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The Athlete

Kentucky High School Athletic Association

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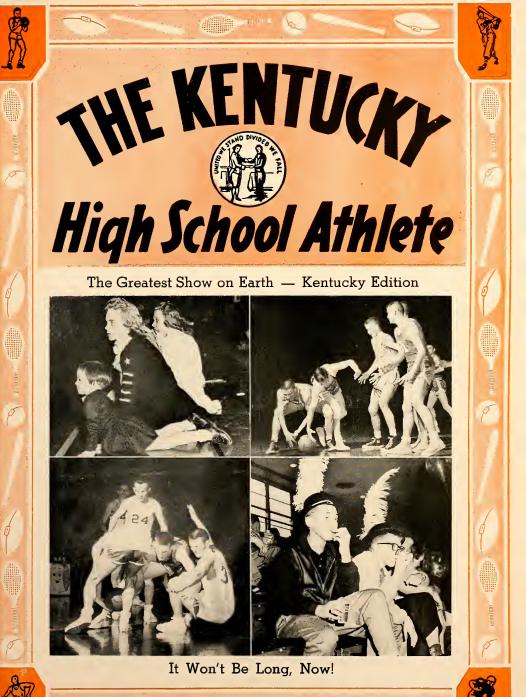
Kentucky High School Athletic Association

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Offical Organ of the KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSN. MARCH - 1961

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The Kentucky High School Athlete

Official Organ of the

Kentucky High School Athletic Association

VOL. XXIII—NO. 8

MARCH, 1961

\$1.00 Per Year

GUEST EDITORIALS

Who Lets the Game Get Out of Hand?

It is not unusual for the State Office to receive reports from coaches and athletic directors to the effect that the officials "let the game get completely out of hand." Each time such a report is received we wonder whether the officials should be called upon to accept the entire responsibility. Who really lets a game get out of hand? Who is held responsible for unsportsmanlike acts on the floor or field? On this point, Association rules are quite clear. It is the responsibility of the schools and the school representatives to maintain the highest ethics of good attitudes and good sportsmanship. The officials can only inflict penalties and, if occasion demands, eject players from the game. This authority is not always enough to insure sportsmanlike attitudes.

To be sure, a competent official; one who has the know-how and the courage to call a game the way it should be called, can sometimes by the sheer force of his personality keep the game from becoming a brawl. Yet, there are situations where a coach must intervene. As soon as a coach sees one of his players lose his temper or otherwise conduct himself in an unsportsmanlike manner, he should replace this player at the first opportunity. This should be done, not only to prevent the possibility of game deterioration, but because a player in this state will seldom play good ball and may cause his team to be penalized. Quite often a conference with the coach will cause the disturbed player to settle down and regain his composure after which he might be permitted to re-enter. If, thereafter, his conduct has not improved, he should be withdrawn permanently. No coach has a right to expect an official to serve as a disciplinarian. Instilling right attitudes and controlling the emotions of players under his direction remains the coach's prime responsibility and his precious privilege.

This matter of keeping a game under control is the joint responsibility of the coach and the officials. The responsibility thus places coach and official on the same side. Any actions on the part of a coach which would indicate to the spectators that he must "defend and protect" his players against the officials is looking for cheap sympathy and may be, furthermore, inciting a riot. The official who is inconsistent, hesitant, inefficient and lacking in courage, increases the problems of the coach as he tries to keep his players on an even keel. With coach and official presenting a united front and giving the impression of working toward a common goal, no game should ever get out of hand.

- The Illinois Interscholatsic

Etiquette For Tournament Fans

For general whackiness, there is nothing quite like the basketball tournament season.

This creates more new sports fans than the Irish Sweepstakes.

Entire villages go into hysteria as their educated darlings take each step closer to the state finals.

Be they from Archbold, Castalia, Barnesville, Strasburg, Arcanum, Peebles, Glouster or Mogadore, dads and mothers and children are suddenly afficted with "tournament fever."

Men who never knew whether a basketball is pumped or stuffed start shrieking with ever play—"pick," "screen" and "horray for our side."

So do women who wouldn't know a bonus free throw from a triple dribble, and kids who aren't quite sure if a basketball is round or square.

This tournament business, in the rural outposts, is something between a Roman Holiday and the county fair.

On certain evenings, villages in Ohio will move—lock, stock and barrel—to some nearby city to see their young heroes in the next countdown.

Because basketball is new, or strange, these "fans" might do well to study and adhere to the Code of Decorum such as Emily Post might prescribe for tournament travel and gymnasium conduct.

(Continued on Page Five)

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_____THEO. A. SANFORD J. B. MANSFIELD Editor. Editor_____ Assistant Editor_____Lexington, Ky.

President BOARD OF CONTROL President Louis Litchfield (1957-61), Marion Vice-President W. B. Jones (1957-61), Somerset Directors—W. H. Crowdus (1958-62), Franklin: Jack Dawson (1958-62), Louisville: Robert P. Forsythe (1959-63), Green-ville: K. G. villasrie (1959-63), Georgetown: Oran G. Teater (1960-64), Pantsville: Cecil A. Thornton (1960-64) Harlan,

Subscription Rates_____\$1.00 Per Year

From the Commissioner's Office

REPORTS PAST DUE

- 1. 1960-61 Basketball Participation List
- 2. School's Report on Basketball Officials
- 3. Official's Report on Schools (Basketball)

SPRING MEETS

Tentative dates have been set for the various spring meets and tournaments in baseball, golf, track, and tennis. They are as follows:

May 5-6, regional tennis tournaments (girls)

May 8, regional tennis tournaments (boys)

May 9-11, district baseball tournaments

May 12-13, State Tennis Tournament

(girls) regional track meets

May 15-16, State Tennis Tournament (boys)

May 17, regional golf tournaments

May 19-20, State Track Meet

May 23-24, State Golf Tournament

May 25-26, regional baseball tournaments

June 7. 8. State Baseball Tournament

BOARD ELECTION

At the copy deadline for this issue of the ATHLETE, principals in Sections 1 and 6 were still balloting in the election for Board of Control membership. There were three candidates in Section 1. They were: Supt. Joe P. Duke, Benton City Schools; Ath. Dir. Preston Holland, Murray High School; and Prin. Frank B. Simpson, Attucks High School. The three candidates in Section 6 were: Supt. James E. Baker, Monticello Public Schools; Prin. Joe O'r, Irvine High School, and Prin. Don R. Rawlings, Danville High School.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF **REGISTERED BASKETBALL OFFICIALS** (List Compiled March I)

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. Bunting, John Lunis, College Station, Murray, PL 3-1950 Dixie, Cornelius P., 608 South Clay, Louisville, Ju 7-7680, EM Dixie, Cornelius P., 608 South Clay, Louisville, Ju 7-7680, EM Dixie, Cornelius P., 609 South Clay, Louisville, Ju 7-7680, EM

6-9561 Ext. 536
 Duty. Bill. Cline St., Pikeville
 England, James, Shelbiana, GE 7-7856
 Figz. Chares Raymond, 1008 Navaho Trail, Frankfort, CA 7-2146, CA 3-0565
 Foffe, Robert G., Beverly
 Hurley, Darrell F., 1637 Miller St., Murray
 Montgomery, Gordon D., Ha, KMAG (DCSPER), APO 102, San Francisco, Calif.
 South: Willson F., 180 Versailles Rd. Frankfort, CA 7-6565

South, William F., 180 Versailles Rd. Frankfort, CA 7-6565 Swann, Randall Roy, 110 South 9th St., Central City Wearren, Wade H., College Station, Murray

"CERTIFIED" OFFICIALS

Four additional basketball officials have qualified for the "Certified" rating, They are: Bert A Bennett, Earl S, Duncan, Frank J. Mueller, Lloyd G. Whipple.

