932
Jerry Kimmel, Box 86, Beechmont, 476-8375, 476-2806
Bob Gour, 1316 S. Lee, Bowling Green, 842-8175, 843-9582
Howard Gardner, 630 N. Miles, Elizabethtown, (Home) 765-6273
Petey Mattingly, 3818 Poplar Level Rd., Louisville, 459-5793, 458-2129
Roy Winchester, Bethelview, 845-2918, 878-4102
Bob Miller, 197 Holiday Lane, Ft. Thomas, 635-2191, 441-5865
Howard Rogers, 17 Maryland, Winchester, 293-3040, 744-1785
Charley Hall, Rt. 1, Winter Hawk, Danville, 236-2804, 236-8611
Ray Canady, Box 244, Barbourville, 546-5624, 546-4765
Edward Madden, Pippa Passes, 785-3153, 368-2753
Hubert Holbert, Box 19, Langley, 285-3230, 285-3745
Bobby Crager, 1703 Mary Ellen Dr., Flatwoods, 836-5623, 836-6069

OCTOBER, 1977 VOL. XL—No. 3

BOARD MINUTES

(Continued from Page One)

was issued against the K.H.S.A.A. by Judge Tom Spain in the Hopkins Circuit Court on September 22, 1977. Following a lengthy discussion, Joseph McPherson moved and seconded by Zeb Barriger, that the Board not appeal this decision. The motion passed by a vote of 7 to 2.

Representatives of the twenty-four Jefferson County Public schools and the four parochial high schools came before the Board to present the proper procedure for the distribution of proceeds from the Class AAAA football playoff games. Following the presentation, President Ray Story recommended that all playoff games, when possible, be played as double headers and the gate receipts be divided four ways. If it becomes necessary to play the games at different sites, the admission price shall be the same at both sites and total receipts shall be divided among the four competing schools. The final game receipts are to be divided between the two competing schools. Zeb Blankenship moved, seconded by Jack Burkich, that the recommendation of President Story be accepted. The motion carried unanimously.

Football Committee Chairman George Sauer, presented the results of the recent opinion poll taken among the member schools concerning possible changes in the present playoff system. Following a discussion of his report, it was agreed that no changes would be made pending further study. The Commissioner was directed to inform all State Class AAAA football playing schools that a meeting has been scheduled on October 26, 1977, to discuss the present playoff system. The meeting will be held at Stouffer's Inn, Louisville, at 2:00 P.M., and each Class AAAA school is requested to have a representative present at this important meeting.

Commissioner Mills requested the Board to set the site for the 1977 Football State Championship games in Class A, AA and AAA. He explained that three sites were available at the present time, including the facilities at the University of Kentucky, Eastern Kentucky University and Henry Clay High School in Lexington. Paul Trimble made the motion and Zeb Blankenship, that the 1977 Class A, AA and AAA playoff games be played at Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond. The motion passed by a vote of 8 to 1.

The Board discussed the recent action of the State Board for Elementary and Secondary Education with respect to the Kentucky High School Athletic Association's Constitution and By-Laws. Following a lengthy discussion, Commissioner Mills was instructed to schedule a meeting with representatives of the State Department of Education for the purpose of reviewing the contents of this action as soon as possible.

Paul Trimble moved, seconded by Denval Barriger, that the fee for baseball uniforms for the 1978 season be set at $15.00 for a single game and $25.00 for a double header. The allowance for travel shall be the same as for basketball officials. The motion passed by a vote of 8-1.

Joseph McPherson moved, seconded by Zeb Blankenship, that all bills be paid beginning July 1, 1977 and ending September 30, 1977, be allowed. All members voted aye.

The Board of Control set the next meeting date for December 17, 1977, at 10:00 A.M. at the K.H.S.A.A. Building, Lexington.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.
THE KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETE FOR OCTOBER, 1977

Athletics Are Justified
By: Bill Smith,
Director of Athletics
Bend, Oregon

(This article first appeared in the April-May, 1977 issue of the OSAA Interscholastic, the official organ of the Oregon School Activities Association.)

It doesn’t take a genius to figure out what taxpayers want when they contribute to public education in Oregon schools. They want the most their dollar will buy, more accountability, better discipline and a return to the basics.

