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The Kentucky High School Athlete, May 1971

Kentucky High School Athletic Association

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THE KENTUCKY



High School Athlete

MALE HIGH SCHOOL BASKETBALL TEAM
K.H.S.A.A. CHAMPION—1971



(Left to Right) Kneeling in Front: Greg Simms, Bill Gordon, Clay Woodward, Charles Duncan, Robert Shackelford. Second Row: Ass't Coach Melvin Green, Lonnie McAfee, Wes Cox, Henry Huskey, Larry Haralson, Clarence Childers, Marvin Bowman, Greg Bedford, Coach Jim Huter.

Official Organ of the
KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

MAY, 1971

HIGHLANDS HIGH SCHOOL BOYS' SWIMMING TEAM
KENTUCKY CLASS AA CHAMPION—1971



(Left to Right) Front Row: Kevin McGee, Greg Neal, Dave Buchert, Greg Ruehl, Curt Dupont, John Meyer, Rick Schuh, Steve Steinman, Mark Havenscraft, Dave Harper, Doug Schulte. Second Row: Coach Faeth, Jeff Miller, Don Mettens, Ron Otto, Lance Dosch, Dick Rice, Randy Daley, Bob Haas, Dave Simpson, Matt Lukens, Chuck Reed, Steve Hassman, Keith Pryse. Third Row: Dan Farrell, Dick Dierig, Rusty Hallett, Chuck Heilman, Allen Harper, Steve Lunsford, Co-Capt. Scott Miller, Co-Capt. Mark Wilson, Paul King, Matt Mignerey, Mike Blades, Ken Pendery, Doug Crooks.

BALLARD HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS' SWIMMING TEAM
KENTUCKY CLASS AAA CHAMPION—1971



(Left to Right) Front Row: Laura Schafer, Karen Watkins, Jan Scott, Lee Bethune, Gail Palmieri, Alice Nickens, Alice Semonin. Second Row: Sally Schmitt, Carolyn Regan, Debbie Hanson, Judy Morrison, Patty Gibson, Mary Troutman, Leslie Selden, Dawn Day. Third Row: Coach Bob Hartye, Jill Scott, Nancy Nesbitt, Patty Kalember, Judy Scott, Coe Cribbs, Anne Cook, Karen Mortberg, Patty McDonald, Terry Lewis, Beth Sprigg, Robin Wright.

The Kentucky High School Athlete

Official Organ of the

Kentucky High School Athletic Association

VOL. XXXIII—NO. 10

MAY, 1971

\$1.00 Per Year

Minutes of the Annual Meeting

The fifty-fourth annual meeting of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association was held at Convention Center, Louisville, on Thursday afternoon, April 15, 1971.

President Don Davis called the meeting to order at 3:00, and asked the Commissioner to call the roll. Fifty-six regularly elected delegates and alternates answered the roll call.

James A. Pursifull moved, seconded by Bowman Davenport, that the minutes of the 1970 meeting of the Assembly, which had been sent previously to all member schools, be approved without being read. The motion was carried unanimously.

Commissioner Sanford then gave a report on the activities of the Association during the 1970-71 school year. (The report of the Commissioner appears elsewhere in this issue of the magazine).

President Davis announced the election to the Board of Control of Prin. W. P. Wheeler (Davies County H.S.) and William C. Doan (Harrison County H.S.), to represent respectively Sections 2 and 5. Mr. Wheeler was present at the meeting, and was recognized.

President Davis stated that consideration of proposals was the next order of business.

John H. Branson moved, seconded by W. W. Chumbler, that Proposal I, providing that the Board of Control be increased in number to ten members, be tabled. The motion failed to carry by a vote of 23-26.

Brother Kirby Boone moved, seconded by Byron H. Bell, that Proposal I be adopted. The motion failed to carry by a vote of 10-35.

Henry E. Resch moved, seconded by Paul E. Kerrick, that Proposal II, providing that each delegate and alternate to the Delegate Assembly must be a high school principal, be adopted. The motion carried by a vote of 44-6.

Henry E. Resch moved, seconded by Paul E. Kerrick, that Proposal III, providing that only the principal of an accredited K.H.S.A.A. member school shall be eligible for membership on the Board of Control, be adopted. The motion carried by a vote of 43-8.

Richard A. Williams moved, seconded by Clyde T. Lassiter, that Proposal IV, making certain changes in eligibility requirements for pupils of private and parochial schools, be tabled. The motion carried by a vote of 51-1.

Clyde T. Lassiter moved, seconded by James A. Pursifull, that Proposal V, setting up certain requirements for official timers and scorers be tabled. The motion failed to carry by a vote of 13-43.

Joe Ohr moved, seconded by Andrew J. Fultz, that Proposal V be adopted. By a vote of 31-15 the proposal was amended to provide that the qualifications for timers and scorers apply only to officials used in varsity athletic contests. The vote was then taken on the amended proposal. The proposal failed to carry by a vote of 15-36.

W. W. Chumbler moved, seconded by Joe Ohr, that Proposal VI, providing for the reclassification of registered officials under certain conditions, be tabled. The motion failed to carry by a vote of 14-27.

Bobby Green moved, seconded by Harry K. Hardin, that Proposal VI be adopted. The motion failed to carry by a vote of 18-38.

John H. Branson moved, seconded by Paul E. Kerrick, that Proposal VII, providing that the visiting schools in football and basketball employ and pay the officials, be tabled. The motion was carried by a vote of 40-11.

Permission was given Secretary Joe Ohr of the Kentucky High School Coaches Association to present a proposal providing that schools participating in football be allowed to schedule twenty-six basketball games. Keith P. Eiken moved, seconded by Bowman Davenport, that the proposal be adopted. The vote in favor of the motion was 26-23, but this was not the two-thirds vote necessary to amend the by-laws, and the proposal was declared lost.

James O. Gatewood moved, seconded by William D. Bruce, Jr., that permission be given for consideration of a proposal to substitute "boarding school" for "military school" in the second sentence of K.H.S.A.A. By-Law 36. The motion for consideration of the proposal was favorable by a vote of 45-1. Dr. William T. Simpson, President of K.M.I. was given permission to speak for the proposal. James O. Gatewood moved, seconded by Clyde T. Lassiter, that the proposal be adopted. The motion was carried by a vote of 50-0.

William D. Bruce, Jr. was given permission to present a proposal, suggested by Director J. C. Cantrell to the Board of Control during a meeting held on March 18, 1971, to the effect that the Board of Control be composed of nine members, one of whom shall be from Jefferson County. He moved, seconded by Keith P. Eiken, that the proposal be adopted. The motion failed to carry by a vote of 10-39.

John H. Branson moved, seconded by W. W. Chumbler, that the meeting be declared adjourned. The motion was carried.

The dinner meeting of the Association was held in the Ballroom of the Seelbach Hotel at 6:00 P.M., with some 400 school administrators and coaches present.

Recipient of the Game Guy Award was Rick Smith of the Ludlow High School. Presentation of the award was made by Board President Don Davis.

The address of the evening was given by Executive Secretary Bernie Saggau of the Iowa High School Athletic Association. Mr. Saggau spoke on the impact that good high school athletic programs may make on our times if they are well administered and directed by dedicated administrators and coaches. His address was well received.

1970-71 ANNUAL REPORT

(Presented to the Delegate Assembly)

Three hundred forty-eight schools have joined the Association during the 1970-71 school year. This number compares with 358 members last year.

Financial reports filed by the sixteen regional basketball tournament managers show total receipts of \$245,765.85. District receipts were \$311,-

(Continued on Page Four)

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Lexington, Ky.

BOARD OF CONTROL

President Don Davis (1967-1971), Fort Thomas
Vice-President W. H. Crowdus (1968-1971), Franklin
Directors—J. C. Cantrell (1970-1974), Valley Station;
Morton Combs (1968-1972), Carr Creek; James T. Dotson
(1968-1972), Pikeville; Lee T. Mills (1969-1973), Frankfort;
Richard Vincent (1969-1973), Morganfield; Roy L. Win-
chester (1970-1974), Bethlehem.

Subscription Rate \$1.00 per year

From the Commissioner's Office

REPORTS PAST DUE

1. 1970-71 Basketball Participation List (Eligibility)
2. School's Report on Basketball Officials
3. Official's Report on School (Basketball)

Attention, Principals!

