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Kentucky High School Athletic Association

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Kentucky High School Athletic Association

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High School Athlete

NEW DAVIESS COUNTY SCHOOL PLANT



The Daviess County High School was dedicated on October 26, 1958. The total cost of the building and grounds was \$1,925,000. It will accommodate 1,000 students. The gymnasium will seat 3,500, and the auditorium 1,024.









Pictured above is the gymnasium interior of the new Daviess County High School. This is a double gymnasium, with an electrically controlled partition making it possible to conduct two physical education classes simultaneously. The lower picture shows the front of the building. In an attractive brochure, which was prepared for the dedicatory exercises of the Daviess County High School, the following features of the new building were listed: acoustical plastered ceilings, public address system, display cases in every department, gates to isolate public areas, sheltered bus walkways, dark room, gas heat, fluorescent lighting except in drawing rooms, shale block construction with face brick, mirrors at end of all corridors, central location of foyer, upholstered seats in auditorium, telescopic bleachers, electric folding partition in gymnasium, soundproof recording room in Music Department, acoustical ceiling and walls in Music Department, Science Department - combination classroom and

laboratory, folding partitions in different departments for space working areas, self contained class-rooms in Commercial and Home Economics Departments, skylights, fiber glass furniture, air conditioning in auditorium, cafeteria and Music Department, air circulating system throughout building, complete laundry service for Athletic Department.

Under the "Costs" heading the following appeared: total cost, \$1,925,000; cost of site, \$61,810; general contract, \$900,855.75; plumbing, heating, ventilating contract, \$301,216; electrical contract, \$105,000; air conditioning \$27,350; contract for stadium, \$45,000; total cost of construction, \$1,379,-421.75; construction per square foot \$10.94; construction per cubic foot, \$.63 \(\frac{1}{2}\); paving around building, \$18,450; construction of road through campus from Highway 231 to Highway 71, \$4,915.55; gas line, \$15,525.35; sewer line, \$64,576.38; water line, \$15. 972.25; grading, \$24,945.

The Kentucky High School Athlete

Official Organ of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association

Vol. XXI-No. 4

NOVEMBER, 1958

\$1.00 Per Year

Early Season Basketball Questions—Installment 1

Editor's Note: These rulings do not set aside or modify any rule. They are interpretations on some of the early season situations which have been presented.

1. Play: Three minutes before game time, Captain of A designates his five starting players. One minute before game time he announces a replacement for a starting player.

a starting player.

Ruling: Replacing one of the five players listed to start is a technical foul unless the Referee believes there are extenuating circumstances. If there are no extenuating circumstances, there may be replacements at the expense of a technical foul (team foul)

2. Play: Rule 6-1 states each period must begin with a jump ball. Does this apply when a technical foul occurs if before the start of the period?

Ruling: Any rules statement is based on the assumption the situation is not complicated by an infraction or by an occurrence such as a double foul or the ending of a period. This assumption is in accordance with the definition of a "rule", as stated in Rule 4-16-A. When an infraction does occur, the specific rule about the infraction takes precedence over any general statement. This principle has a bearing in answering the above question. If a technical foul occurs prior to the start of the game or any period, the penalty is enforced and play proceeds the same as after any enforcement. An illustration is the committing of a technical foul for having illegal numbers. When this is discovered before the ball is tossed for the first jump, a free throw is awarded and play continues with the throw-in as after any technical foul. In this case, the period is not started with a jump ball.

3. Play: Where is mid-court, for purposes of a throw-in, on a court which has two division lines? Ruling: It is always opposite the center circle

regardless of the length of the court.

4. Play: Prior to a free throw by A1, no player of A choosess to occupy one of the second alleys. How long must B wait before stepping into the

vacant alley?

Ruling: No specific time is stated. Whenever such alley is vacant, B may step into it. However, it will be necessary for B to make way for a player of A if player of A desires the space before the throwing motion begins.

5. Play: After ball has been handed to free thrower AI, A2 walks into the lane to give the thrower an encouraging pat or to a position on the other side. A2 is in position before the throw. Has he

committed a violation?

Ruling: Yes, provided the Official has waited a reasonable time for customary adjustments before

handing A1 the ball.

Comment: It is necessary to have a fixed time after which the lane may not be entered. If this were up to the time of the throw, it would lead to

confusion and a frequently interrupted count.

6. Play: A1 passes ball across end line and the ball, before touching anything else, strikes B6, who is a substitute, sitting on the bench.

Ruling: B's ball out of bounds. A substitute is not a player. He may become a player by legally enter-

ing the court and replacing a teammate.

7. Play: After a successful field goal during the last few seconds, ball rolls into the bleachers so that Official must stop clock. Should Official order the clock started as soon as he has retrieved the ball and handed it to the thrower-in?

Ruling: No. The rules make no provision for starting the clock before the throw-in touches a player

on the court.

8. Play: Team A is ahead by 4 points with about 4 seconds to go. After a field goal by BI, AI grabs the ball for the throw-in. He intends to consume the 4 seconds with the throw-in. The trailing Official notices the net is looped over the ring covering the basket opening. Should the clock be stopped for straightening the net? If so, when is it started?

Ruling: Since an interception of the throw-in by B and a quick try for goal is possible, the Official should not gamble. The clock should be stopped and the net straightened, The clock will start when the throw-in touches a player on the court.

the throw-in touches a player on the court.

Comment: If the net is manufactured according to rules specifications and, therefore, legal, it will not likely swing over the top of the basket and cover the opening.

9. Play: A1 is granted a time-out. A is ready to to play in about 20 seconds but B is not ready.

Ruling: Team B is not entitled to the remaining time unless they are willing to be charged with a time-out. Of course, an allowance should be made by the Official if B has been permitted to leave the court to get a drink or for some similar reason on the assumption they will have time to return during the normal time-out.

10. Play: A1 is simultaneously pushed by both B1 and B2 so that a multiple foul is called. If it is after team B has committed four personal fouls in the half, does the bonus penalty apply to either

or both fouls

Ruling: The bonus penalty is associated only with a "common" foul. A multiple foul is not a common foul and consequently the bonus rule never applies to an element of a multiple foul.

11. Play: A1 has ball out of bounds at designated spot for throw-in from A's end of court. A2 is also out of bounds near A1 and A2 makes no effort to return inbounds. Then just before the throw-in, A2 steps inbounds and receives the throw-in.