Baseball Rulings

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

1. Play-There is one out with RI on 2nd and R2 on 1st. B4 hits safely. R1 and R2 safely cross home base. B4 is tagged out sliding into 3rd. R1 failed to touch home hase when crossing it but R2 did touch it. Defensive team makes an appeal on R1 at home base.

Ruling-The run by R2 counts, R2 touched home base before the 3rd out. The appeal on R1 is considered a second out. R2 scored before B4 was tagged out at 3rd which is considered the 3rd out. (9-1-1-a)

2. Play-R1 is on 2nd and it is the batting turn of B3. However, B5 bats and doubles which scores R1. As B6 appears at bat, it is discovered that B5 batted out of order: (a) before first pitch to B6; or (b) after first pitch to B3.

Ruling-(a) B3 is declared out; R1 returns to 2nd. B4 is the next proper batter after B5 batted. (b) Ignore the violation, B6 is the next proper batter. (7-1-1 and Penalty)

3. Play-It is the time of B4 to bat but B6 erroneously bats and: (a) hits safely; or (b) strikes out. B4 then bats and draws a walk. B5 follows and walks. It is now the rightful turn of B6 to bat.

Ruling-There is no penalty. In (a), B6 is left on base and B7 becomes the batter. In (b), B6 is entitled to bat again since it is now his rightful turn in the batting order. (7-1-1 and Penalty)

4. Play-Batter appears at bat with a wooden bat which has a nylon wristlet stretched tight and cemented on the handle. Coach of defensive team objects.

Ruling-Such nylon sleeve tightly stretched and cemented to the handle of the bat is not illegal provided it does not extend along the handle more than 18 inches from grip end of the bat. (1-3-5)

5. Play-With R1 on 3rd and R2 on 2nd, B3 is thrown out at 1st by F6. During the throw, F5 temporarily impedes the advance of R1 who does score. However, R2 attempts to advance to 3rd but, when he sees R1 is obstructed, he returns to 2nd.

Ruling-B3 is out. Run by R1 counts and R2 is

awarded 3rd base. (8-3-1-c and Note)

6. Play—With R1 on 2nd and R2 on 1st, B3 hits past F8 to centerfield fence. F6 obstructs R1, R2 passes R1 between 2nd and 3rd bases. R1 then reaches 3rd, B3 reaches 2nd and R2 crosses home base.

Ruling—R2 is declared out for passing R1. Because RI undoubtedly would have scored had there been no obstruction, Umpire will declare the ball dead and award home base to him. B3 will remain on 2nd. (8-3-1-c-Note; 8-4-2.h; 9.1.1_Note)

7. Play—It is first half of 1st inning with B1 at bat and none out, F1 has a count of 2 and 2 on B1. The next pitch is called ball 3. F1 takes exception to the call and charges toward home plate using profane language.

Ruling—Umpire shall order F1 from the game immediately. (3-1-2 Exception; 3-3-1-a)

8. Play—Coach of the team in the field requests time, to confer with players, and it is that team's fourth charged conference of game. This results in F1 being removed from game as pitcher for its duration. S1 pitches three balls to first batter when Coach again requests time and confers with S1.

Ruling—S1 must be removed as pitcher for duration of game. NOTE: If a Coach repeatedly does this, it soon becomes obvious that it is being done to delay game and Umpire may refuse to grant time on the grounds that the Coach is making a travesty of the game. (3-1-2 Exception)

9. R1 is on 3rd base with one out. B3 hits fly ball to F8, which is caught for 2nd out. R1 leaves base prior to catch and crosses home. F8 overthrows home and ball goes into grandstand. When a new ball is properly put in play and has become alive, F1 throws the ball to F5 who tags 3rd and appeals to Umpire that R1 did not tag up after catch by F8.

Ruling—R1 is called out. No run is scored. (2-9-1; 2-11-6; 8-2-1)

10. Play—R1 is on 3rd and R2 on 1st, with one out. B4 hits fly ball to F8. R1 tags up and scores after catch by F8. R2 does not tag up at 1st. On the throwin, he is caught in a rundown and tagged out. Does run scored by R1 count. If defensive team had appealed at 1st base for failure of R2 to tag up, would this result in a double play and, thus, cancel score by R1.

Ruling—Run scored by R1 counts provided he touched home base prior to R2 being tagged out. If R1 touched home base prior to an appeal being made at 1st on R2, run by R1 counts. (9-1-1)

11. Play—B1 swings at pitch and tops ball which rolls in direction of 3rd base on fair ground. The bat breaks on impact of the ball against it and, as ball is rolling toward 3rd, part of the bat hits the ball permitting B1 to reach 1st safely.

Ruling—If the batter definitely did not throw the broken portion of the bat at the ball, the ball is in play and, in this play, B1 is credited with a hit (8-4-1c; 9-3-2)

12. Play-Coach requests and is granted time to

confer with F1, after which F1: (a) exchanges positions with F4; or (b) continues to pitch; or (c) is removed from game.

Ruling—In (a) and (b), conference is charged. In (c), it is not recorded except when optional reentry rule is being used and then only if F1 were eligible to reenter game as pitcher. (3-3-1-c)

13. Play—Coach of team in the field requests and receives time to confer with F1 who is injured or ill. F1: (a) is removed from the game; (b) exchanges positions with F4; or (c) remains in game as pitcher.

Ruling—No conference is ever charged when it is necessitated because a player is incapacitated. (3-3-1-c)

14. Play—F1 the, starting pitcher, loses his pitching control and needs to be relieved. His Coach realizes that the team would be charged with a conference if S1 replaced F1 (the optional reentry rule is being used and F1 is eligible to reenter once as pitcher), or if F1 and F9 exchange positions. Therefore, Coach requests time to inform the Umpire-in-Chief of the charges in line-up and returns to bench.

Ruling—This is legal. No conference is charged and F1 is eligible to return to the mound later in the game and pitch. (3-3-1-c)

15. Play—R1 is on 1st. Right handed F1 has hands at his side when he: (a) places his pivot foot on pitcher's plate and his left foot behind it, after which he brings his hands together in front of his body with ball in them and pauses in this position, observing R1 on 1st before pitching to batter or throwing to F3; or (b) F1 already has ball in both hands together in front of his body when he places his feet in wind-up stance on pitcher's plate and then pauses while observing R1 on 1st, after which he pitches to batter or steps directly with non-pivot foot toward F3 and throws ball to him.

Ruling—(a) Balk. (b) Legal. (6-1-2 and 3; 6-2-4)

Comment—The position of a pitcher's feet, when he is on the pitcher's plate, determines whether he is in the wind-up or set position. When there is a runner (or runners) on base and pitcher places his feet in wind-up position stance, subsequent movement of his arm or arms commits him to pitch to batter without any interruption of the motion. However, if pitcher, when he is on pitcher's plate and his feet are in windup stance, desires to throw to any occupied base, or feint a throw to 2nd or 3rd base when occupied, he must step toward that base with his non-pivot foot prior to or simultaneously with any movement of his arm or arms.

16. Play—R1 is on 1st and breaks for 2nd with pitch. F2 tips bat of B2, who hits ball on ground weakly to F1. throws erratically over the head of F3 and ball goes into right field. R1 advances to 3rd and continues on toward home. B2 goes to 2nd. F9 retrieves the ball and throws to F2, who tags R1 out sliding at home base.