Approximately 100 principals of K.H.S.A.A. member schools have not as yet filed requests this school year for their insurance subsidies. If the school is underwriting all or part of insurance protection for its athletes, the Board of Control will allow a maximum credit or refund of \$60.00 to each school for "all sports except football," and an additional credit or refund of \$40 to each school maintaining a football team. Principals of schools which qualify for the credit or refund should write for reimbursement forms at once.

Attention, Officials!

The registration period for K.H.S.A.A. officials is and has been for several years the same as the Association fiscal year, namely July-June. Advance applications for registration in football and basketball are not now being accepted. Previously registered officials in these sports will receive their renewal application cards at some time during the summer months after the new National Federation publications have been received in the State Office. Previously registered officials should not send in their renewal fees until they receive these cards.

Minutes of Board Meeting

The Board of Control of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association met at Stouffer's Inn, Louisville, on Thursday morning, April 15, 1971. The meeting was called to order by President Don Davis at 9:30, with Board members Morton Combs, W. H. Crowdus, Lee T. Mills, Richard Vincent, Roy L. Winchester; Commissioner Theo. A. Sanford, and Assistant Commissioners J. B. Mansfield and Billy V. Wise present. The invocation was given by W. H. Crowdus.

Roy L. Winchester moved, seconded by Richard Vincent, that the reading of the minutes of the March 18th meeting be waived since members of the Board had received copies of these minutes. The motion was carried unanimously.

The Commissioner stated that attendance at the 1971 State Basketball Tournament for the eight sessions was 126,299, this being somewhat lower than the attendance for 1970. He reported,

however, that receipts had held up well, total ticket sales for 1971 being \$241,507.50. He stated that tournament expenses were greater, one of the items being greater due to the lodging arrangements made for the teams. He further stated that the new lodging plan keeping the teams in several different lodging places had found favor with the school representatives, and would possibly be continued in the future with Board approval.

The Commissioner reported the need for basketball redistricting in three areas. After a discussion concerning redistricting requests, Richard Vincent moved, seconded by W. H. Crowdus, that the Board for 1971-72 redistrict as follows: The Dawson Springs High School is to be moved from District 8 to District 7, the Lexington Catholic High School is to be moved from District 43 to District 41, and the Lewis County High School is to be moved from District 39 to District 62. The motion was carried unanimously.

Chairman Tom Mills of the Building Committee reported that bids on the new K.H.S.A.A. Office Building are to be opened on April 29 at 2:00 P.M., the place being the present K.H.S.A.A. Building. He moved, seconded by Richard Vincent, that the Building Committee be given authority to act in the matter of accepting or rejecting the lowest and best bid, with the request that other Board members not on the committee be present at the meeting if this is at all possible. The motion was carried unanimously.

The Commissioner stated that it was the opinion of the Gymnastics Committee members that at least two regional meets in gymnastics, to screen participants in the state meet, be held in 1971-72, assuming that interest continues to increase in this sport. The Commissioner presented suggested rules and regulations for both regional and state meets in gymnastics, to be made a part of regulations to be adopted by the Board of Control for the sport. Roy L. Winchester moved, seconded by W. H. Crowdus, that the Gymnastics Rules and Regulations prepared by the Gymnastics Committee and the Commissioner be adopted by the Board and printed in the 1971-72 booklet. The motion was carried unanimously.

The Commissioner read a letter from Secretary-Treasurer Joe Ohr of the Kentucky High School Coaches Association, requesting sanction of the All-Star basketball and football games for 1972 and 1973. W. H. Crowdus moved, seconded by Tom Mills, that the request of the Kentucky High School Coaches Association be granted. The motion was carried unanimously.

The Commissioner stated that he had placed the Warfield and Pikeville high schools on probation for a period of one year for violation of the Association's Sportsmanship Rule on March 12, 1971, during the 15th regional basketball tournament. He stated that fighting had broken out between representatives of the two schools some twenty-five seconds before the end of the fourth quarter, causing the officials to terminate the ball game. Two Warfield players were suspended from athletic competition for the remainder of the school year, and another Warfield player had been placed on probation for a period of one year.

The Commissioner reported that the contract between the K.H.S.A.A. and the Kingden Company with respect to catastrophic insurance had been entirely satisfactory, and he asked that he be given authority to negotiate with Kingden for a contract embracing school years 1971-72 and 1972-73. Morton Combs moved, seconded by Roy L. Winchester, that the Commissioner be given authority requested. The motion was carried unanimously.

Richard Vincent moved, seconded by Tom Mills, that the insurance subsidy for each school during 1971-72 be a basic amount of \$60.00, with an additional subsidy of \$40.00 for each school maintaining football. The motion was carried unanimously.

W. H. Crowdus moved, seconded by Richard Vincent, that Morton Combs and James T. Dotson be named delegate and alternate respectively to the forthcoming annual meeting of the National Federation. The motion was carried unanimously.

Tom Mills moved, seconded by Roy L. Winchester, that all bills of the Association beginning March 1, 1971, and ending March 31, 1971, be allowed. The motion was carried unanimously.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

The Cavana Award

The Notre Dame Academy of Covington won the M. J. Cavana Swimming Achievement Award for the school year 1970-71. This is the tenth year for the award to be given.

In determining the points which a school competing for the award may accumulate, the State Swimming Committee secures the following information: 1) current school enrollment (grades 9-12), 2) number of pupils who can swim 45 feet in deep water, 3) number of pupils who can swim correctly three strokes (crawl, back crawl, elementary backstroke, breaststroke, side stroke), 4) number of pupils who hold life-saving certificates (American Red Cross or Y.M.C.A.). The percentages of the student body qualifying are applied to items 2, 3, and 4, the maximum points for each of these items respectively being 40, 40, and 20. Ten points are given to a school having a swimming team which enters a minimum of three meets, six events in each meet. Ten points are given for team participation (six entrants) in the State Swimming Meet.

Supplementary List of Registered Baseball Officials

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

- Akemon, Rudy, Box 286, Hazard, 436-5013, 436-2141
- Asbridge, Tony, 1201 S. McKinley, Corbin
- Atkinson, Tom, Flemingsburg, 849-2233, 845-6601
- Beach, Frankie L., 504 W. Kentucky Avenue, Franklin, 586-6398, 586-4451
- Beals, Aaron E., Rt. 4, Glasgow, 427-2811, 427-3322
- Begley, Wallace Clay, Rt. 1, Clay City, 663-5592
- Bemiss, Eugene, R. R. 3, Shelbyville, 633-3295, 633-1625
- Bennett, Terry, 206 W. 25th, Owensboro, 683-0752, 683-4581
- Bernard, L. Barrett, 1132 Fairview Avenue, D-3, Bowling Green, 781-2515
- Biggerstaff, Ronnie, Whitesburg, 633-2998
- Blair, Larry, Box 224, Hindman, 785-5844
- Blick, Dannie W., Rt. 3, Adairville, 734-4492, 265-2581
- Bolton, John, 208 Millbrooke Drive, Hopkinsville, 886-9512, 885-5306
- Borabeck, Larry, P. O. Box 333, Campton, 668-8075 (Bus.)
- Brandenburg, Ronnie, Beattville, 464-8931
- Branham, Freddy, 509 1/2 5th Street, Pikeville, 437-4461, 432-2594
- Brown, Michael L., 687 Woodland Avenue, Lexington, 257-1550
- Buchanan, Tommy, Box 202, Sebree, 835-9252
- Busch, Bruce C., Durrett High School, 4409 Preston, Louisville, 833-4427, 366-9132
- Catlett, Tony Box 36, Sebree, 835-2592, 835-7521
- Chandler, Roger A., Rt. 3, Shelbyville, 633-3235, 633-2653
- Childers, Charles L., R. R. 1, Box 424, Stanton, 663-2791, 663-4475
- Clark, James R., R. R. 2, Whitesville, 233-4419
- Clemmons, Douglas M., Edmonton, 432-4393, 432-3331
- Coleman, Lloyd, 1727 Cherry Lane, Shelbyville, 633-2579
- Collins, Charles Russell, Auxier Road, Prestonsburg, 886-2462, 886-3891
- Collins, Hubert, Wittensville, 297-3152, 789-4215

Kentucky's Game Guy



Rick Smith

The Kentucky High School Athletic Association gave its highest award to an individual on the evening of April 15 when Board of Control President Don Davis presented Rick Smith of the Ludlow High School the 1971 Game Guy Award. The presentation was made during the dinner meeting of the Association.