Ruling: Technical foul. A2 may not delay his return to the court after being legally out of bounds. 12. Play: A1 and A2 have possession of the ball

(Continued on Page Nine)

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EO. A. SANFORD J. B. MANSFIELD .____THEO. Assistant Editor Lexington, Ky.

BOARD OF CONTROL

(1956-60), Inez President Russell Williamson (1956-60), Inez Vice-President Louis Litchfield (1957-61), Marion Directors—W. B. Jones, (1957-61) Somerset; W. H. Crowdus (1958-62); Franklin; Jack Dawson (1958-62), Louisville; Robert P. Forsythe (1955-59), Greenville; K. G. Gillaspie (1955-59), Georgetown; Cecil A. Thornton (1956-60), Harlan.

Subscription Rates_____\$1.00 Per Year

From the Commissioner's Office

REPORTS NOW DUE

1. 1958 Football Participation List

2. School's Report on Football Officials

3. Official's Report on Schools (Football)

National Federation Basketball Test

Part II of the National Federation basketball examination will be given all over Kentucky on Monday, December 1, to officials who wish to work for the "approved" and "certified" ratings. Officials registered with the K.H.S.A.A. for the first time this year, and who have not been registered previously in any other state associations, are not eligible to take the test. Those interested should advise the State Office immediately in order that necessary arrangements can be made with the school administrators who will supervise the taking of the exam. Officials living in Kentucky need not suggest the name of an examiner. The "approved" rating does not carry forward from year to year, but must be earned each year. After an official has received the "certified" rating, he keeps this rating by attending clinics without having to continue to take the exam each vear.

State Tournament Reservations

The 1959 State High School Basketball Tournament will be held in Lexington on March 18-21. On October 22 each principal of a K.H.S.A.A. member school and all city and county superintendents were mailed announcements concerning reservations for lodging during tournament time. In this announcement it was stated that the period of November 1-15 has been designated as the First Priority Period in the matter of making reservations for rooms.

A Housing Committee, set up by the Lexington Chamber of Commerce, will assist with lodging reservations, giving first consideration to school representatives who live in distant parts of the state and to those whose reservations begin Wednesday night, March 18. Requests for lodging reservations should be addressed to: Lexington Chamber of Commerce, 239 North Broadway, Lexington, Kentucky.

The Second Priority Period will be from November 15 to December 1, and will apply to others who plan to attend the tournament. School officials should advise their patrons concerning this period through articles in their local or county newspapers.

Approved and Certified Officials Twenty-three football officials have qualified for the "certified" rating this fall, and eleven for the "approved" rating. These officials are:

Certified Officials—James L. Barlow, Thomas Bell, Howard Bennett, Richard Betz, George W. Brown, E. C. Calman, Jr., Travis Combs, John S. Crosthwaite, Jr., Jack H. Durkin, Carl Elovitz, Robert H. Florence, W. H. Gammon, Gene Harris, Fletcher Holeman, Bernard Johnson, Carl Lawson, Bob McCollum, Edgar McNabb, Bill Nau, Doug Noland, K. F. Schmitt, John H. Shaw, Clifton

Approved Officials-Frank Hall, Frank Heinze, John G. Heinz, John B. Jeter, E. B. May, Jr., William Mordica, James Moss, Don C. Sullivan, David G. Van Meter, Ray G. Varner, Paul R. Walker.

Minutes of Board Meeting

The Board of Control of the K.H.S.A.A. met at the K.H.S.A.A. building, Lexington, on Saturday morning, October 11, 1958. The meeting was called to order by President Russell Williamson at 10:00, with all Board members, Commissioner Theo. A. Sanford, and Assistant Commissioner J. B. Mansfield

Louis Litchfield moved, seconded by Cecil A. Thornton, that the reading of the minutes of the July 25th meeting be waived, since the members of the Board had received copies of these minutes. The motion was

carried unanimously.

W. H. Crowdus, Chairman of the Football Championship Committee, reported that balloting on the proposed football play-offs had resulted in a vote of 80-17 in favor of the tentative plan set up by the Board of Control. There was a general discussion of

some of the problems involved in setting up the proposed plan. W. H. Crowdus moved, seconded by Cecil A. Thorton, that the football play-offs be set up, beginning in 1959, and that the Commissioner be authorized to determine by the next meeting if possible the classifications desired for their teams by the school principals. The motion was carried unanimously.

The Commissioner gave a short report of the recent survey which had been made concerning the certification and duties of K.H.S.A.A. coaches. Since the statistical information requested had not been received from all Association member schools, it was suggested that the final report on noncomplying schools be deferred until the De-

cember meeting of the Board.

Louis Litchfield moved, seconded by W. H. Crowdus, that the next meeting of the Board of Control be held in Lexington on December 20, 1958. The motion was carried

unanimously.

K. G. Gillaspie moved, seconded by Cecil A. Thornton, that all bills of the Association for the period beginning July 25, 1958, and ending October 10, 1958 be allowed. The motion was carried unanimously.

The Board was then called to order in its capacity as Board of Directors of the K.H.S.

A.A. Protection Fund.

Secretary-Treasurer Sanford presented the list of claims which had been paid by the Protection Fund for the period beginning July 25, 1958, and ending October 10, 1958, the total amount of these claims being

W. B. Jones moved, seconded by Louis Litchfield, that the claims as presented by the Secretary-Treasurer be allowed.

motion was carried unanimously.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF MEMBER SCHOOLS OF THE K.H.S.A.A.

