WINNING BASKET
Henry Clay: 35 — Carlisle Co.: 33

Member Of National Federation of State High School Associations
We apologize for this error.
The Kentucky High School Athlete
Official Organ of the
Kentucky High School Athletic Association

VOL. XLIV, NO. 6  JANUARY, 1984  $5.00

From the Commissioner's Office

"KENTUCKY ATHLETIC DIRECTIONS"

(The following article appeared in "Interscholastic Athletic Administration honoring Bob Miller for receiving the NIAAA "Distinguished Service Award".")

BOB MILLER

Bob Miller has been actively involved in interscholastic athletics for nearly four decades and is currently Associate Athletic Director of the Newport Public School System. During his 37-year career as an administrator and coach, he has played a key role in the organization and development of successful professional organizations for both athletic directors and coaches. As a result he has earned a deserved reputation as one of the primary figures in Kentucky high school sports.

A former director of the Kentucky Athletic Directors Association, he organized the Northern Kentucky Athletic Directors Association and serves as the body's president. He has served the past 16 years as executive secretary of the Northern Kentucky Athletic Conference after previous tenures as the league's president and vice-president.

The former "Athletic Director-of-the-Year" award winner in his state (1980) has also been extremely active in the administration and structuring of Kentucky High School Athletic Association sponsored events. He has served on numerous KHSAA football committees and was instrumental in developing the present state playoff system for the sport. For the past 10 years he has assisted KHSAA as a regional basketball assignment secretary. A past president of the Ohio Valley Officials Association, he has been a KHSAA basketball rules interpreter and has managed many KHSAA events, including competition in basketball, track and volleyball. He has been a member of the KHSAA track committee since 1953 and has helped administer and officiate the state meet since 1946.

Miller is a charter member and past president of the Kentucky High School Coaches Association, and currently participates in an advisory capacity on its executive committee. He organized the Northern Kentucky Football Coaches Association and served as its president on three occasions. For a number of years he was coordinator of the Kentucky East-West All-Star Games which provides a charitable fund for high school athletes and coaches.

Congratulations Bob! Thanks for all you have done for the Athletes and Coaches of Kentucky.

Jim Reuther
KHSADA President

1983-84 Approved Wrestling Officials

Listed below are the officials who made 80% or more (on a supervised test) to become Approved in Wrestling.

Hill, Mark
Lewis, William
Warnick, Robert

1983-84 Certified and Approved Basketball Officials

A large number of K.H.S.A.A. registered officials have qualified for the advance ratings of Certified and Approved as a result of the National Federation Part II Examination. Only officials receiving these higher ratings are eligible to work in the district and regional tournaments. Only Certified officials are eligible to work in the state tournament.

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<tr>
<th>APPROVED</th>
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<td>Burgess, Richard</td>
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<td>Jones, Richard</td>
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<td>Fields, Paul</td>
<td>McClure, Willis</td>
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<td>Quisenberry, David</td>
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<td>Emerine, Steve</td>
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<td>REGION V</td>
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<td>Girvin, Jay</td>
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<td>REGION VI-VIII</td>
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<td>Bland, Charles</td>
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<td>Etnridge, Ricky</td>
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<td>Whitaker, Mac</td>
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JANUARY, 1984 VOL. XLIV, NO. 5

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Lexington, Kentucky

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APPROVED (cont. from Page One)

REGION XIII
Baker, Darrell Carr, David
Chaney, Dean Keeney, Jack
Knight, William Rogers, Kenneth
Russell, Lynn Talbert, Gene
Wallace, David

REGION XIII
Faulkner, Kerry Peace, Richard
Messer, Leighman Barnard, Philip
Simpson, Paul G. Fouch, Enoch

REGION XIV
Whitaker, Ricky Mullins, Harold
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REGION XV
Bishop, Henery England, William
Hall, Wendell Kelly, Dolph

REGION XVI
Barber, Delmar Dailey, Jerry
Grizzle, Kenneth Hendrickson, Kevin
Hornbuckle, Bill Scott, Larry
Spaulding, Alton

INFORMATION
1984
GYMNASTICS MEETS

The events for the State Gymnastics Meet for 1984 will be the same as those listed in the K.H.S.A.A. Constitution and By-Laws, Gymnastics Regulations, pp. 46-48.

The date of the State Meet will be February 18, 1984 and the site will be the Alumni Coliseum, Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, Kentucky. The managers will be Alane Mills for the girls and Jim Nance for the boys. The starting time for warm-ups for both boys and girls will be 8:00 a.m.

The regional sites are Paris High School with Manager Homer Goins and Kentucky Country Day School with Manager Debby Howell.

The girls schools are divided into the following regions:

LOUISVILLE: Angela Merici, Kentucky Country Day, Marion County, Presentation, Sacred Heart, Oldham County, Mercy Academy, Owensboro Catholic

PARIS: Bryan Station, Harrodsburg, Harlan, Henry Clay, Jessamine County, Lafayette, Lewis County, Lexington Catholic, Paris, Pendleton County, Silver Grove, Tates Creek, Woodford County

Boys:
Bryan Station, Cawood, Franklin County, Harrodsburg, Henry Clay, Lafayette, Jessamine County, Lewis County, Marion County, Paris, Pendleton County, St. Xavier, Silver Grove, Tates Creek, Woodford County

TIME SCHEDULE - STATE MEET

8:00 - 8:45 Free warm-ups, Boys & Girls
8:45 Controlled warm-ups
9:45 Coaches (boys & girls) and judges meeting
10:00 Meet starts

TRACK CLINICS

The dates for the Kentucky High School Athletic Association Track & Field Rules Clinics for coaches and officials are as follows:

Feb. 23 St. Xavier High School
Louisville, 7:00pm

March 26 Tates Creek High School
Lexington, 7:00pm

April 2 Daviess Co. High School
Owensboro, 7:00pm
1984 WRESTLING TOURNAMENT INFORMATION

The State Wrestling Tournament will be held at Atherton High School, Louisville, on February 17-18, 1984. Orville Williams will manage the State Tournament.