Rick Smith has been crippled since he was two years of age with a badly deformed left leg. When he was young, he could hardly walk. He has played basketball since he was a sixth grader, currently lettering for the second year in varsity basketball. He can play only for a limited time, but he does a very creditable job. Several years ago one of the coaches told him that he would probably not play. He asked permission to remain a member of the squad, and he has stayed with the sport ever since.

Prior to this year Rick has been a relief pitcher for the Ludlow High School baseball team. He pitched in nine games last year. A few days ago he pitched a three-hit baseball game.

President of the Senior Class, Rick ranks eleventh in a class of eighty. He plans to attend college and major in business administration or become a teacher and coach.

K H.S.A.A. salutes Rick Smith, 1971 Game Guy.

- Collinsworth, Kenneth, Campton, 668-6877, 743-3705
- Colvin, Dorce A., 2488 Broadway, Catlettsburg, 739-5715
- Combs, Jerald, Whitesburg, 633-7218, 633-2376
- Cooper, Warren, 134 College View Ct., Morehead, 784-4295, 784-1454
- Covert, Mike, 223 Ridge Lane, Paducah, 898-3234
- Crouse, James Wayne, Box 276, Dixon, 639-5145, 667-2411
- Damron, Chuck, 223 College Street, Pikeville, 437-4666
- Davis, Dennis R., Rt. 1, Waynesburg, 365-7775
- Davis, James Steve, 947 Tolliver Road, Morehead, 784-6206
- Davis, Morgan, P. O. Box 72-303, Valley Station, 935-4400
- Day, Jack L., 605 Morehead Street, Central City, 754-4700, 754-2272
- Elmore, Robert, 2254 Venus Way, Ft. Mitchell, 331-2694, 251-4285
- Evans, Lewis, Rt. 2, Morgantown, 526-4310
- Farrell, George A., 6202 Casper Drive, Pleasure Ridge Park, 935-4753, 776-1554
- Ferry, Walker D., Rt. 2, Box 162, Bardstown, 348-5871, 348-5913
- Forker, Maurice, Box 384, Sebree, 835-7713, 639-3651
- Fultz, Jerry A., Box 38, Wayland, 358-4402
- Gallaher, Carlton W., 297 Court Street, South Portsmouth, 932-4943
- Garland, Larry Arthur, 230 Chasteen Drive, Middlesboro, 248-3259, 622-3834
- Gartin, Robert B., 140 Main Street, Paintsville, 789-8592
- Gash, James Edwin, Rt. 1, Harrodsburg, 734-9730
- Gibson, Robert R., P. O. Box 674, Monticello, 348-2586, 348-2586

(Continued on Page Ten)

Something To Remember

By Bill Ring, Secretary
Bluegrass Umpires Association

Being an umpire is a highly refined profession, honest and honorable, and should be regarded as such by everyone in it, and especially to those who contemplate entering. Many gratifying experiences and pleasures have come to men who are devoted umpires. To be a good umpire, one must have plenty of courage and a thorough knowledge of the playing rules a genuine sense of fair play; be strong physically and mentally; have self-confidence; use diplomacy well; be able to forgive and forget; close the book after every game and make a new start with every future game. Above all, have loyalty and respect for your fellow umpires.

Umpires are more likely to gain success when they enter each game with the thought of adding something to the game by a firm attitude to these fundamentals. We should always keep in mind that the playing rules cannot be overly read, studied and digested. Study the rules well so that you will be able to correctly apply them to any situation, routine, or emergency while on the playing field. All situations occurring during a game require immediate judgment and decision.

Review your experiences after each game and ask yourself "Was I successful in my job? Did I add anything to the betterment of the game? What mistakes did I make? Were the complaints of my work justified?" Whatever answers you may find to these questions, keep striving for improvement as an umpire for the purpose of improving the game as a whole. Do not expect, however, to become a success as quickly as some do. The greatest weakness of many umpires is their lack of patience in the matter of advancement. In many cases umpires want top assignments long before they are ready for them. Have patience as success usually comes in time with hard work, study, and experience. Remember, umpiring can make or destroy interest in the game and every umpire should strive to increase efficiency of the profession.

In order that umpiring may be kept on a high standard, the individual must have strength, physical fitness, mental alertness, and balance of control. These are the usual factors which go into the making of any successful professional man and should be no less a prerequisite for a successful umpire. He must have the strength to meet every trying situation with honest judgment, showing no fear, favor or lack of integrity in making decisions. He must be physically fit to meet all the requirements of a long and rugged season, wherein he worked several games a week. If he does not keep himself in good physical condition he cannot give the HUSTLE which is demanded of all good umpires, and leaves himself open for the criticism which could rightfully be leveled at him for his inadequacy in this area. Likewise, if you give hustle while on the field, you can demand hustle from the participating teams. Prod them with a firm and friendly "come on, let's go" and you will be surprised of the results as they go on and off the field between innings.

Promote the idea of hustle at every point of the game, as this meets with the approval of the players, coaches, and spectators, and gains their respect for you. Be on top of every play as this shows that you are hustling all the way. Mental alertness is a prime factor in the make-up of the good umpire. An indication of the alert mind is the ability to study and retain the many playing rules and to apply them with equal skill on the playing field.

Umpiring demands that we have a thorough knowledge of all these rules, old and new, and that we make a daily follow-up to see that our interpretations are in line with the accepted practice. Studying the rules is not wasted time, but a definite demand of all umpires and one that should be an honest must. By doing these things you can't miss in being a successful umpire.

ANNUAL REPORT

(Continued from Page One)

185.39. These receipts were considerably more than the 1970 receipts.

Attendance at the State Basketball Tournament for the eight sessions was 126,299. This was somewhat lower than the attendance for 1970. However, receipts held up well, total ticket sales for 1971 being \$241,507.50. Profits to the Association will be less than those of last year. Tournament expenses were greater, one of the items being greater due to the lodging arrangements made for the team. Fifteen different lodging places for the teams were involved, thus increasing this cost. However, the new lodging plan found favor with the school representatives, and will possibly be continued in the future. The profits derived from the State Basketball Tournament almost completely underwrite the K.H.S.A.A. budget. A complete record of all receipts and disbursements will appear in a subsequent issue of the Association magazine.

Fifteen hundred sixty-three basketball officials, 759 football officials, 531 baseball officials, and 36 wrestling officials have registered with the Association in 1970-71. Twelve football rules clinics were held under the direction of Assistant Commissioner Billy V. Wise, and 102 football officials took the National Federation examination for the higher ratings. Of this number twenty-two were added to the Certified list and there were sixty-six officials on the Approved list. Mr. Wise conducted seventeen basketball rules clinics. He conducted schools for area representatives in football, basketball and baseball. In the latter sport, the twenty-one area representatives have been holding clinics for umpires and coaches. One hundred fifty-nine basketball officials took the examination for the higher ratings, with fifty-eight being added to the Certified list and eighty-eight receiving the Approved rating. In 1969-70, seventy-three baseball officials took the examination for the higher ratings. Of this number twenty-five were added to the Certified list and thirty-nine were Approved.

It has been necessary to suspend only one member school from the Association for this year to date. Three schools have been placed on probation. Of the four schools, violation of K.H.S.A.A. By-Law 17, Practice of Sportsmanship, was involved in three of the cases.

The number of schools maintaining sports sponsored by the Association is approximately the same as that of last year with the exception of football, girls' golf, girls' track, and girls' gymnastics which show a slight increase. The 1970-71 figures are: boys' golf, 160; girls' golf, 48; boys track, 199; girls' track, 138; boys' tennis, 84; girls' tennis, 57; boys' swimming, 33; girls' swimming, 30; boys' gymnastics, 20; girls gymnastics, 31; wrestling, 43; baseball, 288; basketball, 333; football, 192; cross country, 112; rifle marksmanship, 9.

The Commissioner, his staff, and the Board of Control appreciate the continued cooperation, assistance, and constructive criticism of the administrators and coaches who represent our member schools. Your continued help is solicited.