(List compiled November 1) Combs Memorial

Booker T. Washington (Ashland) Brodhead Bryan Station (Lexington)

Camargo (Mt. Sterling) Charleston

(Dawson Springs) Clay County (Manchester) College

(Bowling Green)

Crittenden County (Marion) Douglass (Henderson) East Benham (Benham) Eubank Ezel Fancy Farm Feds Creek Garrett

(Jeff)

Guthrie Haldeman Laurel (Camp Dix) Lebanon Lincoln (Stanford) Livingston Central (Burna) Lone Oak Louisa Madisonville Mason (Lancaster)

Nicholas County

Oneida Institute

Pleasant View

(Carlisle)

Rosenwald (Providence) Rosenwald-Dunbar (Nicholasville) Russell County (Russell Springs) St. Aloysius (Shepherdsville) St. Charles (Lebanon) Shepherdsville Stearns Todd County Training (Elkton) Wayland William Grant (Covington) Wolfe County (Campton)

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF REGISTERED FOOTBALL OFFICIALS

(List compiled November 1)

If one telephone number is given for an official listed, it is the home phone number unless otherwise designated. If two numbers are given, the first number is that of the home phone. Bandy, Jack R., Jones St., Harlan, 2649

Betc., Dich. 250 R., Malyn Rd., Lexington, 7-5610, 2-1640

Betc., Dich. 250 R., Harly Rd., Lexington, 7-5610, 2-1640

Betc., Dich. 250 R., Harly Rd., Lexington, 7-5610, 2-1640

Betc., Dich. 250 R., Harly Rd., Lexington, 7-5610, 2-1640

Butcher, DeVoil, Chapmanville, W. Va.

Craig. Randy, 4676 Delhi Road, Cincinnati, Ohio, BL 1-1650, PA 1-5050,

Detenber, Gene, 229 Tyne Rd., Louisville, TW 5-7058, JU 4-8465

Ernst, Edward R., P. O. Box 68, Hebron, MU 97181, EA 1-6758

Feige, Alvin Faust, 2114 Emerson, Louisville, CL 8-2478

Figg., Charles Raymond, 1008 Navaho, Frankfort, CA 7-2146, CA 3-0565

Fishback, Olen Wayne, 9720 Galene, Jeffersontown, AN 7-1700

Gibbons, E., 6, 6928 Hurd Ave., Cincinnati 27, Ohio, BR 1-2580, MU 1-2200

Cracc, MU 1-2200

Cracc, MU 1-2200

Cracc, Hurd Ave., Cincinnati 27, Ohio, BR 1-2580, Cracc, MU 1-2200

Cracc, Mu 1-2200 (List compiled November 1)

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Rogers, Harry K., 76 Blade Ave., Frankfort, 3-8236, 7-4511 Schad, James E., 10717 Chelmsford Road, Cincinnati 40, Ohio, Pr. 1-5495, El 1-18340

Tucker, William (Bill), 27 Lisle Lane, Winchester, 2143, 2-2200 Lexington, Mayre, Sherrill, 204 Claremont, Louisville 6

Williams, James H., 2422 Adams, Ashland, E 5-2733, E 4-8282 Zimmer, Thomas W., 555 Pike St., Covington, Di 1-4566, He 1-4272

Zimmer, Thomas He 1-4272

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF REGISTERED BASKETBALL OFFICIALS

(List compiled November 1)

(List compiled November 1)

If one telephone number is given for an official listed, it is the home phone number unless otherwise designated. If two numbers are given, the first number is that of the home phone. Adams, Cecil Edward, 1004 2 and Street, Grayson, GR4-5821
Babbage, 12 Sa88, 1650 Phyllis, Louisville, EM 7-7243, Ball, Denver, 1428 Wurts Ave, Ashland, EA 4-05311, 1140 Raceland
Ball, Penver, 1428 Wurts Ave, Ashland, EA 4-05311, 1140 Raceland
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Ballinger, Richard L., 820 E. Washington, Louisville Barker, Harold, 3134 Oakland Ave, Catlettsburg, Park 402, 328
Barlow, Billy, Route 5, Paris, 1095W
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Berryman, Robert R., 845 N. Madison, Beaver Dam, BR 4-3429
Betz, Dick, 250 Albany Rd., Lexington, 7-5610, 2-1640
Betz, Johnson, 325 Moreland, Harrodsburg, 1490, 711-J
Blackburn. Clyde W., Box 26, London, 629-X, 575
Blanton, Clayton, Pathfork, MO 4-2639, Cumberland College Boyles, Paul E., Box 564, Russell, Oak 928
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Cates, Vernon, Sedalia
Coakley, Robert D., Rineyville School, Rineyville, 327-M
Cohen, Robert 248 Larch Ln., Lexington, 2-8956, 5-3880
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Cox, Ralph, 404 Spruce, Benham, 2136
Creamer, Billy H., Lafayette, BR 1-2168
Cunningham, Julian R., Sharpsburg, 2361, 1500 Mt. Sterling
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Hyatt, 1917
Hyatt

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Nelson, William O., Greenville, 639-W, 442-3

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665
665
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Walker, Lawrence I., 5402 Bold Venture Rd., Valley Station, Walkers, Jim. 38 South Oak St., Hazard, North 340 Warren, Shelby P., 1657 Liberty Rd., Lexington, 4-8283 Watts, Earl W., 223 Vet Village, Richmond, 2640-R Webb, Oren H., Sweeden, LY 6-2157, 6-2151 Webb, Oren H., Sweeden, LY 6-2157, 6-2151 Webb, Oren Market, St., 6-2151 Webb, Oren Market, Charlett, Charlet

EA 5-1611
Wilson, Irvin, Belfry, Williamson 155-J, Stone 2362
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Woods, Clyde M., Box 47, Four Mile, ED 7-3458
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The Average Kentucky Coach

An interesting survey has been made by Coach Jimmie Feix of the Western Kentucky State College faculty. The survey resulted in a thesis which had the title, "The Average Kentucky High School Coach," and was submitted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the M.A. degree.

In stating the problem, Coach Feix said: "The primary objective of this study is to determine the average Kentucky high school coach. It is believed that if aspirants to this profession could better understand the position and characteristics of the Kentucky high school teacher-coach, they would be better able to evaluate their aptitudes and abilities for success in the position.

"Armed with research data, persons with ambitions for teacher-coach positions can better select both curricular and extracurricular experiences for optimum preparation. Disillusionment of young teacher-coaches as they compare actual experiences and requirements with classroom theory costs education innumerable qualified young leaders. unreal aspirations and faulty estimations of the position can be eliminated, a higher percentage of success is probable.

"Further, it is desirable to have a comparison between basketball coaches working in a school system able to finance and operate a companion football program with those basketball coaches in the smaller schools which support only basketball. The latter school is the type prevalent in Kentucky. This small school is also the place of first employment for better than seventy-five per cent of the graduating prospective coaches. A comparison is made of three types of coaches according to their athletic programs. (1) Head football coach; (2) Head basketball coach at the school having a football team; and (3) Head basketball coach employed in a school not playing football."