The district and regional tournaments will be held on February 3-4, and February 10-11, respectively.

The region, district, name of the manager and the schools assigned to districts are listed below. If your school plans to enter a team and is not listed in any district, you will please contact this office or the district manager nearest you.

Frankfort Region (Raymond Webb, Frankfort High School, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601)


Harrison Co. District (Joe Judy, Harrison Co. High School, Harrison Avenue, Cynthiana, Kentucky 41031) — Belfry, Bell Co., Boyd Co., Bryan Station, Clinton Co., Harrison Co., Henry Clay, Johnson Central, Lafayette, Lawrence Co.*, Middlesboro, Oneida, Paintsville*, Paul Blazer, Rowan Co., Tates Creek, Wayne Co.

Northern Kentucky Region (Wayne Badida, Conner High School, Box 36, Hebron, Kentucky 41018)

West Jefferson District (Paul Dennison, A.D., Western High School, 2501 Rockford Lane, Louisville, Kentucky 40216) — Butler*, Doss, Pleasure Ridge Park*, Shawnee*, Valley*, Western, Fairdale

Northern Kentucky District (Wayne Badida, Conner High School, Box 36, Limaburg Road, Hebron, Kentucky 41048) — Boone Co., Campbell Co., Conner, Holmes, Newport*, Newport Central Catholic*, Scott, Simon Kenton, Lloyd Memorial*, Dixie Heights

Louisville Trinity Region (Larry Mann, Kentucky School f/t Blind, S. 2nd Street, Box 27, Louisville, Kentucky 40206)

Louisville Trinity District (Larry Mann, Kentucky School f/t Blind, S. 2nd Street, Louisville, Kentucky 40206) — Atherton*, Kentucky School f/t Blind, Male*, Moore, St. Xavier, Seneca, Trinity, Evangel

East Jefferson District (John Nealis, A.D., Waggener High School, 330 Hubbard Lane, Louisville, Kentucky 40207) — Ballard, Central, Fern Creek, Jeffersontown, Kentucky Country Day, Manual, Waggener

Hopkinsville Region (Jim Ploesser, Hopkinsville High School, 430 Kottman Avenue, Hopkinsville, Kentucky 42240)


North Hardin District (Jim Davis, West Hardin High School, U.S. 52, Stephensburg, Kentucky 42748) — East Hardin, Ft. Knox, Hancock Co.*, North Hardin, Washington Co.*, West Hardin

*These schools indicated they would not have a wrestling team in 1984.

1984 WRESTLING TOURNAMENT INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1984</th>
<th>FEBRUARY</th>
<th>1984</th>
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The following article is a reprint from the National Federation News.

**Activities — a vital part of education**

By Rel K. Chopre (from "The Kansas City Star")

Magnetic fields and football fields. Do they have anything in common? At first glance, there may be no apparent relationship between the two. One is scrutinized among the shining metal and glass of a science lab, the other among the dirt and sweat of a crowded stadium. In fact, they have a great deal in common, for both are complementary components of a top-quality educational program. Both contribute to the total education of a developing young person. A quality educational program recognizes the "whole" person and logically should provide opportunities and activities encompassing these two inextricably tied human components which encourage both intellectual and physical development.

Nonetheless, during the past few years, the role of athletics in education has come under strict public scrutiny for two glaring reasons. First, changing financial realities have forced school systems across the nation to re-evaluate educational priorities in light of declining financial resources. Second, in some school districts (often because of external pressures) athletic programs have exceeded their role as one part of the educational process and have taken on inflated importance.

Athletics, band, drill team, cheerleading — all, in my opinion, contribute to the total growth of a young person, providing these activities are conducted from a balanced educational perspective. Athletics is only one slice of the educational pie; no more, and no less, important than the other slices. Yet, it is an integral part of the pie, for without that one slice, the pie would not be whole.

Athletics in schools as a means of teaching cooperation, tolerance, teamwork, sportsmanship, lifelong physical fitness and the acceptance of winning and losing as part of living, have a definite place in the educational program. However, if athletics leave these purposes and become primarily a means of providing entertainment for school and community spectators, resulting in unhealthy pressure on young people with winning-at-any-cost as their goal, then that athletic program deserves whatever public criticism it gets.

In the Shawnee Mission School District, athletics are viewed as a part of the educational program which extends beyond the normal 8:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m. school day. Playgrounds, gymnasiums and swimming pools are considered laboratories where values taught and learned in the classroom can be further tried and tested.

In all instances, whether or not a highly-structured varsity team or a more informally organized intramural team, our intention is to instill in students self-discipline, self-control, dedication, determination, teamwork and an avenue by which students learn to interact with other people in a positive manner. They see themselves and others as capable human beings.

Teaching basic skills and providing educational enrichment opportunities for student growth in the Shawnee Mission School District is the No. 1 priority; and whether students are studying the characteristics of a magnetic field or learning how to maneuver on a football field, they constantly are encouraged by their teachers and coaches to reach for their personal best and to establish realistic goals for themselves.

Occasionally, people criticize athletic programs because they feel too much money is being spent on too few students, those select few who "make the team." That is a serious misconception. In Shawnee Mission, thousands of students benefit from the athletics and activities programs, and that number has been increasing each year, despite the fact that the district has been experiencing declining enrollment each year for the past decade.

For instance, in 1970, our district had 10,093 senior-high students. Of them, 2,680 students participated in athletic competition. Since 1970, there has been an increase in the number of sports offered within the district, primarily in the area of girls' athletics. Subsequently, there also has been an increase in the number of students involved.