Knee Injuries

During the past month more than fifteen running backs of the National Football Conference were assigned to the sidelines because of knee injuries. These injuries once again emphasized the tremendous forces generated in football. Press statements ranged from gimmicks to prevent all injuries to the elimination of football completely. It is unlikely that any group could eliminate an American cultural condition as reinforced as football, but there are ways to make it more enjoyable.

The anatomy of the knee is composed of two collateral ligaments at the sides of the knee which prevent excessive lateral motion and two cruciate ligaments which cross between the bone of the upper and lower leg and prevent excessive forward and backward movement. There are also two cartilages, side by side, between the upper and lower leg to prevent a friction build-up. The medial collateral ligament is attached to the medial cartilage. When an extremely hard blow is delivered to the knee, the collaterals, cruciates, and cartilage could all be damaged. This is referred to as the "Terrible Triad" of the knee.

Let's look at why it doesn't happen more often.

1. Many injuries of the knee are due to a rotation of the lower leg when hit. This is often prevented because the magnitude of the stabilizing force is greater than that of the rotation force.

2. Most of the injuries to the knee result in strain on the medial collateral ligament, but it is much stronger and thicker than the lateral collateral ligament.

3. A bigger knee with more musculature result will be less susceptible to injury. It has a greater surface area over which to dissipate the force of a tackle.

Injury prevention really begins in the spring when the coach coordinates health personnel regarding the fall football program. In early June, a letter to the fall athletic candidates suggests individual conditioning exercises for the summer. Let's be realistic. The rash of football injuries occur early in the fall season. The coach has got a very limited amount of time to prepare his squad for the first game. He cannot spend as much time on individual conditioning as he would like to. He must encourage the players to do this on their own before the fall season.

The knee can be strengthened. Klein and Allman maintain that the ligaments are the strongest structures in the knees. However, as the muscles surrounding the knee joints are strengthened, the density of the ligament increases provided that they are not overstretched with exercises such as full squats, duck waddles, and squat jumps.

Principles for Strength and Flexibility Development

1. To increase useful strength, the exercises should be as similar as possible to situations encountered during a game.

2. A warm-up cuts down on the possibility of muscle strain.

3. To build strength, the muscle must be overloaded. This can be accomplished through an increase in weight lifted or through an increase in the repetitions per unit of time executed.

4. Remember that there is no such thing as balanced muscular development of the knee, because the quadriceps muscles on the front of the thigh have approximately 40% more power than the hamstring muscles on the back of the thigh right from the beginning. All muscles attached to the knee should be exercised, but the strong semitendinosus, semimembranosus and vastus

medialis muscles are crucial in preventing knee trauma.

5. Continuous rhythmical exercises should be used during weight training. Ballistic movements not only lead to muscle strain, but they are not as effective in developing strength.

6. The exercise should be done through the full range of movement of the joint. This is to develop uniform strength in the muscle and to encourage the flexibility of the muscle. Also, the vastus medialis muscle doesn't become active until the last fifteen degrees of knee extension.

7. A stretch on the muscle at the termination of the movement, while the athlete is still actively contracting the muscle will develop flexibility in the muscle.

Why is flexibility necessary? Flexibility and strength at the knee joint seem like contradictory principles. Actually, the lack of flexibility, even though coupled with a great deal of strength, is a major factor in knee injuries. Why?

An analogy is the best way to consider this paradox. People normally consider something that is very rigid as being very strong. This is usually true except when a great deal of stress is imposed. A rigid bridge spanning a large distance is not as strong as a suspension bridge, because it must resist the forces against it, such as a high wind, or it will buckle. The suspension bridge which is flexible merely swings in the wind.

Similarly, the knee joint when hit from the side can withstand more stress before muscle tear if there is muscle flexibility. A strong flexible muscle is a greater asset than just a strong muscle.

In the final analysis, football will always be plagued with knee injuries because of the nature of the game, but wise conditioning methods will reap great benefits, in reduced injuries for the players.

—National Federation and A.M.A.

Antiquated Rules

"State high school associations need to get rid of those antiquated rules." This statement is typical of comments made when a nonschool organization learns that a project it is promoting is in conflict with regulations schools have adopted through their state association. In most cases it concerns the eligibility of players. The two most frequent situations are: (1) an organization wishes to present an award to an athlete, or athletes, which would make the recipient ineligible, or (2) it attempts to sponsor a contest in which it wants outstanding high school athletes to compete which, likewise, would jeopardize their eligibility.

The same attitude often prevails in parents whose sons do not meet eligibility standards. Transfer of enrollment regulations are involved in most situations of this type, although the same point of view is frequently expressed toward most any eligibility requirement when it prevents an individual from competing on the high school team. "Those ridiculous rules are out-of-step with the times," we are told.

Are the standards adopted by the schools to guide interscholastic activities antiquated? Those who contend that they are have to assume that they were adopted at a time which is no longer relevant and that no attention has been given to changing them. The assumption is a false one because of the fact that constant study is being given by the schools and their representatives, and changes are made when their pooled judgment supports a need for change. However, they do resist the attitude which seems to be becoming increasingly typical of the time in which we are

living. It can best be described as the inclination to believe that one should be free to do what he pleases without regard to standards set by the majority. Unfortunately, many think this is being more democratic, but is it?

Relatively few people seem to understand that democracy is a sort of compromise between absolute authority on one hand (monarchy, totalitarianism, etc.) and anarchy on the other. In a democracy, a "rule of the majority" prevails somewhere between the two. A still smaller number in our society thoroughly realize that when we can no longer be guided by standards set by the majority, be they laws, ethics, or morals, we are heading toward anarchy or absolute authority. If the trend toward disrespect for law and order should continue over an extended period of time, we may well find ourselves facing one or the other of these extremes.

Standards developed from the experiences of schools and adopted to provide better educational programs for the great majority of youth will continue to be challenged as long as the attitude among many in our society results in attacks against laws approved by the majority or against those responsible for enforcing them. This will be more evident in the interscholastic area than in any other phase of the school program. Hence, we must continually re-evaluate the standards applied. Our guide should be whether they are in the best interest of the majority of students. If they are not, they should be changed. If they are, they must be supported and enforced. To do otherwise would be heading toward either anarchy or absolute control in interscholastics, and by that time we will be no longer living in a democratic society. The standards which we currently uphold would then be "antiquated" and "out-of-step" with the times!

—Missouri High School Activities Journal

The Sport of Table Tennis

By Ted Friedman, Director
Lexington Recreation Dept.

The sport of table tennis, on a high competitive level, requires quick reflexes, good eye-hand coordination, fast footwork and top physical condition.

Many people have played a basement game called Ping Pong, which is really the trade mark name for a brand of equipment. I am often asked what the difference is between this game and table tennis. My answer is that table tennis is played under strict rules and requires 10 to 15 feet behind each end of the table, six feet on each side and at least a twelve foot ceiling. In top competition, the ball, weighing a fraction of an ounce, may attain a speed of 50 to 60 miles an hour. It is for this reason that a well lit gymnasium is the best place for table tennis competition.

At a recent tournament, held at the new Henry Clay High School Gymnasium, two Henry Clay students, both Juniors, met in the finals of the Lexington Junior Championships. Bowen Caldwell was the winner. Two weeks before, the same pair had gone to the finals of the National Junior Doubles Championship, held in Atlanta Georgia. They are both members of the Lexington Table Tennis Club.

The requirements of age, weight, and size are such that almost anyone can play this sport. To reach a high degree of skill, one must learn the basic rules, practice constantly and maintain good physical condition.

A very important aspect of table tennis is the

fact that all the skills learned in this sport are useful in other sports. For example, Brooks Robinson, star player for the World Champion Baltimore Orioles, stated that table tennis had helped him develop the quick reflexes required in baseball.

The Lexington Table Tennis Club, affiliated with the United States Table Tennis Association, and sponsored by the Lexington Recreation Department is interested in promoting the sport of table tennis in schools. For any information on rules, instruction or organization, please address inquiries to Ted Friedman, 307 Lakeshore Drive, Lexington, Kentucky, 40502, or the Lexington Recreation Department, Bell Place, Lexington, Kentucky, 40502.

1971 Baseball Questions

EDITOR'S NOTE: These interpretations of the 1971 National Alliance Baseball Rules do not set aside nor modify any rule. The rulings are made and published by the National Federation of State High School Associations in response to situations presented.