If one were to take a close look at the public schools and their various programs offered, that person would soon see that in the areas of athletics the public is getting all that it demands and a great deal more.

Let’s face reality. The only people really accountable in the public schools are the custodians and the coaches. A poorly coached team and a dirty floor show up like a sore thumb. Coaches put their products out at least once a week for the public to see. If ability is not fundamentally sound, if they do not display good sportsmanship, or act in a manner that is not acceptable publicly, everyone can tell immediately. That’s what you call being accountable. Where else can you get this type of accountability in your school system?

Nowhere in public schools is discipline maintained more than in the athletic programs. Athletics are the last stronghold for discipline in our schools. Parents, teachers and law enforcement agencies have not had the success in maintaining discipline with youngsters that our athletic programs have had. Most youngsters will abstain from alcohol and tobacco and maintain above average grades and will conduct themselves in a lady or gentlemanly like manner in order to participate in an athletic program. Discipline is getting tougher and tougher for coaches to maintain. Everyone is asking for more discipline in our schools, but at times it appears what they are really saying is, “We want all youngsters disciplined — except our own.”

It’s lucky for all of us that coaches are a courageous lot. The public is crying for discipline, but the parents are saying, “We want discipline but go easy on my son or daughter.” and the courts are saying, “if you discipline athletes you may be sued for damages.” With many public pressures, accompanied with low coaching salaries, it’s a wonder we still have people who want to coach. Coaching salaries are the best buy the public has for its money.

It would be absolutely shocking if people knew how little coaches were being paid for their coaching duties. The amount, in most cases, would not meet the minimum wage. Paying these wages for working with America’s most precious resources (our kids), doesn’t make sense, but our coaches aren’t complaining yet.

When a school district provides an athletic program, it is providing one of the original basics in education. All one has to do is to turn to Greek history and that person would find that forms of athletic competition may have been the original basic education. What could be more basic than learning to compete within the framework of the rules, getting along with others, winning and losing with honor, being able to adjust to disappointments and failures and maintaining self-discipline.

The number one killer in America today is heart disease. One of the main things about heart disease is lack of activity. Knowing this, one wonders why the American public isn’t demanding that we pump more money into athletic facilities and programs so that more youngsters may take part. Facilities are so limited in some school districts now that youngsters may be practicing as late as 10 p.m., and as early as 5:30 a.m.

Instead of continuously criticizing competitive athletics, school administrations and the general public should study and evaluate athletic programs to find out why they are so important to youngsters and why they have been around so long. When they find the answers to these things, they should take those elements that make athletics important and apply them to all academic programs.

Why is it that parents get so upset when their son or daughter does not have a good experience in athletics? Do they react the same if their son or daughter has a similar disappointment in an academic class? How many petitions are sent around to fire a coach compared to those sent around to fire an individual in a regular teaching position? Do parents and the public react the same to academic cuts in curriculum as they do in cuts of athletic programs? Persons who feel that the answer to this one is “yes” should contact school districts that have experienced cuts in both areas.

Why all the concern for Athletics? Because athletics do the job of educating our children. Participants learn the very basics of life and can then apply those things learned to everyday life. A youngster can apply self discipline more than he or she can X’s and O’s.

The reason athletics do the job is because participants are challenged. The challenge may come in many forms, to be the best team player, to take the starting lineup, just to be a part of a team or the challenge against one’s self, which is the biggest competitor that any of us will face. Competition, if handled in a proper manner, is the most important element in our American society. Without competition, the wheels would stop.

Instead of continuously criticizing athletics, take this basic structure and apply it to the total education program. Put the same pressure on all educators to do as good a job as is put on coaches. Develop an academic competition program. Have Mr. Brown’s history class challenge Mr. Jones’ history class and establish an academic winner. Invite the public to see the contest. The rules of the game are already established. Every school district has a basic curriculum that says what is to be taught at each grade level. All game questions would stay within the curriculum framework.

Wouldn’t it be interesting and exciting to see all of the new motivational techniques developed to teach youngsters? Classroom teachers would experience what coaches have experienced for years. They would take the material sent to them (their student) and develop it to its fullest potential, and then compete against other teachers and students who have been doing the same. This is accountability at its best.