(Continued on Page Ten)

The Flying Dutchman

In no sport does judgment enter into as many decisions as basketball. A split second decision or one of hundreds of play situations ruled on instantaneously by the officials determine nightly whether teams, evenly matched, win or lose.

The fact that basketball officiating calls for 90^{\prime} , judgment as opposed to the exercise of 10^{\prime} , rules knowledge demands that the "Whistler" prove himself a man as well as an official every time he sizes up a situation.

A worried official was concerned about his officiating future because the press has been castigating him for a call the Dutchman knew he had made correctly a few nights before in an important game. He said, "Dutchman, these stories are going to hurt me." My reply was that no stories or anything else can hurt any official who has the "guts" to be courageous and honest. Anybody, who officiates long enough. will face these situations sooner or later, and that's when he will know if he is a man or a boy. As long as an official enforces the rules to the best of his knowledge, he is a credit to the K. H. S. A.

Today an official must study. He must know the rules like no attorney ever has had to know the law he practices. He must study constantly to know all of the several hundred different play situations involved in baskethall. Besides that he has a third book to study along with the rule book and the volume of play situations—That's the officials manual. Add to this study the additional time and concentration involved in the clinics he must attend and the "Man With The Whistle" must qualify for some kind of degree.

It wasn't that way when the Dutchman worked his first game between Woodburn and Brownsville in 1928. Turner Elrod, now a coach at Western, had this game and couldn't go so he offered it to anybody who was hungry enough to hitch-hike a thirtymile round trip and referee three games for \$5,00.

Back in the late twenties all that was necessary to qualify one as an official was the possession of a twenty-five cent whistle. A rule book wasn't too important. This writer officiated a year before he ever knew the rules were written down in a book somebody had published. Can't help remembering a district tournament my college Coach Ed Diddle and I officiated in Tompkinsville in 1929. I asked Coach Diddle if he had a rule book and he said, "Jakie, I gottem all right here in my head." Today, nobody's head is big enough to carry the load.

If you are an official today just try to get along without a rule book, a case book with more than two hundred rulings plus an official's manual! Yeah, just try! The morning after a game played in the state I had calls from one Coach and the two officials involved before my hot, young blood had warmed the seat of my swivel chair.

Here was the situation: Team A scored; Team B had the ball out of bounds on the end for a throw-in when A2 asked for a time-out which the referee refused to grant because he said Team A could wreck Team B's fast break with this time-out. RULING: The referee was wrong. Either team may call time-out when the ball is dead.

Look at this one: A1 calls time-out. In 10 seconds team A is ready to play but Team B refuses to play until the full 60 seconds have elapsed.

RULING: Start play when Team A is ready. St. Francis High School of Loretto gets the Duchman's Abou Ben Adhem citation for February. The good neighbor idea practiced there is so outstanding that an avalanche of mail called for recognition of Sportsmanlike crowds; courteous treatment of officials and clean, hard competition by the teams. Sr. Mary Carl, principal, is an excellent leader who knows how to project sound philosophy.

Everybody knows Max Macon as a leading college basketball official. Many remember him as a pitcher for the Dodgers or manager of Montreal and St. Paul baseball teams. All of us now salute him as the Corn Cob Pipe Winner for this month.

During his off-season in the fall and winter Max gives countless hours of his day to boys and girls of school age who want to learn to play golf. For three months Max has given every day to working with youngsters in a Junior Golf Academy in the Louisville Armory. Drop in any Saturday and watch about five hundred youngsters swinging golf clubs because somebody cared enough to work for them and with them—for the love of kids. The thoroughbred, with the Corn Cob Pipe adorning its neck, IS YOURS Max.

March 20th is your deadline for telling us about the Game Guy you are sponsoring for 1961. The physically-handicapped program always pays dividends for young people.

The Dutchman sends a monthly column called **A New Horizon** to your local newspaper. Drop by and ask your editor, to help us promote recreation across the Kentucky. See you at the State Tournament!

GUEST EDITORIALS

(Continued from Page One)

Here are some helpful hints:

Students should cheer for both teams this makes the rivals feel like everybody in the joint is pulling for them, and makes 'em overconfident.

A coach should keep his composure at all times during and after a tournament game even if one of his own players throws the winning points in the other team's basket.

Spectators should support the cheerleaders —in other words, yell, instead of just watching pretty young girls do acrobatics.

Fans should exercise self-control—by not tearing down the nets as victory souvenirs, especially if another game is to follow.

If your team loses, by all means cheer the conquerors because they, under the tournament set-up, are going to get it, too, sooner or later. But if they're not going to lose, they'll merely be the state champions. Therefore, you'll be the first to congratulate them.

Whole towns need guidance also:

If there are 878 people in town, be sure that no more than 877 be allowed to leave for the tournament. At least one person should remain behind in case of a flood, an oil discovery, or catch runaway horses on Main Street.

Don't take the fire engine to the tournament city—every place has parking problems these days.

And if your town should win the state basketball championship, be humble — and, above all, be grateful— because chances are your team won't win it next year. —Don Wolfe in the Toledo Blade

No More Competition?

The following article was included in David Condon's "In the Wake of the News" (Chicago, Illinois), Friday, January 27. We are certain you will be interested in it.

"The desire to let our fury subside has prevented previous comment on opinions advanced early this month by Dr. James Conant, former Harvard University president. But this morning we must take issue with the noted educator . . . and if we're stepping out of our league, please remember that the coaches and athletic directors are on our side!

"In a magazine article, Dr. Conant favored the abolition of state high school athletic championships... and he also asked for an end to all sports competition between junior high schools. The reason: 'Vicious overemphasis on competitive athletics has, in many areas, resulted in school athletics taking precedence over classroom studies.'

"Any time athletics are emphasized at the expense of academics, we favor a reappraisal of the program and subsequent toning down. However, this corner hold that an under-emphasis of athletics is as dangerous as over-emphasis. Athletics have a place in school life, and a good place. And we hold that the fellow who works and perspires to become captain of the football team will become as valuable a citizen as the bookworm who edits the literary magazine, or the boy who heads the debating squad.

"If Dr. Conant could sit beside us at the finals of the Illinois or Indiana High School basketball tournament, we believe he would change his opinion about the abolition of championships. We believe he would conclude, as we have, that the youngsters who will push so hard to win a game will not be found lacking in fortitude when facing life's graver competitions.

"End of sports competition in junior high schools? We hold with Attorney General Kennedy, who, we previously reported, believes, 'if a game is worth playing, it is worth winning.'"

Athletics and Aging

It has been said that, "if you want to live to a ripe old age, choose your grandparents with great care". Even in jest, these are not idle words; it is well known that heredity plays a vital role in longevity. Beyond this, how athletics affects the natural heritage, is a question of much conjecture and study.

The myth of "athlete's heart" has now been largely dispelled. Given a sound organ to begin with and barring disease, the athlete's heart becomes stronger and more efficient in response to his activity. The heart is essentially muscle and like other muscle tissue, its power of contraction (pumping action) improves with exercise.