In the 1982-83 school year, total senior-high enrollment was 8,170. More than 3,500 students participated in athletics, band, cheerleading and drill team. Those numbers reflect an increase from 27 percent of students participating in 1970 to 43 percent of

(continues on Page Ten)

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**RESOLUTION**

"Excellence in Education"

WHEREAS, considerable public attention is presently being focused on the status of education in our nation's schools, primarily in the academic classroom;

WHEREAS, a Presidential Commission published a report, "A Nation At Risk", which not only criticized the level of excellence in education, but also identified many of the causes and problems related thereto;

WHEREAS, a recently completed National Forum on Excellence in Education called by the Department of Education resulted in strong support for improving the quality of education from public, private, governmental and educational leaders and agencies;

WHEREAS, evidence indicates that "Activities: The Other Half of Education" complements the academic programs of schools tending to raise the academic objectives of participants through better attendance and retention rates, higher grade point averages and far less discipline problems;

WHEREAS, school activities provide laboratory courses in human relations as well as physical and emotional development by increasing students' self confidence, respect and esteem - competitive spirit - awareness of the value of teamwork, doing one's best, and winning and losing—all educational experiences as valuable in a student's total preparation for productive citizenship as grades earned in the academic classroom;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Federation of State High School Associations as an educational organization and National Forum participant strongly supports all legitimate efforts to improve the total education of our nation's youth;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Federation of State High School Associations' membership invites all involved parties to join it in emphasizing the necessity for improving the quality of educational opportunities in both academics and activities;

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that where appropriate the National Federation of State High School Associations collectively, and its membership individually, actively represent the position set forth in this resolution to public, private, governmental and educational leaders and agencies considering educational quality and opportunities for the future.

Source: National Federation Executive Committee
Effective Date: January 1, 1984
The following article is a reprint from the National Federation News.

Eller film faces facts about drug dependency

Coaches, parents, teachers and administrators have all been seeking out films and programs to effectively deal with alcohol and drug abuse by our nation's youth.

Carl Eller's film, "My Fifth Super Bowl," targeted for high school and college audiences, fills a big void in this much needed area by offering the constituents of interscholastic athletics a practical task at how to handle alcohol and drug abuse problems. Filmed before a live audience of college athletes, "My Fifth Super Bowl" captures the tragedy of Eller's experience with drugs and his remarkable courage and sincerity in helping other athletes.

Eller shares his story honestly, clearly and forcefully. He tells how, despite his success on the playing field, he ended up empty, alone and close to suicide. As he tells his story Eller uses a special visual aid to weave in the facts about chemical dependency. The film helps people - students, athletes, educators, family - recognize the symptoms of chemical dependency in friends, teammates and loved ones. Most importantly, it shows them how to obtain help for these people.

Aware that the alcohol and drug problems of professional athletes generally began at a much earlier age, the National Football League is actively reaching out to educate high school and college athletes.

"We believe this film will have a positive impact on educating young people to the dangers of drug abuse," said Don Weiss, Executive Director of the NFL. "Carl has created an outstanding film and we plan to use it as part of our educational efforts nationwide."

Young people often look at athletes as role models. For someone of Eller's stature to stand up and speak honestly about chemical dependency produces a powerful impact on young people. Not only was Eller an outstanding professional athlete, his high school and college achievements went beyond athletics. A well-rounded individual, he was senior class president in high school and graduated in the top third of his class. He played lead roles in school plays and was active in the National Thespian Society. His many talents and successes throughout his high school, college, and professional career make "My Fifth Super Bowl" all the more powerful, illustrating that chemical dependency can happen to Eller it can happen to anyone.

In addition to "My Fifth Super Bowl", Eller offers complete drug awareness programs to educators and communities through his company, Triumph Life Systems, Inc. He is currently working on a program for the Houston Independent School District and as a consultant to the NFL, is credited with changing their policy on helping players with chemical dependency problems. He has been instrumental in establishing an innovative drug program for the Cleveland Browns football team, one that is considered among the best in professional sports.

After speaking together at Little Rock (Ark.) Central High School, First Lady Nancy Reagan said to Carl, "Your words were effective, not only because an athlete so completely captures the attention of young people, but because it was a personal story you told. I'm grateful you and your colleagues will continue to speak out."

In an independent study, done by the University of Minnesota, most respondents agreed that Eller's program had a positive impact on the audience and there was a high degree of receptiveness. Eller is dedicated to helping young people understand the disease of chemical dependency and the devastating effects it can have on their lives. Helping them realize the joys of a chemically-free life is Eller's major goal. He wants others to know the greatest thrill — "Winning the Game of Life" — to know the personal triumph that comes from a life without chemicals.

As Eller crisscrosses the nation speaking to high school and college students and athletes, his personal story leaves them with a compelling message: chemical dependency can happen to the best and the brightest but it can be beat. Through the determined efforts of coaches, teachers, family and friends, young people today can overcome their drug and alcohol problems.

NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the National Federation of State High School Associations consists of the fifty (50) individual state high school athletic and/or activities associations, the District of Columbia and Canadian Provinces who have united to secure the benefits of sharing and coordinating policies for administering high school athletic and fine arts programs; and

WHEREAS, the National Federation recognizes the use of mood-altering chemicals as a significant health problem for many adolescents, resulting in negative effects on behavior, learning and the total development of each individual; and,

WHEREAS, the misuse and abuse of mood-altering chemicals for some adolescents affects extracurricular participation and development of related skills and others are affected by the misuse and abuse by team members, family or significant persons in their lives; and,

WHEREAS, the close contact in extracurricular activities of coaches and advisors provides them with a unique opportunity to observe, confront and assist young people; and,

WHEREAS, standards and rules for use of mood-altering chemicals can serve the following purposes:

1) to emphasize concerns for the health of students in areas of safety while participating in activities and the long-term physical and emotional effects of chemical use on their health;
2) to promote a sense of order and discipline among students;
3) to confirm and support existing state laws which restrict the use of such mood-altering chemicals;
4) to establish standards of conduct for those students who are leaders and standard-bearers among their peers;
5) to assist students who desire to resist peer pressure which directs them toward the use of mood-altering chemicals;
6) to assist students who should be referred for assistance or evaluation regarding their use of mood-altering chemicals; and,

WHEREAS, education and awareness training in adolescent chemical use problems can be provided for administrators, athletic directors, coaches, advisors, students and their families;

THEREFORE, be it resolved that it is the position of the National Federation of State High School Associations that a student participating in the athletic and fine arts activities program should not engage in the use of mood-altering chemicals.

THEREFORE, be it resolved that the National encourage chemical awareness activities for students in the extracurricular activities of the fifty (50) state individual associations, the District of Columbia and the Canadian Provinces.
FOR YOUR INFORMATION
SWIMMING MEETS

The events for the State Swimming Meets for 1984 will be the same as those listed in the K.H.S.A.A. Constitution and By-Laws, Swimming Regulations, on pages 53 & 54.

NOTE: There will be a cutoff time for the 500 Freestyle for the regional meets. Boys - 6 minutes, 30 seconds; Girls - 7 minutes.

The dates of the State Meet will be February 24 & 25, 1984, and the site will be Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, Kentucky. Tim Cahill will manage the meet. The girls and boys meets will be run together.

The schools are divided in the following regions:

LOUISVILLE REGION

WESTERN KENTUCKY REGION
Girls: Apollo, Bowling Green, Campbellsville, Daviess County, Elizabethtown, Fort Campbell, Fort Knox, Greenville, Henderson County, Hopkinsville, Mad.-N. Hopkins, Murray, North Hardin, Owensboro, Owensboro Catholic, South Hopkins.
Boys: Apollo, Bowling Green, Campbellsville, Daviess Co., Elizabethtown, Fort Campbell, Fort Knox, Greenville, Henderson County, Hopkinsville, Mad.-N. Hopkins, Murray, North Hardin, Owensboro, Owensboro Catholic, South Hopkins.

CENTRAL KENTUCKY REGION
Girls: Anderson County, Bourbon County, Bryan Station, Danville, Fleming County, Franklin County, Henry Clay, Jessamine County, Ky. School f/t Deaf, Knott County Central, Lafayette, Lexington Catholic, Laurel County, McCreary Central, Model, Oneida Baptist, Paris, Paul Blazer, Rowan Co., Russell, Scott County, Tates Creek, Woodford County, Western Hills.
Boys: Anderson County, Bourbon County, Bryan Station, Danville, Fleming County, Franklin County, Henry Clay, Jessamine County, Ky. School f/t Deaf, Knott County Central, Lafayette, Laurel County, Lexington Catholic, M.M.I., McCreary Central, Model, Oneida Baptist, Paris, Paul Blazer, Rowan County, Russell, Scott County, Tates Creek, Western Hills, Woodford County.

NORTHERN KENTUCKY REGION
Boys: Beechwood, Bellevue, Campbell County, Conner, Covington Catholic, Covington Latin, Dixie Heights, Highlands, Lloyd Memorial, Newport, Newport Central Catholic, Scott.

STATE MEET TIME SCHEDULE

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<th>TIME SCHEDULE</th>
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<tr>
<td>8:00am - 9:30am</td>
<td>Assigned Warm-ups</td>
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<td>8:45am - 9:30am</td>
<td>(Western &amp; Central Regions)</td>
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<td>9:30am - 10:00am</td>
<td>Open Warm-ups, Sprint and Pace Work Only</td>
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<td>10:05am</td>
<td>Scratch Meeting for Coaches</td>
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<td>10:30am</td>
<td>Alumni Coliseum, Room 101, Locker Room Level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:30pm - 5:00pm</td>
<td>Girls’ Diving Warm-ups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00pm</td>
<td>Girls’ Diving (Preliminaries &amp; Semi-finals)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:00pm - 8:30pm</td>
<td>Boys’ Diving Warm-ups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:30pm</td>
<td>Boys’ Diving (Preliminaries &amp; Semi-finals)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Saturday, February 25

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME SCHEDULE</th>
<th>Diving Warm-ups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00am - 9:00am</td>
<td>Diving Warm-ups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00am - 10:00am</td>
<td>Open Warm-ups (Swimming)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00am - 10:30am</td>
<td>Sprint and Pace Work (Lanes 1, 2, 3, &amp; 6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:45am</td>
<td>Finals in All Events, Including Diving as Event #5 (a 10-minute swimming warm-up will precede the girls’ diving)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

QUALIFIERS: The top three (3) swimmers in each event, in each of the four (4) regional qualifying meets, and the next twelve (12) fastest swimmers from the state-at-large, (determined by times established in regional meets) will qualify for the State Meet. This enables twenty-four (24) swimmers and divers in the state to compete for the championship in each event.
### 1984 SOFTBALL DISTRICTS AND REGIONS

#### Girls

#### REGION 1

| District 1 | Ballard Memorial  
|           | Lone Oak  
|           | Marshall Co.  
|           | Lyon Co.  
|           | Reidland  

| District 2 | Apollo  
|           | Daviess Co.  
|           | Owensboro  
|           | Owensboro Cath.  
|           | Henderson Co.  

| District 3 | Providence  
|           | Drakesboro  
|           | Dawson Springs  
|           | Graham  
|           | Hughes Kirk  
|           | Mulherberg Cent.  