Clifford B. Fagan

1. Play: How does one determine when a fielder steps or falls from the playing field?

Ruling: The playing field includes both fair and foul playing territory, and any other areas beyond the playing field are defined as being outside the playing field (dead ball area). Any wall, fence, barricade, rope, wire or a mark or imaginary line are considered to be a part of the playing field, therefore, any areas beyond these boundaries are outside the playing field. A fielder's status is determined by the location of his feet, and when a foot is touching a boundary line or the playing field inside the boundary line, he has not left the playing field even though his other foot might be in contact with the area beyond the boundary line. Umpires may use the following guidelines to determine the status of a fielder following his catching a batted or thrown live ball: (a) It is a catch when he has one or both of his feet touching the playing field, or with both feet in flight prior to his touching any dead ball area; (b) If, when making the catch, one or both feet remain in contact with the playing field, the ball remains alive; (c). If, after making the catch, neither foot remains in contact with the playing field, the ball becomes dead; and (d) If the ball is caught after he has established his position outside the playing field, it is not a legal catch. One must also keep in mind that whenever a dead ball follows a catch, there are instances when one or more runners may be awarded bases.

2. Play: R1 is on 1st when F1, with his feet astride the pitching plate and with the ball held at his side, faces F2 and appears to be taking a signal. Then with his eyes facing the ground, he assumes a legal set position and delivers a pitch without having faced any other person until his delivery motion is started.

Ruling: When the umpire realizes that F1 took his signal while not on the pitching plate and then delivered the pitch without taking a signal while in contact with the pitcher's plate, he will give the delayed dead ball signal and when the play has gone through to its completion, he will penalize for an illegal delivery, unless it develops that the penalty is to be ignored.

3. Play: With R1 on 2nd, F1 assumes a legal position and takes his signal from F2. He then turns and drives R1 back to 2nd base. Must he again take a signal before delivering the pitch?

Ruling: He may do so, but he is not required to take another signal, prior to the pitch.

4. Play: F1, when taking his signal, contacts the pitching plate with his non-pivot foot or holds the ball in his gloved hand.

Ruling: Both acts are illegal.

5. Play: F1, when taking his signal, holds the ball in front of him so that it can be seen by one or more umpires.

Ruling: This is not permissible. The rule clearly states that the ball must be held in the pitching hand either at the pitcher's side or behind him.

6. Play: Will the liner type of head protector comply with the 1972 requirements for use by the catcher as mandatory equipment?

Ruling: No. It is recommended that the catcher wear the hard plastic protector during the 1971 season. It will be mandatory in 1972.

7. Play: F1 has a white tape or a white wristband wrapped around the forearm or wrist of his pitching arm or is wearing white shoes.

Ruling: The umpire must require the removal of, or the covering of the tape or wristband with a dark colored tape or wrap. The wearing of white shoes is permissible.

8. Play: R1 hits safely to the outfield and is standing on 1st base during a live ball while there is no playing action. He removes his head protector momentarily to wipe his brow or adjust the protector to his head. Is he in violation?

Ruling: No. The rule applies only while he is running between bases or while a play is being made on him.

9. Play: The head coach and the assistant coach each occupy one of the coaches' boxes when their team is at bat.

Ruling: This is permissible provided they are in uniform.

10. Play: During a live ball, F1 positions himself less than 5 feet from the pitcher's plate without having the ball in his possession. There are runners on 1st and 3rd.

Ruling: F1 is charged with a balk and R1 and R2 each advance 1 base. There is no need for or merit to F1 being within 5 feet of the pitcher's plate without the ball and by using a definite length of measurement, such rule can be simply administered.

11. Play: B1 appears at bat without wearing a head protector.

Ruling: If, while batting, it is discovered that the batter is not wearing a head protector, there is no penalty. However, F1 shall be ordered to secure and wear a head protector. If he fails to comply with this order he is removed from the game. Should the violation of not wearing a head protector not be discovered until B1 becomes a batter-runner, the same regulations apply. However, if while batting he wears a head protector and subsequently, as a batter-runner, he deliberately removes his protector, his penalty shall be the same as for any other runner. When a batter or any other runner deliberately removes his head protector, the umpire shall give the delayed dead ball signal immediately. He shall then permit play to continue until no further action is imminent at which time the umpire shall then declare the ball dead. All runs scored during that play shall count. If the violator has ceased to remain a runner either by scoring or having been put out, there is no penalty. Otherwise, the violator shall be declared out and credited for any advance he had made on the bases.

12. Play: B2, while hitting either a fair or foul ball, has the toe or heel of either foot touching the ground: (a) on the boundary line of the batter's box but not beyond the outside edge of the

line; or (b) beyond the outside edge of the batter's box boundary line.

Ruling: Legal in (a). In (b) the umpire shall declare B2 out.

13. Play: With R1 on 2nd and R2 on 1st attempting to steal 3rd and 2nd bases, respectively, F2 receives the pitch and, in attempting to throw to 2nd, the back swing of his arm is such that his arm strikes the umpire and causes the ball to fall from his hand or be thrown into center field.

Ruling: If the umpire believes he was out of position and interfered with F2, he will give the delayed dead ball signal when the interference occurs. If R1 is safe because of the interference, after play is completed, the umpire will declare the ball dead and order all runners to return to the base each legally occupied when the interference occurred. If umpire believes he was not out of position, there is no interference.

14. Play: R1 is on 1st when B2 hits a ground ball to F1. R1 starts toward 2nd and F1 throws the ball to 1st, retiring B2. F3 overlooks R1, who is between 1st and 2nd, and he throws the ball to F2. R1 then returns to 1st without having touched 2nd or having been tagged with the ball while off base.

Ruling: R1 is safe at 1st. He was privileged to return there since the force on R1 was removed when B2 was retired at 1st.

15. Play: With 1 out, R1 is on 3rd and B3 is at bat. B3 bunts the ball into the air in fair territory between 3rd and home bases. As F2 attempts to field the ball, R1 advancing toward home base, collides with him, preventing F2 from catching the bunted ball, which prevented a double play.

Ruling: The ball becomes dead immediately when the interference occurs, R1 is declared out and B3 is also declared out since the action of R1 prevented a double play on R1 and B3.

16. Play: With R1 on 3rd, F5 hides the ball. F1 (without the ball) steps either on the pitcher's plate or astride it or stands approximately 3 feet behind or to the side of it while B2: (a) is standing in the batter's box ready to bat; or (b) is out of the batter's box applying dirt to his hands or receiving a signal from the coach.

Ruling: Balk in both (a) and (b).

17. Play: With 1 out, R1 and R2 are on 3rd and 2nd bases, respectively. B4 hits a fair ball which appears to be a 3-base hit. R1 crosses home base without touching it and R2 advances, touching 3rd and home base before B4 is tagged out at 3rd. F5 throws the ball to F2 who steps on home base and appeals the infraction of R1 (missing home base).

Ruling: The run by R2 counts. The appeal on R1 at home base is upheld. Even though the out made by R1 at home is the 3rd out insofar as the order in outs is concerned, it actually is the 2nd out of the inning and B4 made the 3rd out at 3rd base. When R2 touched home base, R1 already was out because of the subsequent allowed appeal. Rule 9-1-1 exception (c), states a run is not scored if the runner advances to home base during action in which the 3rd out is made by the preceding runner being declared out because he failed to touch one of the bases. Exception (c) does not apply to this situation. Had B4 been put out at 3rd before R2 touched home base and the appeal allowed on R1 at home, the run made by R2 would not count.

18. Play: With a count of ball 3, strike 2 on B1, he swings at the next pitch. The ball strikes on his fist and caroms into foul territory without being touched by the bat.

Ruling: B1 is out on strikes. The ball becomes dead as soon as it strikes B1. Had the ball struck

the bat and his hand it would have been ruled a foul ball.

19. Play: With R1 on 2nd and R2 on 1st with none out, B3 hits a low fly ball toward shortstop but F6 who has been busy holding the runner on base is out of position. F6 attempts to get to the ball by diving, but misses it. Neither umpire rules it an infield fly. Both R1 and R2 feel this is an infield fly and hold their bases. F6 recovers the ball and throws to F5 at 3rd who, in turn, throws to F4 at 2nd.

Ruling: Both R1 and R2 are out on a double play. Since F6 could not catch the ball with ordinary effort, the umpire was correct in not calling out and signaling an infield fly.