Athletes and coaches are a long way from being perfect, but they come closest to providing what most parents want for their youngsters — an individual who can function in real life.

A Philosophy Of Interscholastic Athletics
For Member Schools

NOTE: This article was written by representatives of the Louisville Association of Catholic High Schools. Some of the ideas and suggestions contained in the article were copied with permission, from a similar document published by the Unified School District #1 of Racine, Wisconsin.
The interscholastic athletic program of member schools is an integral part of their educational program. It must, therefore, be in harmony with their educational objectives. Any interscholastic athletic activity should teach:  
...an individual to be a responsible and contributing team member.  
...selfless effort in working with others to reach a common goal.  
...appreciation of efforts of others, whether they be teammates, opponents, officials, coaches, or spectators.  
...a desire to overcome barriers in the way of achieving full potential and success.  
...an ability to keep activities and games in proper perspective.

In addition to team members, goals of the athletic program should be meaningful to all students in a school and to citizens of the community. Athletics should be a meaningful, valuable community activity, and foster loyalty, school spirit and healthy competition.

Players:  
a. Serve as a positive example for spectators by exercising self-control and good sportsmanship. Always shake hands with the opponents at the conclusion of a game — whether you win or lose. For an even more positive display of good sportsmanship, players could shake hands before a game begins (perhaps the two "starting line-ups").
b. Accept both victory and defeat with pride and compassion. Although some people might believe there is no place for compassion in athletics, we believe there is.

For example:  
- Pray before game asking the Lord's help in preventing serious injuries to any of the players involved in the game;  
- Never cheer when an opponent gets hurt;  
- Offer a hand to help an opponent up off the floor or field;  
- Never "rub it in" when an opposing player makes a mistake or commits a foul;  
- Never "rub it in" when your team is ahead during or at the end of a game.
c. Accept seriously the responsibility and privilege of representing the school and community. Take care of the facilities you are using when playing at the host school; do not leave graffiti on their walls, lockers, bulletin boards, etc.

4. Cheerleaders:  
a. Always be positive; never be negative. Try to guide the fans in this same manner.
b. Choose the appropriate cheers at the right time, insuring that cheering is positive and does not inflame an audience.
c. Use no noisemakers — bells, horn, etc., at basketball games; bring/post no signs at any athletic events.

d. At basketball games, do not conduct a cheer at the same time as the visiting cheerleading squad. Disconnect spectators from interrupting visiting cheerleaders, as a common courtesy. Discourage all cheering, whistling, counting the dribbles, foot-stomping, and other means used to deliberately distract an opponent who is about to shoot a free-throw.

e. Keep skits at pep rallies positive; build them around our team, not the opponent. Never belittle, degrade, put down the opposition in a skit.
f. Work cooperatively with the other cheerleading squad.
g. Cheerleading supervisors should attend all home contests. Cheerleading supervisors or their staff member representative should attend all those played away from home.

h. Do not "compete" with cheerleaders and/or fans across the way ("back and forth cheers").
i. No "anti-mascots". Mascots stay on their own side, mind their own business.

5. Cheers:  
- Always, always, always be positive!!!
- Cheer for our team; don't jeer their team.
- Never use foul language.
- Do not use the opponent's school name, colors, symbols, mascots, coaches' names, players' names, etc., in a derogatory manner.
- Do not use cheers which are directed at game officials.
- Avoid inflammatory and anti-human words like "kill", "cripple", "vicious", etc.

6. Posters: (in school halls, cafés, classrooms, dressing rooms)  
- Follow same guidelines as for cheers.
- Avoid using words and ideas such as: "kill", "cripple", "mutilate", "death and burial" themes, blood, etc.

C. STUDENTS AND PARENTS:  
1. Use announcements and posters to promote school spirit and sportsmanship at games; signs and posters must receive school approval, and must be confined to the school campus; signs and posters are never to be taken to games.

2. Promote pre-game interest and activity so the athletic program is shared by all, not just the athletes.

3. Student committee should serve as hosts to visiting team members and visiting spectators; emphasize that the visiting team is the guest of all students.