Mr. Feix made numerous item comparisons after he had tabulated the results of the questionnaire which he sent out to Kentucky coaches. Some of the most interesting were under the headings of Athletic Background and Educational Background. They were as follows:

"94.3% of the football coaches played high school football and 85.7% played college football. 100% of the basketball coaches at football schools played high school basketball and 83% of these coaches played college basketball. 96.7% of the basketball coaches at non-football playing schools played high school basketball while only 46.7% played basketball in college.

"100% of the football coaches hold a bachelor's degree and 31.4% hold a master's degree. 100% of the basketball coaches at football schools hold a bachelor's degree and 50% of these coaches hold a master's degree, 90% of the basketball coaches at non-football playing schools hold a bachelor's degree and 37% of these coaches hold a master's degree. 60% of the football coaches have an undergraduate major in physical education while a total of 85.7% have some training in the undergraduate curriculum in physical education. 62.5% of the basketball coaches at football schools have undergraduate majors in physical education while 83% have formal training in physical education as an undergraduate. 56.7% of the basketball coaches at non-football playing schools have had training through a major in physical education while undergraduates; a total of 83.3% have had physical education during their undergraduate study."

Coach Feix, in summarizing his results in accordance with the information which the coaches had provided, concluded that the "average" Kentucky high school coach:

 played the sport in both high school and college of which he is now coach;

2. has a bachelor's degree;

majored in physical education in college or university work;

4. is in the classroom 4.3 hours daily including homeroom and/or study halls;

5. is teaching in two different subject

matter fields;

6. has extracurricular responsibilities in addition to his coaching duties. Sponsor of letterman's club, class sponsor, and sponsor of a particular subject matter club (i.e. English Club, Industrial Arts Club, etc.) in that order, are the three most frequent responsibilities:

(Continued on Page Nine)

The Flying Dutchman

Handsome Jim Pursifull, principal of Bell County High, is the Corn Cob Pipe of Honor winner for the month of November. A few years ago Jim started the practice of making the basketball clinics in his mountain habitat at Pineville social affairs. The practice has spread across the mountains, through the Bluegrass and into the Penny-

With his unselfish aim of providing a pleasant evening both socially and basketball-wise, the popular fellow set up huge tables loaded with all kinds of sandwiches, cookies and other snacks. Coffee and soft drinks are plentiful and the fellows refresh themselves in the middle of the clinic when a coffee break is held. Because of his unselfish pioneering service, many clinics now have become fine social affairs making for a good spirit between coaches and officials. A Corn Cob Pipe is now on its way to the land of the mountain laurels and Jimmy Pursifull.

Leland Rubarts of Dunnville has done it again. In last month's article we told you that he would miss his first clinic because duty called him to the Postmasters Convention at Miami Beach. Leland's record, however, remains perfect. The enthusiastic fellow passed up glamorous Miami Beach to keep his clinic attendance intact as he ans-

wered the roll call in Somerset.

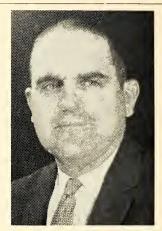
Compliments on K.H.S.A.A. clinics continue to come in. Most gratifying is one from Lafayette, Indiana. Jack Small says the clinics are most valuable and that he recommends that the National Basketball Rules Committee consider the officiating viewpoint when new rules are written.

Colonel Bob Hinshaw, Assistant Commissioner of the Indiana High School Athletic Association, has asked the Dutchman to set aside September 26 of next year to conduct the state-wide Indiana clinic at Indianapolis for the fifth consecutive year. Bob and Commissioner Phillips make their clinic a social affair just like Jim Pursifull does at Bell County High.

Other clinics are developing from the officials clinics-and this is a good sign for

basketball.

Dick Hyland of the Scioto Valley Officials Association informs the Dutchman that a state-wide basketball workshop is being held in South Eastern Ohio and that he is charged with developing the relationship of timers,



Leland Rubarts

and scorers to officials. More clinics for timers and scorers are highly desirable. Our best wishes go to Dick.

Paul Perdue, widely recognized for his leadership in the field of education in Trigg County, is scheduled for a discussion of the parts cheerleaders play in athletic contests. This meeting scheduled in November at Murray State College deals with the cheerleaders place in school athletics and how they affect school spirit and sportsmanship. This is another clinic which will do much toward mak-

ing athletics cleaner and finer.

All over coaches and officials continually prove that Kentucky is a friendly state. Everywhere on our clinic trip we had invitations to dine. Ashland's George Conley wanted to take us home with him, Kean Jenkins and Howard Gardner bought Joe Billy and me steaks at the Elizabethtown Country Club, Roy Settle had a dinner invitation waiting at Owensboro and so it went all over Kentucky. You just have to warm up to Kentucky's athletic leaders.

Ralph Mussman, Newport, and Claude Ricketts, Valley Station, are out getting votes. Ralph, who has handled the state tournament on a number of occasions, will be candidate for the high office of mayor of Newport when the next election rolls around. Claude, an outstanding basketball official of the Louisville area, is currently making the race for membership on the Jefferson County Board of Education.

Here is good news for every Kentuckian! Ernie Chattin, one of the most highly respected and loved men of Eastern Kentucky, is rapidly on the mend in his Ashland home following a hard siege of illness which caused him to miss his first basketball clinic since 1940. The fellows made up a "Jackpot" to buy Ernie a gift to let him know he was being missed. Jim Baker paid high tribute to the work Ernie has done in Eastern Kentucky placing sports on a high level.

Two recommendations have now come in for the Game Guy Award. One is for Dick Coop, Campbellsville, who has overcome polio to become a topnotch basketball player and a lad who presents an example which every youngster of the Commonwealth would do well to follow. His Dad and Mother, Paul and Sara, could qualify as State Champion parents. The other comes from the mountains nominating Claude Russell of Cordia High School, Claude is overcoming a physical handicap suffered while fishing at the tender age of five years. A fall on a broken fruit jar caused this youngster to have two stiff fingers but he does not allow them to stop his sports activities. The Dutchman's salute goes to both of these fighters.