#### REGION 2

| District 4 | Fordsville  
|           | Trinity  
|           | St. Humoald  
|           | Breman  
|           | McLean Co.  

| District 5 | East Hardin  
|           | North Hardin  
|           | West Hardin  
|           | Marion Co.  

| District 6 | Bullitt Cntr.  
|           | North Bullitt  
|           | Bethlehem  
|           | Bullitt East  
|           | Nelson  

| District 7 | Green Co.  
|           | Clinton Co.  
|           | Gamaliel  
|           | Hart Co.  
|           | Adair Co.  

#### REGION 3

| District 8 | Trimble Co.  
|           | Oldham Co.  
|           | Henery Co.  
|           | Spencer Co.  
|           | Carroll Co.  
|           | Gallatin Co.  
|           | Owen Co.  

| District 9 | Central  
|           | Portland Christ.  
|           | Presentation  
|           | Shawnee  

| District 10 | Butler  
|            | Pleasure Ridge PK  
|            | Western  
|            | Angela Merci  

| District 11 | Beth Haven  
|            | Doss  
|            | Fairdale  
|            | Valley  

#### REGION 4

| District 12 | Evangel  
|            | Holy Rosary  
|            | Iroquois  
|            | Southern  

| District 13 | Manual  
|            | Lou. Collegiate  
|            | Male  
|            | Mercy  
|            | Ninth & O  

| District 14 | Assumption  
|            | Atherton  
|            | Christian Acad.  
|            | Sereca  

| District 15 | Moore  
|            | Jeffersontown  
|            | Walden  
|            | Fern Creek  
|            | Eastern  

#### REGION 5

| District 16 | Ballard  
|            | Kentucky Co. Day  
|            | Sacred Heart  
|            | Waggener  

| District 17 | Boone Co.  
|            | Connor  
|            | Dixie Heights  
|            | Lloyd  
|            | Simon Kenton  
|            | Walton Verona  
|            | Williamstown  

| District 18 | Beechwood  
|            | Holmes  
|            | Holy Cross  
|            | Notre Dame  
|            | Villa Madonna  

| District 19 | Bellevue  
|            | Daylon  
|            | Newport  
|            | Newport Cntr. Cath.  

#### REGION 6

| District 20 | Bishop Brossart  
|            | Campbell Co.  
|            | Highlands  
|            | Silver Grove  
|            | Scott  
|            | Pendleton Co.  

| District 21 | Bryan Station  
|            | Henry Clay  
|            | Lafayette  
|            | Tates Creek  
|            | Marion Co.  

| District 22 | Deming  
|            | Sayre  
|            | Lexington Cath.  
|            | Scott Co.  
|            | Woodford Co.  

| District 23 | Somerset  
|            | Monticello  
|            | Madison Central  
|            | Madison  
|            | Estill Co.  
|            | Clark Co.  

#### REGION 7

| District 24 | Corbin  
|            | Oneida Bapt. Inst.  
|            | Red Bird  
|            | Whitey Co.  
|            | Lynn Camp  
|            | Bell Co.  
|            | Lone Jack  

| District 25 | Cordia  
|            | Buckhorn  
|            | Jackson Co.  
|            | Jackson City  
|            | Riverside Christ.  
|            | Wolfe Co.  

| District 26 | Hazard  
|            | Combs  
|            | Napier  
|            | Letcher Co.  
|            | Fred's Creek  
|            | Leslie Co.  
|            | Evarts  

| District 27 | Wheelwright  
|            | Knott Co.  
|            | Pikeville  
|            | Belfrey  
|            | Phelps  

| District 28 | Morgan Co.  
|            | Sheldon Clark  
|            | Lawrence Co.  

#### SOFTBALL CLINICS 1984

- **February 13**: Covington Holmes High School  
- **February 20**: Atherton High School  
- **March 20**: Henry Clay High School  
- **March 27**: Hazard High School  
- **April 11**: Owensboro High School  
- **April 13**: Elizabethtown High School  
- **Covington**: 5:30 P.M.  
- **Louisville**: 5:30 P.M.  
- **Lexington**: 5:30 P.M.  
- **Hazard**: 5:30 P.M.  
- **Owensboro**: 5:30 P.M.  
- **Elizabethtown**: 5:30 P.M.
PARIS — CLASS A, REGION II WINNER


BEECHWOOD — CLASS A, REGION III WINNER


MAYFIELD — CLASS AA, REGION I WINNER

NEWPORT CENTRAL CATHOLIC — CLASS AA, REGION III WINNER


WOODFORD COUNTY — CLASS AAA, REGION II WINNER


RUSSELL — STATE CLASS AAA, REGION IV WINNER

BOONE COUNTY — CLASS AAAA, REGION IV WINNER


ST. XAVIER — CLASS AAAA, REGIONAL FINALIST


Activities (cont. from Page Four)

our students participating in 1983. Yet, the total senior-high athletics budget comprises 1.5 percent of the district's total operating budget. In most districts, the costs of athletics partially are underwritten by gate receipts and the voluntary purchase of student activity tickets.

Without question, there is a very real place for athletics as part of the total educational program. Regardless of what course, what sport or what activity students engage in during their education, I would hope they will learn from those experiences what I call "the Three Ps":

- Purpose — The belief that our lives have meaning. Purpose renews our faith in ourselves, which in turn, helps us overcome obstacles and explore new horizons, climb new mountains and move ahead with confidence.
- Positive thinking — Provides us hope and the ability to look at the bright side of situations. That enables us to rid ourselves of imaginary, self-imposed limitations and develop a "can-do" attitude toward life.
- Pride — Makes us feel good about ourselves, the team we play on, the organization we work with and the community we live in. We accomplish more with the feelings of dignity and self-respect.

Athletic programs provide another avenue for parents' involvement in schools. This parent participation and other support undoubtedly will become more important to the future financial health of athletic programs. Districts must reach out to enlist the cooperation and support of these constituencies to ensure that, despite shrinking financial resources, the opportunity for athletic participation remains a reality for all students, not just a select few.