4. Promote adult attendance and participation.

5. At the game: encourage student leaders to work cooperatively with monitors and security personnel. (Students should not be asked to act as "policemen", but simply to cooperate.)

6. Visiting area of other school: except for official school business, students will stay out of the offensive area of the opposing school during the week preceding a game.

7. Be a good host (guest) to opponents; treat them as guests (hosts).

Be respectful during national anthem, pre-game ceremonies, half-time ceremonies, (drill team, band, homecoming, etc.)

8. Alcohol and Drugs — violation of state law and school rules will be considered in the most serious manner possible.

THIS WE BELIEVE ABOUT ATHLETICS
Every athletic activity should teach player and spectator:
- to be a responsible and contributing member of his/her team and school.
- to make selfless efforts in working with others to reach a common goal.
- to overcome barriers in the way of achieving full potential and success.
- to play and live by the rules that protect the rights of all.
- to show appreciation and respect for the efforts of others, whether they be teammates, opponents, officials, coaches or spectators.
- to keep these activities and games in proper perspective.

In practice, this means:  
We expect coaches to serve as a positive example of fair play, sportsmanship, and respect to-
1977 Approved Football Officials

Arflin, Tracy
Arthur, Paul
Backert, Tony
Bauman, Cease
Bevins, Wall
Biechler, Dwight
Bond, Terry
Brown, Martin, Jr.
Burton, John III
Butler, Denver
Clemente, W. P.
Conlin, Martin
Corbett, Byron
Cutter, Corinne
Day, Rick
Doyle, Danny
Ewing, Roger
Faust, Phillip
Finch, Dennis
Fraley, Charlie
Friedman, Charles
Froebel, Marty
Futrell, Keith
Gilham, Randy
Goble, Dan
Harris, James
Hardin, Gary
Hartlage, Larry
Hatfield, Paul
Hauber, John
Hauber, Leo
Heaberlin, Bob
Holthouse, Richard
Holzknecht, Thomas
Hopkins, George
Houchens, Tom
Howell, Ed
Hubbard, Doug
Janus, Bill
Jeffers, Steve
Johnson, Larry
Jutz, Gerald
Keller, Terry
King, Daniel
Kresse, Milton
Lee, Charles
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Long, Scottie
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Mason, W. C.
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Mifflin, Charlie
Modrell, Gary
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Parks, Charles
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Ress, Gary
Riley, Michael
Roby, Jim
Russ, Charles
Salsbury, Donald
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Schilling, Don
Seilinger, Robert
Spratling, Obie
Steinberg, Morton
Stikelander, Clyde
Strader, Timothy
Swarts, Joseph
Thorpe, Willie
Thomas, Paul
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1977 FOOTBALL

EARLY SEASON QUESTIONS

EDITOR’S NOTE: These interpretations of the 1977 National Alliance Football 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.

Brice B. Durbin, Editor,
National Federation Publications

PUBLICATION CORRECTIONS

RULE BOOK:
Page 29: In the last line of 5-1-2c and in the inside cover page within the 3rd line of Football Fundamentals on page 64, substitute “before the kick has ended” for “during a loose ball”.

Page 31: Rule 6-1 Penalty, add: For free kick infraction (Art. 4)—(S24 and S2)—5 yards.

CASE BOOK:
Page 10: VOID play situation 18.
Page 12: FS 21 change “4th and 35” to “1st and 10” in first line of ruling.
Page 15: FS 37 add to ruling, “If an overtime is played, the foul against B will be enforced at the start of the overtime”.
Page 93: FS 303D change “121” to “12 yardline” in first line.

SIMPLIFIED AND ILLUSTRATED:

Page 10: bottom—change “rest” to “not” in second line.
Page 26: top—change “ricks” to “kicks”.
Page 30: bottom—substitute, “The ball becomes dead when it touched No. 15” for “it crossed the sideline”.

PART I EXAM—KEY SHEET:
13-D is a TRUE statement.
22-A is a FALSE statement.

1. PLAY: On a kick kick R1 is a yard and a half behind his line of scrimmage when he jumps up and deflects the kick. (a) R1 is, or (b) was not driven off the line of scrimmage by a block by R1. Is the kicking of the kick ignored?