Nevertheless, there have been persistent suggestions that athletes die young and suffer degenerative disease in greater degree (Continued on Page Ten)

Schools' Ratings of Football Officials for 1960

NAME	Excel.	Good	Fair	Poor	NAME	[Excel.	Good	Fair	Poor
Abele, George F	. 13	7	0	1	Crouch, Jack J.	. 0	6	0	0
Albrecht, Roger	. 0	2	0	0	Crum, Edward E.		6	2	0
Almon, James H	- 1	3	0	1	Cubbon, George		0	0	0
Alston, Rev. E. Deedon	0	2	2	0	Culp, Willard E.		1	1	0
Anderson, E. W., Jr	6	3	0		Current, Ellis Ray		10	$\begin{vmatrix} 2\\ 0 \end{vmatrix}$	0
Atkinson, Charlie	5	8	$\frac{1}{3}$	0	Dallmann, James W Daniel, Ernest H	0	1		Ö
Attick, William E.	6	7	0	0	Davis, Charlie	. 0	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 7 \end{vmatrix}$		ŏ
Eaker, Charles Joe Ballard, Robert A	4	6	1	2	Davis, Clude E	4	5		ŏ
Barbour, Morris H.		2	2	ī	Davis, Clyde E. Davis, Webster "Curtis"	1	3	0	Ŏ
Barlow, Billy	5	6	6	Ô	Deaton, Dan	l ô	1	1	Ŏ
Barlow, Bob	12	4	1	1	DeMuth, Paul E.	. ŏ	8	1	Ō
Barnett, Willis E.	0	0	4	1	Denton, Charles M.	1	5	Ô	Õ
Bartels, John	2	9	1	0	DeSantis, Enrico	1	1	0	0
Baskin, Sylvester		2	0	0	Detenber, Gene	. 3	7	0	0
Bauer, Richard	. 3	8	3	1	Deutsch, T. C., Jr.	. 1	1	0	0
Beck C Norman	. 3	8	0	0	Lierolf, William H., Jr	. 9	4	1	0
Bell, Clarence T. Bennett, Howard "Pete"	. 0	8	0	1	DiMuzie, Ralph M	. 0	2	0	0
Bennett, Howard "Pete" _	. 8	7	0	0	Dixie, Corelius P.		3	0	0
Berry, William F.	. 1	0	0	0	Dorsey, James	_ 1	3	0	0
Black, Charles D	. 3	1	0	0	Douglas, Harry B.		2	0	0
Blanton, Homer	. 1	6	1	0	Dotson, W. S.	_ 1	0	0	0
Boeh, Bill	2	5	0	0	Downey, Robert F		0	0	0
Boeing, Charles F	. 1	0	0	0	Drake, Richard R.		4	1	1
Boemker, Bob	. 3	10	2		Duke, Jesse W., Jr.	- 4	10	8	0
Bond, Jack C.	7		1	$\begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$	Durkin, Jack H.	. 27 4	15	4	0
Bonner, John C.	10	19	$1 \\ 0$		Edelen, Ben R.	0	9	0	ŏ
Bostick, Lord M. J.	5	13	0	0	Ellspermann, George A Elovitz, Carl	10	5	0	Ŏ
Bowman, Earl G. "Dick" Boyles, Jerry	6	6	1	1	Elrod, Richard L.		3	ŏ	ŏ
Brandenburg, Donald E.	14	11	1	Ô	Ensslin, Thomas F.		1	1 1	0
Brichler, Joe A.	i	2	Ô	ŏ	Ernst, Ray C.		4	2	1
Briscoe, E. D. "Corky"	Î Ô	7	1	ŏ	Fahey, Bernard D.		1	0	0
Brizendine, Vic	8	11	3	ŏ	Falls, William M., Sr	1	2	1	0
Broderick, Carroll A	. 10	2	0	0	Farley, Kenneth		5	1	1
Brotzge, Maurice J	. 4	8	1	1	Faust, Jack		10	1	0
Brown, Bill (G. W.)	. 5	12	0	0	Feix, Darl Wade	. 0	2	0	0
Brown, John W.	. 5	6	2	0	Fey, Allen	. 3	5	0	1
Burke, Daniel	. 0	9	1	0	Fletcher, John L.	6	4	0	0
Burton, John	. 0	2	1	0	Florence, Robert H	- 6	1 7	1	0
Byrd, Harry G.	3	5	3	0	Forbes, J. W. "Jack"	- 8	7	$\begin{vmatrix} 1\\0 \end{vmatrix}$	
Cain, Paul D.	. 2	3	0	0	Fortney, Robert L Foster, Berryman	. 4	17	3	0
Caldwell, Charles	. 0	2	0	0	Foster, Berryman	4	4	0	2
Calman, E. C., Jr.	1 12	5	1	0	Foster, J. W.		5	0	ĩ
Campbell, John J.	4	4 3	0	0	Fraley, Bill		9	3	ī
Campeau, Thomas J Canter, John	9	17	1		Freese, O. T Fugate, E. Hugh	-	4	4	Î
Carlson, David A.	5	4	1	$\begin{vmatrix} 1\\0 \end{vmatrix}$	Fuller David C		3	1	Ō
Carrol, Thomas John	7	4	1	0	Fuller, David C Funkhouser, Roy A		2	í í	0
Carswell, Ernest Lcon, Jr.		2	i õ	ŏ	Gammon, William H.	6	2	0	0
Cathey, Gene S	5	9	0	Õ	Gettler, John F.		7	0	0
Cecil, A. Morris	. 3	11	1	0	Gibbons, E. G. (Ed)	1	3	0	0
Cecil, John O., Jr.	. 6	2	0	0	Gibson, Fred W.	. 2	0	0	0
Cisco, Robert Dale	. 0	1	0	0	Giles, J. W.	. 0	1	1	1
Clark, Bill W.	7	8	0	0	Gluszek, Henry	. 8	8	0	0
Clark, Owen B	. 3	6	2	3	Golden, Billy Joe	. 22	6	1	0
Cole, Harold	. 1	0	0	0	Gour, Robert A.		7	0	0
Cole, J. B., Jr. Coleman, L. J., Jr. "Duke"	. 2	3	0	2	Gourley, Harold E		2	0	0
Coleman, L. J., Jr. "Duke"	11	4	1	0	Grace, Charles K.		10	2	0
Collier, J. Hamlet, Jr.	3	11	2	1	Grace, H. E., Jr	. 7	5	0	1
Corea, Frank	7	6	1		Graham, James		2	1	0
Coulter, William		36			Greene, Omar Paul	5		$\begin{vmatrix} 0\\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$	0
Cowan, Robert L Cox, William J	3	4	0		Greene, Paul Dutch				0
Crace, James	2	2	1	0	Griggs, John M Gruneisen, Sanı J	5	8	2	0
Craft, Bill	10	5	3		Hadden, Newell P., Jr	30	7	1	1
Creasey, Fred	10	8	0	ĩ	Hagan, Joseph "Red"		12	2	0
Creekmore, Lester H.	. 0	1	1	0	Hagerman, Bart	1	15	2	2
Crosthwaite, John S., Jr.	6	1	1	Ŏ	Hagy, Harold J.		0	ō	i õ