20. Play: With R1, R2 and R3 on 3rd, 2nd, and 1st bases, respectively, and none out, B4 attempts to bunt but pops the ball into the air between home and the pitcher's mound. The ball strikes the ground and spins back to the catcher who is standing on home base. F2 then throws the ball to F5 who is standing on 3rd and subsequently relays the ball to F4 on 2nd. All three runners held their bases believing the ball was going to be caught.

Ruling: R1, R2 and R3 are each out on a triple play. An attempted bunt can never be ruled an infield fly. All three runners were put out on force-outs.

21. Play: B1 appears at bat with a bat made of laminated pieces of bamboo. Is this a legal bat?

Ruling: At the present time it is not a legal bat except for Ohio high schools. The National Alliance Baseball Rules Committee has authorized the Ohio High School Athletic Association to conduct the testing of the bat for durability, safety and reaction to determine whether it will meet the standards required for approval.

22. Play: R1 and R2 are on 2nd and 1st bases, respectively, when B3 shortens up on the bat as if to bunt but at the last moment draws back and swings at the pitch. He hits a blooper not more than 10' to 15' off the ground toward the 3rd baseman. The umpire calls out "infield fly".

Ruling: There is nothing in the rules stating how high an infield fly must go. Since the batted ball is neither a line drive nor an attempted bunt the umpire would be correct in calling it an infield fly if he felt it could be caught by an infielder with ordinary effort.

23. Play: R1 is on 3rd leading off base and standing on foul territory. B2 hits a low line drive which strikes 3rd base in flight and bounces to foul ground where it strikes R1 standing there.

Ruling: The ball remains in play. This is a fair ball since it struck the base and R1 is not out because the batted ball struck him on foul territory.

24. Play: B2 hits safely to F9 which advances R1 from 1st to 3rd. Meanwhile, as B2 arrives at 1st, F3 straddles the base and hinders the progress of the batter-runner. B2 attempts to reach 2nd and is thrown out.

Ruling: The umpire shall signal a delayed dead ball as soon as he sees the obstruction and after the play has gone through to completion, he shall declare the ball dead and call obstruction on F3. B2 is advanced to 2nd and R1 is not advanced from 3rd since the play does not affect the preceding runner. Had the outfielder thrown to 3rd, and retired the runner there, R1 would be out since he was not hindered in his advancement.

25. Play: R1 and R2 are on 3rd and 2nd, respectively, with 2 out when the coach signals for a double steal. F2, in his anxiety to put out R1 who is advancing toward home base, jumps in front of the base and interferes with the swing

of B5. F2 receives the pitch and tags R1 before the runner can touch home base.

Ruling: If F2 was out of the catcher's box at the time of the pitch, the play is ruled a balk on the pitcher for pitching while the catcher does not have his feet in his box and thus both R1 and R2 are each advanced 1 base. If F2 was still in his box at the time of the pitch and he then stepped forward out of his box while the ball was in flight, the infraction would have been ruled as catcher interference on the batter and R1 and R2 as well as B5 each would have been awarded one base.

26. Play: R1, R2 and R3 are on 3rd, 2nd, and 1st bases, respectively, with 1 out. B5 hits a ground ball to F5 who steps on 3rd for a force-out retiring R2. He then throws the ball toward F2, however, his throw is wide and it permits both R1 and R3 to score. B5 reaches 2nd on the play. F4 then calls for the ball and appeals properly that R3 had missed 2nd base. The umpire agrees and declares R3 out. How many runs count?

Ruling: No runs score since this 3rd out, made on the appeal, results in a force-out at 2nd base on R1. No runs score when the 3rd out is a force-out.

27. Play: R1 and R2 are on 2nd and 1st bases, respectively, when B3 hits a ground ball to F5. F5 throws the ball to F4, the throw is too late to force R2. F4 then throws the ball to F3 and the ball goes into the stands.

Ruling: R1 and R2 are both awarded home base, since they had reached 3rd and 2nd respectively by the time the wild throw was made. B5 is awarded 2nd base because he had not yet reached 1st base when the throw left the hand of F4.

28. Play: B1 bunts the pitch down on the 1st base line. F2 retrieves the ball and attempts to tag B1 with it by diving at him from behind and accidentally stuffs the ball into the batter-runner's hip pocket. Then B1 advances and F2 loses his grip on the ball. B1 then proceeds to advance on the bases until he crosses home base.

Ruling: As soon as the ball is in possession of an offensive player, it becomes dead, therefore, the advance by B1 is not allowed. He is, however, awarded 1st base and F2 is charged with an error. B1 is not credited with a hit.

29. Play: With R1 on 2nd and R2 on 1st, on the next pitch both runners attempt a double steal. F2 throws the ball to 3rd which arrives there well in advance of R1, who stops short of the base, and the team in the field attempts to retire him in a run down. R2, believing that R1 apparently is going to make it back to 2nd safely, runs back toward 1st. As he is retracing his steps, a wild throw goes into the outfield. R2 again changes his direction and is able to advance to 2nd, 3rd and then score. He does miss touching 2nd. Is he obligated to touch it in such advance?

Ruling: Yes. Each runner must touch base in proper order whether advancing or returning from the base paths in such situation. R2 was obligated to re-touch 2nd and is, therefore, subject to being retired upon proper appeal.

30. Play: With R1 on 3rd and R2 on 1st, there is 1 out when B4 hits a fly ball to F9. R1, thinking there were 2 out when B4 hit the ball, advances to home base without re-touching 3rd. Following the catch, F9 throws the ball to 1st and catches R2 off the base for an inning-ending double play. The team in the field goes to the dug-out immediately after the play. The offensive team claims they have scored a run.

Ruling: The run by R1 does count. R1 did

violate the re-touch provision of the baseball rules, but the infraction must be appealed by the team in the field before its infielders leave fair territory. The fact that the team in the field did ignore the violation and R1 scored before the 3rd out was made results in the run counting.

31. Play: B1 hits low liner toward F4, who makes a diving stab just off the ground. He is so set in desiring to show the umpire his catch is legal that he quickly thrusts out his glove and the ball shoots away. Is this considered a legal catch?

Ruling: This is entirely a judgment play, but in this case, the umpire quite likely would rule "no catch."

32. Play: B1 swings at a pitch and tops the ball and it rolls slowly in fair territory near the 1st base foul line. F3 charges in to play the ball and seeing that B1 will be safe at 1st on a hit, makes a path with his foot so that the ball rolls in it and on into foul territory.

Ruling: This is a situation which the umpire-in-chief is authorized to cover under rule 10-2-g. This rule provides the umpire with the responsibility to make final decisions not covered specifically by the rules. In this situation, the umpire would be justified in calling the batted ball fair and award 1st base to B1. He would also see that the scorer credited B1 with a single.

33. Play: R1, R2 and R3 are on 3rd, 2nd and 1st bases, respectively, with 2 out with a count of ball 2, strike 2 on B6. F1 delivers from a wind-up position and R1 breaks for home base. R1 touches home base, and as he does so the ball strikes him on the foot. The pitch was not in the strike zone.

Ruling: The ball becomes dead immediately when a pitch strikes a runner. In this situation, the pitch is a ball on B6, and each runner is advanced 1 base from where he was at the time of the pitch, except when pitch is a strike for the 3rd out.

34. Play: R1 is on 1st, and on pitch he breaks for 2nd. B2 tips a foul directly back to F2. The ball enters the mitt of F2 and is covered, but F2 opens his hand and permits ball to drop to the ground. R1 reaches 2nd, but is he entitled to remain there?

Ruling: On a legally caught foul tip, the ball remains alive and all runners may advance without touching up. Actually, there is no rule to cover the above situation. The one rule on the deliberate dropping of a batted ball applies only to fair hit balls and not fouls. The umpire would not be out of order by applying rule 10-2-g, and permitting R1 to remain on 2nd.

35. Play: R1 is on 1st with none out when B2 swings at pitch which strikes his bat, then goes directly to mitt of F2 and it ricochets to strike his chest protector, and then lodges in the hand of F2. F2 throws ball to F4, who tags R1, sliding toward 2nd.

Ruling: R1 is out. The action at home base resulted in a foul tip. A foul tip is a batted ball which goes sharp and direct from the bat to the catcher's hand. It is not considered a catch when the ball rebounds, unless the ball has first touched the catcher's glove or hand.