RULING: The touching of the kick in the expanded neutral zone is ignored in both (a) and (b) (6-2-5 and 2-20-2).

2. PLAY: Due to a penalty the ball is put in play for the try-for-point on the one and half yardline. K1 is kicked (a) touched by R1, who is within two yards of the line of scrimmage, but standing just inside his end zone, or (b) R2 is standing deep in his end zone just under the cross bar and it leaps up and deflects the kick just prior to its going through the uprights.

RULING: Touchback in both (a) and (b) (8-5-3a and 4-2-2a) Note: The “expanded neutral zone” does not extend into the end zone.

3. PLAY: After the ball has been declared ready for play on a free kick, R has six or more players within five yards of its free kick line (the 50). Before the ball is kicked R6 drops back to his 40 yardline.

RULING: Legal, as long as R6’s action leaves “at least 5 players . . . within 5 yards of their free kick line” (6-1-4).

4. PLAY: After the ball is declared ready-for-play on a free kick from the 40, R1 moves to his 46 yardline to be within 5 yards of his team’s restraining line. R1 is (a) the sixth R player to be in this area, or (b) becomes the fifth R player to be within 5 yards of his team’s free kick line.

RULING: Legal in (a). Illegal in (b), since at least 5 R players were not within 5 yards of their free kick line at all times after the ball was declared ready for play.

COMMENT: While he is not obligated to do so, most umpires would not allow the ready-for-play
signal to be given until they had called the receiving team's attention to the fact that they only had four players within 5 yards of their free kick line.

5. **PLAY:** On a free kick from the 40, K1 misses the ball (a) because the wind blew it off the tee, or (b) through personal error. In either case the kicking team entered the neutral zone.

**RULING:** In (a) the official theoretically 'blew the ball dead' before there was any encroachment. In (b) encroachment. Re-kick from K's 35.

6. Following a scrimmage kick the ball is bouncing near the goal line when K2 strikes the ball with his hip to keep it in the field of play, and then does it.

**RULING:** Legal. It is no longer possible to illegally bat the ball by striking it with the head (211-3).

7. **PLAY:** On a free kick from K's 40 the ball is rolling on the ground at the 3 yardline where R1 bats the ball into the end zone.

**RULING:** Foul and touchback. If K accepts the penalty, they will re-kick from R's 45, or it will be first and 10 for R from the 20.

8. **PLAY:** With 3rd and goal from the 5, A1 is hit at the 3 yardline and fumbles. There is an inadvertent whistle while the ball is loose behind A's back, and scrimmage, following the fumble.

**RULING:** The down ended at the 3 where possession was lost. It will be 4th and goal for A from the 3 yardline.

9. **PLAY:** Team A scores on the last down of the game to tie the score. There was a personal foul by B either during the touchdown or in the dead ball period before or after the try. At the beginning of the 10 yard overtime plan, Team A wins the toss and elects to defend first. Team B kicks the ball in play on the 25 yardline. On second down they advance the ball to the 12 yardline. Are they now awarded a new series of downs?

**RULING:** No. Each overtime series begins with first and goal to go. The only way the offense can get a first down (or a new series of downs) in overtime is if there is defensive pass interference or a double change of team possession. In the overtime period there is no need to man the yard lines. Only the downs box is used to mark the spot of snap.

10. **PLAY:** After the defensive team has taken the field following a change of team possession, team B's coach notices there are only 10 players on the field and instructs B11 to enter the game. B11 enters the field after the snap and is: (a) on his own side of the line of scrimmage, or (b) on A's side of the line of scrimmage.

**RULING:** Illegal substitution in either (a) or (b). When a team begins a down with less than 11 players it must finish the down with the players on the field at the time of the snap or free kick. (3-7-1)

11. **PLAY:** Prior to the snap, Team A has 8 men on the line of scrimmage. Prior to the snap A8 who was on the end of the line shifts into that back field, and A7, who prior to A8's change of position was an interior lineman, is now on the end of his line of scrimmage. A7 rises from his 3-point stance and moves to a new position 5 yards further out on the line of scrimmage where he again assumes a 3-point stance.