Here is something different! At Hazard, Arnett Strong claims that Coach Goebel Ritter can drive a golf ball as far with a 5 iron as the Dutchman can with his number 1 wood. Goebel has a challenge for October of next year when the Dutchman will bring his number 1 wood to Hazard to settle this controversy on the 1959 clinic trip.

Foster "Sid" Meade, popular educator of South Portsmouth, Kentucky, has long been heralded as one of the state's most efficient basketball officials. With this the Dutchman heartily agrees. There are few who know when to blow the whistle as instinctively as "Debonair Sid." At Ashland the fellows were commenting on Sid's rare judgment, and we asked what caused him to be a standout. A keynote was sounded as one said Sid is not a technical official. In fact his words were "There is not a technical bone in Sid's head."

The Flying Dutchman is a collector of poems which have a moral for young men. The one with which he closes his column this month is contributed by official Ben Edelen.

PRESSURE

How do you act when the pressure is on? When the chances of victory are almost gone, When fortune's sun has refused to shine, And you haven't done much for a long, long

How do you act when the going is rough,



Sid Meade

Does your spirit sag when the breaks are tough?

Or is there within you a spark that glows Brighter, as fiercer the battle grows?

How long, how hard will you fight the foe? That's what the world would like to know. Cowards can fight when they're out ahead. But the uphill grind makes the thoroughbred.

You crave for success, then tell me son, How do you act when the pressure is on?

Clinic for Cheerleaders

On Saturday, November 15, the eighth annual Cheerleaders Clinic and Youth Day will be held at the University of Kentucky. Sponsored by the State YMCA of Kentucky and built around the theme of Clean Sportsmanship, this program has become one of the largest student attended activities in the state, as well as being one of the most worthwhile, regarding clean sportsmanship in high school athletics.

There are separate sessions and activities for cheerleaders, majorettes, and other high school students. In these sessions, the students learn the principles of sportsmanship promoted between the spectators in the stands and the players on the field or court. In the cheerleaders section there will be shown examples of the best type cheering, principles and purposes of cheerleading, and competitive cheering between the schools

represented. In the majorettes session, principles of field showmanship and baton twirling exhibitions will be given. All other high school students who attend will meet in Memorial Coliseum for a very worthwhile and interesting (as well as entertaining) program. The afternoon activities include the football game between the University of Kentucky and Xavier University.

On the same day there will be a similar Clinic and Youth Day program held at Western State College, Bowling Green, Kentucky for the high school students in the western and mid-western section of the state who, because of distance, cannot attend the Lex-

ington Clinic.

High school principals will receive (or have already received) further information on these very fine and beneficial Clinics.

SEC Regulations

Commissioner Bernie Moore of the Southeastern Conference has sent to the K.H.S. A.A. office a memorandum concerning SEC and NCAA recruiting rules and interpretations. Since much of the information given will be of interest to high school administrators, coaches, and players, the memorandum is being printed in its entirety.

MEMORANDUM

TO: SEC INSTITUTES

In view of NCAA Official Interpretations of the recruiting rules issued since my Memorandum of August 30, 1957, this Memorandum is to supplant the previous one.

I. An institution may provide or pay transportation cost of a prospective student-athlete for one and only one visit to its campus.

II. An institution may provide lodging and reasonable entertainment to a prospect, his parents or friends on as many visits to campus as it desires. Entertainment must be on the institution's under-graduate campus or its immediate environs which are defined as the immediate hometown area of the institution.

III. No pooled funds administered by an outside agency can be used for any phase of recruiting-transportation, entertainment or otherwise, except entertainment as set

forth in Interpretation 9.

IV. Any person (individual) at his own expense may transport or pay the transportation costs of a prospective student-athlete to visit the campus.

The following interpretations conform

with NCAA Interpretations:

- 1. All funds collected for the recruiting (including transporting and entertaining) of prospective student-athletes shall be deposited with the member institution. The institution is exclusively and entirely responsible for the manner in which these funds are expended.
- 2. The one and only one visit for which the institution is allowed to finance the transportation costs must be to the under-graduate campus and not to any other site.
- 3. Necessary meals enroute may be included in "actual round trip transportation costs."
- 4. When trip to campus is made in personal automobile the institution may pay same mileage rate as is allowed by the institution to its own personnel. Friends or relatives can ride along in same automobile. (This does not mean that separate transportation can be furnished friends or relatives).

5. The two day and two night limit means

48 hours on the campus.

6. If trip to campus is made in automobile of a friend the prospect or friend is entitled to reimbursement for mileage (Not both).

7. If more than one prospect makes trip in one automobile, reimbursement for mileage by the institution can be made to only one person (prospect or friend) but will count as the one paid visit for all of the prospects.

8. The institution may provide lodging and reasonable entertainment on the campus for a friend or the parents of a prospective student-athlete regardless of whether the prospect is along and regardless of how the

friend or parents made the trip.

9. No outside organization, agency or group of individuals (booster clubs, quarterback or touchdown clubs, alumni groups, etc.) are permitted to utilize, administer or expend funds for the recruiting of prospective student-athletes, including transporting, entertaining and gifts or services to prospective student-athletes or their relatives and friends. The pooling of resources for such purposes by two or more persons shall constitute such a fund (This does not prohibit bona fide alumni organizations of an institution from sponsoring luncheons or dinners at which prospective students, both athletes and non-athletes, of that immediate locale are invited as guests).

If a company's funds are used to pay the expenses incurred in transporting a prospective student-athlete to the campus, then this constitutes the use of pooled resources.

A. Any person (individual) at his own ex-

pense may transport or pay transportation costs of a prospective student-athlete to the institution's under-graduate campus as many times as he desires.

B. Any person (individual) at his own expense may transport or pay transportation costs of a prospect's girl friend or relative of prospect to the institution's campus.

C. Any person (individual) at his own expense may NOT furnish transportation to a prospect to any site other than the institution's under-graduate campus for purposes of entertainment. To see a football game has been ruled as entertainment. However, a prospect may be given a ticket to the game provided he furnishes his own transportation, meals and lodging.

10. Entertainment (meals and/or lodging) cannot be furnished to prospective studentathlete, his relatives or friends, by an institution or its alumni and friends at any site other than the institution's under-graduate campus and its immediate environs or the prospect's hometown area.