Athletics have been a part of the public schools for many decades and will, undoubtedly, remain so. By recognizing the positive contributions that athletic competition can make to a young person's life, and by keeping it in its proper perspective as one — and only one — component of a quality educational program, we can ensure for our youngsters a comprehensive education dedicated to excellence and achievement.
1983-84 NATIONAL FEDERATION BASKETBALL RULE INTERPRETATIONS PART II

SITUATION #18: Team A has been in control of the ball for seven seconds in its backcourt. A1 throws the ball toward A2, who is in A’s frontcourt. B1, who is in A’s frontcourt, jumps in the air and attempts to intercept the pass, but instead deflects it back into A’s backcourt. B1 lands in A’s backcourt. If Team A recovers, will they have 10 more seconds to get the ball to frontcourt? RULING: Yes. The ball has officially been in frontcourt, as B1 had frontcourt status when he or she touched the ball. (4-21; 9-8)

SITUATION #19: While the ball is in flight on a try for goal by A1, (a) B1 touches the ball and then time expires; or (b) time expires and then B1 touches the ball. The ball continues in flight and enters Team A’s basket. RULING: No goal in either (a) or (b). The try ended when B1 touched the ball. In both (a) and (b) B1 is guilty of simultaneous pending or pending to interfere, 2 points will be awarded. (4-31-1; 6-7 EXP; 9-12)

SITUATION #20: A1 throws a long pass to A2 who is running near the division line. In attempting to catch the ball, A2 muffs it into the air. A2 takes several steps before catching the ball. RULING: The action described is legal. (4-27)

SITUATION #21: A1 has control of the ball for 8 seconds in the backcourt when A1 passes the ball toward Team A’s frontcourt. The official’s count continues. The ball strikes the floor in A’s frontcourt and stays there without being touched by any player. Should the court continue after the ball touches in frontcourt? RULING: No. The count should be terminated as soon as the ball had frontcourt status. This happened when the ball touched in Team A’s frontcourt. (4-8a-5; 9-8)

SITUATION #22: A1, who has possession of the ball in A’s backcourt, passes the ball forward so it touches the floor in A’s frontcourt. The ball has been on it and after touching the floor, but not a player in the frontcourt, it spins back to A1 who is still entirely in the A’s backcourt. A1 touches the ball in the backcourt. RULING: Violation by A1. (4-8a-5; 9-8)

SITUATION #23: A1 misses a field-goal attempt and the rebound is pulled down simultaneously by B1 and B2. Both players alight inbounds and have a firm grasp on the ball. While both players still have their hands on the ball, B1 moves both feet. RULING: A traveling violation is called on B1 as soon as he or she moved his or her feet. Traveling is moving a foot or feet in any direction in excess of prescribed limits while holding the ball. A traveling violation occurs as soon as both feet are moved. The fact that another Team B player had his or her hands on the ball at the same time does not affect this ruling (4-21-27)

SITUATION #24: A1 dribbles and comes to a stop after which he or she throws the ball: (a) against the opponent’s backboard and catches the rebound; or (b) against an official, immediately recovering the ball and dribbling again. RULING: A1 has violated in both (a) and (b). Throwing the ball against an opponent’s backboard or an official constitutes another dribble, provided A1 is first to touch the ball after it strikes the official or the board. (4-21; FUND #19)

SITUATION #25: A1 has control of the ball and passes it to A2 who jumps into the air and secures possession, but it appears A2’s momentum will cause him or her to land out-of-bounds. A1, who is airborne with the ball in his or her possession, A2 requests a time-out. Should the official grant this request? RULING: No. Even though the ball is in player control, no time-out is granted if a change of status is about to occur. (4-6; 9-8-3)

SITUATION #26: A1 is fouled by B1 and is injured on the play. No free throws are involved. A1 leaves the game and A6 enters the court. Team A is preparing to put the ball in play with a throw-in. The official is holding the ball during this dead ball period. The scorer signals to the nearest official and announces that A6 failed to report. RULING: A technical foul is charged to A6 for failing to report. Even though it may be fairly obvious who A6 is replacing, each substitute is required to properly report to the scorers. In order to enforce the technical foul penalty, the infraction must be reported before the ball becomes alive. Once the ball becomes alive, the substitute is officially a player and it is too late to penalize for that infraction. (3-3; 10-2-1)

SITUATION #27: A technical foul is charged to Team A for requesting an excess time-out. B6 replaces B1 to shoot 1 or both free throws. Prior to B6 being handed the ball for the first attempt, (a) B7 reports to replace B6; or (b) B1 reports for B6. RULING: The substitution is allowed in (a), but not in (b). In (b), B1 may not enter until the next opportunity to substitute after the clock has started. (3-3.8-3)

SITUATION #28: B1 grasps the ring while the ball is on Team A’s ring on a try by A1. RULING: This is a double infraction. When B1 touched the ring, it was basket interference. The subsequent grasping is a technical foul. Two points are scored for interference and the technical foul penalty is administered. Team A will be awarded the ball at the division line following the free throw attempt. (7-6; 9-12; 10-3-6)

SITUATION #29: Airborne A1 is fouled by B1 during a try for goal. A1 releases the ball and then fouls B2 prior to returning to the floor. The try is unsuccessful. The foul on A1 is his or her 5th personal foul. Since this is a false double foul and the fouls are penalized in the order in which they occurred, does A1 shoot the 2 free throws before being disqualified? RULING: No. A1 is disqualified as soon as the scorer notifies the official who, in turn, notifies the coach and A1. This procedure takes place before any free throws are administered for the false double foul. A1’s substitute will attempt the 2 free throws awarded by Team A for having brought the ball for a throw-in as a result of the player control foul on A1. (4-9-8; 8-7-7)