**RULING:** Legal. Restrictions that apply to interior linemen no longer apply to A7 after A8 moved off the line of scrimmage and assumed a position in the backfield. (7-1-2)

12. A split-end who takes a position 10 yards to the right of his offensive tackle and is standing with his foot within 12 inches of the line of scrimmage. A2 is a flanker back, has also taken an upright position 15 yards outside of his left end. His foot is more than 1 yard behind the line of scrimmage.

**RULING:** Both the split-end and the flanker are in legal position. Undoubtedly their head or some part of their body is breaking the plane of an imaginary line drawn through the waistline of the snapper and parallel to the line of scrimmage. In the case of the split-end, or the waistline of the left tackle, in the case of the flanker back.

**COMMENT:** Though the definition of an offensive player on the line of scrimmage and offensive back legally in the back field have been revised this year to provide officials with better guidelines, there has been no change in the intent or purpose of the rule. In the case of players who take an outside stance down distance away from adjacent team mates, it may be easier to use the foremost part of the players body which in some cases may be the foot instead of the head as the guideline. In normal 2, 3 or 4 point stances of offensive backs and linemen to the head would be the foremost part of the body.

13. **PLAY:** With 4th and 20 from the 50, K1's low scrimmage kick is touched by R1 on the 49, and is then touched by (a) K2 on the 45, or (b) K2 on R's 45 before being recovered by K2 on the 40 yardline.

**RULING:** R1's touching in the expanded neutral zone is ignored. In (a) R will undoubtedly take the ball to the spot of first touching by K2 (the 45). In (b) R will be K's ball first and 10 from the 40. (1-5-2c).

14. **PLAY:** K's low scrimmage kick from the 40 is muffed by R1 at the 45 where it rebounds behind K's line and is recovered by K2 who throws a forward pass which goes over R's head on the 25 yardline. Before the recovery by K2, there is a personal foul by R2. During the forward pass by K2, K5 is illegally down field.

**RULING:** Replay the down. There has been no change of possession and the live ball fouls by both teams constitute a double foul.

15. **PLAY:** Scrimmage kick by K1 is muffed by R1 beyond the line after which K2 commits a personal foul while K2 kicks his 40 yard field. Before and before it is recovered by (a) K2, or (b) R2.

**RULING:** In (a) R will undoubtedly accept the penalty and the down will be replayed following a 15 yard penalty from the previous spot. In (b) R may take the ball at spot of recovery rather than accept the penalty.

**COMMENT:** Last year this would have been an automatic first down for K after the penalty but the new exception to 5-1-2c provides there will not be a new series of downs if R were to touch the scrimmage kick while it was beyond the line and there was a foul before the kick had ended and the penalty was accepted.

16. **PLAY:** With fourth and 20 from the 50 yardline, K1's low scrimmage kick is muffed by R1 on the 40 and recovered by R2 on the 45 yardline. Before the kick had ended R2 holds.

**RULING:** K will undoubtedly accept the penalty and it will replay the down, fourth and 5 from R's 35.

17. **PLAY:** Blocker A1 initially contacts the opponent with his forearm. His elbows are outside the shoulders and not extended more than 45 degrees from his body. Following the initial contact, A1's elbows drop inside the frame of his body while (a) maintaining contact with his hands or forearms, or (b) A1 changes his point of contact to his shoulder, neck and head areas.

**RULING:** (a) Illegal, (b) Legal.

**COMMENT:** The new prohibition which requires a blocker to have his elbows entirely outside his shoulders . . . 'hands closed or cupped with the
palm not facing the opponent, and forearm approximately parallel to the ground and in the same horizontal plane and not extended more than 45 degrees from the body, etc., . . . apply to a blocker who is contacting his opponent with his arms or hands. It is still legal to block with the shoulder and the position of the arm or forearms is of no consequence as long as there is no holding or striking of a blow.

18. PLAY: A1 is blocking with one arm (only) and no more than 45 degrees, neither other arm is at his side, or touching the ground.

RULING: As long as the contact with the opponent is with only one arm and all other provision of 9-1-1 are met, such as the position of the elbow, hand and forearm in contact with the opponent, this would be legal.

19. PLAY: K back to punt muffs snap and: (a) accidentally; or (b) intentionally kicks ball into R's end zone where it is recovered by K2.