11. Any trip or entertainment for the purpose of or that can be construed as "hiding" a prospect from representatives of another institution will be ruled a violation of the spirit of the SEC rules and the prospect will be prohibited from signing with that institution.

12. A prospective student-athlete may be visited or contacted at his high school only after obtaining permission for such visit from the high school principal or his authorized representative.

13. The traveling expenses of a prospective student-athlete for any purpose shall not be furnished by a member institution or by anyone other than those on whom he is legally dependent prior to the last day of classes of his junior year in high school. This does not prohibit an institution from furnishing meals and lodging on the campus or its immediate environs if traveling expenses are furnished by his parents.

You will note that these Interpretations prohibit a practice that heretofore has been engaged in by some of our institutions, i.e., having alumni or friends furnish transportation to sites other than the campus and either the institution or alumni furnishing meals and lodging especially where "home" games

are played off the campus.

It is suggested that all members of your athletic staff acquaint and familiarize themselves with the contents of this Memorandum and that interested alumni and friends be informed as to what they may do and may not do in recruiting under the NCAA and SEC rules .- Bernie Moore, Commissioner, Southeastern Conference.

THE AVERAGE KENTUCKY COACH

(Continued from Page Five)

7. coaches 2.5 different sports during the school year either as head or assistant coach;

8. is a head coach of a spring sport, (base-

ball, tennis, track, golf, etc.);

is 34 years old;

10. began coaching at 24 years of age; 11. has been in the coaching profession 9.1 years;

12. has been in his present school system

6.4 years:

has coached in one other school system

prior to his present position;

14. belongs to the National Education Association, the Kentucky Education Association, and the Kentucky High School Coaches' Association;

15. reads the Scholastic Coach and the Kentucky Education Association Journal:

16. is married and has 2 children.

BASKETBALL QUESTIONS

(Continued from Page One)

when the Official, under the mistaken notion that it is a held ball, blows his whistle. Whose ball and where?

Ruling: Ball belongs to A for a throw-in at midcourt. The ball has become dead in control of team A.

13. Play: A1 is in the act of throwing for goal when he is pushed by B1. The throwing motion is continued and the ball goes through the basket. After the ball is in flight, A1 comes down on the back of B2.

Ruling: Assuming the contact with B2 occurs before the ball becomes dead because of going through the basket, this is a false double foul. A1 should be awarded one free throw after which B2 is awarded a bonus penalty (or one free throw if the bonus rule is not in effect). After the last free throw, center jump.

14. Play: After an acknowledged timing error which occurs near the end of a period, home Timer says 16 seconds remain and visiting Timer contends

10 seconds remain.

Ruling: If impossible for Timers to agree, Referee will estimate remaining time and either have clock set accordingly or personally count out the remaining seconds.

15. Play: B1 pushes A1 while A1 is trying for field goal. A2 interferes with the ball on the ring or in

the cylinder.

Ruling: The violation by A2 kills the ball. Therefore, it is an unsuccessful try and A1 is awarded two free throws. This is one of the few situations where a foul and a violation occur during the same live

16. Play: A1 enters the court without reporting to the Scorer. If this is done following a foul and before the free throw, what constitutes the "second

live bal!"?

Ruling: When the ball is handed to the free thrower, it becomes alive. This is the first live ball. If he is awarded only one throw and the throw is successful, the second live ball occurs when the throw-in touches a player in the court. If a second free throw is awarded, the second live ball occurs when the ball is handed to the free thrower for the second throw. If the first free throw should not be successful and the ball goes in play by a rebound, the second live ball occurs after the ball has become dead for any reason and it then again becomes alive by a jump ball or another free throw or when the throw-in touches a player in the court.

17. Play: Team A uses 3 charged time-outs during the game which ends in a tie. How many time-outs may they have in the first extra period with-

out a penalty for a technical foul?

Ruling: Unused time-outs are accumulative. Since team A used only three during the regular playing period, it would be entitled to three during the first time-out and one additional for each succeeding extra period.

18. Play: Dribbler A1 is advancing the ball and being closely trailed by B1. A1 stops suddenly and

B1 runs or charges into him.

Ruling: Foul by B1.

19. Play: What are the points of measurement in determining whether or not the player in control

is closely guarded?

Ruling: Measurement is from the forward foot of the offensive player to the forward foot of the defensive player. Because the rule specifies "not exceeding six feet," Officials should be as certain as possible that the guard is within the required distance.

20. Play: After jump at center, A2 catches tap which he passes to A3, who slaps it back to A2.

A2 dribbles to back court,

Ruling: Violation. A2 cannot return ball to back court following a jump at center after he has once

lost player control.

21. Play: After jump at: (a) center; or (b) free throw circle of A, the tapped ball is first touched (but not controlled) by A2, after which A3 taps the ball. A2 then secures possession and causes ball to go to back court by passing or dribbling.

Ruling: Legal in (a) unless tap by A3 was controlled. Violation in (b) if touched in back court by a teammate. The exception in 9-9 does not apply

unless the jump is at center.

22. Play: After teams have been warned due to lack of action and with team A responsible, A1 holds ball in mid-court area. B1 positions himself definitely within mid-court area but exceeding 6 feet from A1.

Ruling: If B1 chooses to have lack of action provision apply he must not remain in mid-court area. B1 could attempt to secure a held ball by taking a guarding position "not exceeding 6 feet" from A1.

23. Play: During dead ball caused by A3 fouling B1, but before second live ball following the error, it is discovered A1 did not receive a deserved bonus throw.

Ruling: This is not a false double foul. A1 is permitted free throw after which ball becomes dead. During free throw by A1, plavers may not line up along free throw lane. After free throw or throws by B1, the ball remains or becomes alive in usual manner.

24. Play: (a) Before; or (b) after ball has left hands of A1 for free throw, Official notices 1st alley is not occupied.

Ruling: In (a), Official will order B1 into alley before permitting A1 to attempt free throw. Technical foul could be assessed if B fails to carry out Official's order. No penalty in (b) and play proceeds.

25. Play: A1 erroneously attempts field goal at B's basket and there is basket interference: (a) by B1; or (b) by A2.

Ruling: In (a), the violation kills ball, no points are awarded and throw-in from spot nearest the violation is by A. In (b), 2 points are credited to B and throw-in is by A, as if a goal had been scored.