36. Play: R1 and R2 are on 2nd and 1st bases, respectively, and with 1 out, B4 hits an infield pop-up which the umpire rules an "infield fly, if fair." F3 muffs the ball in fair territory. The ball bounces and rolls to foul ground between home and 1st. F3, in disgust, flings his mitt at the ball, striking it and stopping the roll. R1 and R2 stop at 2nd and 3rd, respectively, while B4 reaches 1st.

Ruling: B4 is out under the infield fly ball

rule. Both R1 and R2 are awarded home base because F3 struck a fair ball with detached player equipment.

37. Play: R1 is on 1st base when B2 hits fly ball toward right field. R1 rounds 2nd and heads for 3rd, however, believing ball will be caught he returns, touches 2nd and is part way back to 1st, when he sees ball fall to ground at fielder's feet. R1 returns to 2nd and slides into the base just after F4, standing on base, catches ball, but before F4 can tag R1 out.

Ruling: R1 is out on a force play even though he had previously touched 2nd. When he re-touched 2nd and started back to 1st, he then gave up the base and became liable to be put out on a force.

38. Play: R1 is on 1st with none out when B2 hits ground ball toward F4. R1, while advancing, stops momentarily in front of F4, obscuring his vision. F4 is unable to make the play. The captain of the team in the field claims R1 should be called out for interference.

Ruling: R1 is out for interference, not because he runs in front of a fielder, which is permissible, but because his hesitation was a definite act to obscure the vision of F4, which it did. It is possible the umpire might rule B2 out also, because of R1's interference and he would so rule in his opinion the action of R1 prevented the double play.

39. Play: With a count of 3 and 2 on B1 he hits next pitch which strikes dog running through the outfield. B1 is held to a 2-base hit and coach of team at bat pleads to the umpire that had the ball not struck the dog it could have rolled for a triple and possibly an inside the park home run.

Ruling: Umpire exercises good judgment in this play and rules that what happened was an act of God and he requires B1 to remain on 2nd.

40. Play: In the 1st half of the 1st inning, team at bat already has scored 7 runs and there is only 1 out when F9 is due to bat. Coach of the team sends a pinch hitter up to the plate to bat for his star hoping to save him for the 2nd game of the double-header.

Ruling: This is not permissible. Rules require that the pitcher listed in the batting order prior to the start of the game, shall pitch until the 1st opposing batter is either retired or reaches 1st base.

41. Play: Because of injuries to personnel the team in the field has no more pitchers and thus the coach desires to bring in F9 to pitch while the bases are loaded. The umpire notifies the coach of the other team that F9 must pitch without the warm up process. Is the umpire correct?

Ruling: The umpire is absolutely wrong as well as being arbitrary. The rules clearly states that a pitcher, at the beginning of each inning or when a pitcher is replaced during an inning, his replacement may have a maximum of 8 "warm ups" unless the umpire authorizes more because of injury or inclement weather.

42. Play: In the last half of the 6th inning with runners on 3rd, 2nd, and 1st bases, respectively, and 2 are out, coach of team in the field requests time to remove F1 and replace him with S1 to pitch to B6. S1, from the set position, while the ball is alive, wheels and throws ball to F4 who tags R2 while he is sliding toward 2nd base for the 3rd out. S1 will be the first batter in the first half of the 7th.

Ruling: No. It is permissible for the coach to put in a pinch hitter for S1. A substitute pitcher must pitch only until the first batter he faces is retired, or reaches 1st base, or until the offensive team is retired.

BASEBALL OFFICIALS

(Continued from Page Three)

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 Pence, Wilbur E., Jr., R. R. 1, Glendale, 369-4288
 Pendergraft, Doug, 950 W. Lexington, Danville, 236-8443, 734-9552
 Perkins, Jerry L., Martin, 285-3594
 Peters, W. A., Rt. 1, Box 213, London, 864-6155, 864-5278
 Phelps, Clovis, Jr., 109 May Street, Somerset, 678-8683, 678-4022
 Pollock, Robert G., Rt. 1, Irvington, 547-5341, 422-3214
 Powell, Kellice M., 5034A Hammond Heights, Ft. Campbell, 798-2368, 798-5412
 Price, Patrick E., Rt. 2, Flemingsburg, 849-2118
 Purcell, Jim, Caneyville, 879-6056, 879-4211
 Qualk, Bud, 603 N. 18th Street, Apt. 6, Murray, 753-3915
 Rains, Danny, Rt. 2, Williamsburg, 549-0372
 Ray, Carroll, 712 Finley, Providence, 667-2497
 Reed, Wesley C., R. R. 1, Waynesburg, 365-7663
 Reinhart, William J., Sr., 7895 Daffodil Drive, Pleasure Ridge Pk., 935-4657, 358-2581, Ext. 3
 Rigg, Ronald L., 151¹/₂ Lindsey Street, Maysville, 564-6809, 759-9170
 Roach, Herman, Box 187, Campbellsville, 465-9919, 465-9919
 Romanello, Daniel J., 4420 Floral Avenue, Norwood, Ohio, 731-8033, 632-3500
 Ronshausen, Tex, 2988 Aries Court, Cincinnati, Ohio, 729-2456, 542-7514
 Royce, Walter L., 3232 Hampton Street, Ashland, 325-7994, 324-1111, Ext. 6247
 Runyon, Tommy Dean, Box 181, Belfry, 353-7883, 353-7916
 Sallee, Donald, Harrison Avenue, Box 81, Central City, 754-2696, 754-2272

Approved and Certified Baseball Officials

Some fifty K.H.S.A.A. officials registered in baseball took the National Federation examination for the higher ratings on April 19, 1971. Officials who qualified for advanced ratings are as follows:

Certified Officials

Anderson, Luther S.
 Ashley, Kenneth
 Bertsch, Ronald
 Bosse, William V., Jr.
 Bushkar, John
 Cline, Roy E.
 Crager, Bobby F.
 Daniels, Robert A.
 Davis, Bunny
 Duerson, W. R.
 Durbin, Roy
 Elliott, Carroll L.
 Eyl, Edward W., Jr.
 Frankel, Louis S.
 Gaines, Curtis
 Giordano, Al
 Griffith, Edwin D.
 Hardin, Don G.
 Hubbs, Cletus
 Jenkins, Ronald E.
 Jones, Frank
 Jones, Joe S.
 Kaufman, Alvin R.
 Kidwell, James S.
 Kimmel, Jerry
 King, James A.

Kinney, Paul C.
 Lamb, Paul W.
 Marlette, Ron
 Mattingly, Charles P.
 Morgan, Richard
 Morse, Richard K.
 Mulligan, J. T.
 Pardue, Israel L.
 Ring, Bill
 Roe, Buddy
 Rogers, Eldridge
 Sandusky, Jerry
 Sellier, Ed
 Shaw, Earl
 Singleton, Jim
 Smith, Willard N.
 Strain, Richard P.
 Thornton, Bryce
 Tyre, Donald
 Urlage, Richard
 Washer, Jamie Don
 Winfrey, Shelby
 Wingfield, Felix G.
 Wright, John David
 Wylie, Wayne T.
 Zirnheld, Leonard