SITUATION #30: Is it possible for airborne shooter A1 to commit a foul which would prevent him or her from being in play control? (4-9-8; 8-7-7)

SITUATION #31: B1 fouls airborne A1 who is in the act of shooting. Before airborne shooter A1 returns to the floor, he or she is fouled by B2 who has moved into A1’s landing area. B2’s foul is not flagrant. The ball (a) does; or (b) does not, enter the basket. RULING: This is a false multiple foul and each foul carries its own penalty. In (a), A1 is awarded 1 free throw for B1’s foul and 2 for the intentional foul on B2. In (b), A1 is awarded 4 free throws. (4-13-5; 6, 10-6 Pen. 6)

SITUATION #32: During the 1st half of pigy, Team A has used its allotted 2 timeouts. Prior to the start of the 2nd half, ball after the horn has sounded the end of the intermission, A1 requests a time-out. The time-out is granted. RULING: The time-out is considered to be part of the 1st half. For time-out purposes, the ball must become alive or a foul or violation must occur before one of the two half time-outs may be used. The time-out is Team A’s 3rd of the 1st half and results in a 2-2-2-2 technical foul. (5-11; 6-1; 10-1-6)

SITUATION #33: B1 and B2 foul A1 at the same time. The foul by B2 is flagrant. RULING: This is a multiple foul. B2 is disqualified. A1 is awarded 1 free throw for each foul. In addition, since B2’s foul was flagrant, Team A is awarded the ball for a throw-in at the division line following A1’s 2nd attempt. (4-13-6; 7-4-2; 10-6 Pen. 1b)

SITUATION #34: A6 properly reports to the scorer, is beckoned and enters the court. A6 then requests a time-out which is granted. Before the time-out has ended, A7 reports to replace A6. RULING: This is legal procedure. (3-3)

SITUATION #35: Team A is granted an excess time-out during the 4th quarter. The infraction is not discovered by the scorer until after the quarter has ended in a tie. RULING: The infraction cannot be penalized once the ball becomes alive following the infraction. (2-10; 10-1-6)

SITUATION #36: A1 and B1 punch each other at approximately the same time. The fouls are committed at a time when they are (a) personal, or (b) technical. RULING: A1 and B1 are disqualified. In (a), it is a double foul. No free throws are awarded and the ball is put in play with a jump at center between any 2 opponents. In (b), free throws are awarded to each team followed by a jump ball at center between any 2 opponents. (6-2-2; 4, 10-6 Pen. 5b, 6)

SITUATION #37: A1 enters the game wearing an illegal number. The officials fail to detect the infraction and A1 participates without any penalty. Thereafter, A1 leaves the game. Later on, A1 again reports to the scorers and is beckoned onto the court. At this point, the officials determine that A1 is wearing an illegal number. RULING: A1 is charged with a technical foul as the infraction was detected prior to the ball becoming alive following A1’s entry into the game. Once A1 has been penalized for the illegal number, he or she can participate with that number and without further penalty for that specific infraction. If A1 had remained in the game originally, the infraction could not have been penalized. (10-3-4)

SITUATION #38: If a dead ball passes through the basket after a violation, how do you know whether to go to the free throw line extended or the spot closest to the violation for the throw-in? What is immediately? RULING: If a violation occurs after a try has started and the dead ball subsequently (immediately) goes through the basket, the throw-in is at the free throw line extended. However, when a violation occurs and thereafter action begins which results in the dead ball going through the basket, it is from out-of-bounds closest to the violation spot. This delayed action is not considered immediate. (7-5-1; 9-11 Pen.)
1983-84 NATIONAL FEDERATION
WRESTLING RULE INTERPRETATIONS
PART II

SITUATION #15: What effect does the growth allowance have on weight classes?
RULING: As the growth allowance is applied to the various weight classes, it in essence increases the minimum weight categories. For example, after December 25 and prior to February 1, the 115-pound weight class is actually a 121-pound weight class. Any individual in the 115-pound weight class during this time period, must weigh in excess of 114 pounds. Weighing in excess of 114 pounds would make an individual eligible for either the 119-pound weight class or the 126-pound weight class. If an individual weighed in at 113 pounds, he would be eligible for either the 115-pound weight class or the 119-pound weight class. You should always refer to your weight throughout the season as the twelve initial categories but in actuality they do increase as the growth allowances apply. The growth allowance, however, does not affect the minimum weight for a heavy weight contestant or for an individual competing at the 105-pound class. Regardless of the time during the season, you must weigh a minimum of 184 pounds to wrestle in the unlimited weight class and you must weigh a minimum of 90 pounds to participate in the 105-pound weight class.

SITUATION #16: When the defensive wrestler assumes a legal starting position, is it necessary for him to assume a position that will also allow the offensive wrestler to assume a legal starting position?
RULING: The offensive wrestler must assume a position so that he is stationary on his hands and knees so that both knees are on the mat behind and parallel to the rear starting line and the heels of both hands are on the mat in front of the forward starting line. The elbows shall not touch the mat. This position must also allow the offensive wrestler to be able to assume a legal starting position.

COMMENTS: This would mean that the defensive wrestler cannot flatten himself out on the mat in such a way that the offensive wrestler could not apply his hand to the defensive wrestler's navel. Also the defensive wrestler's feet cannot be extended on both sides in such a manner to prohibit the offensive wrestler from assuming a legal starting position on either the left or the right side of his opponent.

SITUATION #17: Wrestler A has wrestler B down on the mat and he applies a lock around wrestler B's body. B's body is suddenly in a guillotine. As the far arm is raised, wrestler A applies the head lock to wrestler B completing the guillotine prior to turning wrestler B exposing his back to the mat. Would this be considered as an illegal headlock? RULING: This is not an illegal situation, but should be observed very closely by the official. He should be warned only if he felt that it was actually dangerous and might cause serious injury to wrestler B.