RULING: Touchdown in (a). In (b) it will be 15 yards from the spot of the foul for illegal batting.

20. PLAY: K's free kick is bouncing on R's 3 yard line when R1 bats it into the end zone where it is recovered by K2.

RULING: Touchback and foul for illegal batting. Kick had not ended. Ball became dead as soon as the kick touched something in R's end zone. K has the option of accepting the 15 yard penalty from the point of the kick or giving the ball to R for first down.

21. PLAY: On a free kick from the 40 yard line, K1 the kicker misses the ball and crosses the free kick line. All other members of the kicking team come to a stop behind their free kick line. R1 who is within 5 yards of his team's free kick line anticipating the kick enters the neutral or retreating across his 45 yard line as soon as K1 steps on or near the kick line.

RULING: This was obviously a designed play to draw R into encroachment or a free kick violation. It would not be natural for the other 10 members of the kicking team to anticipate K1 missing the ball and come to a stop before crossing their free kick line. Even though K1 is exempt from the encroachment provision in 6-1-3, this play has all the characteristics of a false start on a scrimmage down and the play is designed to simulate action of a free kick in an effort to draw R into encroachment or a free kick violation. Following the penalty, K will re-kick from its 35 yard line.

22. PLAY: After the ball has been declared ready-for-play and kicked, R1 and four other players is 5 yards of his team's restraining line. Steps to the 44 yard line and then immediately returns across the 45 before the kick.

RULING: It's a free kick infraction. The ball remains dead and K will kick from its 45. (6-1-4)

23. PLAY: A1 who is behind and facing the neutral zone: (a) holds the ball with one hand over his head and bats it downfield; or (b) tosses the ball into the air and then bats it downfield. In both (a) and (b) the ball strikes the ground beyond the neutral zone.

Ruling: In (a) it is a forward pass which is incomplete. In (b) if the ball is tossed forward above the head of A1 and he bats it downfield, it is not considered a forward pass. However, if the ball went backward and was batted by A1, it is a foul for an offensive player batting a backward pass forward. (7-5-1, 9-4-5)

24. PLAY: During a scrimmage-kick by K1, R1 signals for a fair catch. R2 who did not signal attempts to make the catch and is tackled by K2: (a) just as R2 touches the ball; or (b) prior to the time R2 touches the ball. In (a) and (b) the ball strikes the ground and is recovered by K3.

Ruling: In (a) there is no foul provided the contact by K2 is after the touching by R2 and the ball would belong to K. In (b) it is fair catch interference by K2. This is a foul during a live ball play and penalty is administered from the point of contact. (6-5-5)

25. PLAY: At the beginning of the 10 yard overtime procedure, Team A wins the toss and elects to go on offense. On first down, B2 intercepts a pass and, in making the tackle, A2 grasps B2's face mask, 45 degrees, neither other arm is at his side, or touching the ground.

RULING: Team B will put the ball in play to start its series of 4 downs first and goal from the 10 yard line.

Comment: Only dead ball fouls and defensive live ball fouls that occur during a successful touchdown, field goal or try are penalized from the succeeding spot. This is a live ball foul that would ordinarily be penalized from the end of the run. However, if you marched off the penalty yard line with the face mask foul, the ball would still be put in play on the 10 yard line to begin B's series of downs. Therefore, in effect, we ignore the live ball fouls by A or B that occur after a change of possession ends the overtime series. (10-4-3, 10-5-3 and 8-3-5 and 43.)

26. PLAY: Prior to the first overtime series in which the during the overtime series in which the ten yard procedure is in effect, A wins the toss and elects to go on offense, after which B chooses to defend the north goal. After both teams have had their possessions and the score remains tied. Team B elects to go on offense and Team A elects to defend the south goal.

Ruling: This is a free kick situation. The same three choices (i.e. offense, defense or end of field) that were available to the captains at the beginning of the first overtime period are still available.

Comment: The last paragraph of the 10 yard overtime procedure on Page 35 of the rule book indicates, "If additional periods are required the first choice of options will be alternated." A choice of options indicates there is more than one option.