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Page Seven

NAME Hale, Don C.	Excel.	Good	Fair 0	Poor 0	NAME May, E. B., Jr	Excel. 4	Good 3	Fair 0	Poor 2
Hanes, Edward C.	5	14	ŏ	ŏ	Mayhew, William M.	7	5	ŏ	ō
Harris, David L.	. 4	4	0	0	Mayhugh, Robert	13	3	0	0
Harris, Russell	10	4	2	1	Mayo, Henry L.	5	5	0	0
Harrod, Robert	5	3	1	1	Meeks, Jack	9	12	0	0
Hatfield, Gene E.	10	4	0	0	Melmige, James	1	6	0	0
Hawkins, Robert W.	. 3	9	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix}$	$1 \\ 0$	Mercke, Frank R Miller, Kenneth H	26	7 6	$1 \\ 0$	3
Heinold, F. Thomas Heinold, Jack		1		1	Minton, Eugene H.		4	0	0
Heinz, Frank	4	4	i	î	Mitchell, Emmitt	10	6	1	1
Heinze, John G.	2	3	î	1	Mitchell, Vyron W.	7	6	î	Ô
Hellard, George D., Jr	5	2	0	0	Moore, Pete	8	2	3	0
Hertzberger, Robert H	0	1	1	0	Moran, Warren Carl	2	5	2	1
Hill, Earl F.	6	9	3	1	Mordica, William A.	4	5	0	0
Hoferer, Louis R.	7	2	0	0	Morris, Gene	1		0	0
Hofstetter, Joe	. 5	$1 \\ 9$	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix}$	0	Morrissey, Rockne	28	47	1	0
Holbrook, William M	11	8			Moss, James W Moss, Howard A	8	5	0	0
Holeman, D. Fletcher Holman, S. T. "Bitsy" Howerton, Jack, Jr	11	1	ī	1	Mouser, H. D.	3	3	0	1
Howerton Jack Jr	15	12	3	i	Mudd, Ed	1	7	1 ĭ	1
Huber, Carl W.	5	3	ŏ	Ō	Mullins, Bobby E.	8	6	Ō	1
Hughes, Robert E.	8	7	1	0	Muntan, Peter J.	6	10	2	0
Huiet, F. "Whitey"	. 1	3	0	0	Murray, Thomas	. 0	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \end{bmatrix}$	0	1
Hughes, Robert E. Huiet, F. "Whitey" Idol, Billy Joe	6	0	0	0	Mussman, Ralph	6	3	1	20
Jackson, Dennis M.	. 0	2	0	0	Nau, Bill	. 13	10	1	
James, Gene	5	0	0	0	Neal, Gene	. 14	8	0	0
Jenkins, Kean		25	0	0	Newman, Bill	. 1		0	0
Johnson, Bernard M.	11 0	5		0	Noland, Douglas Nord, Bertrand J	. 13 . 1	9		
Johnson, Harry A., Jr Johnson, Frank W	6	13	0		Nord, Ed	17	16	5	0
Jones, J. Carl	10	12	ŏ	0	Nord, Gilbert	1 1	6	1	0
Kauffman, Victor C.		4	ŏ	ŏ	Okruch, Nicholas	Ō	3	Ō	0
Kemper, Russ	6	8	0	Ō	Omer, Billy W.	6	4	3	1
Kerr, Kenneth	6	11	(0	3	O'Nan, Norman	. 6	4	0	0
Kimble, Frank King, Allen V	7	5	1	0	O'Neal, Bud	. 2	3	2	0
King, Allen V.	5	9	0	2	Osborne, Kenneth	. 1	0	0	0
Kraesig, Charles		6	2	0	Osborne, Ted G.	10	8	0	0
Kyle, Leslie G., Jr.	. 3	$11 \\ 2$	0	0	Overby, H. E.	15 2	3	0	0
Lamb, Billy J Lambert, Irvin			$ 1 \\ 1$	0	Palmer, Carl A Parker, Billy E	8		ŏ	0
Lancaster, Morris B.		7	1	0	Parkhurst, David S. Capt.			i õ	0
Landon, T. J.		l i	ō	0	Parsley, Clyde E.	2	9	0	2
Lawson, Carl E.	3	3	1 1	ŏ	Pate, Lloyd Whitefield		1 1	0	ō
Lawson, Leland	1 2	5	1	0	Peden, Harlan C.	4	2	0	1
Leightenheimer, David	0	1	0	0	Peeno, Harry R.	2	5	2	0
Lenahan, Thomas F	2	8	0	0	Pence, William		5	0	1
Lewis, Richard, Jr.	- 4	2	0	0	Perkins, Billy R.		5	2	0
Liber, James M.	0		0	0	Perry, L. J.	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$	0	1
Longenecker, David M Lowe, Eugene T		17			Pinson, Eugene Poore, William E	14	12		0
Lowe, Stanford		10	2	0 0	Potter, William H., Jr	. 14	12	1	0
Lucas, Gene T.	8	4	1	i õ	Powell, Logan	12	9	i î	ŏ
Lucas, William S., Jr.	. 0	5	Ō	ŏ	Prior, Lowell F.	0	1	Ŏ	ŏ
McBrayer, Donald E	. 3	1	0	0	Pullen, Robert	. 0	1	0	0
McClaskey, Booker	. 11	3	0	0	Raisor, J. T	. 8	4	1	0
McCollum, Robert G		4	1	0	Raitt, Wm. C	. 1	0	0	0
McCowan, Connell	- 9	7	0	2	Rapp, William Ray, Shirley G	- 5		0	0
McGehee, Gordon		1	0	0	Ray, Shirley G.	- 0	10	3	20
McGlasson, Eugene M			03		Reddington, Jim	3		0	0
McHenry, Louis P McKenzie, Paul	1 0	3			Reece, Fred Reed, Gordon (Moe)	4	6	0	0
McMullan, Cecil	7	5		0	Reinhart, Gene		3	0 0	0
McQuilling, Gerald	. 0	1	0	0	Renfroe, John E.	6		3	1
Makepeace, William "Bill"	3	Ĝ	1 ŏ	ŏ	Rentz, Thomas W.	11	$\begin{vmatrix} 3 \\ 7 \end{vmatrix}$	0	ō
Malone, Donald R.	_ 4	Ő	ŏ	ŏ	Rentz, Thomas W Rhatigan, Alfred J	4	6	0	ŏ
Marsili, Lee A.	_ 0	1	0	1	Riggins, Jason		4	1	0
Martin, Bill	. 1	10	1	0	Riggs, William T.	- 6	6	0	1
Matarazzo, S. M.	. 2	0	0	0	Rolph, Harold J.	. 2	0	0	0
Mathis, Curtis W.		3	4	0	Rudolph, Fred, Jr.	20	12	3	1
Mattingly, Hugh	2 0	5			Russell, Charles B., Jr.	13	8		0
Mautz, Richard M Maxwell, Ray H		3	0		Russell, Gary E Russell, Joe	12	1	$\begin{vmatrix} 0\\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$	0
maxwell, hay II	1	0	0	1 0	nussen, soe	- 12	1 13	1 2	1 1