26. Play: After lack of action warning, both teams contribute to an action-packed contest. Later, with A responsible for action, B takes a deep zone defense. A1 holds the ball in mid-court area while his teammates pause to recover their breath or while they position themselves to attack the zone.

Ruling: If, since the warning, there has beenample action and it is reasonably certain A is not attempting to prevent more than one try during remainder of the period, Official will not be hurried in beginning his silent 5 seconds count. However, when he has allowed a few seconds for player recovery, Official will begin "applying the lack of action" count.

27. Play: During free throw by A1, if B1 is in the lane too soon, the violation does not immediately kill the ball. But if B1 touches the ball while it touches the basket cylinder, the violation kills the ball immediately. What is the reason for this difference?

Ruling: If the free throw violation by B caused the ball to become dead immediately, it would be possible for B to commit repeated violations without additional penalty. It could be impossible for A to score. The violation might be repeated at length. In the case of basket interference, there is no opportunity for B to repeat the infraction. Since the penalty is the awarding of one point, there is no possibility of B gaining an advantage by the violation.

28. Play: Ball is legally tapped during jump ball between A1 and B1. This is followed by second tap by A1, after which A1 catches the ball or taps it a third time.

Ruling: Violation. The clock which started with the legal tap should be permitted to run unless, following the violation, there is some unusual delay such as the ball rolling a considerable distance from the throw-in spot.

29. Play: A1 is permitted an unmerited free throw which is successful. The error is discovered after there have been three or more live balls following the successful attempt.

Ruling: The point scored by A1 counts and the error is ignored.

NATIONAL SECRETARY RETIRES

(Continued from Oct. Issue-THE ATHLETE)

This article would not be complete without the inclusion of some statements made by Mr. Porter in a recent brochure. Excerpts follow:

"THE AUTHOR of this unnecessary and possibly pointless reminiscence has, over the years, been guilty of philosophizing in rhyme and rhythm and in sculpturing with words. A few of the results may fit this occasion of the valedictorian (with only one in the class) leaving the home cave and traveling over the mountain to the valley of retirement. The few notes of nostalgia, like colorful flecks in polished marble, merely highlight and accentuate the anticipation of what may present itself to the sculptor as he unofficially continues to chip away the shell to reveal fundamental principles, facts or forms which may give satisfaction to those who behold and understand.

"In the Cosmic Plan, the ego of man
Is lost when he starts to dream
Of work or play where he battles away
And lives for the good of the team.

"The altruist's goal, the good of the whole
Is not a utopian dream
He lives the best, who contributes most
To the welfare of the team.

"HIGHLIGHTS OF THE ERA, with intangible and tangible results, could fill a historical volume. Only a few can be listed here. It has been a privilege to have been on the team while the Federation membership has grown from 26 State Associations to 47 plus the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii and four Canadian Provinces. Even as late as 1940, California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont and Virginia had not become members. The delay of Texas in joining forces with the other 21,000 high schools has prevented a perfect score but now that Large Brother Alaska wears his big britches becomingly, the stars may augur well. It has been a pleasure to witness the growth of member State Associations in influence, economic status and volume of service. From five full-time State Executives in 1929 to nine in 1940 and then to the present fifty-five (including Assistant Executives) is a long step. From state-wide budgets of approximately \$6,000 per year to those of \$200,000 is a monumental jump. From annual salaries for Executives as late as 1940, when the top State Association salary was \$6,500 and the top Federation salary was \$4,500 to current schedules up to \$16,000 is a significant increase which outstrips inflationary trends during the period. Corresponding growth of efficient office staffs has occurred. State Association reserves have increased from a few thousand dollars to a nation-wide total of more than a million to insure a high degree of stability. Precedentsetting court cases have established the legal standing of member Associations and the right of schools to combine and operate as a unit in matters of mutual interest. These few of the many momentous developments illustrate the efforts which have ministered to the welfare of all school populations. Planned programs have built respect for the school athletic department. The end result is opportunity for hundreds of thousands to engage in wholesome competition and for tens of millions to enjoy, throughout life, the satisfactions which derive from a degree of intelligent understanding of the skills, strategies and artistry involved in this constantly growing facet in lives lived in a time of increased leisure and range of interests and decreased stresses attending marginal earnings for survival.

"ON THE NATIONAL SCALE the era marks a corresponding growth. The National Federation has been strong as its member Associations have been strong. Any bolstering of the strength and prestige of a member has automatically engendered self strength. Credit for accomplishment in any project has been ample for sharing between the involved member, each other member and the Federation as a whole. The sole justification for the existence of a State Association is its service to its member high schools and the only reason for having a National Federation is its service to its member Associations. A service organization does not exist for providing livelihood and comfort for its officers. Rather, its officers exist for the benefit of the members to whose services the administrative machinery is dedicated. The highest degree of satisfaction and the greatest intensity of effort come from undivided and unswerving attention to such service. Any diverting of attention to other personal considerations bring only ephemeral and, often, weakening elation.

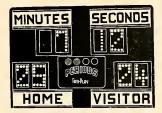
"IT HAS BEEN A RARE PRIVILEGE to have made some little contribution to: the

orderly machinery through which the high school athletic activities have been kept on an even keel and guided around besetting dangers of uncontrolled bigness, solicitation and encroaching pressures; the crystallizing of mass thinking and expression into a form of practical use; the adaptation of athletic equipment and playing rules to fit school needs; the discovery of the great need for analysis and organization in the playing rules of football, basketball, baseball, soccer, six-man football and track and the codifying of these into a logical form suitable for use in training programs and sports administration courses; the setting up of machinery for a democratic and efficient method of making, teaching and administering the rules: the development of a football and basketball in a size to fit the hands of high school players: the initiation of a program of pattern-cutting, trial use, and tradition dissolving, decade-long, introduction of the molded-type basketball whose present universal use revolutionized the method of making basketballs and other balls: the designing, experimenting with and popularizing of the fan-shaped backboard whose economic. artistic, congestion relieving and improved playing benefits have been amply proven; The development of sanction machinery for the easy processing of interstate contests: the inauguration and growth in prestice of the National Federation Press: the phenomenal multiplication of Federation publications from a distribution of 2300 copies to a circulation of three-fourths of a million per vear, involving 19 publications, 37 million printed pages and such that the 4 millionth and 6 millionth copy of the football and basketball publications, respectively, have come from the press; the creation of a Federation financial structure which is not burdensome to members, based on a modest surplus fund investment of \$2900 in 1940 and now grown to its current value of about \$185,000; the devising and putting into effect of a retirement plan whereby all fulltime Federation employees share equally in benefits of a system tailored to a group with a small number of employees and built on a basic contribution of \$5000 for each of the three employees then working, and since, grown by accumulation of security gains and modest contributions to about \$105.000; the production and assembly, through adaptation and creation, of a wealth of school athletic literature of a stature to command respect; the designing and traditionalizing of the symbolic Federation seal and of fundamentals charts for rules analysis; the forming of joint committees and of the National Alliance; the supervising of a unique and internationally recognized sports film program; the creation of a Joint Baseball Agreement and subsidy fund which has given life to this program; the elimination of an ill-conceived \$10,000 tax on school event admissions; and the establishment of the State Association and National Federation offices as the clearing house for activities formerly dominated by non-school groups.