27. PLAY: On a kick-off from K's 40. R has 5 players within 5 yards of its free kick line (the 45) at the ready-for-play signal. Prior to the kick, (a) R1 who was in this 5 yard zone moves to his own 40, (b) R7 who is not in the 5 yard zone moves to the ready-for-play signal, moves to his 45 yard line and then R5 and R6 withdraw to their 40 yard line.

Ruling: Legal in both (a) and (b). There is no stipulation that the 5 players required to be within 5 yards of their kick line at the ready-for-play signal. The 5 players must remain the same 5 players, as long as there are always 5 players within 5 yards of their free kick line from the time of the ready-for-play signal until the ball is kicked. (6-1-4)

28. PLAY: Following a safety, K1 uses a punt to free kick from his 20 yard line. The kick is high and the wind carries the ball back (a) into K's end zone where K2 attempts to catch the punt but muff it into the field of play where K1 recovers, tries to advance but fumbles on K's 2 yard line where K3 recovers; or (b) to the 5 yard line where R1 muffs the ball into the end zone where K3 recovers.

Ruling: In (a) R1 will undoubtedly accept the penalty at the spot of first touching by K2 in the end zone resulting in a touchdown. If R declined the penalty it would be 1st and 10 for K on their 2 yard line. Safety in (b). The force is K's kick. (6-1-4)

Comment: While 6-2-4 specifies first touching (of a scrimmage kick) must be between the goal lines, there is nothing in 6-1-7 (free kick) that prohibits first touching being called anywhere behind K's free kick line.

29. PLAY: 4th and 10 from K's 40. Replaced R11
McGrew, Main St., 40107, 636-0589.
McLeary, James, 123 First Ave., 40101, 786-0311.
McKinley, Mike, 280 William St., 40110, 633-5700.
McKinney, Melvin, 127 South St., 40107, 610-0775.
McMillan, John, 234 West St., 40109, 418-0609.
McMurry, John, 200 Main St., 40110, 636-0923.
McNabb, John, 222 Main St., 40107, 636-0219.
McNeely, James, 123 Main St., 40107, 636-0589.
McNulty, John, 222 Main St., 40107, 636-0219.
McQueen, John, 234 West St., 40109, 418-0609.
McRae, John, 200 Main St., 40110, 636-0923.
McShane, John, 222 Main St., 40107, 636-0219.
McSwain, John, 234 West St., 40109, 418-0609.
MacWhorter, John, 200 Main St., 40110, 636-0923.
Meade, John, 222 Main St., 40107, 636-0219.
Medlin, John, 234 West St., 40109, 418-0609.
Meeks, John, 200 Main St., 40110, 636-0923.
Melton, John, 222 Main St., 40107, 636-0219.
Mensy, John, 234 West St., 40109, 418-0609.
Merrick, John, 200 Main St., 40110, 636-0923.
Mercer, John, 222 Main St., 40107, 636-0219.
Metcalf, John, 234 West St., 40109, 418-0609.
Metz, John, 200 Main St., 40110, 636-0923.
Miller, John, 222 Main St., 40107, 636-0219.
Milner, John, 234 West St., 40109, 418-0609.
Miner, John, 200 Main St., 40110, 636-0923.
Mitchell, John, 222 Main St., 40107, 636-0219.
Moore, John, 234 West St., 40109, 418-0609.
Morgan, John, 200 Main St., 40110, 636-0923.
Morris, John, 222 Main St., 40107, 636-0219.
Morrow, John, 234 West St., 40109, 418-0609.
Moss, John, 200 Main St., 40110, 636-0923.
Mullen, John, 222 Main St., 40107, 636-0219.
Mulvey, John, 234 West St., 40109, 418-0609.
Nance, John, 200 Main St., 40110, 636-0923.
Nance, John, 222 Main St., 40107, 636-0219.
Nancy, John, 234 West St., 40109, 418-0609.
Napier, John, 200 Main St., 40110, 636-0923.
Napier, John, 222 Main St., 40107, 636-0219.
Napier, John, 234 West St., 40109, 418-0609.
Napier, John, 200 Main St., 40110, 636-0923.
Napper, John, 222 Main St., 40107, 636-0219.
Napper, John, 234 West St., 40109, 418-0609.
Napper, John, 200 Main St., 40110, 636-0923.
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