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NAME	Excel.		Fair	Poor		Excel.	Good	Fair	Poor
Sabato, Al	- 1	1	0	0	Thomas, Frank M.	0	2	2	1
Sacra, Gresham		14	1	0	Thompson, Jack	14	12	0	0
Sanders, Mel		6	1	0	Thompson, Jack F., Jr		16	0	3
Sauter, Harold S.	3	4	1	0	Thompson, Ralph	0	3	0	0
Saylor, Ben H Saylor, Deward		0	0		Thurman, J. W.	16	8	0	0
Saylor, Emanuel		12 9		0	Trautwein, Jim		3	1	1
Scharfenberger, Irv. T.		9	1	0	Treas, Joe W.		7	0	0
Schellhase, David		10		0	Troutman, Bill		0	1	0
Schlich, Paul E.		10	11		Trunzo, Nicholas P Vance, Wendell	1		0	0
Schmitt, Karl F.		12				6	8	2	1
Schutz, John J., Jr.		5	0	0	Vankirk, Alvia S VanMeter, David G	2	9	3	
Scott, Luther	0	4	1	0	Van Meter, John W., Jr.		9	0	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$
Scott, W. L.	9	5	0	1	Varner, Ray		11	1	i
Seale, Frank E.		3	0		Vennari, Paul	1	0	0	0
Seale, William E		5			Vennell, Robert H.		ŏ	0	0
Selvey, Curt		9	l õ		Vinciguerra, Philip	1 Å	6	i õ	0 0
Shaw, John H.	10	6	0	0	Waide, Harry D.	2	6	1	0
Shaw, Stanley E.		4	0	0	Walker, Paul R.	21	7		i õ
Sheets, William	ī	0	0	0	Wanchic, Nicholas		10	2	1
Showalter, John		5	ŏ	1	Watson, Ronald L.	10	3	õ	0
Shumate, Roy V.		3		0	Watts, Shirley R.	8	11	2	0
Sinclair, George H	3	7	Ó	ŏ	Weaver, Ray	1	7	ĩ	Ŏ
Sizemore, Dewey	1	4	ĩ	Ő	Weber, David		. 9	î	1 ľ
Skinner, Ernest	. 0	i	0	Ő	Weisbrodt, Paul E.		3	2	ō
Sloan, Wally		13	2	1 1	Welch, Tom	Î	6	1	ŏ
Smith, Edgar J	5	2	2	i õ	Werkowitz, Jack		3	Ô	ŏ
Smith, J. E		1 1	ō	0	Wheeler, James H.		1	ŏ	Ō
Smith, Walter K.	. 0	3	0	Õ	White, Harlie, Jr.		0	Ő	Ő
Snook, Patrick	. 1	5	0	0	Wigginton, Al, Sr	0	1 1	3	Ō
Spaulding, Stan	. 1	0	Ó	0	Wilkerson, Benjamin P	1	1	0	0
Steele, Charles S	1	0	0	0	Williams, Bert	Ō	2	2	0
Stephenson, Harry	- 14	6	0	0	Williams, James H	1	1	0	0
Stevens, William D.	- 7	11	0	0	Williams, Reid V.	4	3	0	0
Stewart, T. Herbert		13	0	0	Williams, Roy E.	14	2	0	0
Stone, Clifton	_ 0	6	0	0	Willis, Donald A.	1	1	0	0
Stone, Robert E		0	1	0	Wilson, John R.	8	2	0	0
Strimer, Albert		0	0	0	Wilson, John Pope	. 2	4	1	3
Strong, Arnett	- 8	16	2	0	Winfrey, Shelby	7	4	0	0
Stump, Bennett	. 1	0	0	0	Wise, Billy V.	6	9	0	0
Sullivan, Don C.		3	0	1	Wise, Jack	9	3	1	0
Swinford, John	- 0	1	0	0	Wittenburg, Howard	0	1	0	0
Tackett, Jay	- 1	0	0	0	Womack, William H) 7	0	0
Taylor, D. C.	- 5	3	0	0	Wurtz, Emil	0	4	0	0
Taylor, Dennis H.		2	0	0	Zimmer, Thomas W.	0	1	0	0
Tharpe, Robert L	- 0	2	0	0					

Football Officials' Ratings on Sportsmanship of K. H. S. A. A. Member Schools—1960

	OTHER SCHO								1							
	COACH						TALS			CRO	WD		TEAM			
SCHOOL	E	G	F	Р	E	G	F	Р	E	G	F	Р	E	G	F	Р
Anderson	21	11	1	2	25	10	0	0	20	11	4	0	22	9	4	0
Ashland	33	2	1	0	32	3	0	0	31	4	1	0	32	4	0	0
Austin-Tracy	22	6	0	0	22	5	0	0	19	8	1	0	21	6	1	0
Attucks	10	5	2	0	10	7	0	0	11	5	0	0	12	5	0	0
Barbourville	17	4	0	0	18	3	0	0	18	2	1	0	19	1	1	0
Bardstown	29	2	2	í õ l	28	5	0 1	0	28	4	ī	Ó	22	10	2	Ó
Bate	6	ī	ō	0	4	3	0	0	2	5	ō	Ō	4	3	ō	Õ
Beechwood	19	ź	Ő	l õ	23	3	0	0	24	2	Õ	Õ	23	3	Ô I	Ó
Belfry	24	Ġ	ŏ	Ō	25	5	Õ	Ó	22	8	l õ	Ō	23	7	0	Ö
Bell County	28	1	Ă	1	32	2	ō l	0	29	4	- Ö	ã	28	4	2	ō
Bellevue	31	5	l ő	1 ô	32	4	1	õ	29	6	ŏ	õ	30	6	ō	ō
Benham	20	4	ĭ	í ő	32	2	ō	0	21	2	l ĭ	ŏ	18	Ă	2	ő
Berea	10	6	â	i ő	14	2	ň	Ő.	8	7	i î	ň	11	5		å
Black Star	21	3	ň	ň	22	ĩ	1 i	Ô.	22	i 1	î	ŏ	17	2	3	ĭ
Boone County		6	ŏ	2	32	ŝ	2	1	31	8	i i	ň	27	10	ň	2
Bowling Green		2	1	ែត	51	2	õ	â	45	9	l â	i	46	10	n i	ň
Bryan Station		22	2	2	25	1 2	ň	ő	25	2	i	1	22	4	1	2
Buckhorn	11	ំ តំ	ő	ñ	11	i ñ	ŏ	ő	11	õ	1	â	20	2	1	ñ
	10	ŏ	ŏ	i i	18	2	ŏ	ň	17	3	i î	0	6	4	6	ň
Burgin	38	8	0	0	39	e e	3	ň	37	ő		ŏ	38	4	0	Ň
		8	0		28	1	ő	ŏ	23	6	2	0	23	ċ	2	ö
Caldwell County (Princeton)	23	1 iî		l ő	24	10	0	ő	23	11	2	0	20	10	0	4
Campbell County (Alexandria)			0	0		10	1	o o	23	9		0		10	~ ~	0
Campbellsville	30	3	1 0	1 0	24	8	1 1	0	23	1 9	1 1	0	25	8	01	U