Approved Officials

Burgess, Richard N.
 Dickson, Ruddle Lynn
 Dill, J. Roger
 Farmer, Joseph T.
 Foust, Ray, Jr.
 Gibson, James Dean
 Grimes, Herman L.
 Henderson, Charles A.
 Hina, Henry B.
 Hurst, Terry
 Larue, William D., Jr.
 Salsbury, Don, 1029 Legion Park Road, Greensburg, 932-5577
 Salver, Jesse B., Fugot, 265-4899, 789-4215
 Sammons, Thomas S., 205 North 6th Street, Murray, 753-9297
 Sands, Marvin, 3260¹/₂ Oakland Avenue, Catlettsburg, 739-5204, 836-8221
 Scott, Sidney H., Albany
 Shaver, Perry A., P. O. Box 154, Bremen, 525-3551, 754-4541
 Shoulders, Michael Earl, 503 E. Cedar Street, Franklin, 586-8679
 Simpson, James H., Box 701, South Shore, 932-3613
 Singleton, Jim, 9017 Cinderella, Louisville, 964-0090, 366-9561, Ext. 532
 Smith, Richard, Letcher, 633-7344
 Sradlin, Ben J., Martin, 285-3139, 285-3243
 Steele, George, Kentucky Avenue, Worthington, 836-8221 (Bus.)
 Stephenson, Harry, 1612 Hawthorn, Lexington, 299-1757, 233-8310
 Stone, Gary Frank, 1247 Magnolia, Bowling Green, 237-4296
 Stone, Kirby, 6100 Azalea Lane, Pleasure Ridge Park, 935-4744, 583-4413
 Stout, Louis, 808 Cedarwood Drive, Lexington, 233-0383, 272-1513
 Strong, Paul, Box 704, Mayfield, 247-4600, 247-6150
 Sumner, Carl, 8711 Cedar Creek Road, Fern Creek, 239-0783, 459-1030, Ext. 205
 Taylor, Jerome Dean, Gamaliel
 Thornton, Michael Allan, 1115 Forest Court, Ashland, 325-3646
 Trussell, Terry, 309 Second Street, Carlisle, 289-5082
 Tucker, Claude Gilbert, Box 46, Hiseville, 453-2471, 453-2471
 Tucker, David, Wingo, 376-2202
 White, Teddy, Rt. 4, Caneyville, 879-6651
 Willis, Dewayne, Livermore, 278-2308
 Wurm, Robert W., 408 Smith Avenue, Box 215, Elizabethtown, 765-4611
 Wolfe, Chris, Box 646, Jenkins, 832-2739
 Yonts, James B., Box 367, Hazard, 436-3086
 Young, Michael Anthony, Donaldson Road, Box 877, Erlanger, 283-2812

**MODEL HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS' SWIMMING TEAM
KENTUCKY CLASS AA CHAMPION—1971**



(Left to Right) Front Row: Coach Dan Lichty, Julie Powell, Ann Brown, May MacMcKinney, Betsy Smith, Cathy Combs, Libby Hume, Russie Coy, Mgr. Clara Smith. Second Row: Valerie Brotherton, Ann Moretz, Libby Roberts, Karen Powell, Cheryl Combs, Tammy Thompson, Margie Munch, Beth Cockerham, Third Row: Patty Moretz, Leigh Nagle, Missy Smith, Coy Wiggins, Robin Nagle, Beth Kirkpatrick, Nancy Cornelison.

Team Teaching

By Supt. Julius G. Truelson
Fort Worth Public Schools

"When will the coaches have to start teaching? They're out there just watching while we're in here explaining factoring or teaching Chaucer or listening to current events." These critical commentators didn't realize it, but they were in the dark ages of teaching.

The coaches were "where the action is"—they were with it—perfectly executing team matching long before it was fashionable or the latest innovation among other educators.

Coaches Lead the Way

The coaching situation is the best method to explain what team teaching involves. Coaching shows how team teaching is vital to the betterment of classroom instruction.

Now let's see what a football coach does. First, he sits down and studies each individual boy under his direction. He finds what he can do, what he can do best, what his weaknesses are, and then builds on his strengths and overcomes his weaknesses.

A Boy Is An Individual

The coach thinks about each boy as an individual and sees where he can fit best into the total picture. Then he gives each boy the special training that he needs. He divides the boys into small groups and works with them—the ends together, the tackles together, the guards together, the centers and the backs together.

The boys work as a group on their patterns. Soon they can do them automatically. They do them over and over. After they get through prac-

tice, they sit down and discuss them—how did John do this; how did Joe do that; how did Bill do that; what can be done to improve John, Joe, Bill. On every play in football, 11 players must all mesh together and do something that comes out with one single answer that has to do with moving the ball forward.

Complicated Study

There are many football plays for any given high school team. Each play is designed to do a certain thing, and this must be done against an opponent who is actively trying to keep the play from being successful. The coach has to anticipate this and, benefiting by team teaching, plan for what can be restructured to meet the needs at the moment.

The team has to do each play just right. If they make a mistake, they fail the test. The coaches are taking pictures so they can go back and study them. You then have instant evaluation.

The Team Develops

How does a football team develop through this team teaching? The boys are involved. They are given short segments of information—a lot of doing. It is relevant to them and they want to participate. They are emotionally involved; they like what they are doing; they get instant evaluation; they get recognition when they do it right; they get instant correction when they do it wrong. When they get through, they feel like they are better for it. That's why football is a tremendous success. The team is involved. One day we will discover this in all of our success.

—Texas Interscholastic Leaguer

1971 State Basketball Tournament Statistics

Total number of games included in this report: 15

Average score: For Winners 76.3; For Losers 62.5; for Both Teams 138.8.

Average total time from opening whistle to end of game: 1 hour, 21.8 minutes.

Average number of personal fouls (fouls by A plus fouls by B) : 34 per game.

Average number of times a player committed 5 personal fouls: 1.1 per game.

Total number of free throws attempted per game: 46.5.

Total number of free throws successful per game: 28.

Total number of overtime games: 3.

AVERAGE NUMBER

VIOLATIONS:

(a) 3-second lane	1.1 per game
(b) free throw lane	0.6 per game
(c) stepping into restraining circle on jump	0.1 per game

PERSONAL FOULS:

(d) personal control	1.5 per game
(e) along free low lane during free throw	0.3 per game
(f) by defensive player	27.1 per game
(g) by offensive player	5.3 per game

FREE THROWS:

(h) offended player awarded 1 attempt only	13.3 per game
(i) offended player awarded bonus situation	12.1 per game
(j) offended player awarded 2 attempts	7.0 per game
(k) times live ball free throw rebound recovered by defense	10.2 per game

HELD BALLS declared as a result of a closely guarded player in his mid-court holding and/or dribbling ball for 5 seconds: 0.07 per game

TIME-OUTS charged to both teams:

(a) First quarter	1.0 per game
(b) Second quarter	1.5 per game
(c) Third quarter	1.1 per game
(d) Fourth quarter — first 5 minutes	1.3 per game
(e) Requested by coaches for purpose of conferring with official regarding correcting or preventing error	0.1 per game

INSUFFICIENT ACTION warnings given: 0 per game

INSUFFICIENT ACTION technical fouls assessed: 0 per game

UNSPORTSMANLIKE BENCH CONDUCT:

(a) Technical fouls assessed	0.5 per game
(b) Coach disqualified because 3rd technical foul assessed	0 per game

TO: PRINCIPALS OF MEMBER SCHOOLS OF K.H.S.A.A.

SUBJECT: CATASTROPHE INSURANCE POLICY

The following information about the catastrophe insurance coverage purchased by K.H.S.A.A. to cover athletes of member schools is published for your consideration. The coverage will commence July 1, 1971, for the school year 1971-72, and will be identical with the coverage for the current year.

PERSONS COVERED: Student athletes on teams of member schools of K.H.S.A.A. will be covered while practicing for or competing in K.H.S.A.A. approved inter-school athletic events or while traveling in a group directly to or from practice session or scheduled athletic event for the purpose of participating in such session or event.

ACCIDENT MEDICAL EXPENSE BENEFIT: Expenses incurred for treatment of a covered injury including necessary services of a licensed physician, hospital expenses subject to limit for daily room and board and general nursing care of normal charge for semi-private room, private duty nursing care by R.N. on order of physician and physio-therapy performed while hospital confined shall be covered within fifty-two (52) weeks following the accident causing injury provided treatment for such injury commences within thirty (30) days of the date of covered accident.

The first \$1000.00 of covered expenses, or the amount of such expenses as are covered under all other collectible insurance of the policyholder and insured, whichever figure is greatest, will be deducted from any claim paid hereunder. Subject to this provision, the Company will pay up to a maximum of \$10,000.00 except that when payment under the plan exceeds \$5000.00, further payment shall be 75% of the eligible charges.

EXCLUSIONS: No payment shall be made for hernia, appendicitis, cardiac disease, diabetes, detached retina, osteomyelitis, malignancy or Osgood-Schlatters disease, or aggravation of a pre-existing condition, or for injuries connected with fighting or brawling.

ADMINISTRATION: The plan is administered by The Kingden Company. At a later date you will be provided with information as to coverage and procedure to be followed in the event of a claim.

The Kingden Company GENERAL AGENT

W. E. KINGSLEY J. E. McCREARY, Mgr. CHARLES C. PRICE

Life Department

121-123 LAFAYETTE AVENUE LEXINGTON, KY. 40502 PHONE 254-4095
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