COMMENTS: The same ruling would apply if this move was applied in a standing position, except the referee would need to be more concerned about the hold being potentially dangerous. You would need to be more concerned about the safety of wrestler B in a standing position than you would down on the mat.

SITUATION #18: Wrestler A has wrestler B in a cross body ride going into a guillotine. As the far arm is raised, wrestler A applies the head lock to wrestler B completing the guillotine prior to turning wrestler B exposing his back to the mat. Would this be considered as an illegal headlock prior to turning wrestler B? RULING: The guillotine is a legal hold regardless of when the headlock is applied as far as turning your opponent is concerned. Normally the headlock is applied after the opponent is turned but regardless of when it is applied, it would still be a legal guillotine.

SITUATION #19: Wrestler A applies a leg scissor around wrestler B's head with a leg included. By including the leg, would this be a legal maneuver? RULING: When a straight leg scissor is applied around the head of your opponent, it is an illegal hold regardless of whether or not the leg is included. A straight scissor allows pressure to be applied to the head and by including the leg you do not negate this pressure.

SITUATION #20: The coach of school A is penalized during the 105 pound match for questioning the judgement of the referee. During the 155 pound match, the coach again questions the judgement of the referee.
RULING: The first time the coach questions the referee's judgement, one team point is deducted from his score. The second time it occurs, the coach is removed for the duration of the dual meet or tournament session. There is no penalty point for the second offense.

SITUATION #21: The offensive wrestler applies a bear hug on the defensive wrestler who is facing him in a sitting position. After the bear hug is applied, he attempts to pin his opponent. Would this be considered a technical violation for locking hands? RULING: Locking hands around the body by the offensive wrestler while in a control position on the mat is illegal. In a control position you cannot lock your hands around your opponent and then take him off the ground. Once near-fall criteria has been met, it is permissible to lock hands, but not prior to meeting near-fall criteria.

SITUATION #22: Wrestler A continues to intentionally release his opponent and secure takedowns after he has more than a 12-point advantage over his opponent. Is the continuance of this maneuver considered stalling?
RULING: Rule 7-6-3(a) states that it is stalling when the contestant in the advantage position on the mat does not wrestle aggressively and attempt to secure a fall, except when he intentionally releases his opponent in order to thereafter immediately attempt to secure a takedown. There is no reference in the rule to the point advantage and how it affects a takedown release maneuver. It would not be considered stalling just because you continue the takedown release after you have a 12-point or more advantage.

SITUATION #23: The home team decides to forfeit at 167 pounds and move their 165-pounder up to 185 pounds. After he steps onto the mat for the 185-pound match, the visiting coach states that his weight was not verified at weigh-in. The visiting coach also states that he should win the 185-pound match by forfeit because the ineligible wrestler, once on the mat, cannot be withdrawn, even if he cannot wrestle. The home team has another 185-pounder and wants to use him in the match.
RULING: In order for the home team to move their 167-pounder up to the 185-pound class, his weight must be verified to be in excess of 155-pounds. If this was not done, he could not participate in the 185-pound match. The home team could, however, use their other 185-pound contestant and would not have to forfeit the 185-pound match.

SITUATION #24: Wrestler A lifts his opponent and returns him to the mat with unnecessary force. (a) This occurs at or before the buzzer sounds to end the period. (b) This occurs after the buzzer sounds. RULING: In (a) this would be categorized as an illegal slam. Wrestler B would receive one penalty point and would be allowed two minutes recovery time if he was injured. In (b) the penalty would be ignored unless it is unsportsmanlike or flagrant.

SITUATION #25: When an individual is penalized for assuming an incorrect starting position or making a false start, he is first given a caution by the referee. Each time this occurs following one caution, the individual is to be penalized one point for each occurrence. This would make the penalty mark this on the match card?
RULING: The first time an individual commits either a false start or assumes an incorrect starting position, the card should reflect a C as a caution. Each time thereafter, it is a one point penalty for each occurrence. So that you can distinguish this from the technical violation penalty, which is a progressive penalty towards disqualification, one possible criteria for scoring would be to indicate this as C for each occurrence following a caution for a false start or assuming an incorrect starting position.

SITUATION #24: Wrestler A puts a cradle on his opponent and suddenly finds himself in a cradle at the same time. Wrestler A that applied the original cradle is restrained in a pinning position for 15 to 20 seconds. Is it possible for control to change when the original cradle was never broken?
RULING: When there is a question concerning which wrestler is in control, you must remember that in order to give a reversal, Wrestler B must gain control of his opponent. If there is doubt that Wrestler A has lost control with the original cradle, then Wrestler B could not be awarded a reversal, thus allowing him to earn near-fall points. This is a difficult call, and the referee must make certain that Wrestler B has earned a clean reversal prior to awarding points.

SITUATION #27: Wrestler A has Wrestler B in a pinning situation, when suddenly Wrestler B indicates to the referee that he has injured his leg. The referee stops the match and starts the injury clock for Wrestler B. After approximately one minute, wrestling begins; and during that same period, Wrestler B pins Wrestler A. After several matches have been completed, following the above situation, the official and the coach of Wrestler A are discussing what occurred. The question comes up as to whether the match should have been terminated at the time Wrestler B was lubing with the time out because of his injury.
RULING: Any injured contestant is entitled to injury time, regardless of the situation that the two contestants are in at the time the injury occurred. Just because Wrestler A has Wrestler B in a pinning situation, it does not prohibit Wrestler B from taking injury time. Therefore, the referee was correct in his original decision when he allowed the match to continue, with the end result being Wrestler B the winner over Wrestler A.
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