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	1	00.107		ОТ	HER	SCHO	OL	1	GRO	WD					
SCHOOL	Е	COACH G F	Р	E	OFFIC	F	Р	Е	CRO G	F	Р	E	TE. G	F	Р
Camp Dick Robinson	6 34	$\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$	0 0 0	6	4 0 7 3	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	6 28	4 6	0		5	5 6 4 9 27	0	0
Catholic Country Day	30		0	34 27 27 23	0	0	0	26	4	1	0	29 26 24 18 21	4	1 0 2 4 1	0
Catlettsburg	26 24	$\begin{vmatrix} 7 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix}$		27	7	0	0	23	$\begin{array}{c} 4\\10\\7\end{array}$	1	1	24	9	2	0
CavernaCentral	92	23 1	1	20	26	1	10	26 23 17 17	32	Ő	0	21	4	4	0
Central Clark County	28 28 29 26	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	31	8	0 0 0 0	0	32	8 7 12	0 2 0 4 0 1 0 1 0 3 0 0 2 0 2 0 1 0	0	33	4 8 10 7 4 4	0 7 3 0 2 0 2 0 1 1 2 0	0
Crittenden County	28	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0	36 26 32 31 29 26	7	0	0 0 0 2 0 0	30 14	12	4	1 4 0	35 13	10	7	0
Cumberland	26	$ 4 2 \\ 1 0$	1	32	0	0	0	14 27 32	4	0	0	13 26 31 26 23 22 35 28 31	7	3	4
Cynthiana Danville	. 34 29		0	29	2	0	2	25	4 2 5	0	0	26	4	0	0
Daviess County	34 29 25 24 33 29	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0	26	7	0 I	ō	24 23	9	Ô	0	23	10	0	0
Dayton	. 24	$ 10 0 \\ 16 2$	0	24 39 27 30	10	0 0 0 0	0	23	9 19	1	1 0 0	22	9 17	2	1 0 0 0
DeSales DeSales Dilce Combs Memorial Dixie Heights	29	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 9 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$	Ô	27	3	ŏ	1	32 26	1 8	3	ŏ	28	1	1 i	ŏ
Dixie Heights	. 29 . 19		0	30 16	9	0	0	31	8	0		31	8	1	
Douglass (Henderson) Douglass, (Murray)	. 15		1 0 0	4 17		Ó	$1 \\ 0$	14 4	9 2 7 9 9 6	2	1 0 0	4	4	ő	0
DuBois duPont Manual	3 17 39 37 38	2 1	0	17		0	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	13	7	0	0	13	7	0	
Durrett	37	11 6 5 0 5 1	1	48 35	5	3 0 0	ŏ	46 31	9			45 36	10	1 1 0	l ô
Fastern	. 38	5 1	0	37 42	5	Ó	0	$\frac{31}{36}$	6	1	0	39	4	Ō	0
East Main St. (Lynch) Elizabethtown	38 31 25 15 22	6 0	0	42	27	0		42	1 4 4 4	0	1 0	40	4	0	0
Elkhorn City	25	2 0	Ŏ	26	i	Ŭ O	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	22	4	1	0	24	3	ŏ	Ŏ
Eminence	. 15		0	16	4	0	0	16	4	0	0	14	6	0	0
Evarts	35	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 0 0 0 0 0	30 26 16 25 35	5	0	0	42 33 22 16 24 32 28	6	1 0 1 2	0	40 34 24 14 21 32	8	0 0 2 0	
Fern Creek	. 23 . 33	8 4	1	30 37 33	5	1	0	28	6 8 6	0	0	28 35	6	1	1
Flaget Fleming-Neon	35	0 0	0	33	1	0	1	34 33	1	0	1	28	4	3	0
Fort Knox Frankfort	35 32 22	4 1	0	33 22	3		Ô	29	8	0	1 0	30	6		1 0 0 1 0
Frankfort Franklin County	22	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 5	22 28	6	0	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	33 29 27 27	7	2	0	28 30 19 24 37	8	2	0
Franklin-Simpson	39	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$		40	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0	Ő	34	1 8 7 5 5 3 7 8 7 1	0 0 2 2 1 0 0 3 1 0	0	37	$\begin{smallmatrix} & 1 & 8 \\ & 9 & 4 \\ & 7 & 0 \\ & 5 & 4 \\ & 4 & 2 \\ & 3 & 8 & 6 \\ & 5 & 4 & 6 \\ & 8 & 6 & 3 & 2 \\ & 7 & 8 & 7 & 3 \\ & 2 & 9 & 4 & 2 \\ & 1 & 1 & 7 & 6 \\ & 1 & 1 & 7 & 6 \\ & 1 & 1 & 7 & 6 \\ & 1 & 1 & 7 & 6 \\ & 1 & 1 & 7 & 6 \\ & 1 & 1 & 7 & 6 \\ & 1 & 1 & 1 & 7 \\ & 1 & 1 & 1 & 7 \\ & 1 & 1 & 1 & 7 \\ & 1 & 1 & 1 & 7 \\ & 1 & 1 & 1 & 7 \\ & 1 & 1 & 1 & 7 \\ & 1 & 1 & 1 & 7 \\ & 1 & 1 & 1 & 7 \\ & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ & 1 & 2 & 9 \\ & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ & 1 & 2 & 9 \\ & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ & 1 & 1 &$	4	
FultonGamaliel	39 21 21 25 23 23	$egin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	0	23 23 28 25 23	0	Ŭ 0	0	19	3	0	1	21	2	0	0
Georgetown	21		0	28	4 6 9 0 6 5 0 7 11	0	0	19 23 26	8	3	0	20	8	1 2	3
Glasgow	23	7 3	2	25	9	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0	26	7	1	1 0	27	7	1 0	0
HallHarlan	23		0	23	0	0		22 23	1	0		20	2		0.
Harrodehung	31	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 \\ 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 7 & 0 \end{array}$	0	29	6	0	ŏ	23 25 24	17	3	1 0	25	9	1 2 0 2 1 2	Ö
Harard Hazard Hazard Henderson Henderson County	25		0	26	5	0	0	24	5 0 13 15	2	0	27	4	0	0
Henderson	29	7 5	0	29	7	1 0 2	ŏ	22	13	1	0	20	15	î	0
Henderson County	25 31 25 16 29 18 22	14 2	3	25 29 26 18 29 25 29	11	2	0	21	15	1 3 2 1 1 1 0	1 0	19 20 27 20 22 25 27 15 20 16 26	17	2	2
Henry Clay Highlands	41	$ \begin{array}{c} 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 7 & 0 \\ 14 & 2 \\ 7 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 \\ 8 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 5 & 3 \\ 8 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 11 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 5 & 2 \\ 0 \\ 4 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 \\ \end{array} $	1	42	4	0	Ö	18 22 21 27 37	6	0	0	38	5	0	1
High Street	. 16	5 0	1	42 17 23 27 34 30 34 27 32 39 26 25 29 24 25 29 24 10 14	4	0	0	12	6 8 11	1	1 0 2 0 0	38 10	11	0	0
Hiseville Holmes	17 24 32	5 3	3	23	5	0	0	14 26			2	16 27 31 27 34	7		
Hopkinsville	32	2 0	0	34	0	0	Ŏ	29	47	Ő	ŏ	31	2	ŏ	ě
Irvine J. M. Atherton	32	2 3 11 2	0	30	7	0	0	30	10	0	0	27	9	1	0
Jenkins Jessamine County	32 31 28 32 31 30	2 0		27	3	0	ŏ	31 27 30 28 32	2	1	0	26	2	2	e
Jessamine County	. 32	2 0 5 2 2 0 4 1 4 0 2 1 7 3 4 2 3 4 3 0 5 0 1 0	0	33	4	10	0	30	26	3	0 0 0 0	26 30 29 31 38	5	4	0
Ky. Military Institute Knox Central	31		0	29	3	0	0	28	4		0	29	3	1	
Lafayette	36	4 0		39	4	0	0	39	4 4 4 7 9 7 2 4 3 8 2	0	0	38	4	1	1
LancasterLaRue County	36 28 24 25 24	2 1 7 3 4 2 3 1 3 4 3 0 5 0 1 0	4 0 2 0 2 0	26	4	03	0	39 24 21 20 27 23	7	0	0 1 3 0 0	25 26 25 17 7 10 2 11 21	6	02	
Lebanon Leslie County	25	4 2	õ	25	5	10	ō	20	7	1	3	26	4	Ĩ	Ŏ
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THE KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETE FOR MARCH, 1961

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BASEBALL RULINGS

(Continued from Page Three)

Ruling—R1 is out and B2 remains on 2nd. (8-1-1-e) 17. Play—There is 1 out when B1 doubles to deep centerfield but he misses 1st base. F1 assumes set position and, before he commits himself to pitch, 1st baseman requests ball so he may appeal missing of 1st base. F1 becomes befuddled and commits a balk in attempting to throw ball to F3. After B1 is awarded 3rd base, can an appeal be allowed after ball next becomes alive,

Ruling—Yes, provided appeal is made prior to time of next pitch. (2-9-1; 2-11-6)

18. Play—There is 1 out and B2 hits a potential triple but misses 2nd base. F1 assumes his set position stance and, before he commits himself to pitch, F4 requests ball to make an appeal at 2nd base. F1 is confused and hesitates so that he commits a balk but goes through with the pitch. B3 hits: (a) a home run inside the park; (b) a foul fly in back of home plate which is caught; (c) a fair line drive which hits R1 on the arm, whose feet are on foul ground. R1 and B3 each advance one base on the play.