"SECURE IN THE KNOWLEDGE that all of these things are so, and happy in the certainty that, under guidance of a competent new administrative officer, a loyal experienced and efficient office staff and Executive Committee; and a fortunate blend of veteran and enthusiastic younger State Association Executives and Board of Control members; your long-time quarterback and co-worker is content to: wipe dry his editorial quill; hand up his whistle and participation shoes; snap off the light on the lectern; place the scepter of authority in rules analysis, organization and interpretation on the table top of the juridical bar; and remove his tasseled mortarboard symbol of the opportunity to analyze, crystallize, adapt and functionalize the wealth of thought, expression and action that has emanated from each of the participants in the national organization. It is a time for a finishing and a time for a beginning.

"Administering a national organization is a relay with no finish line. The running of the first leg is important only as it affects the remainder of the race. The running of the next leg is of paramount interest and there is every reason to believe that its running will be just as interesting and effective as that which proceded the exchanging of the baton. That all of those who so loyally supported and contributed to the efforts of starter in the race, will transfer their loyalties, their supporting strengths and their offered talents to Executive Secretary-Elect, Clifford B. Fagan, currently your anchor man, is the sincere desire of your National Federation Executive Secretary Emeritus, Henry Van Arsdale Porter."

In Stock For Immediate Delivery



FF-1S BASKETBALL SCOREBOARD

Here's the world's most popular basketball scoreboard—the FF-1S—with famous TICK-AWAY flashing numeral clock originated by Fair-Play. Shows exact number of minutes and seconds remaining in game. Accurate, dependable, and easily serviced.

Sturdy, all-aluminum alloy cabinet, fully enclosed with no exposed wiring, Nonglare, baked enamel finish. Choice of colors: gray, red, green, blue, and black, with white lettering.

Choice of 9" or 12" numbers. Scoreboard with 9" legible from 200 feet; measures 5' long x 3'5" high x $6\frac{1}{2}$ " deep; weighs under 100 lbs. Scoreboard with 12" numbers is 5' long x 4' high x $6\frac{1}{2}$ " deep; weighs 100 lbs.

Scoreboard controlled by light-weight, single-piece pressed aluminum control panel with baked enamel finish. Designed to accommodate one or two operators. Control panel is 24" long x 7" wide x 2" deep. Dual control permits simultaneous or independent operation of synchronized boards. Ten-foot cable attached, more if specified. Control panel features push-button progressive scoring for rapid corrections. Clock is quickly reset by button for new periods or overtimes.

New loud Banshee Buzzer mounted on board now standard, Super-special resonating Federal No. 55 horn available at extra cost. Extra horn may be attached at control, Clock stops automatically and sounds horn. Horn can also be sounded at will.

FF-1S Single Face Tickaway with 9 inch numerals\$47	0.00
FF-1S-12 Single Face Tickaway with 12 inch numerals\$52	0.00
FF-2S Double Faced Tickaway with 9 inch numerals\$85	9.00
FF-2S-12 Double Faced Tickaway with 12 inch numerals\$95	9.00
Cable for all of above boards, which are measured from top center	
of board to receptacle near timer's desk, per foot\$	0.40
1 Cable Connector set required for each scoreboard, per set\$	8.00

At all times we have a factory-trained mechanic, and a complete stock of parts for the above boards in our warehouse, and can make immediate shipment of these parts. If you should at any time need any of the above, we can give very good service and prompt delivery. Let us know if you would like for our representative to call and give you further information about these Fairplay boards.

HUNT'S ATHLETIC GOODS CO., Inc.

Phone 104

MAYFIELD, KENTUCKY

Basketball SCORE MASTER Scoreboards



- IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
- RADIAL TYPE VISIBILITY
- ALL STEEL CONSTRUCTION
- ACCURATE-POSITIVE TIMING
- DIMENSIONS

72" x 34" x 6" Units: 61/2" x 10"

MODEL 250-6W \$415.00

A dynamic scoreboard and timer. Scientifically designed for easy operation, greater legibility and low cost installation.

When ordering give distance from board to power plug. 8-foot power plug cable attached to board. Extra power cable 16c per foot.

When ordering give distance from board to operator's table. Control cable extra 36c per foot. Control box has 10 feet of cable attached. If additional cable is needed specify how much.

THE MIGHTY MITE

FACTORY DELIVERY 10 Days Time

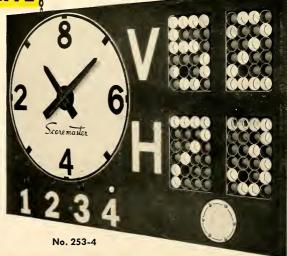
CONTROL CABLE - per ft. 36c POWER CABLE - per ft. 16c

A fine, sturdy low priced board. Built to last. Excellent for the small schools. The best value yet!

- Length 4' 2"
- Height 2' 8"
- Depth 6"
- Dial 25" diam.
- Units 61/2" x 10"

Automatic Horn . Positive Timing Baked Enamel Finish • Control Unit with 10-ft. cable and plug • 8-ft. power cable and plug • Standard base 71/2-watt lamps.

No. 253-4 _____\$295.00



HE SUTCLIFFE COMPAN

225 SOUTH FOURTH ST.

LOUISVILLE I, KENTUCKY