Ruling—In (a), both R1 and B3 each advanced a minimum of one base, thus the balk penalty is ignored. The pitch to B3, which he hit for a home run, is considered a pitch. Therefore, the appeal is too late to be allowed. In (b) and (c), both R1 and B3 did not each advance a minimum of one base, therefore, the balk penalty is applied by advancing R1 one base. B3 remains at bat with the count what it was prior to pitch which immediately followed balk. In (b) and (c), the ball becomes dead. After it legally becomes alive, it would be permissible for the team in the field to make an appeal play on R1, because, according to rule, the time of the next pitch after R1's failure to touch 2nd has not occurred. (2-9-1; 2-11-6)

GUEST EDITORIALS

(Continued from Page Five)

than do their fellows. Such reports can hardly help but worry parents and may even cause athletes some concern, particularly as they grow older. To get at the facts, investigators have studied the life records of athletes vs. non-athletes.

The earliest of these studies, dealing with former oarsmen, indicated that the athletes lived about two years longer, on the average, than the rest of the population. Late studies, covering participants in a variety of college sports, here and abroad, gave similar advantages to the athletes. Studies of former high school basketball players also yielded comparable results. All of these studies were criticized, however, because the athletes were compared with the general population rather than with non-athletes in the college group.

To test the validity of these criticisms, follow-up studies of athletes and non-athletes in comparable college groups have been made. The findings are that athletes live about the same number of years, on the average, as their college contemporaries. This means that college students (athletes and non-athletes) are a select group with an average margin in longevity of about two years over the general population.

In these careful studies, no significant

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difference showed up in the causes of death, or in other words, the incidence of the deathdealing diseases. There does appear to be a difference, however, in the number of accidental deaths, with these running somewhat higher among the athletes.

When a well-known athlete dies from a heart attack, while comparatively young, it naturally attracts a great deal of attention. On the other hand, the death of a person less well known under similar circumstances, except for relatives and friends, might hardly be noted. This emphasizes how invalid it is to draw conclusions from one or a few cases.

On a scientific statistical basis, the truth is that athletes live longer, on the average, than the general population and just as long as their college classmates. In fact, barring accidents, they may have a slight edge over their fellows, in average life expectancy. (Pertinent references may be found in the **Research Quarterly**, 31:2 (May 1960) pp. 280-285).

-National Federation and the A.M.A.

Basketball Coaches' Creed

Mr. George R. Edwards, the former head basketball coach at the University of Missouri and a charter member of the National Basketball Coaches Association, explains how the creed came to be written. A desire of coaches to obtain more uniform interpretation of playing rules led, in 1929, to the formation of the National Basketball Coaches Association. Right from the start the subject of ethical behavior became important in the discussions of that group. Most of the comments in the discussions were based on actions which should not be permitted. As chairman of the committee on ethics in 1932, Mr. Edwards was delegated the responsibility of preparing a statement on the beliefs of the Association. Correspondence with about twenty nationally known coaches concerning the content and form of the creed prompted him to express it in a positive rather than negative form.

The creed was adopted at the convention in 1932 and has appeared at least once a year in The National Basektball Coaches Association Bulletin.

I BELIEVE that bas etball has an important place in the general educational scheme and pledge myself to cooperate with others in the field of education to so administer it that its value never will be questioned.

I BELIEVE that other coaches of this sport are as earnest in its protection as I am, and I will do all in my power to further their endeavors.

I BELIEVE that my own actions should be so regulated at all times that I will be a credit to the profession.

I BELIEVE that the members of the National Basketball Committee are capably expressing the rules of the game, and I will abide by these rules in both spirit and letter.

I BELIEVE in the exercise of all the patience, tolerance, and diplomacy at my command in my relations with all players, co-workers, same officials and spectators.

I BELIEVE that the proper administration of this sport offers an effective laboratory method to develop in its adherents high ideals of sportsmanship; qualities of cooperation, courage, unselfishness and self-control; desires for clean, healthful living; and respect for wise discipline and authority.

I BELIEVE that these admirable characteristics, properly instilled by me through teaching and demonstration, will have a long carryover and will aid each one connected with the sport to become a better citizen.

I BELIEVE in and will support all reasonable moves to improve athletic conditions, to provide for adequate equipment and to promote the welfare of an increased number of participants. — Missouri H.S.A. Journal

A Current Problem

The power and infuence of sports on the national and internationl scene from time to time needs an evaluation based on the aims and purposes of those of us operating at the grass-root level of athletics through our state high school athletic organizations.

It goes without question that good or poor attitudes toward the much-desired sacrifices in athletics are instilled while the athlete is in his grade school or high school days. Impressions formed during these youthful years go far toward determining the ultimate viewpoint an athlete will have toward the rights and wrongs of the sports participant.

Collegiate and professional sporting events on television which resort to sponsorship by the tobacco and beer industries in effect are defeating the objectives set forth by the high school coach. It is inconceivable that the relationship of tobacco and alcohol can have anything but a detrimental effect on the high school athlete. Furthermore, the pre-high school boy who is at the most im-

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pressionable stage of his development will be more difficult to convince of the necessary training habits and sacrifices which are an intricate part of truly being an athlete.

It appears that unless an effort is made to show cause why such commercials advertising beer or showing players in uniform advocating a cigarette should be eliminated, high school athletic programs will suffer. Certainly there are many industries which would welcome the opportunity to advertise through the medium of college and professional sports and which would not have such an adverse effect on our prospective citizens —the pre-high school and high school athlete.

There are some who would strongly contend that such suggestive advertising contributes to juvenile delinquency. However, most certain of all is the fact that the high school coach is fighting a difficult battle when such highly publicized and so widely viewed sports spectacles feature endorsement by an athlete of a product contradictory to good training habits.

This is being written with the possibility that someone, somewhere, somehow might foresee the implications and take the necessary steps to help protect the ideals of athletics. If there is any truth in the concept that sacrifices and healthful training habits are an important phase of boy's gaining maturity as well as his becoming a good athlete, then the responsible agencies are the focal point of the possibility of correcting present practices.

-Executive Secretary John E. Roberts Wisconsin Int. Ath. Ass'n

IN MEMORIAM

WILLIAM G. LOPEZ, retired Secretary of the California Interscholastic Federation, Los Angeles City Section, died the morning of December 16 after suffering a heart attack four days earlier. He had attended many National Federation Annual and Football meetings during his active tenure as supervisor of athletics for the Los Angeles City Schools. Throughout the United States, he was well known as an efficient and progressive athletic administrator.

Mr. Lopez's sports career began as a high school coach in Los Angeles in 1924. From 1933 until he retired in 1958, he was supervisor of Los Angeles high school athletics, During his tenure the number of high school increased from 12 schools in two leagues to 37 teams in six leagues. Over 15,000 boys were involved in the high school sports program. Mr. Lopez was a member of the Southern California

Mr. Lopez was a member of the Southern California Committee for Olympic games, Boxing Commissioner for the Southern Section Amateur Athletic Union and President of the Southern California Officials' Association.

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